The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1858.

ARRIVAL OF THE "VANDERBILT."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, August 1.

The steamship Vanderbilt arrived at New York this morning at 5 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates of the 21st, and London of the evening of the same day. She brings nearly 300 passengers, and reports very favorable weather for laying the Atlantic Cable.

Intelligence has been received that the Niagara passed Cape Clear on the morning of the 18th, and that the Agamemnon was off Kingsale on the same forenoon.

There was an interesting debate in the House of Lords on the Jeddah Massacre, in the course of which the Earl of Malmesbury said that immediate steps had been taken to demand redress from Turkey, but that there was no intention of occupying Mecca.

The House of Commons discussed at length the motion by Mr. Roebuck, that the privilege of the Hudson's Bay Company, about to expire, ought not to be renewed, and that such territory held by them, as was needed for purposes of colonization, ought to be assumed without delay by the Government. The motion was finally withdrawn.

The attempt recently made to raise funds for the completion of the steamship Great Eastern had failed, and it was now proposed to raise a new company to purchase her.

On the occasion of Queen Victoria's visit to Berlin there is to be no fêtes, no salutes, no public demonstrations of any kind; cause not known, but dame rumor gives as the reason the ill health of Princess Frederic William.

The Moniteur says that the French Government will join the English in demanding reparation for the Jeddah massacre.

The Liverpool Cotton, Breadstuffs, and Provision Markets were steady but dull.

London Money Market very easy.

Consols—For Money and Account, 95¼ to 95⅞.

Weather favorable, and wheat crop very promising.

Richardson, Spence &Co. report Flour dull, and nominally unchanged. Western, 21s to 21s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s to 22s 6d; Ohio, 22s to 24s.

Wheat quiet but steady; buyers demanding a reduction. Red Western 5s 6d to 6s 3d. White 6s 3d to 6s 6d; Southern 6s 9d to 7s 3d.

Corn quiet. Yellow 34s to 34s 6d. White 33s to 33s 6d.

Beef dull.

Pork steady.

Lard firm, at a trifling advance, and selling at 56s to 57s 6d.

Ashes quiet.

Arrival of the "Persia."

THREE DAYS LATER STILL.

ST JOHN, N.B., Aug. 1.

A steamer from Europe passed Cape Race, about noon yesterday, supposed to be the Persia, of 24th ultimo, and handed to a fisherman four copies of the Liverpool Northern Times, from 20th to 23rd July inclusive.

Political news important, embracing as it does the re-capture of Gwalior by the English, and the taking of a Chinese fort mounting 138 guns at the mouth of the River Peiho.

An official telegram, received at the Foreign Office on the 22nd day of July, states that the steamer Candia had arrived at Suez on the 17th July with dates from Calcutta to 19th, and Madras to 25th June, Hong Long to 1st June, and Aden to 11th July.

The forces under Sir H. Rose had retaken Gwalior, after a very severe fight of four hours.

The forts at the mouth of Peiho River mounting 138 guns, and backed by a large body of troops, were attacked on the 20th May by English and French gunboats, and taken. Loss of Allies trifling. The Chinese stood to their guns.

On the 22nd, forces commenced advancing up the river; weather cool; squadron in good health and spirits.

Six thousand French troops, originally destined for Cochin-China, are on their way to Pechelie.

From Canton information was received that on the 22nd June an ineffectual attempt was made by the Allies to rouse Chinese braves in Mountains in the vicinity.

Ningpo was in possession of the rebels, and English Merchants had gone on board H. M. ship Surprise.

Paris Conference closes on the 15th.

The Moniteur ridicules the idea of the French invasion of England.

Epidemic at Bergaze was diminishing.

GEORGE BROWN'S MANIFESTO.

THE CRISIS AND THE MEN.

A few hours will place the country in possession of the arrangements which have been effected for carrying on the new Government. The Cabinet will be submitted to Parliament this afternoon, complete; and we are confident that the men, of whom it will be found to be composed, will command a degree of favor rarely accorded to new political combinations. The aim of those who assume the administration of public affairs will be to bring together in harmonious action the various elements of popular strength, and to justify public confidence by the enunciation of a policy calculated to meet and to settle the delicate and important questions which now enter largely into the politics of the Province. On one point there can be no doubt, whatever may be thought of individuals or of isolated measures. The community is sensible of the need that exists for a Government framed upon a determinate basis, capable with difficulties rather than evade them; and in therefore, disposed to view with a friendly eye, the initiatory steps of those who will speedily commence the discharge of official duties.

The country holds a policy on one hand; it will insist upon fair play on the other. And when adherents of the late Government stand at street corners to proclaim the intention of their party to wage war upon Mr. Brown and his colleagues from the beginning, they unfortunately substitute for very, very, deep, a Scout. For this avowal of parties who have been driven unwillingly into Opposition, not only betrays the apprehension with which they regard the coming Cabinet, but naturally extends the hypothesis with which has sought to invest with an air of virtue the retirement of certain members of the late Ministry. Had they been actuated by the honorable motives for which their newspaper apologists claim credit—had they withdrawn from their official posts under a sense of a sacrifice due to principle—the language imputed to them would have carried different weight. As it is, the tone of their friends in the press tells a tale which cancels the mistake. The patient with which the lapse of a few hours has been twisted into an acknowledgement of failure to form a Cabinet—the systematic efforts that are visible to fighten the new Ministers at the outset of their career—the ill-disguised spleen with which the prospect of a comprehensive policy is contemplated; these are circumstances which indicate more forcibly than words the mortification of some, at least, of those who affect to be actuated by a special devotion to the behaviour of the Queen.

We may be allowed, however, to remind the gentlemen who strive to screw up their courage by the utterance of terrible threats, that their efforts in that direction are adapted to nothing so much as the strengthening of the arrangements which call them forth. Meet a foe manfully and you command his respect. Let him understand that every step of the ground shall be fairly contested, and, whether vanquished or victorious, you secure for yourself an honorable regard. But declare beforehand that there shall be no fair play—that, right or wrong, honestly or dishonestly, you mean to annoy your opponent—and depend upon it you only add firmness to his will and place him in a position stronger by far than that which he would otherwise occupy. And this, we submit, will be the result of an ungenerous manœuvering with which divers contemporaries, and certain members, hope to retrieve the broken fortunes of their party.

The aim of the new Government will not be liable to the accusation of evasiveness. Its purposes will not admit of doubt or misconstruction. They may not please everybody, but at any rate, we are sure, they will be broad and intelligible, and being so, will furnish ample opportunities for free and open encounter. Their's will not be game of hide-and-seek. Their fighting, whatever be the issue, will not be of the guerilla order. Entering upon the functions of Government at a season of uncommon difficulty—with all interests in a condition that calls for the exercise of more than ordinary energy and judgment—their duty and their resolve will be to shirk no responsibility, to evade no question that demands attention, to run away from no contest involving either personal character or public policy. A policy shall be offered for the consideration of the Legislature and the country, and we speak the sentiment of our party, rather than of any individual, when we say, that by that policy the new Government will stand or fall.

But let it be borne in remembrance, that, occupying this vantage ground, and animated by this purpose, the party now called to the Councils of the Province will not suffer themselves to be checked or turned aside by petty intrigues or partizan antipathies. There is work to be done; and there are men to do it. And if an insatiate hate prompt individuals to interpose obstacles for the sole purpose of harassing or causing delay, the country will know how to appreciate and how to punish the offenders. These are not times when great public interests should be trifled with; and they who try the trifling will discover that it is not to be done with impunity. We believe, indeed, that in Parliament, constituted as it is, any attempt to flitter away the public time, or to peril the peaceful relations of the two sections of the Province for the sake of narrow personal ambition, will be promptly and decisively frowned down.—[Globe.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Mr. Brown has at last succeeded in forming a Government, and we believe that the following will be found to be a correct list of the members of his Cabinet:—

UPPER CANADA.

Mr. Brown,
Hon. Jas. Morris,
Hon. J. S. Macdonald,
Mr. Foley,
Dr. O'Connor,
Mr. Mowat.

LOWER CANADA.

Hon. Mr. Drummond,
Hon. Mr. Lemieux,
Mr. Dorion,
Mr. Holton,
Mr. Thibaudeau,
Mr. Laberge.

*** The above List was brought down yesterday per telegraph, with different offices assigned to the several individuals. The New Ministry is a strong Ministry, but whether it can last a day, remains to be seen. Everything depends upon the courtesy of the Opposition.

ON DIT.—Somebody asked Mr. Laberge how they were getting on in forming the Lower Canadian section of the cabinet, he replied, 'Oh! admirably! We have secured six office holders and they have secured four supporters.'

ON DIT.—Mr. Dorion is said to have submitted to his colleague, Mr. McGee, the list of the new administration. But, quoth D'Arcy, 'I do not see my name there.' 'Why, neither do I,' said Dorion. 'I'll tell you what Dorion,' said McGee, 'I'll stand no such nonsense. I elected you for Montreal, and I'll kill you in Montreal.' This was a poser for poor Dorion. What could he do, but hurry off to see Mr. Brown? Off he went to Brown and made the announcement; 'If McGee is not Secretary he'll kill me in Montreal.' 'Yes,' says Brown, 'but if he be Secretary, he'll kill me everywhere.'

ON DIT.—Mr. Piche has been appointed 'Chef-ieu.'

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

It was both unwise as well as most discourteous, on the part of the House of Assembly, to upset the decision of the Queen touching the Seat of Government, but to say that it was a personal insult to Her Majesty, is the vilest rot. As well might she be offended, if one of her officers received a kick in the rump. The Queen may possibly know that she has a Province, called Canada, but that is the most that can be said about it. The matter wanted for the Home Government to determine, and the Queen's name was used in place of the Colonial Minister. So far from this vote of the House's being an insult to Queen Victoria, it was done of an object in a fully much higher to us, and not one both put an illustrious. Rumor says that to Lady Head's influence with Mr. Labouchere, our Ottawa chosen as the site of Canada's future Capital. It is very possible, nevertheless, respectable tell a very great lie.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

There never was so many rich appointments in the gift of any Ministry, as will fall to the lot of Mr. Brown to fill, should he succeed in forming an Administration. The offices are the Inspectorships of Priesthood, the Secretaryship of Middlesex, the Registry of Middlesex, the Registry of Lennox and Addington, and the Judgeships of Juvenile Delinquents, should the Bill for that purpose become law. Surely, Mr. Macdonald has been serious in his taunting the opposite to these several appointments, for doubtless they have been determined on.

BROWN'S MINISTRY BURST.

As might have been expected, as soon as the House of Assembly met yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Brown's New Ministry was announced, the announcement was met by a direct Vote of Want of Confidence in such a Ministry, and as the British Whig has foretold, Mr. Macdonald will be again the Premier. We are wholly without particulars, but trust to obtain some ere we go to press.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, Aug. 2, 1858.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Patrick then communicated to the House the names of the new Ministers, and said that they desired that private business should be proceeded with. Their policy they would explain themselves when re-elected; presently he moved that a writ for Montreal be issued, on which Mr. Langevin moved an amendment to add the expression of the feeling of the House, that the administration as composed did not command the confidence of the House of the Country.

Mr. Merritt thought the vote of want of confidence premature.

Mr. Galt said it was called for by unusual circumstances.

Mr. Morris advocated it, and Mr. Piche replied.

The debate was going on when the House rose at six o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

After an eulogium on the late Speaker by Mr. DeBlaquiere, Mr. Morris acquainted the House with the personnel of the New Administration, and in a few words spoke to the same effect as their exponent in the Lower House. Thereupon Col. Prince and Mr. DeBlaquire expressed their disapprobation of the Ministry not having more representatives in the House, and in forcible language condemned the formation. The latter would move a resolution to-morrow if necessary, to go in a body to the Governor General to prevent an immediate prorogation of the House if determined upon.

Mr. Patton after an expression of the same sentiments, moved 'that this House having had the explanation offered to it by the organ of the government therein, begs to express their entire dissatisfaction therewith, and their want of confidence in a government which has not prepared or enunciated a policy upon the various questions, which the members of the House, while in opposition agitated with so much zeal.' The general feeling, without a dissentient voice, was that the Ministers had acted most discourteously in not having another exponent of their opinions than the Speaker to the Council. The curious conglomeration of parties in the Government was strongly alluded to by Mr. Ross, and Mr. More spoke to the same effect, whilst Mr. Ferguson only endeavored to apologise for the Ministry, by hoping the House would grant time. Mr. Desaulniers, in French, opposed the motion, but very lamely. The debate was going on when our report left.

When the vote was taken, the Majority for the Old Ministry was two to one!

LATEST.

NON CONFIDENCE VOTE CARRIED.

In addition to the above vote of two to one in the Upper House, a vote of non confidence was carried in the Lower House last night, by a majority of 40,—being 71 in favor of, and only 31 against the Old Ministry.

News From India

We have news from Bombay by telegraph of so late a date as the 19th of June, and letters and papers by the overland mail from Calcutta down to June 4th. The character of the intelligence is, as it has been for some months past, chequered. The excessive heat of the weather, which seems to be more than ordinarily intense, has resulted in a frightful mortality of our troops. At Lucknow, even, where no military hardships have had to be endured, the number of deaths had been very large. The distressed condition of Sir H. Rose's brigade at Calpee will also be noted with deep regret and concern. The whole British force now in the field is estimated at only 29,000 men, showing that immense losses have been sustained. A numerous body of recruits had arrived at Calcutta, but the cry is still more men. The apparent indestructibility of the rebels is meanwhile calculated to inspire uneasiness. They are now here completely crushed; they simply disappear to turn up again in full force elsewhere. But what seems more marvelous than all is the outbreak of insubordination in regiments hitherto supposed to be free from the taint of disaffection. The blowing from guns of fourteen officers of a native regiment in the Punjaub is a very serious affair. A letter from Lucknow, states that it is believed on good authority that from Jhansi to Mhow the whole of Central India is in a state ripe for revolt. The statement is treated here, however, as not worthy of credit. By the Bombay mail there is confirmation of the reported defeat of Scindia at Gwalior on the 1st of June by the rebel forces from Calpee.—It seems that Sir H. Rose's first brigade was half way to Gwalior, and Colonel Hicks, from Jhansi, and Brigadier Smith, from Serpree, were to meet before Gwalior on the 17th. The strength of the enemy is rated at 17,000. Calpee would be occupied by Whitelock. The Commander-in-Chief had left Futeghur for Allahabad. The enemy were in great and increased force around Lucknow, and was intercepting the communication with Cawnpore. It is satisfactory to hear that the Mahratta country was quiet.

Two items of personal news about famous personages come by the mail. Sir William Howard Russell, the special correspondent of the Times, is said to be on his way home, in consequence of having been a second time prostrated with sunstroke. And the gaunt and grassy Cornelius Vos, who you know was taken to Calcutta, has been asking for a revolver, for the purpose, it is supposed, of blowing his brains out. Very singular, is it not, that the very thing the non-professional is anxious to keep, the other should wish to get rid of? If it was a bargainable article, the Commander might make an exchange, but even then I dare say, they would be both to fine satisfied as the chancellor company in Addison's tale, who were each glad to compare the punishments and debts from which deliverance had been sought and granted.

THE MASSACRE AT THE MOUTH OF MECCA.

The present Mail will take out many details of some two or three and twenty Christians at Jeddah, which was telegraphed from Malta at the beginning of the week. It appears that when Her Majesty's steamer Cyclops, which was sent to the Red Sea for the purpose of taking a 'sweep of deep water soundings, entered the harbour of Jeddah, about a week before, there were unmistakable signs of the fanatical sentiment of hostility towards the Christian inhabitants, and, as it would seem, without any provocation whatever, the English consulate was attacked, and Mr. Page, the acting consul, who had been conveyed by the Cyclops, in company with the French Consul, as passengers from Suez, fell under the blows of a band of ruffians, who followed up the murder by sacking the house and tearing down the flag. The unfortunate man's body is said to have been found literally hacked to pieces. Mayeuard with excitement it is said the mob next poured down upon the house of the French Consul, M. Evillard, and barbarously murdered both him and his wife. Their daughter, a young lady of twenty summers, whose life was also sought, had her cheek laid open with a sabre, but is said to have avenged the murder of her parents by the death of the assassin. Next day the crew of the Cyclops intreated their officers to be allowed to take vengeance upon the city, at the risk, says the correspondent of the Times, of finding themselves, at most 200 men, opposed to a population of 40,000, but the captain was warned that a single act of hostility would insure the murder of all the Christians. As it was, no less than 21 of them were killed, and 24 others escaped; and these constituted the whole Christian population. One or more of the fanatics engaged in the sanguinary work boasted of having been at the late massacre at Delhi.—Later news by telegram from Marseilles, state that there was great rejoicing at Mecca when the intelligence arrived of the bloody transaction. It is hoped, however, that signal and immediate punishment will have been inflicted upon the cowardly murderers, and British honor and authority fully vindicated. It comes to us from Paris, that Faud Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, has received a telegram that the Porte promises all the satisfaction in its power for the murders of the French Consul, and that the Arabs who committed the crime shall be visited with punishment. It is supposed, however, that in a case like this the French Government will not be content with an intimation of this general description, and that English and French soldiers will be the agents of vengeance. It is indeed affirmed that Jeddah will be occupied as soon as possible by a French and English force.—Meanwhile Mahomedan fanaticism manifests in other quarters. The troubles in Candia have come to a head, and the island is in a state of frightful anarchy. A young Greek in Canea had killed a Mussulman in self-defence. The death of the Mussulman was regarded as a sort of outrage upon all of the same faith, and a general rising took place. The Mahometans in the town rose en masse, attacked the Catholic churches, fired on the French flag, and threatened the Turkish admiral, insisting that the Greek should be put to death. The admiral yielded, the Greek was strangled, his body was given to the populace, and dragged before the houses of the consul. The Christians have since left the Canea in crowds. The Turks at Retimo have devastated the churches in that town, wounding several of the clergy, and taken possession of the citadel, the artillerymen stationed in it taking part with the mob. The Porte, in the meantime seems totally incapable of checking these acts, which seem to foreshadow the approaching end of Mahometan rule in Europe.

By the Europa.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

London, July 16, 1858.

Fresh news from India, the details of the voyage of the Agamemnon with the Atlantic cable, continued speculations as to the attitude and designs of France, and further particulars of the manifestations of Mahomedan fanaticism at Jeddah and elsewhere, have constituted the newspaper topics since the departure of the last steamer. To this list, however should be added the question of the slave trade and Cuba, in connection with which a hope was expressed in a leader of the Times the day before yesterday that a solution would speedily be arrived at through the acquisition of the Island by the United States.

The later intelligence from India brings no account of anything but successes so far as the direct movements of our troops against the enemy are concerned. They are disheartening, however, in the evidence they give of the fearful effects of the climate, and also of the savage and treacherous spirit which still breaks out among native soldiers, who had hitherto abstained from any action against us. Thus the report received by a crossing mail of of the defeat of Scindiah, a prince who has throughout remained faithful to the British cause, has been confirmed, and the disaster is shown to have been caused by the almost entire defection of his own troops—all of them except his body guard having turned against him. He escaped, however, from his capital of Gwalior to Agra, a distance of about 150 miles to the Northwest, and meanwhile General Rose and other British commanders were hastening to Gwalior to regain possession of that important place. The enemy were reported to number 17,000, and in the face of the awful heat—the thermometer sometimes standing at 124 under the cover of the tents—the work of our small bands in attacking such places must indeed be critical.

The Times had a special correspondent on board the Agamemnon on its voyage with the cable, and his account of it yesterday occupied the entire page of that paper. He had been a witness of the terrible storm on the Black Sea by which hundreds of vessels were swept away during our occupation of the Crimea, but says it was far below the scene that presented itself for several days on the present occasion. It seems marvelous that the ship was saved. Her capacity is 5,000 tons less than that of the Niagara, she yet she had the same weight of cable, and a portion of this, amounting to 250 tons, was coiled upon her upper deck. At one time 60 persons on board were on the sick list, chiefly from concussion, and in the gaping and closing of the timbers one man, who had caught hold of an aperture for support, had his fingers cut off as with a knife. On the return passage, after the failure of the experiments, bad weather again came on, but the 250 tons of cable which had encumbered the Upper deck having been got rid of the vessel made excellent progress. According to the accounts from the Irish port of Queenstown this morning, both the Niagara and Agamemnon are rounding and are expected in station Monday, the 19th for a new experiment. They have still more cable than they had on starting for the experiment last August.

There was no improvement in the aspect of the relations of France and England. The Paris press still keeps up its denunciation of us as a perfidious, crafty and encroaching people. The subscribers of the Empire likewise lose an opportunity of inviting the population to similar views, while at the same time their official speeches, when reported to the Moniteur are abrupt and devoid of spirit so as to screen the Government from responsibility. The Pays, which pretends to speak on every in the Emperor, has just suggested that as Mr. Disraeli, leader of the Derby Cabinet being on 'cordial terms' with the Mayor, they might do worse than send him to London to ascertain from him whether he is really preparing for offensive operations against slave trade, and in case the reply should be in the affirmative, tender our good offices, either as allies or arbitrators, to protect him against the apprehended danger and thus enable him to return to a peace standpoint, such as would be consistent with the comfort of the world and would allow of a revival of industry, enterprise, and confidence.

The particulars of the Jeddah massacre have been received from the daughter of the French consul, who contrived, with some of the household who had defended her, to escape after the murder of her father and mother. There seems little doubt that the affair was not a mere ebullition of fury, but a development of passions which have long agitated the Mohammedan race, and had already found vent in the recent murder of an American missionary in Syria, in the attack on Mr. Tenblanque at Belgrade, and in a variety of other ways. According to a telegraphic dispatch received this morning, the Turkish Government have sent a general to Jeddah with 2,000 troops to bring the offenders to martial law. The French papers also are loudly demanding the most prompt measures of punishment. The Moniteur denounces the act as unparalelled in its barbarity, and says that satisfaction must at once be had for the outrage, such as its enormity requires.

On all parts of the Turkish Empire signs of fanatical agitation are said to be observable. The 'sick man' is evidently in the throes of a relapse, and in every quarter an unusual degree of activity is attributed to Russian agents.

The Belgian Chambers are summoned for the 26th inst. The chief subject of their attention, will, it is stated, be the fortifications of Antwerp.

The English Government have notified that on the advice of the law officers of the Crown they have resolved to take no further steps for the apprehension or prosecution of Mr. Thomas Allsop, who was alleged to have been an accomplice of Orsini, and was supposed to have escaped to New York.

Consols at the last date were quoted 95¼. They have since touched 94¾, but have closed this evening at 95⅛.

The Editor's Table.

No. 91.

We cannot plead the great heat of the weather, nor the large number of new publications on our Table, an excuse for non-fulfilment of our ordinary week's task, for the weather is quite cool, and of new publications we have had scarcely any to look over.

THE FARM, a Pocket Manual of Practical Agriculture. Fowler & Wells, New York. 12mo. pp. 156.

This little book is No. 2 of Fowler & Wells' Rural Hand Book. (By the way, No. 1, on the Garden, has not reached us.) It is like all the works emanating from these excellent publishers, most useful, embracing as it does, a Treatise on Field Crops, and a thorough Exposition of the nature and action of soils and manures. It treats in a clear, concise, and matter-of-fact way of both the theory and the practice of agriculture. It tells you how to cultivate all the common field crops, and, what is better, gives you the principles which underlie all the practical operations of cultivation, so that you can use and modify any practical directions given with a full understanding of what you are about. It gives not only the 'how' but the 'why' of farming. The knowledge which one will get from it may make a difference of hundreds of dollars in a farmer's income in a single season. No farmer, and especially no young farmer, can well afford to be without it. So much valuable information for so little money we venture to say can be found nowhere else. The essay on farm management, by J. J. Thomas, here re-printed by the permission of the author, is alone well worth the price of the book. It is adapted to all classes of people who are interested in rural affairs, and to all sections of the country. The series of four 'Rural Hand Books' to which this belongs—'The House,' 'The Garden,' 'The Farm,' and 'Domestic Animals'—will be furnished to subscribers ordering them all at the same time for $1. Address Fowler & Wells, 308 Broadway, New York.

THE FAMILY AQUARIUM, OR AQUA VIVARIUM. By H. D. Butler. Dick & Fitzgerald, New York; J. Creighton, Kingston, C. W. pp. 121. 50 cents, sent to any address in Canada.

This handsome little volume exactly meets one of the pressing requirements of the time in this country. Everybody has heard of the Aquaria. Everybody has seen the beautiful Aquaria at Barnum's Museum. Everybody is delighted with the idea of a miniature lake or ocean, with its vegetable sub-aqueous life flourishing in all the perfection of nature, and inhabited by fish of all kinds, sporting in their native elements as if way down amid the fathomless depths of the blue sea. Everybody is anxious to possess just such a 'new pleasure,' as the Aquarium is called, particularly as the water in it need never be changed, and we have all the satisfaction of witnessing the gambols of the fish, the growth of the water flowers, the exuberance of the anemones, the marvellous conduct of the aquatic insects, crustacea, &c., without any of the accustomed trouble of attending to the daily wants of such favorites. Within a year or two the Aquarium has risen into such popularity that a parlor or conservatory, or family sitting room, seems imperfect, that is not supplied with one of these curiosities. The object of this volume is to enable every family to supply itself in the most satisfactory yet economical manner. The work is written in the plainest and most intelligible, as well as graceful English, and without a sprightly spirit that commends itself to every taste, and rubs it, even in its more didactic part, of all dullness. With its aid a family, whether living far from the seaboard or in a marshy city, may construct an Aquarium for itself, fit it up to suit its own ideas of beauty, stock it with living plants and animals from the nearest stream, (having from the simplest instructions on the subject,) and preserve it for many years in the most admirable condition. This book, it is so well for us to observe, is not a mere reprint of the English works on the subject, which, otherwise, are only suited to Great Britain, and apply only to fish and marine plants abundant in that meridian. On the contrary, it is a completely original production, from the pen of a practical man, Mr. H. D. Butler, one of the proprietors of Barnum's Museum, and the gentleman whose exclusive attention has been for a long time devoted to the intricate and superb Aquaria at that establishment. It is thoroughly local, therefore, in all its characteristics. It describes all the material of the Aquarium with a familiarity that none but an expert could venture upon, and it refers to the plants in this country where the living population of the tank may be secured, with a minuteness of detail that is eminently useful.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. No. 740. Littell, Son & Co., Boston; Stanford & Delano, New York. $6 a year.

The No. before us is exceedingly interesting, for it contains no less than eighteen articles, selected from the best periodicals in Great Britain and America.—'Sayers Fellow's Excursion' is a charming tale, from Fraser's Magazine, begun and ended in the same number. Several other articles are equally worthy of notice.

GROWLS OF THE GRUMBLER.

No. 16.

LAMENT,

SUPPOSED TO BE SUNG BY WM. CAYLEY, THREE WEEKS HENCE.

AIR—'Old Dog Tray.'

The Government's day is past,
And Brown's in place at last,
And with him the Clear Grits of a former day,
The members we have seen
In opposition keen,
Are making sport of poor John A.

Chorus—Poor John A's very doleful,
Grieved at the loss of his pay,
He's fretful and he's wild,
A man so awful riled
There never was as poor John A.

When Brown speaks of the past,
His eyes are on him cast,
I know that he feels like to cut his throat some day,
Though now he cannot speak
Above a paltry squeak,
He's jabbering all the time, is poor John A.

Poor John A., &c., &c.

The men he called his own
Have mizzled one by one,
The false ones, the Frenchmen, have all gone astray;
Their ready votes are gone,
Their bullying is done,
There's nothing left to poor John A.

Poor John A., &c., &c.

DOING THE GRINDING.—The minor organs of the Brown Ministry (?) do not appear to understand each other. Just hear a brace of them. The Colonist of yesterday, says:

'It was currently reported yesterday that Captain Moodie was seen hovering in the neighborhood of the Globe office, with an abundant display of shirt collar. How far the report can be relied on, we do not know.'

From another quarter we have the following:

'To-night, as I passed a saloon on King street, my attention was attracted by a crowd about the door, and curiosity led me to know the cause. On doing so, I discovered the Captain wreaking his bitter ire against Mr. Brown. As usual he was surrounded by the riff-raff of the city, who stood with gaping mouths listening to the 'orashun' of Mishtur Moodie.'

When we inform our readers that the last extract is understood to have emanated from Mr. Gordon Brown, they will have no difficulty in perceiving that the Colonist is not in the secrets of the new Cabinet.

INFORMATION BADLY WANTED.

'Where is Ottawa?'—*Ottawa Citizen, last week.*

Will some obliging correspondent—will the Editor of Notes and Queries—will any body tell us 'where is Ottawa?' We understand that some malicious scoundrel doubled it up and put it in his pocket, as one might a sandwich, and carried it over to the other side for sale. We hope the Ottawaonians will be well treated, for Ottawa is Ottawa all the world over; and the Editor of the Citizen must arrive at the same conclusion it he considers. We suppose he meant to say, 'Where are we?' Unless, indeed, he wishes us to believe that the aforesaid filibusterer has actually carried Ottawa from under his feet, and that he is at present suspended in mid-air. If that is really the case, we advise him not to think of returning to this dirty world, but to make for the next with all despatch. If he is inclined to balloon it, there is yet time to procure sufficient gas—as the House will not be dissolved—not physically but legally—for some time.

THE CRISIS.—When the Governor General sent for Mr. Brown, that hon. gentleman, we understand, was engaged in writing an article, in which Sir Edmund Head was, as usual, abused like a pick-pocket for not turning out the Ministry. No sooner, however, did the scarlet coat of the Aide-de-camp appear in the doorway of the sanctum than the editorial was sent into the fire, and the writer immediately started for the Government House. After the interview the following letters and replies were sent out and received from the Globe office:—

W. L. MCKENZIE, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—I'm in, much to my own astonishment. Will you accept the office of Speaker of the Upper House?

Yours, &c.,

GEO. BROWN.

(Answer.)

Mr. Mac. presents his compliments, and wants to know if Mr. Brown wants him to sign his own death-warrant?

HON. JOHN ROSS,

Dear Sir,—If promises of further aid to the G. T. R. R. will induce you to accept office, say so, and oblige,

Yours, &c.,

GEO. BROWN.

(Answer.)

Mr. Ross supposes that Mr. Brown is equally sincere as Mr. Dargle, when he offered his friend his acceptance, because it was of no use to himself.

MR. CHRISTIE will be glad to hear that he is nominated Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Brown expects in return that he will open his mouth and say something.

GORDON BROWN,
Per G. B.

(Answer.)

Dear George,—You know I can't say a word in the House, and that's the reason I got so near you—so you talk enough for both of us. Of course I accept.

Yours till death,

DAVID CHRISTIE.

MESS. BOUCAULT,

Honored Sir,—Having been at the Theatre the other night, I was much struck with your appearance, and hope you will accept the office of Provincial Secretary in the new Government.

Yours truly,

A. DORION.

(Answer.)

Sir,—You may be von damn fool.

Yours,

BIGGY BOUCAULT.

MESS. LAMONT may have any office he likes—inasmuch as he can't exist much longer out of a glass case.

A. DORION.

MR. BOB MOORE,

Dear Friend,—Forget and forgive. You may have the light-house—only remember—my return next election.

Affty,

GEO. BROWN.

(Answer.)

Sir,—You mean, contemptible, extravagant. I'll crack your guess at the next election.

BOBBERY.

JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD'S note received. He's too old and conceited to return—so let count stand.

G. B.

JOE GOULD, Esq.—What would you like?

G. B.

(Answer.)

DEERE ZUR,—Make me Post Mister General. You nows I'm posted in letters.

JOS. GOULD.

(Answer.)

Sir,—That post is engaged. You can secure a tide-waitership, if you like.

G. B.

DIALOGUE

Between John A. Macdonald and Geo. Brown, on Simcoe Street, near Government House, on Thursday last at noon.

John A. (Saluting Geo. Brown) Very hot day.

Geo. B. (Graciously.) Very hot day. (Moving towards Government House.) I must go in here, sir.

John A. What for, my dear sir?

Geo. B. (Significantly.) You'll soon know well.

John A. (Solus, tearing his hair.) Oh h——alifax.

The Toronto Petition.

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

At half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a deputation composed of the following gentlemen, Capt. Eccles, Messrs. Allan McDonell, John Bell, Hugh Miller, F. Callaway, Peter Freeland, Aldermen Rugg, James Leask, Thos. Sellar, S. F. Urquhart, Matthew Shewan, Robt. Mishaw, James McDonald, Daniel McDonald, John Readhg, H. W. Newmin, C. R. Brooke, Richard Reynolds, William Keighley, G. Booth, W. R. Abbots, Robt. Bell, J. Reed, and W. Butler,—waited upon the Gov General according to appointment, for the purpose of presenting to His Excellency a petition, signed by upwards of 3,500 inhabitants of the City of Toronto, condematory of the course pursued by the Macdonald-Cartier Administration. The deputation were received at the Governor General's Office by Colonel Irvine, who ushered them into the presence of His Excellency.

Capt. Eccles, who was at the head of the deputation, said,—May it please your Excellency,—We are a deputation who have been selected for the purpose of presenting to you a petition from the citizens of Toronto, touching certain grievances which seriously affect the welfare of the Province. My colleagues and myself are, I presume, personally unknown to your Excellency. We do not belong to that class who are wont to grace your Excellency's drawing-room. We are the representatives of a class who compose the bone and sinew of the Province—many of them voluntary exiles from their native lands, who by their toil and labour, contribute largely to the common weal, at the same time cherishing the fond hope of obtaining an independence for themselves and families. But of that hope they fear that they are about to be bereft; seeing that their hard earnings and savings are wantonly, wastefully and wickedly squandered by an incompetent and extravagant Ministry. They do, therefore, through us, approach your Excellency, and respectfully but firmly call on you to relieve them from their apprehensions, by calling to your Councils men who are able and willing to assist your Excellency in governing the country in conformity with the principle of Responsible Government, and in accordance with the well known wishes of the people expressed through their representatives legally and constitutionally elected. By so doing your Excellency may still save the Province from impending ruin, and confer upon them a boon never to be forgotten. The gallant captain then read the petition as follows:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

"We the undersigned citizens of Toronto, have observed with deep regret the precarious position of public affairs in the Province. We have witnessed, with astonishment, gentlemen called to the Executive Council of the Province to represent the interest of Upper Canada, appealing to the people at a general election for an approval of their conduct, and though condemned by the electors of their own section on that appeal, still maintained in office and enabled to rule Upper Canada in direct defiance of the popular will. We have witnessed with indignation men thrust into Parliament as representatives of the people, by fraud and forgery, and kept there to legislate for the Province by the votes of a partizan majority. We have witnessed with deep regret and indignation Upper Canada members voting down Representation by Population, in defiance of their pledges at the hustings; and for personal or partizan reasons withholding from Upper Canada that just share of influence to the Legislature to which she is undoubtedly entitled by her large numerical preponderance and greater contributions to the national revenue. We have marked the large additions made of late years to the taxation, the rapidly increasing public debt, and the extravagance and mismanagement that pervade the whole public departments.

"We cannot but regard with deep alarm the recent disclosures as to the large sums borrowed last year to defray the ordinary expenses of the Province, and the announcement of a great deficiency this year, to be met again by borrowed money; and we can see no hope of averting serious embarrassment from the public finances, unless by the speedy overthrow of the present extravagant and incapable Administration, and the formation, in its room, of a firm and vigorous Government, able and willing to grapple with the abuses that have grown up, and ready to apply a thorough measure of retrenchment to the whole Provincial expenditure.

"We, therefore, pray that you will take such measures to carry these views into practical effect as to your Excellency may seem fit, and, as in duty bound, we will ever pray, &c."

[*Appended to the petition were above 3,500 names.]

His Excellency replied.—Gentlemen,—The address now presented shall receive from me such consideration as is consistent with my constitutional relation to the Parliament of Canada, and with Responsible Government as established in this Colony.

The deputation then withdrew.

Kingston Imports.

August 2.

Per Sir Prescott, Montreal, 1 cask Gilmore goods, 2 Mack'ntosh & Co.

Per Sir Beaufort, Montreal, 1 cask Sundries, Kingston Gas Co.

Per Sir R. Sawyer, Toronto, 150 bbls flour, J Carruthers & Co.

Per Schr Lynx, Watson, Milwaukie, 14,120 bus wheat, Hancock & Grass.

Per Barque Malta, Clough, 17,000 bus wheat, do do.