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January 1st, 1858.

☞ Single copies of the WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 4d each. Issued every Friday morning.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, 1858.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

G. T. R., Montreal; P. M., Napanee; J. A. G., Renfrew; F. B., Pittsburgh, Va.; L. T., Sheffield.

INDIA.

The following telegram from Malta, in anticipation of the Bombay mail, had been received in London:—

MALTA, Aug. 14th, 6 P. M.—The Cairo steamer in advance of the Panther, with the mails, has just arrived from Alexandria and brings what follows:—

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 8.—The Bombay mails are here with intelligence to the 19th of July.

The Gwalior fugitives had reached Bowlespore, 30 miles below Jeypore, on the 5th. General Roberts' advanced guard was moving to meet them, the general himself covering Jeypore.

The late Central India force is settled at various stations. A division is formed at Mhow, under Gen. Michel.

LUCKNOW, July 6.—The enemy is discouraged since his defeat at Nawabgunge.

The Begum and her son, now called King of Oude, are at Bundee, where the rebels are collecting.

The Bombay Presidency is quiet.

The rain is general.

There is a large business in the Bombay import market, with advance in prices.

Freights have slightly improved.

Exchange is 1s. 11¼d. for bank bills.

The following from Mr. Acting Consul General Green had been received at the Foreign-office:—

MALTA.—Acting Agent and Consul General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury, London.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 9th.—The steamer Madras arrived at Suez on instant dates—Bombay, 19th of July, 6 p. m.; Aden, 31st of July.

The Gwalior army has been broken up and gone into quarters.

Sir H. Rose resumes command of the Poonah division of the force from Nusseerabad, and General Roberts reached Jeypore on the 21st of July; the enemy becoming alarmed halted and withdrew to the Southward, General Roberts following in pursuit.

Sir Robert Hamilton has reached Indore, as have nearly all the European troops despatched from Bombay and the Deccan in apprehension of an outbreak.

Matters seem settling down in all parts of India, though there are 20,000 to 30,000 rebels in the field.

The rainy season has commenced favorably.

GREEN.

Malta, Aug. 14, 5:25 P. M.

MONTAGUE STOPFORD,
Vice-Admiral.

The following telegram had been received at the East India house:—

To J. D. Dickerson, Esq., India-house, London.

From H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Bombay, July 19, 1858.

Mr. Elmoustone's message has not yet reached Bombay.

GWALIOR.

The fugitive rebels from Gwalior had arrived in the neighborhood of Palace (?) on the 7th of July, and on the 11th had occupied the town of Tonk.

The Nawab held the fort of Tonk.

Gen. Roberts was prepared to advance against the rebels on the 11th of July.

On the 9th of July the Rajah of Shahgur surrendered himself.

Brigadier Smith has been directed to return to Coutah (?) with a part of his force, and hold that position.

Sir Hugh Rose relinquished command of the Central India field force, and arrived at Mhow, en route for Poona, on the 13th of July.

Brigadier-General Napier has been appointed by Sir Colin Campbell to succeed Sir Hugh Rose.

Information just received, states that the rebels fled precipitately from Tonk on the approach of a flying detachment thrown forward by General Roberts.

H. L. ANDERSON.
G. MONTANARO.

Malta, August 14, 1858.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th Aug., 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the Honorable Robert Easton Burns, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Honorable John Godfrey Spragge, one of the Judges of the Court of Chancery, and James Robert Gowan, Judge of the County Court of the County of Simcoe, under the provisions of the 14th Sect. of the Act. 22 Vic. cap. 93, for the purposes mentioned in the said Act.

Rather favorable accounts have lately been received from the Quebec timber market. We have heard of a few lots having changed hands at paying prices. The stock in the British markets is lighter than it has been for some years past at this season.—[Ottawa Citizen.

The Condemned Patriots in Naples.

The following extraordinary statement is from the London Times' correspondent at Naples:—

I am told that Mr. Meo, one of the advocates for the prisoners, has, since the termination of the trial, been put in prison for eight days, on the excuse of having come to Naples without a passport. At the same time, Tojani, advocate for Nicotbra and his companions, was threatened with imprisonment, and deemed it prudent to fly. I pass now to the position of those whom they have defended, and to some details connected with their departure which ought to be known. On the morning of the 27th, the sixteen insurgents who had received a commutation of punishment, were taken to the Grand Court to hear the decrees read, accompanied by a company of rifles and gendarmes. They were bound two together by the hand, and thus contrary to the law, they were permitted to remain, for the law says. 'Each person shall be presented without bonds before the magistrates and officers of police.'

Soon after their arrival the President sent for Nicoteba, and the following extraordinary conversation, says my informant, ensued: 'I trust Signor Nicoteba, that you are satisfied with the decision of the court, with its justice and impartiality; and that you are grateful for the sovereign clemency which has been given. I rejoice at it with all my heart.' 'You have not acted as judges, but as vile herelings of the Government,' replied Nicotera; 'you have not done justice, but signed orders from Naples; and to assume the appearance of mercy ——has ordered you to condemn seven to death, when I alone, according to the strict interpretation of the law, should have been condemned to die.' The president, interrupting him, said, 'We condemn to insure the safety of all.' 'Yes,' resumed Nicotera, 'you were ordered to condemn seven that a ficticious mercy should be exhibited to the world by sparing the blood of all; but you will answer for it before the tribunal of the people, and that before long.'

'For ourselves, we are not frightened at the scaffold or chains—we have fulfilled a sacred duty in listening to the cry of humanity, and we shall bear our sufferings with intrepidity and resignation, comforting ourselves with a firm hope in the triumph of that liberty to which we are sacrificed.' 'Signor Barone,' replied, the President, 'I am an old man, with one foot in the grave. I know not what to say, nor do I wish to enter on a discussion useless to us both; but my duty as president comples me to exhort you to be grateful for the mercy you have received from the king. I have sent for you, therefore, to ask you that when the decree of commutation is read in court, even if you will not yourself cry 'Ev viva il re!' you will at least try to induce your companions to do so.' Nicotera, much agitated, replied, 'I will speak to you as Dominico Dalia, not as president, because as such you are a slave and instrument of the government. To Dominico Dalia I say that I cannot and ought not to listen to your insinuations. For my companions, I would not commit such an act of degradation as to ask them to comply with your wishes.—They have confronted brutality and tortures, and even death; they could look on the scaffold with indifference, and in such a way they will bear their chains and the Ergastolo. We cannot do as you ask us; to cry 'Viva il re!' Reserve such infamy for yourselves, and leave to us the dignity of silence when we have not permission to speak.' Unable to make any impression on Nicotera, orders were given to take him out, and he was bound again to his companions. About midday, a Government steamer arrived to take off a number of the prisoners, and soon after the clanking of chains was heard as they were embarked. They were taken up to the prison in open day in 3 carts, and an anvil and 3 large hammers followed in another cart. The law and the custom is to put their irons on the condemned on their arrival at their place of punishment. It was a novel and a revolting sight, therefore, which was in the course of preparation, and was intended, doubtless, to strike a panic into the hearts of the Salernitans. The common hangman and his two assistants were called to put the irons on, and the antechamber at the gate of the prison was turned into a blacksmith's shop. The prisoners were bound two together, the right foot of the one on the left of the other. They must move, therefore, together; eat, drink, sleep, and perform all the necessary acts of life with one mind.—Thus one may harrass and torture the other and convert earth into hell. The chain used for each two persons weighs 16 killogrammes (about 35 lb.), is 4 metres or 13 feet in length, and has 16 rings. At the two extremities are two large rings, which are closed by a large nail twenty centimetres in length and three centimetres in diameter. The ironing of the prisoners lasted one hour, and there were present some officers of the 7th battalion of rifles, the secretary general of the Intendenza the captives of the prison, and about 200 gendarmes, and other members of the police. In various parts of the city, four companies of soldiers were on guard. There was one woman present, whose grief might have moved the stones, and yet it is said that it was insulted. This was the mother of Poezzi, of whom I have spoken as having left her home, near Genoa, to remain near her only child. 'It was a touching sight, which I cannot dwell upon,' said my informant, 'when this poor woman, dressed in deep mourning, clasped her only child, perhaps for the last time in this world, and kissed his chains.' He is condemned to irons for 25 years. It was yet daylight, when the prisoners were chained, manacled, and bound together by a long rope, and the vessel was not to leave till after nightfall. Yet, as if to strike a terror into the city, they were taken through the most public parts, by the Cathedral, the church of St. Agestine, and throughout the whole length of the Marino. Here all the inhabitants were assembled, struck with consternation at this barbarous exhibition. The balconies and terraces, and housetops, were covered with people, as the melancholy procession passed along, and, says my informant, maledictions were uttered against the government, and one sentiment of indignation and of vengeance seemed to occupy all minds.—Thousands of persons saluted them as they walked along, and greater sympathy was awakened at every step by the clanking of the chains, and the sight of the wounds the shackles were producing. At ten o'clock, Nicotera, Valletia, and Gagliani left for Naples in a carriage, accompanied by five gendarmes. The manacles which had been put on them in prison were taken off on their being put in the carriage. The streets were patrolled by guards, yet the people followed the carriage to embrace the prisoners and give them their addios, while persons from the windows and the shops called to them by name, and tried to fill them with courage and hope. It seemed as if every family had lost one of its own members.

Thus ended a trial which has awakened the indignation of Europe, the fiery passions and sympathies of Italians, and has heaped up a wrath for the day of wrath, come when it may; and yet another political trial is in the course of preparation, involving from 100 to 200 persons. It will come on shortly at Salerno.

The Provincial Exhibition.

The arrangements of the Committee in charge of the Provincial Exhibition, which opens on the 28th of September, are nearly completed; and we are happy to say that everything presages a more brilliant gathering that has ever taken place on any previous occasion. It is true that the partial failure of the wheat crop and of some other productions has rather crippled the means of the farmers, but we trust that that failure will not have the effect of reducing the attendance either of the exhibitors or spectators. It is amid such gatherings that the farmers can best learn how to repair the damages which have been inflicted during the past two years—can receive the benefit of others' experience—can renew their confidence in the appliances which science has brought within their reach. Past errors ought, in fact, rather to increase than diminish the attendance at the Exhibition. If the wheat crop of the farmer has failed, he should be glad to have an opportunity of meeting those who possibly may have been more successful, of examining the samples which will be exhibited, and of ascertaining under what circumstances they were grown.

We shall be glad to see the opportunity taken of discussing at the Exhibition in a more effectual way than has yet been devised subjects of interest and importance to farmers. Hitherto a meeting has been held on one evening only, which has been of its practical benefit. We would like to see either before or after the Exhibition all parties interested meet together in convention, commit the various subjects for discussion to Committees, who should be instructed to prepare reports, founded upon the experience of gentlemen composing them. These reports would supply a volume of facts and arguments bearing upon the most important subjects which can interest the farmer and the public generally. In regard to agriculture, the present moment is a critical one for the Province. It remains to be seen whether the activity and intelligence of the Upper Canadian husbandman will enable him to battle successfully with an enemy which has destroyed the prosperity of more than one fertile district in America. It remains to be seen whether the rich fields of the Western Peninsula are to produce in the ratio they have hitherto done, and we cannot help thinking that the assemblage of agriculturists soon to meet might have an important influence on the question.

It is in times of dulness and depression that mechanics and farmers are called upon to make most strenuous exertions in their respective callings. During the last few years, when everything was in a high state of prosperity, all received for their labour a remunerative price, and had constant employment. It was difficult to get manufacturers to prepare articles for exhibition; they had enough to do, and there appeared no necessity for raising their reputation for skill. Now, however, matters are different, and we have the best hopes that they will exhibit a more lively desire to improve the standard of excellence by the exhibition of the best articles which they can produce, and that we shall witness an exhibition of Canadian industry such as was never seen before. In past years, many prizes have not been bestowed, simply because the manufacturers were too indifferent to send even articles of the most ordinary description, and a stranger might have thought that nothing of the kind was made in Canada, judging by their absence from the show. We trust that we shall see nothing of this indifference the present year. There is one important difference on the present occasion. The exhibitor may be certain that whatever he sends will be placed in a proper position for being seen. The new and permanent building erected by the Association, assisted by the funds of the City is an admirable one for such purposes. It is intended that it shall be lighted with gas, and immense crowds of persons may be expected to examine its contents. Instead of the crowded and inconvenient temporary erections into which articles of all descriptions have been indiscriminately huddled, there will be ample space for everything which may be sent in, and room for those who desire to examine them. The list of prizes we believe is very liberal, and we are only sorry that it is so long that we cannot copy it entire. It has been however issued as a supplement to the Agriculturist and can be had by application to the Secretary of the Association, Mr. Buckland. We hope that every manufacturer will ask himself whether he can send anything to the exhibition which can benefit his own business, which can show the progress which the province is making in other arts, or which can amuse or instruct the visitors to the Crystal Palace. The expense of transmission is generally a mere trifle, often recompensed by prizes, and almost always more than repaid by increase of business.—[Globe.

Messrs. Cameron and Robinson.

'When rogues fall out, honest men come by their own.'—*Old Adage.*

[From the Leader.]

It appears, strange enough most people will think, that even the junior member for the city withheld his support from Mr. Cameron. Yet that such is the fact seems to be unquestionable. Mr. Cumberland, the chairman of Mr. Cameron's central committee, said, in a speech delivered after the election, 'In looking to the causes of this defeat, he said that a man whom they had at one time supported, and whom they had elected, had proved himself ungrateful to them by acting against them to-day. That man was Mr. J. B. Robinson. (Hisses and groans.) They had put him into Parliament, and now he had come out in opposition to them—hisses—and worked against them.' And Mr. Cameron himself was still more pointed. After particularizing some who had supported him, he said:—'There is a man, however, who has been my pupil and a partner of mine—a man whom I have helped to place in the position he now occupies—who has this day been found against us. I have no hesitation in naming him:—Mr. J. B. Robinson—(great hisses)—has not only not given me that assistance which he ought to have done, but he has thrown cold water on our cause. He has said that I ought not to be elected, because I should not have come out.' We have here not only the declaration that Mr. Robinson did oppose Mr. Cameron, but the reason for such opposition. Mr. Robinson thought that Mr. Cameron ought never to have presented himself as a candidate. And since Mr. Cameron has touched on this point, we may as well mention a rumor current in regard to it. Mr. Cameron, the story runs, suggested that a number of persons representing the parties likely to be opposed to Mr. Brown should get together and select a candidate; but that instead of waiting for this to be done, he himself appeared as a candidate, on the invitation of Capt. Moodie and one or two others. We know nothing of the facts further than this. If the rumor be true, Mr. Cameron acted with a degree of precipitation, to say the least of it, which was entirely unjustifiable. Mr. Robinson will probably be able to justify the unseemly course he pursued towards Mr. Cameron, considering their previous relations; and if there be such facts in the back-ground as rumor alleges, as to the way in which Mr. Cameron came out they will probably be stated. At present there seems to be need for explanation. That Mr. Cameron should, under these circumstances, be represented as the Government candidate is ludicrous in the extreme.

MONTREAL.

From Montreal, we learn per telegraph, that at the close of the Polls yesterday, Mr. Dorion was two to one ahead of his opponent, Mr. Beaudry. The relative numbers 2,299 Dorion, 1,179 Beaudry.

GRANNY ON THE CURRENCY.—The old lady is willing to give a helping hand to put down the nuisance of the British Shilling. Poor old girl, in her eagerness to do good, she makes a woful blundering. Talk of buying up the British Shilling from Banks at 2½ per cent. discount! Why the Banks take them at 4 per cent. discount, i. e. at their real value, and would not part with them at a loss:—in fact they take very few, and have still less to dispose of.

TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON AND NEW YORK.

THE CELEBRATION IN THE LATTER PLACE.

London, Sept. 1st, 1858.

To Cyrus W. Field, New York.

The directors are on their way to Valentia, to make arrangements for opening the wire to the public. They convey to you and your fellow-citizens their hearty congratulations in your joyous celebration of the great international work.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

PEKIN, AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* was at Pekin, the capital of China, a short time ago, and what he saw of it, and how it impressed him, he thus describes:

On arriving at the capital of the Chinese Empire, we find a city containing about two millions of people. Such is the estimate, but doubtless the calculation is made in the usual spirit of Eastern exaggeration. Be that as it may, the walls are fourteen miles in circumference, twenty-eight feet high, twenty-four feet thick at the base, and twelve at the top. There are spacious towers all around, at seventy feet distance from each other, and at the gates are barracks for the soldiers, nine stories in height. The metropolis is divided into two parts; one inhabited by the Tartars, and the other by the Chinese. In each there is a street four miles long and one hundred and twenty feet wide; and the Emperor's palaces and gardens occupy two-thirds of the Tartar city. And all this besides the suburbs, which are nearly as populous as the city proper.

Pekin is strangely located as a national capital, it being in a northern corner (lat. 40 deg.) and only sixty miles south of the famous Chinese wall, and therefore much exposed to northern and hostile neighbors. Yet its fortifications are strong, and until the vast machinery of modern artillery was invented, the brother of the sun and moon was perfectly secure in his palatial halls—the walls, bastions and towers being impregnable in ancient times. If bravely manned and defended, the Oriental potentate, robed in imperial purple, might have exclaimed with Macbeth, 'Our castle's strength will laugh a siege to scorn!' Although the country about Pekin is sandy and unproductive, yet provisions abound, being brought by canals from all the great rivers, and also with its commerce—the merchants being paid in money, as the capital is the chief recipient of the revenues of all China. It has ever been regarded as a very exclusive place, the presence of no foreigner being within its walls. But now, the outside barbarians are in a fair way of overleaping the sacred boundaries. And it is probable that this act, together with the opening of Japan, may prove an important step toward the inauguration of Christianity among the millions who are now benighted in the worse than Cimmerian darkness of Pagan idolatry and superstition.

The public debt of England is about eight hundred millions of pounds sterling (£800,000,000,) and the number of stockholders in it is two hundred and sixty-nine thousand, seven hundred and thirtysix (269,736) Great Britain has invested in railroads since 1829, three hundred millions of pounds sterling (£300,000,000,) the gross earnings of her railroads last year were twenty-four millions (24,000,000,) and the declared dividends thirteen millions (£13,000,000.)

A great sensation has been created in Sardinia by the assassination in Switzerland of one Casmir Parodi, a man who was implicated in the insurrection last summer at Genoa, but who subsequently turned King's evidence. He is believed to have been killed by an agent of Mazzini, who had traced him to his retreat at Corunna. Parodi was about to emigrate to America.

REMARKABLE ELOPEMENT AND DESERTION.

During the early part of the month of June last, Mr. James Fitton, of the firm of Moses & Fitton, extensive woolen manufacturers at Skaneatles, in this state, suddenly disappeared, and some little time elapsed before a clue to his whereabouts could be obtained. It appears from the statements of parties well informed concerning the affair, that about the latter part of the month of May or the first of June, Mr. Fitton arranged with his partner that the latter should go out West for the purchase of wool, while he (Fitton) would come on to New York and raise the necessary funds.

In accordance with the arrangement, Mr. Moses started West, and in a few days thereafter, Mr. Fitton came on to this city, and from day to day visited the agents of the firm here, Mr. Moses, having finished his portion of the business, returned home, but failed to find Mr Fitton, although the latter had promised to be home in about ten days. After waiting two weeks beyond the time for the return of Fitton, Mr. Moses became uneasy, and, at the suggestion of his friends, came to the city with a view of ascertaining the whereabouts of his partner.—Upon visiting the various agents of the firm Mr. Moses ascertained that Fitton had collected or realized heavy advances on goods they had in hand, but further than that they had no knowledge of him. From one place to another Mr. Fitton was traced to a hotel in Courtlandt street, where he and his brother and another man had occupied the same or adjoining rooms, Subsequently Mr. Moses and those who were assisting him in the search learned that Mr. Fitton, under a fictitious name, in company with a woman from the Western part of the state, had taken passage for England in the steamer of 24th of June, from this port.

The matter was at this time placed in the hands of counsel with a view to recover the whole or a portion of the money. Mr. Moses applied for a warrant to arrest Fitton in England, but it being discovered that he (Fitton) was a full member of the firm, and possessed of power to transact the business of the house, the process was refused; the case not coming within the treaty. Steps were then taken for the arrest of Fitton's brother, and he was apprehended in Syracuse and brought to this city in charge of an officer. The brother became alarmed at the turn matters had taken, and made a 'clean breast of it,' revealing the whole transaction, which corroborated the information previously obtained. From the brother about $2,500 was recovered; $2,000 in cash and the balance in notes. This money was recovered in Rhode Island, where the younger Fitton did business, he also being engaged in manufacturing.

Upon application being made to the Commissioners of Police, Captain James Leonard was despatched to England to hunt up Mr. Fitton and secure his arrest if possible, or recover the money which Fitton had collected, as before stated. Capt. Leonard left New York in the latter part of June, and upon his arrival in Liverpool secured the services of the police there, and after some little time got track of the fugitive.—Fitton was followed about from place to place in company with his *compagnon du voyage*. Soon after Captain Leonard's arrival, and the discovery of the guilty pair, some disagreement arose between Mr. Fitton and his companion, in consequence of which she left him and returned by the next steamer for New York, arriving here about three weeks ago. Fitton soon became lonely, and his conscience smiting him sorely, he had determined in his own mind to return home. All the necessary papers being obtained, Fitton was arrested on board of the steamer Arabia, on which vessel he had secured a return passage.—The prisoner was taken before a magistrate and an examination had, which resulted in Fitton's discharge from custody, the terms of the treaty not warranting his return to the United States.

At the time of his arrest Capt. Leonard found upon his person about $25,000, which sum the captain took possession of. After being released from durance, Mr. Fitton made a full confession to Captain Leonard. He deeply regretted the course he had taken, and stated that he had made up his mind to return and make full restriction to those he had wronged. He had become infatuated with the woman, and it was on her account that he had pursued such a course. He frankly acknowledged his 'departure from the paths of rectitude and virtue,' and seemed in great tribulation at the course he had pursued. Mr. Fitton signified his intention of returning home forthwith, and he is now probably on his way to this city. He is about 45 or 50 years of age, and has a wife and a large family of children living at Skaneatles.

The lady who accompanied Fitton is from the Western part of the state, where she has a husband and one or two children living. She is young and of very captivating appearance. As before stated, she returned here three weeks ago, and is said to be at present somewhere in the city.

Capt. Leonard, when last heard from, was about visiting several of the continental cities with a view of examining their various police systems—and such information as he may obtain will be used toward the improvement of our department. He will probably return in a week or two.

A LITERARY RELIC.

Before us lie several copies of the 'Boston Magazine,' of November, 1805, published weekly by Belcher & Armstrong. It is rather an old-fashioned looking publication of four pages; and the contents are equally as quaint, presenting a wide contrast between the literary efforts of the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers of that day and those of the present—between the Boston Magazine of 1805 (though the comparison is hardly fair) and the Atlantic Monthly of 1858. The following is a touch of the old rustic's poetic quality:—

PASTORAL SONG.

How sweet, and how pleasant the day,
When I rambled, O LAURA! with thee;
When the fields and the meadows are gay,
And the yellow-bird sings on the tree.
But if thou art absent, my fair!
Felicity flies from the plain,
The field is a wilderness drear,
And pleasure exchang'd into pain.

How soon would the flow'rs be decayed!
My flock all forgotten would be;
E'en the yellow-bird's beauties would fade,
And his song be no musick to me.
For he who adores such a lass,
Would wish with her ever to stay,
And dies, is he order'd to pass
But an hour from his charmer away.

How potent the magic of love!
How sweet his aerial flights!
I pleasures behold in the grove,
Surpassing a city's delights.
As the miser his treasure conveys
Where no busy eye can pervade,
So my timid solicitude strays
To the silence of solitude's shade.

More delightful than grandeur or state,
Is the peace of Humility's cell;
I abandon the proud and the great,
With thee and Contentment to dwell:
So the linnet in some hidden dale,
Should his musical partner appear
Abandons the nightingale's tale,
For a song he imagines more clear.

ZARA.

DOMESTIC.

MURDER ON THE HAMILTON AND TORONTO RAILWAY.—On Thursday evening the watchman on the Etobicoke Bridge, wishing to be absent from his post for an hour or two, left in charge of it a colored man named Rogers. Some hours afterwards the body of the unfortunate man was found thrown over an embankment, the head having been beaten in with stones. On the same night the Mimico station was broken into, and four dollars in cash and a quantity of Railway tickets stolen. The deceased was not in any way connected with the Railway. But it is supposed that the watchman was the man the miscreants intended to murder. About two years ago three men were convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for placing obstructions on the track near this same bridge; the watchman was the principal witness against them, and they then threatened that should they ever come out they would be revenged upon him. No doubt it was he they supposed they had killed, instead of the poor man who merely took his place for an hour.

DESTITUTION AT TORONTO.—On Monday, Dr. Cotter held an inquest in Mr. Ferguson's tavern on Yonge street, on a laboring man named Peter Shanahan, who had been found dead that morning in a shed on the ground on Yonge street, used sometimes as a circus ground. A few witnesses were examined, from whom it was elicited that this man with his wife and a few children had slept in the open air for the last four months without covering or clothing of any description whatever. They were very intemperate people. The Jury found as their verdict, that deceased had come to his death by exposure and neglect from his own wife.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT: HOOPS IN MISCHIEF.—A singular accident occurred to the steamer Peerless, while passing through the canal, on Monday evening last. When about half-way through the wheelsman suddenly discovered that he had no control over the helm, and cried out to the captain that something was wrong with the wheel chain. Just then the boat ran against the piers, slightly injuring the paddle-box—fortunately the only damage the vessel sustained. An investigation into the cause of the disaster was immediately had when—*mirabile dictu*—it was discovered that the accident, which might have resulted more seriously, *was caused by a lady's hoops!* It appeared that the fair one who was the unconscious cause of the mischief, had been sitting in close proximity to the wheel chain, where it passess through the pulleys on the 'promenade deck,' and that in some way or other, her steel expanders became entangled with the chain, rendering it utterly useless to the man at the wheel in steering the vessel. This is no fiction—the accident, as we relate it, having actually occurred.—[Hamilton Times.

CLEAR GRIT HYPOCRISY.—A set of Grits away up in Bruce, passed a resolution the other day, condemning the Governor General for having sent a communication to Mr. Brown on the Lord's day; and that too, in face of the fact that the Brown-Dorion Cabinet was completed on the same day!

Montreal Markets.

From the Montreal Gazette.

Sept. 1st.

GENERAL MARKETS.—The present week closed dull. Nothing to report in Sugars; market quiet. Molasses dull. Other articles as last reported. The following are Redpath's prices:—

Loaves	℔ lb.	13½c
Dry Crushed, No. 1	"	13c
Ground, for table use	"	13c
Confectionery uses	"	13½c
White Bastard	"	12½c
Yellow Refined	"	9½c @ 11c
Sugar House Syrup	℔ gall.	60c

ASHES.—Pots have been in fair request throughout the week at former quotations, best bills to-day fetching $6.65. Pearls are dull and unchanged. Receipts of the latter small.

FLOUR.—Early in the week the market became excited—partly in consequence of small stocks of fresh ground here, but mainly owing to rapid advance in New York and in the Western States. U. C. Superfine was readily taken at $5, Fancy at $5.20, @ 5.25, and Extra $5.75., Oswego (unbrandable) was placed at $4.45 @ 4.50 for Superfine grade, and $4.15 for No. 2. Since receipt of news per Canada, prices of common grades have given way; good brands being scarce, no change can be noted thereon. The market is, however, quite inactive. Quotations are based on good U. C. brands.

INDIAN MEAL.—None here.

OATMEAL.—Is still held firmly at advance formerly noted. Stock in few hands.

GRAIN.—WHEAT—Chicago Spring was placed early in the week at 90c @ 95c; unsound is held at 85c; Milwaukee Club is held at $1.05 for sound and at 90c for unsound. No Upper Canada on the market. OATS—Are coming in freely from the surrounding country, and are generally heavier than last year's; they fetch 37½c @ 40c per minot. PEAS—Are readily saleable at 90c; shipping lots would fetch 95c. BARLEY—Is in fair request for shipments; small lots fetch 55c. CORN—None in this market.

PROVISIONS.—BEEF—Remains nominally as last quoted; none here. PORK—The latest sales of Mess were at $17.75; it is held at $18, but dull, and saleable only in retail parcels; the lower qualities are scarce, and firm at quotations. BUTTER—Has slightly improved this week; good shipping lots are asked for at 12½c. LARD—Is unchanged, but firm at quotation.

NOTE.—No commercial intelligence has yet been reported per Atlantic Telegraph.

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal—There is no change to note in this Security since last circular. The demand continues dull, with few sellers, however at present rates—say 114 and 114½ for the 'paid up,' and 111 for the 'new.'

Bank of B. N. America—No transactions for several months.

City Bank—small sales in the course of the week at the old quotation of 106, which has since been offered for a further lot and refused, sellers holding for 106½.

Commercial Bank—Sales to some extent early in the week at 110. It is to-day offered for 110½, without takers.

Bank of Upper Canada—In improved demand, with sales, at the advanced quotations of 88, at which figures there is but little procurable.

Banque du Peuple—No transactions, the transfer books being closed till 6th proximo.

Molsons Bank—None on the market; 107½ offered and refused.

Montreal Mining Company Consols—Nominal at quotation. No transactions for several weeks.

Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad Stock—Buyers at $7.50; sellers at $10, with little doing.

Ditto 2nd Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.—Nominal at 70; no buyers over 65.

Grand Trunk Railroad Stock—Sellers at 37; Buyers at 36½. Supply small.

Great Western—Nothing doing.

Montreal Telegraph Company—Several sales at 115½, which would be paid for a further quantity.

Montreal City Gas Company—Early in the week sales were reported at 92½ and 93, since when there are no sellers under 95.

Merchants' Exchange Stock—Without animation; nominal at 80.

Provincial Government Debentures—Sales to a moderate extent at 101½ and 102.

Ditto M. L. F. Debentures—Offered at 93; there being no buyers over 92½.

EXCHANGE.—Firm at previous rates, with moderate supply.

Bank, 60 days, London	110
Private, 90 days, London	108 @ 109
Bank sight, New York	109½

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 1.

Flour irregular; State $4.95 to $5; Canada Extra $6.50.

Wheat lower; Western Red $1.20 to $1.22; New White, $1.24 to $1.26.

Oats steady at 54c to 55c.

Barley quiet at 68c.

Corn lower; Mixed 80c to 81c.

Pork better; Mess, $17.50; Prime $15.50.

Lard steady at 11¼c.

Coffee—Prime Rio dull at 11¼c.

Molasses—Prime New Orleans steady at 50c.

Sugars—Prime New Orleans dull 8¼c.

Tallow firm at 10c.

Sterling dull at 109½.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Sept. 1st.

During the past week the market has been well supplied with farm produce, and articles have brought in general good prices.

WHEAT.—In this article the supply has averaged during the week 3,500 bushels a day, which sold during the early part of the week at prices ranging from $1 10c (5s 6d) to $1 35c (6s 9d) per bushel for Fall grain. On Friday and Saturday, owing to advices received from the States that prices there had declined and that the supply was good, the prices here fell somewhat. In Milwaukie 30,000 bushels a day were sold during the past week. The prices in this market may now be quoted as follows:—Old Fall $1 a $1 05c (5s 3d); New Fall $1 a $1 20c (6s); Spring $1 per bushel.

BARLEY.—In this article we have to notice an advance during the week; new sells from 65c (3s 3d) to 68c (3s 5d); old 35c to 40c per bushel.

OATS are still scarce, and sell readily at from 40c to 43c per bushel.

PEAS may be quoted at from 60c to 65c per bushel.

FLOUR.—Owing to the high price of wheat there is but little offering, and quotations are therefore but nominal—from $5 to $6 per barrel may be looked upon as the ruling prices.

RYE 60c to 67c per bushel.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO'S. PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, &c.

Quebec, Aug. 28, 1858.

	s. d.	s. d.
White Pine, in raft, for inferior to ordinary according to average, &c., measured off	0 4	a 0 5½
for Superior do do	0 6½	a 0 8½
in shipping order according to average and quality	0 5	a 0 9
Red Pine, in the raft, measured off, do do	0 8	a 0 10½
in shipping order, 40 feet,	0 9	a 0 10
Oak, Ordinary, by the Drum,	0 18	a 0 0
Lake St. Clair, measured off, by the Drum	0 18½	a 0 19
Elm, by the raft, according to average and quality	0 10	a 1 2
in shipping order, 35 to 40 feet	1 0	a 1 3
Tamarac, Square, according to size in the raft	0 4½	a 0 7
Flatted do	0 4	a 0 0

Staves, for specification, Merchantable..... £40
Do. All Pipe..... £42 10s. a £45.
Do. W. O. Puncheon Merchantable £12 10s. a £13.
Deals, Bright according to Specification £13 10s. a £14 for 1sts, & 3rds for 2nds.
Do. floated £12 10s. a £13 10s. for 1sts, 3rds for 2nds.
Do. Spruce £8 10s. for 1sts., £6 for 2nds., and £4 for 3rds.

REMARKS.

The news from England, although possibly not altogether so gloomy, shows no positive improvement in wood goods, although, owing to the moderate export, the stocks are more nearly approximating to what they were in 1857, especially in Liverpool. The stock here measured is large, but it has nearly all arrived, our season having been an early one and most favorable for rafting; we may, therefore, look for a very slight increase to the returns from the Supervisor of Cullers during the rest of the year.

What sales have been made during the past month have been principally of the larger and better class of White Pine, and from 70 to 90 feet average, in the quotations of which we make no change since we last issued our circular. There is a little more enquiry for smaller averages if of good quality, but for inferior and ordinary there is no demand.

RED PINE is mostly all arrived, and the stock will be small compared with previous years, which has caused a much better feeling; and some lumber in the raft of about 40 feet has been sold at 10½d. in shipping order.

Oak is mostly all in, and holders do not seem disposed to give way under the impression that the stock wintering will be small.

Elm and Tamarac attract little notice.

Standard Staves are held more firmly from the fact of many being sent to New York in consequence of the low rates in our market, and we question if any good lots could be purchased under our quotations. The quantity of West India that has passed through the Cullers' hands is very large, and prices in Liverpool continue low and depressed.

In Deals there has been more doing, especially in Bright Pine. Floated, if of good specification, is saleable, and for Spruce the enquiry is better than it was early in the month.

Freights.—Some vessels of large tonnage have been placed at 24s to 24s 6d for Liverpool, and smaller ones at 26s a 26s 6d; 22s 6d for the Clyde, and 85s a 87s 6d for London may be considered as the current rates, but parties are by no means anxious for tonnage.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—Aug 30.

Ship Alabama, Thomas, 15th July, Liverpool, Falkenburg & Mellham, salt.
Bark Polly, J. Bruce, 16th July, Glasgow.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Sept. 1.

T Samuel, Hamilton; G E Jaques, Montreal; Mr Rettan, Coburg; J McNaughten, Albany, N Y; W Henderson, Philadelphia; W F Peterson, Bath; J Hays, Burlington, Vt; J C Trantwine, Philadelphia; T J Esmond & wife, Lewiston.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

Sept. 1.

S Allen, Oswego; S S Carter, Rome; D E Hawley, New York; Mr Quigley, Detroit; J F Wall, Gananoque; C Gates, Watertown; S N Appleby, Shannonville; N Wise, Watertown; L W Johnson, lady & son, New York; G A Whitehead, Georgia; R Kincaid, Kingston; H Dunning, Demarestville; J Fraser, Picton; O M Bond, Oswego; C S McKim, Centreville; M D Canfield, Morven; J C Walker, Odessa; J