THE CALLIOPE, OR MUSICAL STEAM WHISTLE.—Several years ago, Mr J. C. Stoddard, a mechanic of Worcester, conceived the idea that the bells, by the reverberation of whose thin edges the "steam whistle" is produced, could be so arranged as to render accurately the "diatonic scale," in music; and after experimenting for some time, he succeeded in constructing a series of bells on which the seven notes of the octave could be played by steam.

The desideratum was now to produce a valve sufficiently delicate to correspond with the touch of the performer on the keyboard of an organ.

This has finally been effected, and the inventor has taken out a patent, not only for the application of steam to a series of musical bells, but also for a new delicate "valve" for the admission of the steam into the bells.

The Calliope, then, as now exhibited, consists of a long series of bells, varying in size and length according to the tone to be produced, and running through four or five octaves.

The steam is admitted to those bells by means of a long series of corresponding tubes, inserted in a small cylinder connected with the boiler. A small wire connects the valve in each tube with a key in a "finger-board" like that of a pianoforte or organ; and this in a steamboat may be placed in the ladies' cabin, while the bells themselves are in a distant part of the boat.

A full chord of eight notes may be struck at once, as upon the organ; and it is needless to say that the effect of such a combination of musical tones is remarkably grand and sublime. Think of a steamer with one of these "mighty musicians" on board, ploughing its way up the Mississippi, and waking those vast solitudes with its trumpet breathings!

Upon the ocean the Calliope can be heard for twenty miles, discoursing the "Star Spangled Banner," or "Hail Columbia," with accuracy. The action of the valves is so nice and perfect that the quickest tunes, as "Fisher's Hornpipe," "Money Musk," and "Mary's Wedding," can be preformed with ease, and all the accompanying parts distinctly given.

The "Glencoe" between New York and Albany has one of these instruments on board, and it is said the boat has doubled her number of passengers by means of it.

The Calliope is capable of been played with a crank, as a common hand organ; and in this form will doubtless take the place of the shrill steam whistle on the railroad; but its greater utility will be, it seems to us, as a "signal" between our steamships on the ocean; and as a "diversion" to the passengers on their voyages. The consumption of steam by it is said to be quite inconsiderable.—*Boston Traveller.*

KEEPING THE TODDY HOT.

An eccentric Baptist preacher "down in the State of Maine," said,—"Among his church members was one who invariably made a practice of leaving the church, ere he was two-thirds through his sermon. This was practiced so long, that it became a matter of course, and no one save the divine seemed to take notice of it. He at length notified brother P. that such a thing, he felt assured, must be needless; but P. said at that hour his family needed his services at home, and he must do it; nevertheless on leaving church he always took a roundabout course, which by some mysterious means, always brought him in close proximity with the village tavern, which he would enter, "and thereby hangs a tale."

Parson B. ascertained from some source that P.'s object in leaving the church was to obtain a dram, and he determined to stop his leaving and disturbing the congregation in future if such a thing was possible.

The next Sabbath, brother P. left his seat at the usual time and started for the door, when Parson B. exclaimed;

"Brother P."

P. on being thus addressed, stopped short and gazed towards the pulpit.

"Brother P." continued the parson, "there is no need of your leaving church at this time; as I passed the tavern this morning I made arrangements with the landlord to keep your toddy hot till church was out."

The surprise and mortification of the brother can hardly be imagined.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—A YOUNG LADY DROWNED.—Intelligence reached our city last evening, that a young lady of this city—Miss Kate O'Sullivan—well known to all who have been accustomed to attend the Cathedral, in the choir of which she had won an enviable reputation for the excellence of her singing—had been drowned in the canal at Schenectady yesterday afternoon. She had been in Schenectady several days, on a visit, and yesterday went out riding with some of her friends. On nearing the water, by some mishap the reins were drawn tight and the horse backed the waggon into the stream. Her companion or companions escaped, but Miss O'S. became entangled with the waggon, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered her. She was the daughter of Mr Michael O'Sullivan, bookseller, in South Pearl street.—[Albany Journal, Tuesday.

STEAM TO ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.—On Saturday afternoon the new large screw-steamer the Khersonese, belonging to the Liverpool, Newfoundland, Halifax Steam-ship Company, and the first of their new line in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, took her departure on Saturday from the Mersey, under circumstances which augur well for a prosperous future. She had on board a large ship mail, a full cargo, and about 240 passengers, every berth being occupied, some of them booked for St. John's, and others for Halifax, Portland, Boston, New York, Montreal, Quebec, &c. The Khersonese is a fine powerful ship, full rigged as a sailing vessel, and is a decided acquisition to the steam-fleet of the Mersey. Her departure on this occasion is particularly interesting, as opening a new field of enterprise which is destined to be of great advantage to this port. The agents in Liverpool are Messrs. Wier, Cochrane, and Co.—*Courier*

☞ Single copies of the *Daily News* may be had at the counter of the publishing office Price 2d.

☞ Single copies of the *Chronicle and News* containing the news of the week may be had, in wrappers for mailing. Price 4d each. Issued every Friday morning.

The Daily News.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15

In consequence of a press of local matter, a variety of foreign and provincial selections are reluctantly deferred to to-morrow's issue.

THE REGATTA.—Not by any means the least of the sights during the Provincial Show week will be the Regatta in Kingston harbor. This city has always been famous for possessing a superior class of boats in sailing and rowing qualities, and her reputation in this respect we learn will be put to a severe test at the coming contest. Already we hear of three yachts being on their way from New York through the Erie Canal to compete for the prizes to be offered. A number are also expected from Toronto and other cities; among them the iron yacht *Rivet*, built in Scotland, which her owners are prepared to back to a large amount against any named boat. The regatta, therefore, which was looked upon as principally one of local concern, will assume a character of general importance.

M. P. P.'s ELIGIBLE AS CANDIDATES.—The Belleville Intelligencer, in an article of considerable length, contends that the construction put upon the proviso of the electoral Act does not govern the preceding clause; and instances the resignation of Mr Hincks and the late Mr James Johnston, as examples in which successors were elected to fill their vacated seats, under circumstances somewhat analagous to those presented at this time, provided the candidates for the Upper House, holding seats in the Assembly, resign in due form before the elections take place.

French Political Martyrs.

From a letter of Louis Blanc to the London Standard, we make the following extracts respecting the condition of the French convicts in Guiana:—

"Those deported to the French Guiana make an appeal to the feelings of justice and humanity of all honest men, to whatever party they may belong.

"At the very moment when it is so much spoken in France of clemency and generosity, while so many families are lulling themselves with the hope of clasping to their hearts the dear ones whose absence they have so long lamented, the political victims are treated in the French Guiana in a manner worthy of the darkest ages of barbarity.

"It is certainly a painful task to unveil such an amount of iniquity, but how is it possible to pass over in silence the unjust and cruel behavior of French officers towards their fellow-countrymen? Let it be known, therefore, that we are unspeakably tortured, on the flimsiest pretences, while people, deceived by the solemn declarations of the French government, think perhaps that every prison is open, and that we are at liberty. Let it be known, for instance, that out of five men lately arrested for some talk it had been the fancy of an overseer to invent, two were tied to a stake and dealt with as the most vile criminals! As they were reluctant to submit to an ignominious punishment, soldiers were called for, who, rushing upon the victims, bruised them with blows, tore off their beards, and, reckless of shrieks with which wild beasts would have been moved, bound them with cords so fast as to have made the blood gush.

"To relate all we suffer is more than we can possibly do. Our cheeks kindle with shame, and our hearts are bleeding. Suffice to say, that while the government has its *clemency* cried up everywhere, there are Frenchmen in Guiana who do gasp for life. Nor are they allowed the sojourn of the Island of Despair, horrible as it is; barbarous administrators drag them violently on the Continent, to compel them to a labor of eight hours a day in the marshy forests, from which pestilential vapors are continually rising.

"We refused to submit to this outrage upon laws; to this murderous attempt: we claimed promised liberty, the answer is *death*—a magnanimous answer after the birth of a Prince! Is there, indeed, for us any other prospect but imminent death? With no proper food, no garments, no shoes, no wine since February last, is there any chance that we should be long able to bear both the influence of an exhausting toil and a deadly climate? Again there is the law which assimilates political proscripts to galley-slaves! From beneath the brutal force that weighs upon us, heaped up together, almost breathless, but strengthened by the courage we draw from the sacredness of our case, and our hope in the triumph of justice, we protest against the violence which is offered to us. May public opinions be moved at our misfortunes, and energetically rise against deeds so well calculated to bring to shame a nation reputed the most enlightened and civilised in the world!

"These are the lines, sir, whose insertion in your columns I earnestly request—not as a Republican, not even as a Frenchman—but as a man; for this is not a question of political feeling—it is one of simple justice and humanity. Let it be carefully remembered that the tortured victims are men who have never been tried by any court, nor prosecuted by any form of law! It lies in your power, sir, as I said on a similar occasion, that the groans they utter from the place where the are, so to speak, buried alive, should be heard in the world of the living. The French press is gagged.

"Such being the case in France, the liberty of the English press remains the only possible resort for the oppressed to have the justice of their complaints at least examined. I apply, therefore, to the English press, and that all the more confidently since I read in the *Times* but a few days ago—"The press is emphatically the representative of the people. If wisely directed, it guards the interests of all classes and conditions of society, and has a right in turn, to the sympathies and assistance of all."

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"LOUIS BLANC."

LIVING IN THE WHITE HOUSE.—A Washington letter writer gives the following:—Many imagine that the expenses of the White House are partially, if not wholly, defrayed by Government, and that the large number of servants necessarily employed receive their pay from the public treasury error. Although the President is expected to give public receptions and banquets, entertainments to distinguished visitors, and dinners to every political friend who may come here, everything is paid for out of the President's pocket except a few delicacies raised in the garden. Till last year no appropriation was made for fuel, either for the barn-like rooms and saloons of the White House, or for the guard or green houses, to heat which it cost nearly $2,000—and the appropriation made last year was only $1,000, leaving nearly $1,000 for the President to pay. So with the servants. The only dues paid by the Government are a door-keeper, who receives $600 per annum; an assistant door keeper, who receives $420, and a furnace keeper who receives $365. All the other domestics required to keep this extensive establishment in order are paid by the President.

The City Hall and the Bazaar.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

DEAR SIR:—Feeling much interest in the ladies' Orphan Asylum, and the Bazaar connected therewith; and having seen in the newspapers several articles relative to the reasons which influenced the City Council in placing the City Hall, during the time of the holding of the ensuing Exhibition at Kingston, at the disposal of the Committee of the Agricultural Association, instead of the ladies who are connected with the Bazaar, I have been induced, for my own satisfaction, to enquire thoroughly into the case, and find the facts to have been these:—

That only by the greatest exertions the delegates from Kingston and its vicinity succeeded in obtaining from the Agricultural Association the vote in favor of holding the Exhibition at Kingston during the present year. Rival localities bid much higher, in a pecuniary way, than our good city could afford to do; but our delegates pledged that no accommodations or hospitalities, either public or private, should be wanting, either on the part of the civic authorities or private citizens, to render the exhibition here successful in every particular. These pledges had their weight, and Kingston carried the day. The City Council appreciated these efforts, and when officially reported to that body, immediately after the decision at Cobourg, the action of the delegates was approved of, and thanks expressed by the Council. The city, therefore, for nearly a year past, was directly, and in honor, pledged to afford every accommodation in its power to the Agricultural Association. In —— last, certain of the Bazaar ladies petitioned the City Council for the use of the City Hall during the time of the Exhibition, "*provided it would not be required for the use of the Provincial Exhibition.*" These are the very words of the petition itself, and impliedly admit the unreasonableness of supposing that the City Hall would be granted for any other purpose at such a time, should it be required. However, the Council at once complied with the petition, granting the Hall to the petitioners in preference to all other applicants, provided it should not, *as the petition mentioned*, be required for the use of the Provincial Exhibition. Both prior and subsequent to this, notice had been given to the Mayor (the proper person to whom such notice should have been given) by the members of the Agricultural Committee, that the Hall would be required by them for purposes connected with the Exhibition. Shortly after the Hall had been petitioned for by the ladies—conditionally, as just mentioned—a deputation of them waited on the Mayor, to know, as they stated, if there was any chance of the Hall not being required for purposes connected with the Exhibition. They were informed that he, as Mayor, had no control whatever over the granting or not granting the Hall; that that power was in the Council, in which he had not even a vote, unless the question came to a tie; that the Hall had been pledged to the Exhibition Committee; that the Committee had then already intimated its desire that the Hall should be retained for them, and that, by its own rules, the Council was, even, if possible, further pledged to the Agricultural Association by the vote on the ladies' conditional request for the use of the Hall; and that it could not, without a gross violation of public faith, be now taken from the Agricultural Committee.

One of the duties of the Mayor, in his position of President of the Council, is to keep himself and the Council posted up, if I may be permitted to use the expression, on all action which may have been taken with respect to any question which may have previously come under the consideration of the Council. But during his late absence from the city, the ladies again petitioned the Council, setting forth that they had been refused permission to hold their Bazaar on the exhibition grounds (which refusal has been reversed lately, and permission granted) and praying the Council to "confirm the former decision with respect to the Hall in their favor." What that former decision was has just been mentioned. But the introducer of the petition, doubtless, forgetting, as may charitably be supposed, that the Hall, by the action of the Council even on the previous petition of the ladies, had been pledged to the Agricultural Association, shoved in, almost without observation, or much opposition, his motion placing the Hall at the disposal of the Bazaar Committee during the time of the Agricultural Exhibition.

On the Mayor's return, which was within a day or two after this meeting, he was assailed on all sides for the gross breach of faith which had been attempted to be practiced by the Council towards the Agricultural Committee, by depriving them of the Hall after it had been pledged to them; and a resolution expressing the surprise of the Committee, and protesting against this breach of faith, was at once sent by the Committee to the Council. Thereupon the City Clerk, at the next meeting of the Council, was required to read, for the information of the Council, all previous action relative to this matter, and the Mayor was called on to explain the rules of the Council appertaining thereto, and when it was found that the Hall had previously been pledged to the Agricultural Association—that the Committee thereof had received official communication of this pledge—that the ladies had requested the use of the Hall only on condition that it would not be required for purposes connected with the exhibition—that the first decision of the Council had not been reconsidered, as the rules required it should have been, before a contradictory motion would be entertained—that no official communication, either before or since the passing of this irregular motion, had been sent to the ladies, whereby they could be led to suppose that they were to have the Hall. The question then arose, should the city break faith with the Agricultural Committee—should the pledge of the Council be fulfilled? And by a very large majority it was decided that the previous action of the Council gave the first claim to the Hall to the Agricultural Association; that the motion introduced at the previous meeting of the Council, depriving the Association of the Hall, and granting it for the purposes of a Bazaar, were wholly irregular and inoperative; and that the Council were in duty bound to keep faith with, and to fulfil their obligation to, the Agricultural Committee.

The foregoing shows that the Agricultural Committee had the better right to the Hall, without any reference to the relative merits of the purposes to which it should be applied during the time of the Exhibition. Exclusive of the priority of claim, it is not my intention to enquire, and therefore will not enter into the argument as to whether "a pretty thing, indeed it is, if a parcel of strangers, who are to visit Kingston during the time of the Exhibition, are to have their pleasure, accommodation or convenience thought of, notwithstanding that they have been invited to our city, and every exertion used to obtain their coming, when on the other hand, we might have such a capital chance of taking as much money as possible out of their pockets by our monopolizing, for a local purpose, the only large public room which the city possesses."

X.

Upper Canada Provincial Exhibition.

(From Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.)

Kingston, September 7, 1856.

On coming down the lake from Niagara, I fell in with a number of gentlemen of the Agricultural Board of C.W. I therefore determined to remain over a day in Kingston to see how far the preparations for the exhibition had advanced under the Local Committee. Before going out to the grounds, which are situated about one mile in rear of the city, on the Waterloo Road, I took a stroll through some of the manufacturing establishments which the city may, with much credit, boast of. I regret time did not permit me to examine all. The two most prominent are the Dockyard and the Locomotive Works. This establishment I found in full operation, with as complete steam-power and machine-tools as could be desired. Two locomotives stood in the finishing department—one, a passenger, completed; the other, a freight, and as splendid a piece of workmanship as can be turned out by the mechanics of any country. I was informed it was intended to have these two locomotives at the exposition grounds, if it be possible to draw them, which will require at least twenty pairs of horses. I next crossed into the Kingston Dockyard. On the stocks was the steamer Boston, which was drawn up for repairs after the unfortunate collision in which she sunk the propeller Protection. Close by her were the remains of the ill-fated steamer Tinto, which was burned off Long Point, many of whose passengers met with a watery death after escaping that by fire. At a short distance from these was a clipper, built for the lake business. In form and construction she bids fair to outrival any craft of the same dimensions which navigates our inland waters. The convenience of drawing out and launching all descriptions of vessels, seems most complete.

My time to visit the grounds having arrived, I left this establishment, and on my way thence, I thought that Kingston, if true to her position, will enrich herself by fostering her native industry and talent; while other cities, more ambitious of making an artificial show of wealth will yet repent that they did not do likewise.

Some few weeks ago, I counted twenty-three locomotives imported from the neighboring States into Toronto. The prices each must have cost could not be less than £3000. To pay this the principal has been borrowed, and the mechanic at home, whose labor they refuse, is compelled to pay the interest. This is a heavy tax, and grievous to be borne; whereas, if the principal was expended in their midst, as at Kingston, the tax would be met with cheerfulness.

By this encouragement and fostering of labor at Kingston, between £45,000 and £50,000 is kept in circulation there; whereas, if this were not done, all would have been sent abroad to assist in building up cities and feeding men who had no common interest with our country.

When I arrived on the ground all was life and bustle. The Local Committee are achieving for Kingston the greatest credit for the magnitude of their arrangements. The building, known as the "Crystal Palace," is built in the form of a Roman cross. Each of the four wings is nearly 100 feet long by 50 wide. The centre dome, or transept, is 36 by 36 feet. The whole height is 50 feet. A portion of the roof is of wood, the remainder and sides are covered with glass, expressly imported from Chance & Sons, who also furnished the great exposition in England. The whole of the interior is in course of decoration, in a manner not before attempted at such expositions.

Around the columns, close to the caps, are the national colors and the arms of the several nations, and cities throughout Canada. Those of your city occupy a conspicuous position, being over the manufacturing class, where she will be well represented by G. Perry, fire-engine builder; Dawson, tool maker; Higgins, axe manufacturer, Cote St. Paul; Lindley, bellows maker; McLennan, machinist; Gauthier, carriage maker, who furnishes two sleighs and a trotting sulkey; Green & Sons are down for a large display in furs, hats, caps, &c., with others, whose names I have not yet learned. Adjoining them will be the blankets that rivalled England in 1851, similar to those the Queen procured from the same maker, of Dundas. There is a department for furniture, to which Toronto will send a sideboard, which, for design and execution, has not been equalled on this side of the ocean. The fine arts court is one of the wings, where there is a large opening, which Spence of Montreal is to fill up with stained glass. A private collection of statuary, belonging to the Mayor of Kingston, it is said, will form one of the principal features of attraction. Where the locomotives will be put is not yet decided.

Dr Ryerson has consented to exhibit his collection of agricultural implements from the Model School, C.W. These are the original ones, to which the great gold medal of Paris was awarded. They are the products of Prague, in Austria; some are from Switzerland, France, and Egypt. The whole of these models is perhaps the most complete set in the world. As to the copper kettle made from a farthing, the Committee will not require to erect a shed for its display. Parties who intend to examine it, must not forget to compare its dimensions and construction to those of its gigantic (locomotive) competitor in the same class of mechanics. Mr J. Logan, of Montreal, is down for a few stalls, to show his celebrated stock of horned cattle. On the whole, I entertain no fears for Canada East not maintaining her reputation in this exposition. I think our Lower Canada Society might advantageously copy something from the Upper Canada Board, with respect to a more liberal encouragement of mechanical industry and ingenuity.

Although the building is large, the Committee have taken on themselves to furnish an Annexe in case of want of room. The exterior of the building will, when decorated with the flags of all nations (and the great flagstaff on the dome is surmounted by the good old flag of England), surpass anything of the kind ever seen in Canada. The display in this building will be confined almost wholly to the fine arts, ladies' department and horticulture. When the whole is in order, I may furnish you with a fuller description of it and its contents. On leaving this building, I crossed over to the stables and sheds for the horses and cattle. These are different from the usual plan. Each animal will have its own department, and from injury or wet be perfectly safe. There must be some hundred stalls. The sheep and swine department will afford to the animals comfort, and to the visitors ease of inspection. The poultry pens might be improved, but should it be dry weather, all is done for them that is required; but I would suggest to the committee to use caution, as poultry at this season of the year are likely to be chilled and suffer severely from its effects. The department for agricultural implements has not been given sufficient prominence at Provincial Shows hitherto, and will be to the advantage of exhibitors and to those seeking amongst them for improvement. All the buildings, 11 or 12, are enclosed with a high 12-foot fence. The space occupied is 20 acres. The palace is in the centre, while the other buildings are so arranged as to denote much care and attention as regards attraction as well as convenience. Besides, the Exhibition Committee, the Mayor, the members of the Corporation, and the Citizens, are all determined to make the visitors welcome as well as comfortable. The hotels at their usual rates will accommodate hundreds. Private parties will open their houses, and it is contemplated to bring down the two Great Western steamers, said to the finest in the world, which of themselves will be worth a special visit. They can accommodate some 800 or 1000 persons. There will also be a fleet of small steamers in port to accommodate them. The Governor of the State of New York is expected to be there, as is our own Governor. Regattas and other amusements are to be the order of the day. Thus on the whole, the show at Kingston bids fair to excel by far all previous ones. Exhibitors from Canada East may enter their goods at a late date, as articles may be exhibited from the Three Rivers Show.

One great feature will be the presentation of the Paris medals to the successful competitors who occupied a high position in Europe. To whom the honor of making the presentation may fall, I could not learn.

I would advise Montrealers, who are fond of fishing, to take their tackle for a day's sport, and if they can find out your correspondent, I will show them a spot where pike, black bass, &c., &c., can be had in abundance.

After leaving the grounds, I drove down into the city to witness a display of the Fire Engines and an inspection by the Fire Committee. The Department is composed of a fine body of men, and their activity in managing their apparatus denoted that at fires they would be in fine trim to contend against the fiery element. How the engine trial terminated I could not ascertain. After the excitement of the contest was over, the Mayor addressed them as to the great confidence placed in them by the city. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the presence of Mr A. Perry, who, he said, "was known as the Prince of Firemen; who had, while abroad, proved himself to be so." It was not known amongst the Fire Department that Mr Perry was present; the Mayor therefore pointed him out, when to use a Yankee term, "he had to take the stump." He was then cheered, and made some complimentary remarks on their appearance, &c., no doubt to their satisfaction.

Common Council Proceedings

Monday Evening.

Present: His Worship the Mayor in the Chair—Aldermen Davidson, Yates, Dickson, Allan, Brownley, Rudston—Councillors Alexander, Brown, De L'Armitage Brown, Carter, Dunn, Pidgeon, Campbell, Loan, Draper, Wilmot, Cooper.

The Mayor laid on the table the Ordonnances, &c., of the City Council of Buffalo, handsomely bound, which had been presented to the City Council of Kingston by the Mayor of Buffalo.

On motion of Councillor De L'Armitage, seconded by Councillor Wilmot, the Mayor was authorised to acknowledge the present in a suitable manner.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from Colonel Borton, of the 9th Regiment, requesting the use of the City Hall on the 19th instant, for the purpose of giving a Ball to the citizens in acknowledgment of their civilities to their arrival here.—Granted.

From Dr Litchfield, Secretary of the Exhibition Board, informing the Council that at the recent joint meeting of the Committees, it was resolved to give free tickets to certain parties, including the military.

From John Kerr, Esq, Manager of the City Gas Works, informing the Council that their contract for lighting the city expires soon, and asking them if they intended to renew it, and also requesting a settlement of their account which had now run on for four years.

A member enquired the amount due by the city. The clerk stated that the face of the account showed the sum to be over £400.

Councillor Brown remarked that it ought to be noted that this was not the expense of lighting the city for the past year, but the account ran over several years. It had been before the Committee of Water and Gas already, and from want of proper data to refer to, they could not come to any conclusion whether it was correct or not.—Referred.

Several other matters of small importance were disposed of.

PETITIONS.

Several Petitions from poor persons, for relief from taxes; were referred to the Court of Revision.

Councillor Draper presented a petition from William A. Geddes, Esq., the Churchwarden and Congregation of St. Paul's Church, asking to have the board walk opposite the church reconstructed, as it was in a dangerous condition.

After a somewhat warm debate, in which the members for Cataraqui Ward were somewhat roughly handled by Ald. Brownley, and in which the Alderman did not escape, it was referred to the Committee on Streets and Improvements, with power to act

Ald. Dickson presented a petition from the authorities of Queen's College, asking the Council to implement its agreement with the College, and finish the grading of College Street.

Dr Dickson supported the prayer of the petition with a great deal of vigor, and moved that £150 be granted for the purpose, but the opposition was too strong for him, not that any member denied the onus upon the city to make the street, but they contended that a great deal had already been done, and that there was no time specified in the agreement. At present there were no funds, and the budget was now made up without any provision having been made for additional outlay on this street. There was no doubt, however, that it would be finished next year. The petition was referred to the Committee of Streets and Improvements.

On motion of Ald. Davidson, who stated that he had, as he agreed, spoken with Ald. A. J. Macdonald, and he had consented to receive back his letter of resignation, it was resolved unanimously that it should be returned to him. The members of the Council present appeared to feel much pleasure at Mr Macdonald consenting to remain a member of the City Council.

Ald. Brownley moved that a plank walk be constructed on the south side of Princess Street to the Crystal Palace. The motion not being seconded, fell to the ground.

Councillor Chown moved that the board walk on the other side of the same street be widened and the road levelled, but the motion was rejected.

Alderman Davidson presented a Petition from Mary Logie and the committee of the Orphans' Home, stating that they had been unsuccessful in procuring a suitable place to hold their bazaar, and requesting the use of that portion of the Market Building not occupied by the Butchers, and the privilege of fitting up the same for the purpose.—Granted.

The Mayor informed the Council that the Committe of the Agricultural Exhibition had directed the Secretary to write an urgent letter to the Provincial Committee requesting them to rescind their resolution precluding the erection of other Booths or tents within the enclosure, and that he was hopeful that the ladies would obtain leave to erect a suitable booth.

On the motion of Councillor De L'Armitage, the clerk was authorised to grant special licenses to Cabmen and Carters during the Fair.

Alderman Davidson brought in report approriating £100 to open William Street, and a Bill for that purpose was read first time.

Alderman Allan gave notice of a By-Law to open Wellington Street.

[Council Adjourned.]

ANOTHER CUNARD VESSEL TO BEAT THE PERSIA.—Captain Judkins, of the Cunard steamship Persia, stated in conversation lately, that the Cunard Company have made arrangements for the construction of another iron steamship to be built on the Clyde and called the Scotia. It is to be larger than the Persia, and Captain Judkins is confident it will exceed the Persia in speed as much as that fine vessel exceeds ocean steamers. He thinks the British naval architects have learned much since the Persia was built, and will improve both in the model and in the construction of the engine. The Scotia will be finished in about a year.—[Boston Advertiser.

The New Steamer Monarch

The splendid new Steamer Monarch built at at Sorel for Messrs A. & D. Shaw of this city, arrived at their wharf last night, having on board a considerable amount of freight. Her performance on the passage up the river is stated by her officers to have been most satisfactory. The Engine of the Monarch was built at the Kingston Foundry by Messrs. Davidson and Bruce. It is a most beautiful piece of machinery, of great strength, admirably finished in every respect, and unites all the latest improvements on marine engines. The Monarch, when its cabins are finished, will unquestionably be one of the finest boats on the lake. She is built upon the most approved model for speed, combined with great strength and capacity for freight. Her cabins are yet to be finished, and she is yet to have a splendid saloon the whole length of the upper deck, the latter of which will add to her appearance. In size she seems to be a little larger than the Arabian, with more breadth of beam, which will give her a steadiness in the water apt to be infringed upon by the addition of top hamper on steamers not built for such encumbrances. The Monarch is commanded by Capt Sinclair, a gentleman of great experience in the Navigation of the Lakes and River, and very popular with the public, a popularity which we feel confident he will not only maintain, but add to in his present command. Mr Donald Campbell, under whose experienced eye the Monarch has been built, came up on board of her, and naturally feels much pleased at the congratulations Capt. Sinclair and he receive from all judges of marine architecture who have visited the ship. That she will be a popular boat on whatever route she runs there cannot be a doubt, for the slightest examination will satisfy any body that she will not only be *a fast*, but also a safe boat, the latter a most important disideratum in times so freighted with Railroad and Steamboat disasters as the present summer has been.

Yesterday afternoon and since writing the above, the Monarch made a trial trip round the Bay with a large party on board, amongst whom were many of our steamboat men, and others experienced in such matters, who were unanimous in their encomiums upon her. The engine worked smoothly, and although only under about half its pressure of steam, she reached by calculation a speed which, in the opinions of the experienced persons on board, gave an assurance that whe her full powr is employed, she will prove *an eighteen miles an hour boat.*

The excursion occupied a couple of hours, and splendid weather and the cooling breeze of the Bay made it a most pleasant one indeed, to which the politeness and attention of the Messrs Shaw and Capt. Sinclair to their guests added in no small degree.—Success to the Monarch say we, as we say, so say all.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Bread Riots in Lisbon.

On the evening of the 8th inst., an attempt at disturbance took place at Lisbon. For some days a certain anxiety was manifest among the lower classes, caused by agitators, who took advantage of the high price of bread to attribute it to speculators and hoarders. Some meetings of workmen had already taken place, and the Revolucao de septembro had announced, in its number of the 6th, that a rising might be expected. At ten o'clock on the night of the 8th, groups from different parts of the city assembled on the square of Don Pedro, where, excited by the speeches of some persons, they attacked a bakers shop, and were going to break in the doors, when the quiet interference of General Count de Francois, who commands the Municipal Guard, made them abandon their plans. They then proceeded shouting "Vive Dom Pedro V." "Death to the hoarders!" to the house of M. Maria Eugenio d'Almeida, one of the chief tobacco dealers, and proprietor of some steam baking mills, which provide bread to part of the town. Having smashed all the windows, they did not retire till two o'clock in the morning, when they were driven back by the Municipal Guard. While this was going on in the centre of the town another body of rioters in the Buenos Ayres faubourg endeavored to excite the troops to join them by stopping in front of the barracks and shouting, "Long live the King! Long live the troops!" They did not however succeed. On the 9th the city remained perfectly tranquil; but at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 10th numerous groups paraded the streets with the same shouts of "Long live the King!" "Long live the people!" "Death to the hoarders!"

At about ten o'clock they forced the doors of two or three bakers' shops on the Don Pedro square and in the Augusta and Prata streets, which lead into it. They then proceeded to the house of M. d'Almeida, the windows of which they had smashed the evening before. Some men armed with pickaxes and hatchets having destroyed the railing which protects the entrance, the mob rushed in, pillaged everything they could lay their hands on, and when they left set fire to the building. A detachment of Lancers happily succeeded in putting out the flames and dispersing the rioters, after taking a few prisoners. On the Square of Commerce an inspector of the market, who made use of pistols when attacked by some armed men, was put to death on the spot by the mob, which was not dispersed till a late hour in the night. On the morning of the 11th the King arrived from Cintra. His first act was to dismiss the commander of the Municipal Guard for his want of energy. Groups still paraded the streets during the day, compelling the bakers to sell their bread at half-price, but in the evening the authorities appeared resolved to take energetic measures. The squares and principal streets were occupied by the military, under the orders of Count de Ponte de Santa-Maria, Commander-in-Chief, *ad interim*, of the army. The men, intimidated by the military force, dispersed. The King returned to Cintra in the evening.

Insolvent Debtors' Act.

CHAP. 23, 19 & 20 VICTORIA

AN ACT to extend the provisions of the Insolvent Debtors' Act of Upper Canada, and for the relief of a certain class of persons therein mentioned.

Whereas there are many persons who, having been Traders in Upper Canada, within the meaning of the Bankrupt Act, (passed in the seventh year of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter ten,) either before or since the expiration thereof, have become insolvent, but by reason of such expiration have been unable to avail themselves of its benefits; and whereas these persons, from having been such Traders, are precluded from the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, (passed in the eighth year of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter forty-eight;) and whereas it is expedient to relieve such persons on their making a full surrender of their property for the benefit of their creditors; therefore her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. All such Traders coming within the description above in the preamble to this Act set forth, shall be entitled to avail themselves of the benefit of the Act of this Province, passed in the eighth year of the reign of Her Majesty, and entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," on their taking the steps and proceedings therein set forth for obtaining their discharge.

2. As to such persons, the order called the Final Order in the said last mentioned Act shall, in addition to its effect as set forth in the fourth section of the said Act, operate as a discharge of all debts or liabilities, due or contracted up to the time of the presentment of the petition under the first section of the said Act, in each case respectively, as fully and completely, and to the same extent, as if such Trader had obtained a certificate under the fifty-ninth section of the said Act relating to Bankrupts.

3. Provided always, that this Act shall apply only to Upper Canada.