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January 1st, 1858.

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The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Deos."

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1858.

Letters and Telegrams.

G. T. RR., Montreal; R. K., Coburg.

From the London Times, August 21.

The Arctic Expedition.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR,—I enclose extracts from three letters which I have received from Captain M'Clintock, by which you will perceive that in the course of the late season he was unable to get into the North water, and passed the Winter in the pack. He has now recruited at Disco, and, undaunted by this failure, has proceeded again in search of the missing expedition.

I remain yours, truly, R. COLLINSON.

August 23.

'Yacht Fox, Holtstemborg—commenced May 3, 1858, closed May 7.

'My dear Collinson—Our cruise hitherto has been short and sharp—most lamentably short indeed, but, thank God it is not at an end; the real work is only now beginning. We have not only got to repeat the attempt this year which so signally failed last year.—Our progress was finally stopped in Melville Bay, August 18, from which time up to the 25th of April, we remained in the pack drifting Southward with it. While beset, we have drifted down from 75½ N. to 63½ N.; the whole amount is 1,194 geographical miles. You will understand what disappointments and anxiety this ill-fortune entailed upon me. For a whole month in Melville Bay our fate hung in the balance.

The season was very similar to 1848, when I was with Sir J. Ross; the whole bay was crammed full of light pack, and there was no land ice. Having previously examined the edge of the middle ice down as far as 72 29, without any prospect of success, there was but one course open to me—to enter the pack wherever a favorable opportunity offered, and trust to boring through into the North water. This is what Sir J. Ross did, and being on the same spot, and also on the same day, and, moreover, a very favorable opportunity of long leads opening out, I tried the same plan. We did not succeed; a long run of Southerly wind closed the ice together so much that it did not open again.

'Still I had the precedent of North Star from which to draw the hope of a drift through into the North Water, and this, I think, we should have done in time to save our season but for the grounding of some bergs on a bank off Cape York, which it has been our lot to discover. We drifted up within 24 miles of that cape, and subsequently far to the Westward before commencing our Southern march. But all this you will see in my statement of proceedings and track chart which I have sent to Lady Franklin.

'We are thoroughly efficient, but rather short-handed, and I am sorry to add that R. Scott (leading stoker) died on the 4th of December.

'We are in excellent health and, and the ship uninjured. She leakes a little, and we had to pump her out all Winter three times weekly.

'Forty tons of coal remain on board, and we will take in as much more at the Waigat. As for provisions, we have excellent in quality, of salt meat, 17 months', preserved meat and pemmican 13 months', &c. From this you will see how well provided we are, and how easily we can complete ourselves for a third Winter at Beechy Island.

'With regard to my future plans I see no reasons for departing from my original scheme. If early into the West water, I will thoroughly sift the Pond's Bay natives, so as to separate the history of Belcher's abandoned ships from such knowledge as they may possess respecting Franklin's ships.

'I hope to look into Port Leopold before visiting Beechy Island, as the former would be the place to which we would have to fall back. If the launch is injured, I will take a boat from Beechy Island, and leave her there should I go down Bellot Strait, or at Cape Walker should I succeed getting down Peel Strait.

'Should I get down to the Magnetic Pole I will pass on the east side of King William's Land, communicating with the natives, and into Fish River. If I can manage to complete my work in Fish River by ship, it would be an immense advantage to winter near the South west angle of King William's Land.

'Disco, May 24.—For the early part of this season I shall be among the whalers, leisurely following their motions; but should they not persevere to the North as long as I think desirable, I must then judge for myself whether to preserve or return South with them and seek a Southern passage. I purpose sailing to-morrow morning. We shall long remember the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Olrick and all here.

Yours very sincerely,
F. L. M'CLINTOCK.

The Rev. Eleazer Williams, otherwise known as the Dauphin of France, died at his residence on the St. Regis Reservation, in Franklin County, N. Y., on the 28th ult., of dropsy, after a protracted illness.

Further by the Asia.

The Hammonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 27th.

The Persia, from New York on the 18th via St. John, N.F., where she took the Europa's mails and passengers, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.

A prospectus had been issued in England for a telegraph to China and Australia.

Lord Palmerston had paid a visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

It was announced that the French Government had demanded an explanation from the British Cabinet relative to the bombardment of Jeddah.

There was a doubtful report in circulation that Naples had accepted the conditions of Western Powers.

It was stated that the amount of indemnity to be paid by China to England and France is 30,000,000 francs.

Col. Coffin's Report on the Ordnance Properties Ceded by the Imperial Government and the Canadian Militia.

We have had on our table for two or three days two important reports of W. F. Coffin, Esq., dated the 20th and 26th of May, 1858, respectively, on the subject of certain Ordnance Properties as connected with Reformatory Prisons and other Public Institutions. We have read them with interest. They contain much information which we had wanted to learn respecting the Ordnance Properties. The buildings at Isle aux Noix and Penetanguishene are described by Col. Coffin and Mr. Horsey, the Architect to the Provincial Penitentiary, as being well adapted for Juvenile Reformatories. Other buildings and lands of the same properties, are described as suitable for various public asylums and hospitals, of which the Province stands much in need. To these points we purpose to return, and to deal to-day with the Ordnance properties in their relation to the Canadian Militia. Our readers are aware that they were ceded to the Province on the condition that the proceeds from them should be applied to the formation of a fund for the support of a Provincial Militia and Police, and accepted by the Province subject to that condition. Let us first take their value, according to the estimate in these reports, which is alleged to be under rather than over-stated:—

Upper Canada.—Penetanguishene $25,000, Fort Maldon $25,000, Niagara 25,000, London $25,000.—total $125,000.

Lower Canada.—Isle aux Noix $125,000, St. Johns $100,000, Laprairie $25,000, Three Rivers $25,000, Chambly $50,000,—total $335,000.

These two totals combined make $450,000. Added to them is property in the City of Ottawa $500,000, and lots near that city, $50,000, making in all $1,000,000.

We quote the following paragraphs from the Report:—

'It may, I think, be fairly assumed, that if these lands and buildings are made use of, as suggested, the Province will have acquired property worth one million of dollars, and applicable instantly to the most important public purposes, without any advance of capital, and I presume there will be no difficulty in crediting the Militia Fund with the interest annually, to wit:—$60,000.

'It may not be irrelevant to the present subject to add, that although, under actual circumstances, it would be difficult to assign a reliable value the remainder of the Ordnance properties, comprehending the lands on the Rideau and Ottawa Canals, the Seigniory of Sorel, lands at Toronto (some of which sold for upwards of $4000 per acre, in January, 1857), at Kingston, London, Chatham, and at almost all the salient points of the Frontier, acquiring value daily for railway and other public purposes; still it cannot be unreasonable to assign to them, (83,877 acres in all,) the value placed upon them by the Ordnance Department, a value moderate in itself, and so estimated at a time when the value of lands in Canada was lower than at present. The estimated value of these lands by the Ordnance Department is £340,000, or $1,360,000 currency.

The total value of the lands and buildings ceded by the Imperial Government amounts to $2,360,000 currency; the annual interest to $141,600, or £35,000, for the support of the Militia and Police of the Province. The sums expended by the Imperial Government for and on these properties are not taken as the basis of value. The cost of some of the buildings must have been immense.

Their adaptability to the purposes intended by the Canadian statute for juvenile reformatories and other institutions is an important fact, and will save the Province a very great sum of money for building. It is certain that such buildings must be had.

When we think of the valuable property made over to the Province by Her Majesty's Government, and the request made by it that Canada should bear a portion of the cost of its own defence as other and less important colonies have done before,—when we think further that the burden we were asked to assume was simply a natural duty, if no valuable property had been made over to make it lighter,—that we should have been in the position of mere mendicants had we refused to assume it,—we hardly know how to describe the miserable Rouge-Clear-Grit attempts during the last session of Parliament to destroy the Militia entirely.—Their resolutions went to state in so many words that it should be at once abolished. Faction was never carried to a more censurable length. And yet these are the men who call themselves the champions of Canadian independence.

[Communicated to the British Whig.]

The Election.

A meeting of the electors of Frontenac Ward was held at Johnson's Inn, Colborne street, on Wednesday evening, at which a large number of the friends of the different candidates were present; so full, indeed, being the house that a great many persons were unable to obtain admittance. Mr. Andrew Davidson, a supporter of Mr. Kirkpatrick, was called to the chair, and after explaining to the electors the purposes for which they had been called together, desired Mr. Gildersleeve, one of the candidates, who was present, to state to the meeting the considerations on which he founded his claims to represent Cataraqui Division in the Legislative Council. This that gentleman did at some length, fully entering into the various political subjects now occupying public attention, and was frequently interrupted while delivering his address with hearty and repeated cheers, the meeting seeming to feel that he was a man possessed of the energy and talent that would make the interests of Cataraqui Division felt and appreciated in the Councils of the Province.

Several other gentlemen being requested so to do by the chairman, afterwards addressed the electors, but when, at shortly after nine o'clock a show of hands was called for, the perfect forest of them held up for Mr. Gildersleeve, and the loud and continued cheering at the mention of his name, showed that he had carried the meeting with him almost unanimously.

The Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition to be held in this city a few weeks hence, promises to be of a most satisfactory character. During each previous year, we have had to congratulate ourselves upon making a great step in advance, but on this occasion our progress will be largely beyond the ordinary ratio. It is the aim of those employed in the work to have fully and fittingly represented in all their branches, the various productions of Canada, so that a complete estimate may be formed of her capabilities. For the accomplishment of this purpose, the arrangements are of a greatly extended character, a large amount of money has been and will be spent; many attractive features have been added; in fact the ingenuity of the Central Committee has been taxed to the utmost, in order to accomplish this desirable object. As the result of their labors, it is anticipated that the entries, which last year numbered four thousand three hundred and thirty-seven, will on this occasion, be increased to an extent, perhaps, of fifty, certainly of thirty per cent.

The building in which the Exhibition is to be held, was on Saturday last handed over to the Committee by the contractors. Its present appearance confirms the impression previously formed, that it is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is intended. The internal fittings have been contracted for by Mr. Harding, and will be completed in a week from this date. It has been arranged that the western wing of the building shall be appropriated for the display of horticultural products. Taking experience as a guide, this cannot fail to be one of the most attractive features of the exhibition, especially as the construction of the building affords large scope for the exercise of that taste, which adorned so admirably this department at Brantford last year. In the eastern wing will be placed the heavier articles of manufacture, steam engines stoves, carriages, tin-ware, sales, &c. For the exhibition of fancy goods, jewellery, ladies' work, plate and pictures, the extensive galleries have been reserved. Philosophical instruments and globes, both novelties in Canadian manufacture, but which we are happy to say will be forthcoming, are also to find a place there. In the centre of all, and facing the side entrances, will be erected a fountain, fifteen feet high, of an appropriate design.

Great progress has also been made in laying out the grounds. Four inches of gravel are to be placed around the hall, and the City Corporation last Monday evening voted £300 for the grading and planking of Strachan Avenue and King street, to the entrance of the Fair Grounds. From the bottom of York street, on the old Front street track, a train will run every twenty minutes, right up to the hall, at 12½ cents, including a return ticket.

The Exhibition will be formally opened on the 27th by Sir Edmund Head. It is expected that the British ambassador in Washington, Lord Napier, will also be present. Since his residence among our American friends he has done much to secure their respect, though his real or fancied interference in Nicaraguan affairs has exercised them somewhat. It is almost needless to say that a hearty welcome awaits him here. There is some foundation for the belief, too, that several American gentlemen who stand high in the estimation of their countrymen, will favor us with their presence.

It was originally announced that the exhibition would be open for four days only. When it was remembered, however, that during the three days' fair at Brantford, more than thirty thousand people visited the town by railway alone, and that many stopped away fearing that they would not be able to obtain accommodation for the night, it was thought better to add seven days to the original four. But as it is impossible to keep the live stock so long, they will be released at the end of the fourth day, the mechanical productions alone remaining. The extension of time thus given will, no doubt, cause an increase of visitors, adding also much to their comfort, as it will in a great degree prevent undue crowding, while ample time will also be given for a full examination of all the different sections.

After a good deal of discussion, it has been decided to light the Exhibition with gas, so that it may be kept open at night. This decision has admitted of arrangements being made for the delivery of lectures of an instructive and popular nature, not dry, didactic affairs, but such as are calculated to instruct the people at large. The opening of the Exhibition will be enlivened by the Metropolitan Choral Society, comprising one hundred and fifty vocal and between fifty and sixty instrumental performers, including in their ranks the first professional and amateur talent of our city; among whom may be mentioned Madame and Miss Wookey, Mr. J. D. Humphrey, the Rev. G. Onions, Mr. Briscoe, Mr. Selby, Mr. Vial, Mr. Novcere, Mr. Graham, Mr. Tripp, Mr. Maul, and others. An orchestra is to be erected, and it is probable an organ will follow. The music selected for the occasion will bring out the full powers of the Society. *En passant* we may mention that this same society will increase the attractions of the week by giving three performances at the St. Lawrence Hall, on Tuesday Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, including Haydn's grand oratorio of the Creation, with miscellaneous selections, and probably Handel's oratorio of the Messiah. It is also understood that the Creation will, on one of the evenings of the Exhibition, be performed by another society numbering more than 100 performers, under the leadership of Mr. Carter.

We are pleased to learn that the mechanical department promises to be better represented than on the last occasion. Mr. Northey, of Hamilton, will send to the Exhibition a steam plough, the first, we believe, ever made in Canada, which will no doubt excite great interest. In another department there is also great room for improvement. We allude to the Fine Arts. Of course it is not to be expected that Canada should have attained great excellency in this line at present. She has heretofore been occupied far more with the necessities than with the luxuries of life. For this reason a good picture is seldom met with, though we have an abundance of bad ones. Still, we have some good pictures in Canada, and we venture to propose to the possessors of them that they should be forwarded to the Exhibition. Englishmen, when called upon, responded nobly to the request, and have successively sent the choicest production of the old masters to all the chief towns in the kingdom. Let the possessors of pictures in Canada profit by the example thus set them, and we shall have a better collection to show our country than many of them have ever yet seen.

As we have already mentioned, upwards of thirty thousand persons visited Brantford last year. Considering the advantages Toronto enjoys, and the length of time the Exhibition will remain open, an increase of fifty per cent is probable. The railway companies have agreed to carry passengers and goods both ways for one fare. We believe a like arrangement has been come to with the steamboat owners, and the placing of the Arabian between Rochester, Oswego, and this city, has also been mooted. Whether or not the number of visitors reaches forty or fifty thousand, as expected, it is perfectly apparent that we shall have as many as we can comfortably entertain. Five of our largest hotels are now closed, but some of them may be opened specially for the occasion. We hope the Exhibition Committee will look well after this matter and see that ample accommodation is provided.

THE FIREMEN.

Communications having been received from the officers of several fire-brigades, both in Canada and the United States, intimating that they would be here during the Provincial Exhibition, our men have determined to give them a public reception. In order to carry out the necessary arrangements, a committee has been formed, consisting of several members of the Council, officers of the fire-brigade, and the citizens.

A trial post, at which the fire engines—several of which are expected to be here—will be tested, is about being erected at the rear of the City Hall.

A Tribute to Queen Victoria.

At the Municipal dinner in New Jersey, to Captain Hudson and the Officers of the Niagara, on the 3rd inst., the following very complimentary remarks towards Her Majesty, and Great Britain generally, were advanced by Captain Hudson:—

'Captain Hudson rose to respond, and was received with loud applause. He said—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I rise here to thank you, as best I may, for the eulogium passed upon myself and the officers of the Niagara. We claim to have done nothing more than our duty. (Cheers.) And not we alone. The names that you see here all around (pointing to the names on the canvass on the walls), belonging to the English navy, have taken their whole share in all the work; and the Queen, whom you have just toasted, has been first and foremost with the Atlantic Telegraph Company in giving all the aid that lay in her power. (Cheers.) I was rejoiced to see her toasted as she was to-night. She is an honor to her sex. (Bravo and cheers.) She is perhaps the best Sovereign that ever reigned upon the British throne. (Applause.)—Orders were given throughout her dominions to admit us to the dock yards, and to do everything for us that we required to have done. They went further than that—liberties and privileges and free access were given in the navy yards to every officer of the American ships; (applause) such privileges as were not allowed to their own officers. I believe that there is a feeling throughout England more favorable towards America than we in this country imagine or believe. ('Good, good,' and cheers.)—They have evinced it in all their intercourse with us, in their courtesies, their hospitalities. They have left no stone unturned, no measure untried, for the purpose of making us feel at home. We were at home.—(Cheers.) We knew no distinction, save that we had not our families immediately around us. We supposed at first, and it may have been the case, England was a little jealous of America. She may have been jealous, but it was the jealousy of a gay widow towards her own daughter, when she thinks that the daughter receives the attentions which should be paid to herself. (Laughter and applause.) But she loved her daughter, and the English people love us. (Cheers.) I do not stand here as the apologist of Great Britain. I stand here simply to render her that justice which is her due. In the work of laying the cable we have done simply our duty. I say we—the credit belongs to the engineers, the officers, and the men. We have not stood alone. We knew no England and no America in the duties between the two squadrons. Gentlemen, we talk a good deal of science. Science is to be honored. And I honor it. It adds to the happiness of mankind and to the improvement of the age in which we live. Science is well worthy of our homage and praise. But we must not stop here. Look at what has been done by the scientific world of London.—At the last yearly meeting of the *savans* of London, the gold medal was given for the best paper that had been read; and what do you think were the contents of that paper? It was the utter impossibility and impracticability of ever laying that telegraph wire. (Great applause.) Scientific men are apt to forget Him who is the great architect of the universe. I take occasion here to say that while we have simply done our duty, (and I wish I could speak it in trumpet tones to the universe) we owe the success of the enterprise to an almighty and over-ruling power. (Applause.) We have evidences around us, while at the work, that we have God with us; and it is to Him, (and so I will say on all occasions) and not to us that belong all the honor and praise. (Loud cheers.)

A New Method of Printing.

A curious description of this method invented by a journeyman printer of the name of Chevallier, and called by him neography was given by him a few days ago to the members of the Cercle de la Press Scientifique. The object the inventor had in view was to obtain printing surfaces of a better quality than stone, zinc, or any other substances hitherto used, and moreover, to get impressions of different colors by a single operation instead of bringing the sheet under the press several times. The modus operandi is as follows:—The figures or characters to be produced are drawn upon a woven stuff or any other which may be penetrated by a liquid; the ink used for the purpose is composed of lamp-black, Indian ink, gum, sugar, and common salt. This done, the side on which the figures have been drawn receives a slight coating of gutta percha and when this is dry the surface is washed. Now since the ink is composed of soluble matter this will wash off and the gutta percha which covered the characters, and which therefore does not adhere to the stuff washes off too, by which means the stuff becomes a surface which is only penetrable by liquids in those places where the characters were drawn and is perfectly impenetrable every where else. This done the wrong side of the stuff receives the ink and colors which are to serve for printing while the sheet is laid on the right side. Under the action of the press the ink and colors penetrate through the unprotected places, and a clear impression is obtained. Instead of applying the ink and colors as stated, a permanent kind of cushion, made much like the balls formerly used for printing type, properly charged with ink or colors, may be placed under the stuff, and thus many sheets may be worked off before it be necessary to renew the ink. This invention has cost Mr. Chevallier six years of labour and trouble to render it practically useful

Ireland—A Sign of the Times.

Not many years ago, under Whig rule in England, the Earl of Roden was dismissed from the magistracy, for being connected with the Orange Society in Ireland, and countenancing the turn out of that body on the 12th of July. By the following, from the Belfast News Letter, we are led to the conclusion that the policy of the men in power is somewhat different from that of their Whig predecessors. Every Protestant will rejoice at the honor bestowed upon the noble Earl. The News Letter says:

'We perceive that the Right Hon. the Earl of Roden has been sworn in as one of the Privy Council in Ireland, in pursuance of Her Majesty's Royal Letter. This is an honor justly due to the venerable Earl, and it will be appreciated by all who esteem a nobleman who has done so much for the cause of Christianity. The office of Privy Councillor is not merely honorary. In the absence of the Lord Lieutenant from this country, especially, the duties are both honorary and important, and from the Privy Council the Lords Justices are chosen, to whom is committed the Sword of State when the Lord Lieutenant has been called out of Ireland, or during the interval between the departure of one Viceroy and the arrival of his successor in office. To this position the Earl of Roden may be sometimes called, and we are quite sure that Her Majesty will have no more faithful adviser than the noble Earl, whose name is associated with every movement for the amelioration of our people, and for sending the blessings of civilization and Christian truth to far distant lands.

DOMESTIC.

THE WHEAT MIDGE.—Mr. Hutton, Secretary to the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, has addressed a letter to the Press containing much valuable information in relation to the state of the crops throughout Canada. Mr. Hutton refers very favorably to the pamphlet of a practical farmer, published in this city a few weeks since, providing a remedy for the destruction of the midge, which has caused much havoc in these Provinces. The author of the pamphlet in question is Mr. Alexander McKenzie, now of Montreal, who is prepared, we believe, to prove that he is the actual originator of the remedy he offers to the farmers in his little publication. We have said before that the author deserves much praise, and a large circulation throughout Canada East and West must be the result of his efforts.

COMPLIMENTARY BALL TO HIS CAPTAIN AND OFFICERS OF THE 'LADY ELGINTON.'—The complimentary ball giving on Friday evening, under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society of Quebec, in the Music Hall, to Captain Bishop and the officers of the Galway and St. Lawrence Steamship 'Lady Elgin ton,' was really a very grand and agreeable demonstration. There are innumerable reasons for all loyal hearted Canadians and patriotic Irishmen cordially wishing success to the important enterprise of establishing a regular line of steamers between the western coast of Ireland and the two principal ports of the St. Lawrence; and we are sure that perseverance alone is required not only to insure eminent success to the undertaking as a mere speculation, but to induce immense reciprocal advantages to the two countries, every year becoming more closely united. It was, therefore, a well timed and a well merited compliment on the part of the members of St. Patrick's Society to hail with a hearty welcome the pioneers of the Galway line, and to invite them to one of the most hospitable and friendly reunions that we have ever seen in Quebec.—Chronicle.

Important to Suitors in Division Courts.

BISHOP VS. HOLMES.

JUNE 25th, 1858.

In this suit the defendant had been served with both an original and judgment summons under the 91st clause of 13 and 14 cap. 53, at the same time, and upon the defendant being called on to answer the latter,

Mr. W. D. Macintosh appeared on his behalf, and objected that the defendant, not having personally appeared at that trial, his Honour had no power to examine him, either under the 91st clause or 94th, of the same act, as the true meaning of the latter was to be found in its marginal note, and concluded that the summons must be discharged. He also cited several cases in support of this view.

Mr. Robertson, for the plaintiff, submitted that the course pursued herein was perfectly regular, it being clearly the intention of the Legislature that both could issue at the same time. Judgment was reserved, but afterwards given as follows on 23th July:—

Judge Small—'I have very carefully searched the 91st and 94th clause of the Division Court Act, and unless defendant personally appears at trial, I can take no action in this matter. The summons must therefore be discharged.'—London Free Press.

STREET PREACHING.—With occasional intermissions of an evening or two, street preaching continues to be held at the corner of Yonge and Queen streets. Last evening it was again resumed to an audience much smaller than usual, and principally composed of juveniles.

The Shakespeare Rowing Club of Toronto have accepted the challenge of the Metropolitan Boat Club of Chicago. The match is to come off in the Detroit River, on the 6th of next month between two four-oared boats, for $500 a side and the champion flag of the lakes. The distance to be rowed is five miles.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LAKE.—An accident occurred on the Lake, about six miles off Port Union, on Sunday afternoon, by which a fisherman named Harry Wallace, was drowned. Capt. Quinn, from whom we gather the particulars, states that a party of some three young men were enjoying a sail in a fishing smack, when, as one of them, Mr. Harry Wallace, was in the act of hauling aft the main sheet, a squall struck the boat and he rolled into the Lake. His companions at once threw him an oar and made every effort to save the unfortunate man, but without success; and, the body has not since been recovered. Deceased was a fisherman and lived on the Island some twenty years, during which time he was instrumental in saving many parties from that death by which he was ultimately brought to an untimely end. He is said to have been very respectably connected, and leaves many sorrowing friends to mourn his loss.

A sad event occurred in the Township of Trafalgar, on the evening of the 31 instant, in the death of Mr. David Jarvis, an old and well-known resident of that place, at the hands of his neighbor, Mr. Thomas Wise. It appears that Mr. Jarvis went to Wise's house that evening in company with a friend, and there met an old acquaintance and Wise. After sitting some time, and some liquor being drunk, some sharp words were used by Wise to Jarvis, such as 'you must go out of my house,' and observations by Jarvis in return, when conversation continued in apparently good nature; and all at once, without notice to any person, or knowledge of his intention, Wise picked up an axe and aimed a blow at Jarvis's head which hit it and fractured his skull. The blood flowed, but no notice was taken of it, as Jarvis came to again after being a short time insensible. He washed his face and left the house and arrived near home, where he lay out all night, and was found the next morning by his children in an insensible condition. Being taken in he never spoke, and died almost immediately. Dr. Freeman, of Milton, Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday evening, which lasted nearly all night, when the jury rendered a verdict of 'Willful Murder' against Thomas Wise. He has been arrested and lodged in Milton Gaol.

The Dead Alive.

A few days ago a respectable man in the employment of one of the largest mercantile houses in Quebec, took passage in a schooner for Baie St. Paul, on a visit to his relations. He carried with him a good stock of wearing apparel, and a cheque for the amount of his wages, a considerable sum.

On the voyage he fell sick, and apparently died, or what is more probable became insensible, from some narcotic administered to him. The Captain of the schooner having taken possession of his clothing and money, sent two of the crew ashore to bury the dead passenger. They dug the grave, threw him in, and had begun to cover up the body, when the dead man, contrary to all law in such cases made and provided, suddenly sat bolt upright and enquired:—'have we arrived at last?'

The amateur sextons took to their heels, and fled, leaving their task but half accomplished. The corpse vindicated its vitality by cries which brought the assistance of a gentleman fishing in the neighborhood; and the half buried victim was released from the grave, well cared for, and as soon as fit to travel forwarded home.

In the meantime the 'false sea captain' proceeded on his voyage; arriving at Saint Paul's he told of the death of his passenger and his burial, and delivered to his friends a portion of his worst clothing, retaining his best, and the cheque for his wages.

When asked whether he had no cheque or money, he denied it. Proceeding thence to Quebec he changed the cheque, invested the money in flour, and returned with flying colors, little dreaming that the buried man was following in pursuit.—[Montreal Adv.

Another Fire.

An old building, untenanted and much dilapidated, was burnt down last night. It was isolated, being on the Government Ground, on the Harbor shore, above the Bridge. It must have been the act of a wanton incendiary. Too much of this kind of thing about.

THE STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICAN.—The arrival of this vessel at Riviere du Loup was announced yesterday morning at eight o'clock, the report saying she passed up at six the same morning, having her masts and rigging badly smashed. The news of her safety was gratefully received by the friends in this city of some of the passengers on board.

MAGISTRATES' COURT AT DUNDAS.—Yesterday two men and two women were fined £5 each, by the Mayor of this town, for frequenting a house of disreputable character. We forbear giving names or particulars, believing that the mention of the fact will be a caution.

*** Queer law this!

Attempted Assassination of a Clergyman.

The correspondent of the London Christian Times, in Amsterdam, Holland, under date of August 22, says:—

An atrocious crime which happened yesterday (Sunday) morning, has filled this city with horror. A Jewish lad, about sixteen years of age, has stabbed the Rev. C. Schwartz, missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, with a dagger, when that gentleman had just ascended his pulpit and was in prayer.

It appears, from what persons who are closely connected with Mr. Schwartz have told me, that the deeply-rooted hatred of the Jewish population of this city against Mr. Schwartz (we number about 24,000 Jews) has been very much increased by by some recent proceedings in the attempt to evangelize that ignorant and stubborn people.

When yesterday morning Mr. Schwartz was about to conduct the service in his chapel as usual, it struck every one of his hearers that there were many Jews assembled near his pulpit, for I learn that usually scarcely any Jews attend Mr. Schwartz's service. Among them there was a lad of about sixteen years, who as I am told, before Mr. Schwartz ascended his pulpit, requested the doorkeeper to be permitted to sit down on the steps of the pulpit, alleging that he was rather deaf, and was very anxious to hear the sermon. Most likely it was the intention of this unhappy boy to stab the Reverend gentleman when coming up the steps. From some reason or other, however, he was prevented from carrying out his plan. But scarcely had Mr. Schwartz ascended the pulpit and shut the door behind him, than the lad rushed up the steps and tried to open the door. He was unable, however, to open it, and so the boy, in order to lose no time, pushed his hand, now armed with a dagger, over the door. It seems that Mr. Schwartz, meanwhile, had turned, perhaps thinking that the doorkeeper had come up to give him some information. He then received a stab in his chest, on the left side, and while trying to turn off the further attack with his arm, he was wounded in the hand and arm. Of course, the lad was immediately dragged down, and Mr. Schwartz left the pulpit, stained with blood. You may picture to yourself the consternation of the numerous auditory. Meanwhile, Mr. Schwartz was taken to the nearest surgeon, who applied the first bandage to stop the bleeding; then carried to his house, he was submitted to a further examination. Soon we were rejoiced by the intelligence that the wound in the chest (for the others are insignificant) did not appear to be dangerous.

Murder of a Father.

The Court of Assize of Brabant, sitting at Brussels, has just tried a farmer, named Kinder, of Grand Bigard, for the murder of his father. The old man lived with the prisoner and his wife; but, as he was very avaricious, he did not pay enough for his board, and this led to frequent violent quarrels between him and his son; moreover, the prisoner was impatient to possess a sum of money which the old man had hoarded up. One morning, the prisoner's wife went, apparently in great terror, to the Mayor of the village, and announced that the old man was hanging by the neck in his room. The Mayor at once proceeded to the house, and on the way met the prisoner, who, as he said, was going for a priest. The Mayor found old De Kinder suspended to a beam, and quite dead. The prisoner represented that his father had undoubtedly committed suicide, and he was believed. But, about a month ago, the authorities learned that the son of the De Kinders, about six years of age, had declared to several persons that it was his father who had put a rope around his grandfather's neck, and in spite of his resistance, and cries, had hanged him. Several circumstances were then noted, which proved that the boy's statement must be true. The hole in the barn to which the rope was suspended bore marks which indicated that the rope had been pulled up with a heavy weight attached to it, so that it was clear the deceased could not have first attached the rope and then have flung himself off. Another circumstance was, that a light had been seen in the old man's room, early in the morning, at a time when, as appeared from the state of the body, he must have been already dead, and no one but De Kinder or his wife could have gone into the room with a light; and lastly, De Kinder, though previously in great distress, and who, after the death of his father, had pretended that he could not find his money, secretly made investments. The jury declared him guilty, and the Court condemned him to death in the form employed for parricides.

A GOOD HUSBAND.—A woman of excellent sense, and somewhat of a satiric turn of mind, was asked by her friends if she really intended to marry Mr. ——, adding that Mr. —— was a good kind of a man, but so very singular. 'Well,' replied the lady, 'so much the better; if he is very much unlike other men, he is more likely to make a good husband.'

DEATH OF A PRINTER.—A printer named James Longmoor, a Scotchman by birth, came to this city some three weeks ago, from New York. He was taken ill with cholera morbus on Tuesday, the 24th, and died during the night at the Clinton Hotel, on Bleecker street. He appeared to be a very intelligent man, and is supposed to have relatives who will be pained by this announcement. He said he had a mother and some friends in Canada West, but at what particular place they reside is unknown. He was about 35 years of age. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a number of printers of this city, the deceased having no other friends to pay him that last tribute of respect.—*Union Herald.*

A SITUATION.—Two young officers were travelling in the Far West, when they stopped to take supper at a small road-side tavern, kept by a rough Yankee woman. The landlady, in a calico sun-bonnet and bare feet, stood at the head of the table to pour out. She inquired of her guests, 'If they chose long-sweetening or short sweetening in their coffee.' The first officer, supposing that 'long-sweetening' meant a large proportion of the article, chose it accordingly. What was his dismay when he saw their hostess dip her finger deep down into an earthern jar of honey that stood near and then stir it (the finger) round in the coffee. His companion, seeing this, preferred 'short-sweetening;' upon which the woman picked up a large lump of maple sugar that lay in a brown paper on the floor beside her, and biting off a piece, put it into the cup. Both the gentlemen dispensed with coffee that evening. This anecdote was heard from the sister of one of these officers.—Miss Leslie.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Sept 9.

Rev. F. E. Hoslet, Washington; F. W. Denning, Cape Vincent; Mr. Cameron & wife, Sarnia; Miss Cameron and maid, do; Mr. Lambert, Peterboro'; T. Corbett, Toronto; W. F. Peterson, Bath; Mr. O'Meara, Montreal; D. Bell, Toronto; Rev. R. Lewis Prescott; C. F. Chives, Montreal.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

Sept. 9.

C. Gates, Watertown; Miss Elmer, Rochester; G. Haynes, Syracuse; W. Henderson, J. J. Hoffman, Brighton; S. D. Rose, Hamilton; R. J. Everitt, London; Wm. McDougall, Montreal; J. L. Tucker, Orono; Miss Reight, Adolphustown; Miss Wilson, do; D. Lake, S. Shibley, Portland; E. D. Priest, Mr. Aylsworth, Bath; G. V. E. Relyea, Belleville; B. B. Stevens, Newburg; J. T. Eddy, London; J. VanBurkirk, Syracuse; Wm. Raire and Lady, Brockville; W. Sickes, Watertown.

KINGSTON IMPORTS.

September 9th.

Str. Ontario, Rochester.—12 bbls. apples, J. Coulson.

Str. Pierrepont, Cape Vincent.—6 bskts. peaches and pine apples, 1 trunk confectionary, 1 bbl. nuts, H. Dumble; 1 box oysters, J. Winter; 1 box hardware, A. & S. Chown; 5 hhds. sugar, 28 chests tea, D. Sullivan; 3 bbls., 5 baskets fruit, R. Stacey; 2 bales bags, R. B. Salisbury; 1 box, Dr. J. Ritchie; 1 pkg. J. P. Williams & Co.; 1 pkg., T. Howe; 1 box, R. B. Proctor; 1 pkg., John Duff; 1 gun, W. Jackson.

Str. Bowmanville, Montreal.—116 bills, bar steel, T. Drummond & Co.

A. H. C. BROKEN,
22 Cliff Street, New York,
MANUFACTURER OF
Glass Syringes, Homœopathic Vials, Graduated Measures, Nursing Bottles, etc.

Glass Ware for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Photographers, etc. Green Glass Ware by the package. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders from Country Druggists and Dealers solicited. Price Lists sent on application. 3m-184

A Card from Dr. James M. Jarrett, of The New York Lung Infirmary.—My connection for the past eight years with the above Institution, as Chief Physician, and a twelve years' course of steady devotion to the Cure of Pulmonary Consumption and its kindred diseases, together with my unrivalled opportunities and advantage of pathological research—aided not a little by a perfect system of *Medical Inhalation*—has enabled me to arrive at a decisive, direct, and successful course of treatment for the positive and radical cure of all diseases of the *Throat, Lungs, and Air-Passages*. By Inhalation, the vapor and curative properties of medicines are directly addressed to the diseased organs and the ingument. I do not advise the use of Medical Inhalation of any kind, to the exclusion of *general treatment*; and although I consider it a useful adjuvant in the proper management of those fearful and often fatal diseases, yet I deem it very necessary that each patient should have the benefit of both *general* and *local* treatment. The success of my treatment in the above diseases, and the high character of the Institution over which I have so long had the honor to preside, are too well known to need any eulogy or comment from me. At the solicitation of many private and professional friends, through whose philanthropic aid the above charity has been long and liberally supported, and after due consideration, I have concluded to make such arrangements as will bring the benefits of my experience and treatment within the reach of all, and not confine myself, as heretofore, to those only who entered the Infirmary, or who were able to visit me at my office. Hoping therefore that the arrangement will give entire satisfaction, both to my professional brethren and