AGRICULTURAL FAIRS FOR 1857.

Canada West,	Brantford,	Sept. 29-30 & Oct. 1-2
Canada East,	Montreal,	September 16-18.
Ohio	Cincinnati,	September 15-18.
New York,	Buffalo,	October 6-9
Iowa,	Muscatine,	October 6-9.

The Daily British Whig.

" p for per Orbem Ibit."

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1857

F. Z. G., Montreal: H. S., New York; C. C., Dundee, with rem.; P. H. C., London; C. C., Brighton.

POLICE COURT.

TORONTO, August 14th.

THE BANK ROBBERY.

Moses R. Cummings, who has been already committed to take his trial at the Assizes upon a charge of embezzlement, was now brought up, charged with robbery.

The following is Mr. Ridout's affidavit, upon which the charge is based:—

The information and complaint of Thos. Gibbs Ridout, of the City of Toronto, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, taken on oath before me, George Gurnett, Esq., Police Magistrate of the said city, this 13th August, 1857. The said informant upon his oath saith that, on or about the 30th July now last past, a large sum of money belonging to the Bank of Upper Canada, amounting to Three Thousand Pounds or thereabouts, was stolen from the office of the said bank, in the west wing of the Parliament Buildings, on Front street in the said City of Toronto, and that this deponent hath reason to believe, and doth believe, that Moses R. Cummings, of the City of Toronto, who was at the time aforesaid a clerk of said Bank, in charge of such office, did steal the same; and the deponent further saith, he has reason to believe, and doth believe, that the said Moses R. Cummings has upon previous occasions taken other moneys of the said Bank of Upper Canada, entrusted to him by the said Bank and feloniously appropriated the same to his own use.

THOS. G. RIDOUT.

Sworn before me,

GEO. GURNETT, P. M.

The further investigation of this charge was fixed for eleven o'clock on Monday next, Cummings agreeing to the postponement on condition that his counsel had the option of naming another day for the examination, if he could not attend at the hour and day appointed.

NEWSPAPER PRIZES.—The Scientific American offers a good chance for Newspaper Canvassers, as will be seen by the list of Prizes for 1858. It is one of those papers for which no one need be ashamed to act as Agent:—Largest List, $300; 2nd, $250; 3rd, $200; 4th, $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80, 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th, $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.

Immigration for July.

In the month of July there arrived at the port of New York alone 83 emigrant vessels, bringing in all twenty-seven thousand one hundred and ninety-one immigrants, being an excess over the same time last year of 10,900. Probably nearly as many more have within the same time come into the country via Quebec, Boston, and other ports—or at the rate of nearly three-quarters of a million annually! And yet, with this startling exhibit before them, there are those who continue to say there is no ground for apprehending danger to our institutions. How long will it take, at this rate, to place Americans in the minority at the polls, in those states to which immigrants are most attracted?—[Albany Statesman.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1857.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

G. S., Carrying Place; S. S., Boston; K. K., Coburg, with rem.; P. M., Napanee; P. M., Montreal.

Hudson's Bay Territory.

The British Whig is among the few Canadian papers which have not let out the vials of their wrath upon the devoted head of Judge Draper. The reason why it was not done, was a belief that the Judge would not stultify himself by doing aught that could injure his own country. The result has proved the correctness of our reasoning, for Canada is to obtain all she could possibly want:—

REPORT OF HOUSE OF COMMONS COMMITTEE.

The near approach of the period when the license of exclusive trade granted in 1838, for twenty-one years to the Hudson's Bay Company, over that north-western portion of British America which goes by the name of the Indian Territory, must expire, would alone make it necessity that the condition of the whole of the vast regions which are under the administration of the Company should be carefully considered; but there are other circumstances which, in the opinion of your Committee, would have rendered such a course the duty of the Parliament and Government of this country.

Among these, your Committee would especially enumerate,—the growing desire of our Canadian fellow-subjects that the means of extension and regular settlement should be afforded to them over a portion of this territory; the necessary of providing suitably for the administration of the affairs of Vancouver's Island, and the present condition of the settlement which has been formed on the Red River.

Your Committee have received much valuable evidence on these and other subjects connected with the inquiry which has been intrusted to them, and especially have had the advantage of hearing the statements of Chief Justice Draper, who was commissioned by the Province of Canada to attend the Committee on behalf of that important Colony whose interests and feelings are entitled to the greatest weight on this occasion.

Your Committee have had also the opinion of the law officers of the Crown communicated to them on various points connected with the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Territory over which the Company now exercise rights is of three descriptions: 1. The land held by charter, or the Rupert's Land. 2. The land held by license, in the Indian Territory. 3. Vancouver's Island. For the nature by which these Companies are severally connected with the the evidence your Committee would refer to documents appended to have received, and the With regard to Rupert's Land their report. held by charter, it might be wise, and, which is to ascertain precisely what is desirable the powers claimed and exercised under it, and of the extent of the country over which these powers exist. But from the experience of a long series of years, during which there has been, from time to time, much controversy on these questions, as well as from the tenor of the opinions which they have received from the law officers of the Crown, your Committee are apprehensive that there may be great difficulty and delay in arriving, by the ordinary forms of the law, at any certain conclusions upon them.

On the other hand, prompt measures are very desirable; and your Committee hope that it may be found practicable to effect such arrangements as are required for the satisfaction and benefit of those concerned, without waiting for the result of proceedings of so doubtful and dilatory a character as may appertain to the complete investigation of this ancient charter.

The Law Officers, however, suggest a course by which with the united consent of Canada and the Company, the question of the actual boundary, which appears at present to be in a state of uncertainty in some respects, may be determined through the instrumentality of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and your Committee have been assured, by the Hudson's Bay Company, in a letter which is appended to this report, that they are willing to accede to this proposal. In the event of this course being adopted, it is impossible for your Committee now to form an opinion how far the award given by the Judicial Committee may modify the recommendations which it will subsequently be the duty of your Committee to make, by circumscribing the extent of country to which those recommendations may apply.

Your Committee entertain the strongest conviction that the Crown and people of this country can have no other interest in the Territory now administered by the Company, except that it should be dealt with in whatever manner would be most conducive to the prosperity and contentment of our North American fellow subjects; and especially in the mode which is best calculated to add to the strength of the great colony of Canada. It is on these principles alone that the recommendations of your Committee will be founded, so far as is consistent with equity and good faith.

In the first place, therefore, your Committee consider that it is essential to meet fully the just and reasonable wishes of Canada, to be enabled to annex to her Territory any portion of the land in her neighbourhood which can be made available to her for the purposes of settlement, with which she is willing to open and maintain communications, and for which she will provide the means of local administration. Your Committee apprehended that the districts on the Red River and the Saskatchewan are the most likely to be desired by Canada for early occupation. It is also of great importance that the peace & good order of those districts should be effectually secured. We believe that some simple machinery could be devised, by the aid of which, these districts could be ceded to Canada and a convenient boundary line laid down, upon substantial proof being given of her willingness and ability to administer them.

In like manner the boundary of the Colony in other directions might be thrown back wherever, by so doing, any purpose useful to Canada could be obtained within the districts thus annexed to her, and the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company would of course entirely cease.

Your Committee think it best to content themselves with indicating the outlines of such a scheme, leaving it to the Government to consider its details more maturely before the act of Parliament is prepared, which will probably be necessary to carry it into effect.

In case, however, Canada should not be willing at a very early period to undertake the Government of the Red River District it may be proper to consider whether some temporary provision for its administration may not be advisable.

Your Committee are of opinion that it will be proper to terminate the connection of the Company with Vancouver's Island, as soon as it can conveniently be done, as the best means of favouring the developement of the great natural advantages of that important island. Means should also be provided for the extension of the colony over every portion of the adjoining continent on which permanent settlement may be found practicable to west of the Rocky Mountains.

As to those extensive regions, whether in Rupert's Land or in the Indian Territory, in which, for the present at least, there can be no prospect of permanent settlement by the European race for any purpose except that of the fur trade, the opinion at which your Committee have arrived is mainly founded on the following considerations: 1. The great importance to the more peopled portions of British North America that law and order should, as far as possible, be maintained there. 2. The fatal effects which they believe would infallibly result to the Indian population if a system of open competition in the trade of pelitry, and the consequent introduction of spirits in a far greater degree than is the case at present. And 3. The probability of the indiscriminate destruction of the fur bearing animals in the course of a few years.

For these reasons your Committee would recommend that the privilege of exclusive trade should be continued to the Hudson's Bay Company for a term of years—without, however, thereby giving to the chartered rights thus claimed by the Company any further sanction or validity than what they may already possess. Your Committee consider that it would be of the utmost consequence that the best understanding should be cultivated between the local Government of Canada and the Company, which, indeed, there seems no reason to doubt has generally existed between them up to a very recent period.

Your Committee have now specified the principal objects which they think it would be desirable to attain. How far the chartered rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company may prove an obstacle to so doing they are not able, with any certainty to say. If this difficulty is to be solved not by adverse litigation, but by amicable adjustment such a course will be best promoted by the Government, after communication with the Company, as well as with the Government of Canada, rather than by detailed suggestions emanating from this Committee.

Your Committee doubt not but that, when such grave interests are at stake, all the parties concerned will approach the subject in a spirit of conciliation and justice, and they, therefore, indulge a confident hope that the Government will be enabled, in the next session of Parliament, to present a bill which shall lay the foundation of an equitable and satisfactory arrangement, in the event, which we consider probable, of legislation being found necessary for that purpose.

The Embezzlements at the Penitentiary.

The Penitentiary Authorities have made no Reply to the Question so openly propounded. And for the very best reason—they have no reply to make. Let us look into the facts.

On or about the 1st of January last, the Chaplain acquainted the Authorities, that the Wood Contractor, Mr. Eccles, had made a confession to him of the manner by which the Government was defrauded by the Kitchen Keeper, in the matter of wood alone. The extent of the fraud can be readily estimated. Mr. Eccles is sued by the Government for £350, the value of the wood paid for, and not delivered; which together with £164 worth of wood received and not paid for, make the fraud in wood alone amount to £514! Now, with this glaring robbery before their eyes and made known to them by the confession of one of the parties, the Authorities retain the Kitchen Keeper in the public employ till the end of July, allowing him to other Contractors six months longer with the Mail and rob as the same game of Black Jolly carried on which he had so successfully.

It is not our intention to Eccles' articles we shall write on the various arrangements of the Penitentiary, ful Misgovernment upon the minor criminals—those unfortunate who were compelled to bribe the Kitchen Keeper to get their articles received, and their accounts passed. We attack the Principals, those by whose negligence and gross bad management such a shameful state of affairs was suffered to exist. What matters it to the public, whether the Warden and Inspectors participated in the robbery or not, if by their negligence, or incapacity the robbery was permitted? They were placed in their high positions to guard the public against imposition of all kinds; and yet when they are informed by one of their own officers, and he a clergyman, that the Kitchen Keeper had robbed the Institution to a large extent, they take no public notice of the transaction, but quietly allow him to retain his situation six months longer, and then only suspend him when they find by proof, that he had been guilty of all that Mr. Eccles had charged him with. And these are the Virtuous Men, who succeeded Mr. Henry Smith, Sen.! and the good old honest Kingston Board of Inspectors!

We have said enough for to-day—there are matters of Hogs and Fuel Wood, about which we shall take the liberty of asking Mr. Inspector Dickson and Mr. Warden Macdonell to-morrow. These gentlemen will find to their cost that "it is a long lane that has no turning."

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

No. 60.

We have a motley collection of good things on Our Table to notice this week, a sort of Olla Podrida.—New Books, Blue Books, Magazines, New Newspapers and Pamphlets—how they all find their way to "Our Table," is more than we can tell; but as we never receive or accept anything now, good, bad or indifferent, without acknowledgement of some kind, we presume our kind friends, the Booksellers, take advantage of good nature, and hence the accumulation. We shall reverse the usual order of notice, and commence with the New Music:—

NEW MUSIC.

From Messrs. Russell & Richardson, of Boston, via Mr. Murdoch, of this good city we have received the following Piano Forte Music:—

The Spaniard's Serenade, by Albert Jungmann.

A Melody from Lucretia Borgia; by Donizetti; arranged by George Byron Ware.

The Flowers of Spring; by Reissiger; arranged by George Byron Ware.

A Melody from L'Eliser d'Amore; by Donizetti; arranged by George Byron Ware.

The Tears of Love—a Ballad; by Waltre Maynard.

The names of the above tell what they are. Those arranged by Mr. Ware, are well known melodies very prettily and fanciefully arranged. Mr. Maynard's Ballad is the one that Miss Adelaide Phillips has made so great a favorite, by the charming manner in which she sings it. Jungmann's Serenade is one of the most beautiful compositions we have ever met with of the kind.

Also Messrs. Russell & Richardson have kindly sent us

THE FAMILY CIRCLE GLEE BOOK, containing Two Hundred Songs, Glees and Choruses, all arranged and harmonized for Four Voices, Treble, Alto, Tenor and Bass. Published by Russell & Richardson, Boston, and sold by Mr. Murdoch, in Kingston.

This is a large handsome Quarto Glee Book, filled with the popular Melodies of the Day, and harmonized to suit an ordinary Family. There is scarcely a modern song one could think of that is not here, and not one that is not pleasing and popular. The Bostonians are celebrated in America by their love for Choral Music, and they exhibit it by their large patronage of this excellent Book, many thousands of which are sold almost monthly. It is the most useful thing of the kind any family can keep in their Music Repertoire.

ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED SHAKESPEARE. George Routledge & Co., Farrington Street, London, and 18 Beekman Street, New York.—Parts 7, 8 and 9.

These three parts contain "King John," "Midsummer Night's Dream," and "The Merchant of Venice;" the two former making a double number. All that has been previously said of this edition of Shakespeare can be repeated of these last numbers—with this addition, that the illustrations are more numerous, appropriate and excellent than ever. The double parts will greatly facilitate the issue of the work, and prevent the delay consequent on monthly issues of separate Plays. A good opportunity is here afforded of reading the works of the "Poet of all Time," to those who have not done so already, or who do not possess a copy of the great Dramatist. If Routledge's Edition does not sell largely it will not be for the absence of many excellencies, for it is a thoroughly good one in many respects. For Sale at City Book Store.

We have Five Parliamentary Blue Books—The Evidence taken before the Grand Trunk Railway Committee; the Returns of the Chartered Bank; the Statutes of the late Session; Report of Count deRottermund on the Mines of Lake Superior and Huron; Report on the Corrigan Murder; and first of

THE REPORT OF THE G. T. SPECIAL COMMITTEE. 8 vo. pp. 264. John Lovell Toronto.

This is a very partial affair, being simply the Evidence taken before the Committee up to the time of the Adjournment. There is no Report attached, and it is asserted, that the Committee made a Report, which has been lost, or mislaid, and its contents were a simple request that the Committee be reappointed at the next sitting of the House. A great deal of very curious information is detailed in the examination of the few witnesses in attendance, but our readers must be already nauseated in Grand Trunk matters; and so we shall pass them sub silentio.

RETURNS OF CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA. 8 vo. pp. 100. John Lovell.

The substance of these Returns has already appeared; but a vast number of curious things remain behind. For instance, the precise number of Bank Shares each stockholder holds, and the par value—a very good thing for Sheriffs and Attorneys to know, but scarcely fair for the Legislature to make public. Young men wanting rich wives can look through these Returns and find out the precise amount of Bank Stocks standing in young ladies' names. It was Mr. McKenzie, on whose motion these Returns were ordered, and it should have been the duty of the House to have negatived it, on the ground of its being both curious and impertinent.

THE STATUTES OF CANADA, FOR 1857. 8 vo. pp. 934. The Queen's Printer, Toronto.

So many new Laws are now made public, that it would take a month to look into them and report, only the most imperative we can find time to notice:—

The Common Law Procedure Act contains a few important provisions. Clause 22 enacts that Money or Bank Notes, Mortgages, Cheques, Notes of hand, &c., may be seized by the Sheriff on an execution, the same as goods and chattels. Under the old law money was always exempt from seizure. Under the new law nothing can be gained by converting property into money to defraud a creditor. Clause 23 exempts from seizure, wearing apparel, beds and bedding, &c., and tools and implements of trade to the value of fifteen pounds.

REPORT OF COUNT DE ROTTERMUND ON THE MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR AND HURON. 8 vo. pp. 30. John Lovell, Toronto.

Who Count de Rottermund is, we hardly know, though doubtless it deserves great forbearance to say as much. This Report tells us that he is "Inspector of Mines for Departments of Crown Lands," and the Report tells us of a second Exploration into the wild domains of the Crown on the shores of these great lakes. The Count says, "This new journey, although a rapid one, has produced important results; new facts have appeared in great numbers; various observations, hitherto of doubtful accuracy, have been verified; some dates, formerly incomplete, have been filled up; and in a greatly extended field of research. I shall henceforth have a larger basis on which to establish the general conclusions which I had, in my former work ventured to offer for your consideration." As to the nature of all this, we must refer our readers to the Report itself, though we can't help considering it, after so much fuss and parade—"a great cry and little wool."

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE CORRIGAN MURDER. 8 vo. pp. 118. John Lovell, Toronto.

All the world knows that the very appointment of the Commissioners to examine into the facts of the Denial of Justice in the case of the Corrigan murder, was a mere farce, for the Ministry dared not punish the murderers. It seems to have been a most expensive farce too, judging from the length of the Report and the number of witnesses examined. As to the Report itself a single expressive word characterizes it—Bosh!

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW FOR JULY. L. Scott & Co., New York; J. Creighton, Kingston. $3.

The number of Articles in this Review is ten, several of which are remarkable for cleverness. No. 7 on Miller's "Testimony of the Rocks" is an instance how men wedded to opinions, contrive to make their opinions subservient to their religious belief. Poor Miller in the hands of the Westminster Review, has not a leg left to stand on, dead though he be! No. 2 is a capital Article on the English Courts of Law—nearly all that wants reform at home is reformed in Canada and works well. No. 5, "The Sonnets of Shakespeare" is well worth reading.

THE CANADIAN MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST. Wm. Weir & Co., Toronto. $4 per annum.

In this No. the editor pays Mr. Sangster, of the British Whig, the compliment of re-publishing two of his Letters on the Ottawa. In our humble opinion, the Letters deserved the compliment, for they were written with truthfulness and carefulness, and with no other design than to make the public better acquainted with that section of the country. Some of the Ottawa papers complain of Mr. S. asserting that no Ship Canal can be made from the Ottawa to Lake Huron, and asserting the same in the face of the Engineer's Report to the contrary. Aware how sensitive the Ottawa people are on this topic, we shall not give the reasons why we completely coincide with our confrere's opinion, leaving it to time to tell the tale. A Canal to connect the Ottawa with Lakes Du Chene and Des Chatts, and even to overcome the Portage Du Fort and Des Allumettes Rapids being much needed, may possibly be attempted and be successful—anything further is in the womb of futurity three thousand years hence.

The Musical World. No. 333. Willis & Morand. New York. $3.

The Living Age. No. 691. Little, Son & Co., Boston. $6 a year.

The Inventor, for August. Low & Haskell, New York. $1.

The Agriculturist for August. McDougall, Toronto. $1.

We have to thank the respective publishers for the continued receipt of their extremely useful publications.

Graham's Illustrated Magazine for September. Watson Philadelphia. $3.

Peterson's International Magazine for September. C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia. $2.

These two Lady's Books may be classed together, for they usually come together very early indeed. Since Mr. Leland took hold of "Graham's," it has become more lively, and the Illustrations are handsomer. As for Peterson's, it is the cheapest Lady's Book in the United States, or indeed in any country, as far as we can tell.

On Our Table are two Newspapers which merit a passing notice.

The Scottish American Journal. Nos. 1 et 2. Edited by Messrs. T. C. Latto and J. W. Finlay. Published at No. 111 Nassau Street, New York. $2 50c.

England has its Albion, why not Scotland, its "Scottish American Journal?" This is a handsome Quarto sheet, well printed, and filled with matter interesting to Scotchmen away from their native land. Messieurs, the Editors, seem to be well known to all their countrymen on this continent, we make no question, but their new paper will prove a great success. There is a Freemasonry among Scotchmen—they all help one another—and as the new Journal is really well got up, and dirt cheap, it would not surprise us to find it become as popular as "Harper's Weekly," which it greatly surpasses in the score of intellectuality. May our words prove true!

The Anglo-Saxon for August 8th and 15th. Published by Dr. Barlett, Boston $2 cash.

Altho' this, Dr. Barlett's New Series of the Albion, has reached the 35th No. of the Second Volume, yet as it only reached Our Table last week, we must make it welcome. It is a cheap Edition of the Albion, with all the old editor's peculiarities—British to the back bone.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE UPPER CANADA.

Kingston Volunteer Highland Rifle Company.

The following Officers of this Company are permitted to retire, retaining their rank, viz:

Captain Donald McIntosh
Lieutenant James John Whitehead,
Ensign Ewen McEwen.

The organization of the 1st Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Belleville, in Upper Canada, class B, being incomplete, the Commander in Chief directs that it shall be removed from the List of the Active Force of the Province.

SIMCOE FALLS FOUNDRY—CONNOLLY'S THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

The village of Simcoe Falls is one of the most stirring and prosperous in the Midland District, which it owes in great part to the enterprise of a few individuals who have identified themselves with the place and established within it various branches of manufactures. Amongst these, in the first rank, stands Mr. Joseph Connolly, whose Foundry and Machine Shop employs a number of first class mechanics, while his Threshing Machines, of various kinds, have acquired a reputation which is causing them to be adopted, not only throughout the immediate neighborhood, but all over the District, many orders being received even from more distant parts of the Province. Mr. Connolly's Improved Badger two horse power Threshing Machine, is, we believe, his especial favorite, as it is also with the farmers in general. It will be in the recollection of our readers that Mr. Connolly obtained a special prize for this machine at the last Agricultural Show in the Crystal Palace and since then he has sold a large number of them which have met with a ready sale, all giving great satisfaction. Other strengths and durability, combine with lightness, they have no superior, if they have an equal, and they are warranted capable of threshing one quarter of grain a day more than any other machine of the same power. Mr. Connolly also manufactures the Circular Saw Machines for sawing firewood, of late coming so much into use for large factories, public institutions, public offices, and which we would by the by recommend to the attention of the military authorities as it would save a great deal of useless and heavy labor to the men.

By turning to Mr. Connolly's advertisement in another column it will be seen that he refers to some of the most enlightened and spirited farmers in the District who have used his Threshing Machines. To such of our agricultural friends as are yet behind the age and have not got this necessary adjunct of a farm, we would recommend a call upon one or other of these gentlemen and enquire for themselves. In this country where labor is so scarce they are invaluable to the farmer, and we do not hesitate to say that not one machine in Canada will fail to pay for itself this Harvest.

A Threshing Machine then should be the companion of the plough on every farm in Canada.

From the Pilot.

Arrival of the "Columbia."

New York, August 17.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat declined 3d, and Corn 6d to 1s on Mixed and Yellow. Lard advanced to 70. Sugar dull. Consols declined ¼. Money tight.

The Columbia arrived at New York on the 17th instant.

The Columbia arrived out on the 22nd ult., and the Washington on the 5th.

The French Ambassador at Constantinople had suspended relations on account of difficulty on the Moldavian question.

In Parliament Lord Panmure had introduced a Bill for embodying Militia, and also announced his intention of increasing rank and file of the army.

Lord Brougham made a speech in favor of extending the Franchise.

Cotton quiet, sales 3ds 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs very dull with slight decline on all sorts.

Other markets unchanged

Consols 90 1-8 to 90 1-4.

Arrivals at Quebec.

August 12.

Bark Abbeylands, Ford, 18th June, Alicante order, bal.
—— Elizabeth, Grenow, 4th June, Cette, E. Fry, bal.
Schr. Hemedine Desjardins, 18 days, Esquimaux Bay, order, fish.
—— Marie Julie, Mercier, 18 days, St. Johns, Nfld. order, old junk.
Ship Agamemnon, Darley, 3rd July, Liverpool, E. Burstall & Co., gen cargo, 117 pass.
—— John Owens, Brown, 1st July, London, G. B. Symes & Co., bal, 491 pass.

Aug. 13.

Ship Clio, Harens, 14th June, Barcelona, E Burstall & Co, bal.
—— Stanley, lace, 16th June, Hamburg, Ryan Bros & gen. cargo, 168 passengers.
Brigte Caledonia, Lindsay, 1st Aug., Sidney, order coal.
Schr Mary Lewis, Tremblay,—, Trinity Bay, with materials from a wreck.

Aug. 14.

Ship Admiral, McBurnie, 9th June, Trapani order, salt.

Aug. 16.

Ship J. Bradshaw, Robinson, 9th June, Trapani, H. McBlain, salt.

Aug. 17.

Bark Aristides, Hoff, 5th July, Cadiz, order, salt.
Ship Arthur, Watson, 7th July, Port Glasgow A. Gilmour & Co, coals.
Bark Thomas Fielding, Herkley, 5th June, Carthagena, order, ballast.
—— Grace, Stowe, 27th July, Boston, J. Tibbits, do.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19 1857.

London, August 4, 1857.

The Niagara on the 1st instant took out all the intelligence brought by the last Indian mail, the dates being from Calcutta to the 20th of June, and Bombay to the 1st of July.

Doubt still prevails whether Delhi is taken, but the balance of opinion is that the reports which prevailed to that effect at Bombay for some days prior to the sailing of the steamer were premature. It appears to be unquestionable that General Barnard had by a bold dash made himself master of a commanding position, from which he could at once commence operations against the outworks; and it is probable even that some of them had been already destroyed. But it is known that he was waiting reinforcements, which would be certain to arrive in a few days, and it was not likely that, with his extremely small force, he would meanwhile attempt an assault. Not an hour would be needlessly lost, and it is now quite evident that all the impatient exclamations lately uttered, both in India and this country, with regard to the delay of this great onslaught, were wholly undeserved. The troops, no less than the General, are animated with a burning desire to extirpate the mis reants, whose atrocities on women and children are daily sounded in their ears, and this feeling has so nerved them that they have performed incredible marches under a burning sun, and have routed on two occasions more than three times their number of insurgents, and have yet preserved their health in such a wonderful degree that a sick man is scarcely to be found.

This is the great guarantee that the work to be done will be effected rapidly. Although the number of Europeans is frightfully small, their spirit gives them the force of legions. The same impulse will be found to animate all the new arrivals.—Never has there been an occasion in which the destructive faculty in the Anglo-Saxon mind has been so justly, and consequently so powerfully excited. The low cunning of a pampered race, who have proved untrue to their salt, would under any circumstance create indignation; but when this is accompanied by a remorseless cruelty that eclipses all previous examples, the exterminating impulse is aroused as it would be by snakes and scorpions.

One great reliance of the English people at this moment is in the consciousness that these men have risen, not from oppression but from the fault of sentimental over indulgence. The greased cartridges were obviously a pretext for a purely military rebellion, while with regard to the people at large it is a fine spectacle to see that our handful of 20,000 men are still safe in the midst of a population of one hundred and twenty millions. Of course, like all weak races they would ultimately join the winning side, but thus far they have behaved wonderfully well and in a manner to demonstrate that they have been sensible of their prosperity and freedom. The only charges against us ranking in the breasts of any of them are that we have endeavoured not wisely but too well to suppress infanticide, widow burning, slavery and religious persecution.

Further intelligence is looked for hourly by an Australian steamer now due. It will not, however, in any case extend beyond a few days later. The next regular arrival may be expected about the 12th.

Most of the letters last received from India clamor for 40,000 or 50,000 more troops. Thus far we have sent, or are sending, only 20,000. The India Company, however, made a requisition yesterday for six additional regiments, thus rising the number to 26,000 which with those from Persia and China will most probably be sufficient for all purposes.

The Summer continues without a single day of cloudy weather, and the harvest is everywhere being secured in the most splendid order. The wheat market consequently remains without recovery.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Panmure introduced a bill empowering Government to embody and call out the militia at any time before the 25th of March next, without calling Parliament together. He said that a state of things existed in India which caused as great drain upon the Queen's forces as if the country was engaged in a foreign war, and to meet this drain ten new battalions were to be raised and the regiments were to be increased from 840 to 1000 rank and file, and those serving in India from 1000 to 1200. All this could be done without going beyond existing acts, and the charge would mainly fall on the East India Company; but as time would be necessary to provide this increase in the army, and the country would in the interim be drained of troops, the embodiment of the militia might become necessary. After some remarks from the opposition, that the measure ought to have been brought forward earlier, the bill was read a first time.

Lord Brougham moved for a return of the number of electors at the last parliamentary contest, and spoke at length in favor of an enlargement of the franchise. He protested, at the same time, against any alteration in the parliamentary constitution of the country with a view to making it more democratic, as he thought enough had been done in that direction by the reform bill of 1832.

In the House of Commons on the same evening Lord Palmerston referred to the bill introduced in the Lords by Lord Panmure, and presented supplementary estimates for the expenses of the militia.

Lord John Russell's motion for a select committee to inquire how far a certain act of Parliament dispensed with the use of the words in the oath which excluded Jews from the House, was agreed to.

On Tuesday the proceedings in both Houses were devoid of interest.

The four vessels comprising the Atlantic telegraph expedition left Queenstown at six o'clock on the evening of Monday, the 3rd August, and were expected to reach Valentia Bay in season to commence operations on the following morning. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had arrived at the starting point of the Telegraph in order to witness the proceedings.

An explosion occurred in a coal mine at Ashton-under-Lyne on the 31st of July, and about forty of the miners were killed.

Christy's Minstrels made their first appearance at the St. James' theatre, London, on the 3rd, and met with fair success.

The clipper ship James Baines and Champion of the Seas were at Portsmouth taking in troops for India. Their splendid proportions attracted great attention, and the Queen had personally inspected them.

True bills had been found against Spellen, the alleged murderer of Mr. Little, in Dublin.

The Queen of the Netherlands was on a visit to Liverpool.

INDIA.

There is nothing later from India, but further news was looked for at any moment by the mail steamer, via Ceylon.

It is stated that the India Company have made a requisition upon the Government for 6,000 additional troops, with the view of strengthening the forces in Madras and Bombay, which have been weakened by draughts for Bengal.

The plunder of the treasuries by the insurgents is stated to already amount to two millions of pounds.

Rumors are again current that the Persian Government do not intend to evacuate Herat, the news of the revolt in India having prompted them to such a course. The Globe, however, says that nothing authentic has been received upon the subject.

A letter to the Daily News says: "The passengers from India by the Columbus (mail steamer) firmly believe that Delhi has fallen. They state that Bazaar intelligence outstrips Government news, and that according to Bazaar intelligence Delhi had fallen. When the Madras passengers left, an emeute was fully expected in that presidency. The Europeans were under arms. 1700 armed men were found about the residence of the King of Oude, although according to treaty he was not allowed one armed attendant. Sir Colin Campbell's passage through Egypt was an ovation. He proposes dividing the army into five or six flying divisions, with a general at the head of each."

The following supplement to the Overland Englishman, published at Calcutta on June 20, professes to contain the very latest news which had reached Calcutta:

The following is from Allahabad Fort, dated the 13th of June:—

"A party of us went out of the fort this morning to reconnoitre, and fell in with some thousands of the rebels strongly posted in arms about a large pucka house.—Brayser and his Sikhs made a good fight of it, but were called upon by our new commanding officer, Col. Neil, to retire, and to-morrow we storm and take the rascal's position. We sadly want supplies, attah, &c., here, and we must have more Europeans.—I have not had my sword off for a moment, night or day, since the 6th inst. No more time."

Later accounts up to the 15th report all well at Allahabad on that day. A Sikh Sepoy has been murdered in the town. The regiment was let loose on the place and thoroughly avenged itself.

On the 15th, at Baroul, half way between Allahabad and Gopeegunge, three zemindars, who had set them elves up, one as rajah and the other two as ranees, were seized by a detachment of the Madras Fusileers and a party of the 13th Irregular Cavalry, who have done excellent service under Lieutenant Palliser, accompanied by Messrs. Moore and Chapman, were brought in to Gopeegunge, and hanged. The bridge of boats at Allahabad is in our hands, and defended by five guns.

We have received the following cheering news from Mirzapore; the latter of our intelligence is dated the 15th:—"The door of our magistrate, Mr. George Tucker, against the village of Gawrah, has been most successful. He and the deputy magistrate, with 50 sepoys of the 47th Regiment, arrived at the village early yesterday morning. The steamer with 100 Europeans had not yet reached the ghat, but was in sight.

The villagers, on seeing our small force, assembled to the number of some 3,000. In the meantime the steamer anchored and landed the English bulldogs who to a man, without orders, rushed at the insurgents, fired into them and killed 30 or 40; the rest took to their heels. The village was burnt to the ground.

Mirzapore is perfectly quiet, and all on this side the river. The factories of Comeroolly, Palee, Cutchowa, and Solah are perfectly quiet and ready to take advantage of a fall of rain to show.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, August 5th.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO OSBORNE.

PARIS, August 4th.

The Emperor and Empress will quit the Chateau of St. Cloud to-morrow, on their way to Osborne, the Summer residence of the Queen of England. Their majesties will set out on their return on Monday next.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Times in a leader on the visit of the Emperor Napoleon, says: "Just now, when the sovereigns of Northern and Eastern Europe have been meeting at Berlin, to discuss the maintenance of their own interests, a visit from a great ally who has so much in common with ourselves, is specially opportune.

A meeting between the two great Western Sovereigns is doubly welcome. It will show the European world that an alliance which has been distinguished by such glorious success is as strong as ever, and that France and England will still preserve by their union the stability of Europe."

Her Majesty yesterday, reviewed the 84th and 4 foot regiments previous to their departure for India. The Royal party also visited each troop ship.

It is stated that all the members of the East India Company's civil service, at present on leave of absence, have, with the exception of the sick, been ordered to return forthwith.

COMMERCIAL.

Yesterday being the fourth of the month the demand for money, both in the discount market and the bank was exceedingly great. In the stock exchange the rate on Government securities remained at about 5¼ per cent.

The announcement of the demand for 6,000 more troops for India, and of the intended arrangements with regard to the militia, were the chief causes of the general depression in consols; but the operations in connection with the approaching settlement likewise exercised an unfavorable influence.

The suspension was announced yesterday of Forster, Reilly, Hall & Co., Scotch and Manchester warehousemen. Their liabilities are supposed to be considerable, probably over £50,000, and the impression seems to prevail that the liquidation will be very unfavorable.

The Admiralty has issued a circular directing the commanders of her Majesty's ships to make periodical returns of all merchant vessels they may meet at sea, signalling their names by means of the new commercial code of signals authorized by the Board of Trade.

In Paris on Tuesday the funds closed at 67f. for money, and 67f. 20c. for account.

Letters from Lisbon mention the capture of a set of coiners of English sovereigns and other foreign places at Braga, about 30 miles from Oporto. The number of the party was seven, and among them was a priest. Another priest, who appears to have been the leader, escaped.

THE STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC.—The Adriatic, which now lies at the foot of Twelfth street, East river, is almost ready for sea, and is expected to sail on the 12th of next month, her machinery, and particularly the valves of her engine, having undergone the requisite alterations. She has accommodations for 300 first and 40 second class passengers. Her cabins, staterooms, saloons, &c., are fitted up in magnificent style and finished with exquisite taste. Her promenade deck is 300 feet long and every part of her is so elegant as to render her decidedly a superior ship. She is the largest vessel afloat, being 355 feet in length over all, 80 feet across her paddle boxes, and 42 feet deep from the saloon deck to the bottom of the hold, and her burthen is 5,888 tons. Her dining room is lighted by two patent ventilating windows, and nothing similar to them has ever been introduced into any ship before. She has a drawing room for ladies entirely distinct and separate from every other apartment of the ship, and among other points of superiority in her arrangements for the comfort and safety of passengers, we noticed that every pillow is a life preserver. She has also a very well furnished and finished dining room for the passengers of the second class, though it is not customary for steamships, even of this description to have anything of the kind. Her decks, which are very spacious, are arranged so that the whole length of the ship can be used as a promenade, and, in short, she appeared more to us like one of our first class hotels than a machine which is destined to plough and plunge through the ocean (probably) faster than any vessel which has ever preceded her.

The Penitentiary Frauds.

The Kingston Herald man, as was expected, has come out on the Defence. He has written a long article in defence of the Warden before any charge was made against him. The Warden and Inspectors are publicly asked why they continued the late Kitchen Keeper in the public employ six months longer, after they had been made acquainted with his frauds. Instead of answering the question, the Herald man says that the Warden is too good a man to have had any participation in the frauds! Well, suppose he is, how does that justify him in retaining the Kitchen Keeper? The Herald man makes a poor advocate, and the Warden will have reason to exclaim, "Save me from my friends."

We have a couple of additional questions to ask of the Warden and Mr. Inspector Dickson. When Mr. Eccles is asked to account for the deficiency of his wood, he replies, somewhat vaguely, "Why, the Officers of the Institution had it among them." Now, we place no great reliance upon the mere assertion of a person so detected as Mr. Eccles, but we cannot help thinking it somewhat singular, that Mr. Inspector Dickson should only demand his account of Mr. Eccles *after* the frauds had been discovered. We shall therefore take the liberty of asking Mr. Dickson, without intending to convey any improper insinuation, "How came you, so methodical a man in your private affairs, not to pay for your wood before the late exposure? We know that afterwards you did send to Mr. Eccles for his account, which, by advice of his Solicitor, Mr. Eccles declined to furnish.

The question to