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The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1858.

Letters and Telegraphs.

W. M. W., Simcoe.

The Times on the Bombardment of Jeddah.

We publish the account which we have received by telegraph of the Bombardment of Jeddah, but we are bound to add that, as far as our present information extends, we know not what to say of the proceeding. Thus much is perfectly clear,—that if at the time the massacres had occurred, or immediately after their occurrence, Captain Pullen had turned his guns upon the offending town, and had thus caught the murderers, as it were, red-handed, the opinion of the civilized world would have sanctioned any extreme measure to which he might have resorted. A bombardment of Jeddah at the very moment when the house of the English and French Consuls were yet red with the warm blood of their inmates would have been a most intelligible and justifiable proceeding. Captain Pullen might thus have earned for himself the character of an energetic and vigorous officer. But what was the real course pursued? The British steamer bore away, and when the matter was brought under the cognizance of the home Government appeal was made to Constantinople. The Turkish authorities met our demand for redress in the most straightforward spirit. They instantly appointed a Special Commissioner to proceed to Jeddah for the express purpose of bringing the rioters and murderers to condign punishment. What more could they do? The officer selected for the purpose of carrying out the resolutions to the Turkish Government was no insignificant man—but Ismail Pasha, the hero of Kalafat. There can be no kind of doubt that the Turkish Government were thoroughly in earnest, and would gladly have hung all the Jeddah murderers on whom they could lay their hands. They despatched a steamer with some 500 Egyptain troops on board to support the authority of their Special Commissioners, and did, in short, all that men could do. The end of all this was that Captain Pullen with the Cyclops arrived off Jeddah on the 23d of July. Hamik Pasha, whom we take to be the Governor of the town, was at Mecca. Captain Pullen then sent in a despatch to the Kaimakan, announcing that if within 36 hours he did not receive a satisfactory answer to his requisitions he would proceed to bombard the town. The Turkish Special Commissioner was expected from day to day, if not from hour to hour; but that appears to have made but little difference. Four hours after the limit of the time announced the bombardment began, and was, we doubt not, a trumpery affair enough. The bombardment continued until the evening of the 26th. The next day the Turkish troops arrived. The Pasha sent out to say that he had arrested and confined the murderers, but could not execute them until the arrival of the Special Commissioner, as he had no powers of life and death. This answer was not deemed satisfactory, and, after various small phases of negotiation, on the 5th of the present month the bombardment resumed. The same day Ismail Pasha arrived with 480 Egyptians. The next morning eleven of the murderers were executed in sight of the town and shipping, and four others were sent off to Constantinople. Now, what the English public will desire to know is this,—Why should the whole tenour and object of our negotiations with Constantinople have been stultified by so violent a proceeding as this? Either we were to take the law into our own hands, or not. If we were, we should have done so at first; if not, we should have awaited the action of the Turkish Government, who were certainly not hanging back in the matter. Captain Pullen must have been acting in obedience to orders from home. On what grounds were these despatches framed, and what were they?

The Atlantic Telegraph.

From the New York Herald.

The suspension of dispatches by the Ocean Telegraph has naturally occasioned a great deal of remark not of the most favorable character as regards the probable success of the cable. On this subject we have received the following interesting explanation from Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: I have received from Newfoundland a dispatch, informing me that, although the insulation of the Ocean Cable remains perfect, no message has come over it for several days.

The last telegraphic dispatch that I received from England was dated London, September 1.

What may be the cause of the cessation, I do not know, but conjecture that it is the change of the shore end at Valentia, which I was informed was about to be made. It should also be stated that Professor Thompson was to succeed Professor Whitehouse in a series of experiments upon the cable; and although his system was regarded by all practical telegraphers in England as perfectly childish, it is quite possible that the present delay in transmitting intelligence is attributable to Prof. Thompson's experiments.

It was also known at the sailing of the Africa the Directors, despairing of satisfactory results, from the systems of Professor Whitehouse and Thompson, had arranged with Professor Hughes to take charge of the electrical department of the company's business, and it was expected that the Hughes Printing Telegraph instrument would be placed at Trinity Bay and Valentia on or about the 20th or 25th inst.—and from the experiments made while the cable was at Plymouth, there is no reasonable doubt that Professor Hughes will be able to transmit intelligence through the cable reliably, and at the rate of three hundred words per hour.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

New York Sep. 8, 1858.

There is nothing surprising in these difficulties. It is hardly to be expected that a submarine Telegraph, 2100 miles long, should work perfectly at the first start. We presume, however, that the difficulties will, in due time, be overcome.

City Council Proceedings.

Monday, Sept. 13.

The Council met this evening at about a quarter before eight, and was fully attended. Present:—Aldermen Allen, Baker, Crown, Davidson, Duff, Dunn, Harty, Jackson, Loan, and O'Loughlin; Councillors Bibby, Bowes, Bowman, Campbell, Carson, Draper, Little, McCammon, Pidgeon, Robinson, Rogers, Snook, and Wilmot.

Mr. Davidson was called to the chair, and a communication was read respecting the Patriotic Fund. The main business of the evening, however, related to a motion brought forward by a member, to the effect that the Council take action upon the new municipal law, and ascertain whether or not it was desirable that a Recorder should be appointed by the Government, under the provisions of the new Municipal Act. Mr. Jackson expressed his opinion that the city decidedly required an impartial Recorder—one who would not be influenced by any party spirit or faction. The aldermen were, by law, magistrates, but they were amenable to their constituents, and how could they act in the manner which justice required when they would have to canvass the voters for Re-election. The late occurrences had shown the necessity for such an impartial Recorder, and the law enabled them to obtain one if they only made the application. He testified to the satisfactory manner in which their worthy chairman (Mr. Davidson) had performed his duties on the bench. He remarked that the expense of the recorder appointed by the Government would be borne by the Fee Fund.

Mr. Bibby contended that the money would have to be paid from some quarter or other, and in the end the citizens of Kingston would still have to pay for their Recorder. He thought it was desirable to postpone further consideration on the subject.

Mr. Loan was in favor of the discussion being postponed for at least a week, to enable them to obtain more information.

Mr. Allen urged the necessity of an impartial Recorder being appointed for the city, and remarked that however impartially their present city Recorder might act, he considered that a magistrate, appointed by Government, and entirely independent of local parties, would be in a position to act with still greater impartiality.

Mr. Snook was opposed to the proposed alteration. He spoke beyond the allotted time, and upon being reminded of the fact by the chair, still persisted in retaining the floor. This led to a scene, and roused the indignation of many members. After much confusion, and wrangling on the part of Mr. Snook, order was at length restored, when the chairman again informed him that he had occupied the floor more than the time allowed, but that one minute more would be granted for him to make his statement. Mr. Snook considered that there was no necessity for any change, and was in favor of postponing the matter.

The motion was at length carried by a majority of two.—Yeas, 12; Nays, 10.

Several petitions were then read and referred, and amongst others, one from Capt. Palmer, Fire Company No. 2, praying that the premises about to be vacated by the Post Office Officials, be apportioned to the use of the Fire Brigade. Referred to Committee on Fire, Water and Gas.

The Council adjourned at about a quarter to ten, until Thursday next.

The Editor's Table.---No. 93.

Either the Booksellers don't send us anything good, or they have nothing good to send us, for Our Table has been unusually bare since last we cleared it:—nothing but periodicals, with a solitary exception:—

FRUIT CULTURE; or a Guide to the Cultivation and Management of Fruit Trees, with descriptions of Fruits. New York, Fowler & Wells. 12mo. pp. 164. Price, by mail, paper, 30 cents; cloth, 50 cts.

Fruit culture has but just begun to receive the attention it deserves, and we gladly welcome this work, as the matter it contains is well calculated to aid and instruct, and consequently benefit, the fruit-grower. Every person who has a tree, or ground enough for one to grow on, should read it. To be successful in fruit culture, as in anything else, you must know how to do it; and this book gives much information one can not do well without. The price is so small that any one can afford it. There is no doubt but in all sections some fruits can be made profitable if judiciously cultivated.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for August. Reprint of L. Scott & Co., New York; J. Creighton, Kingston. $3 per annum.

The contents of this No. are 1. Chateaubriand; 2. Gladstone's Homer; 3. State Papers; 4. Biblical Interpretation; 5. Painting and Sculpture; 6. Modern British Drama; 7. Egypt and Syria; 8. Researches on Light; 9. Our Army in India; 10. The Literary Fund; 11. Political Parties; 12. Recent Publications. No. Six is a very well written essay on the British Drama of modern days, with very queer opinions.—For instance the critic has discovered innumerable beauties and much excellence in 'Saul,' a drama, published anonymously in Montreal last year. We remember the work, and read it when it appeared; but were it not for the 'North British,' we never should have imagined that it contained ought worth praising!

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST for July.—Published for the Board of Agriculture by Thomson & Co., Toronto. Half a dollar a year.

The new publishers promise to expedite the issuing of the August No. so as to overtake time. We mentioned before that the Board of Agriculture have purchased the Canadian Agriculturist from Mr. McDougal, and have combined with it the Journal and Transactions of the Board, which, by statute, they are compelled to publish. Thus combined, a very useful publication is the result. The present No. is replete with valuable information touching the new Crystal Palace at Toronto, and the approaching Show, which is to be the grandest that has ever yet taken place in Canada; perhaps in America, taking it all in all. But, as the greatest part of this information will appear in our columns, we need not here recapitulate it.

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S MAGAZINE for September. J. A. Nash. New York. $2 a year.

Agricultural and Horticultural periodicals are of so uniform a character, that what is said of one will serve for another; and what was said of the September No. of 1857 would be true of that for 1858. We continue to receive this Magazine, and always peruse it with interest; for its horticultural department is large and something new in it is sure to engage the attention. Farmers in Canada do not devote sufficient study to the cultivation of a good garden. A year's subscription to the American Farmer's Magazine would be a good investment.

THE COLLEGE JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE for September. P. C. Brown. Cincinnati. $1 a year.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL for Sept. R. S. Newton, M. D. Cincinnati. $2 a year.

The above are the rival publications of the rival Colleges of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, in the good City of Cincinnati; the former edited by Dr. C. H. Cleaveland, and the latter by Dr. R. S. Newton. The asperities and personalities which formerly disfigured the pages of these rival Medical Journals have happily disappeared, and the Editors both apply themselves to their legitimate duties. The public care little or nothing about editorial quarrels, more particularly about those of rival medical writers, for 'who can decide when Doctors disagree?' and think it—

'Strange that such disputes should be
'Twixt Twoodle dum and Tweedle dee.'

THE LIVING AGE—Nos. 745 et 746. Littell, Son & Co. Boston. $6 a year.

We would dearly like to say something new of this, our favorite magazine; something that we have not said before—but that's impossible, for we have positively exhausted our vocabulary of praise in letting our readers know how much we like it, and how much good it would them, if they ordered and read it. These two numbers contain 35 Essays upon various interesting subjects, all culled from the best and latest European and American periodicals. And owing to the rapidity with which these Essays are re-printed in the Living Age's columns, they often reach the public eye long ere the original work finds it way across the Atlantic.

PETERSON'S LADIES' INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE for October. C. J. Peterson. Philadelphia. $2.

This is an early bird—the No. for October before us ere September is half advanced. But such is ever the way with standard and popular publications, where the issue is so large that time has to be taken by the forelock. This Ladies' Book has a subscription list of 75,000; and to print and distribute the copies in time for the 1st of the coming month, the publisher has to begin in time.

SARGENT'S SCHOOL MONTHLY for September. Epes Sargent. Boston. $1.

SCHOOL AND HOME JOURNAL, No. 1, for Sept. M. Wilson. New York. $1.

No wonder the American people should be intelligent, when they take so much pains to educate themselves and their progeny. Here we have a Magazine for the amusement and instruction of School Boys and Girls; and here we have another for the edification of School Teachers; and each one only a dollar a year! The 'School and Home Journal' is quite a new thing, intended solely for School Teachers, since it is filled with matter interesting only to them. Were folks only rich enough to take every periodical and every new work, how happy they would be!

THE MUSICAL WORLD, Nos. 388 et 389, for Sept. 4th and Sept. 11th. R. Storrs Willis. New York. $2 a year.

Now that the Musical World is becoming once more alive in New York, its name-sake, the above excellent weekly magazine is becoming more and more exciting and edifying. Those who can't go to the Opera, should do the next best thing—read good accounts of it.

New York, September 10, 1858.

The Republican State Convention yesterday put in nomination the gentlemen whose names we subjoin:

For Governor, Edwin D. Morgan of New-York.
For Lieutenant Governor, Robert Campbell of Steuben.
For Canal Commissioner, Hiram Gardner of Niagara.
For State Prison Inspector, Josiah K. Everest of Clifton.

The American State Convention nominated the following ticket:

Governor, Lorenzo Burrows.
Lieut. Governor, Nathaniel S. Benton.
Canal Commissioner, Jas. R. Thompson of Muntoe.
State Prison Inspector, Wm. A. Russell of Washington.

The two gentlemen first named have served the State recently—the former as Controller, the latter as Auditor.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.

New York, Sept. 3.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from Havre and Southampton on the 1st Sept., arrived at this port last evening. She brings the European mails and 355 passengers. She encountered strong westerly winds throughout the passage to Cape Race.

The news by the Vanderbilt is four days later than that by the Asia, and the intelligence is important.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort arrived at Osborne at 4.30 on the afternoon of the 31st of August from the Continent.

The returns from Lloyd's show that twelve vessels have either foundered or been wrecked on the English coast during the last week, involving serious loss. The whole of the crews, with one exception had been saved.

The Chess Congress in Birmingham was almost wholly suspended for the purpose of watching the progress of a chess-playing fete never before witnessed in England—Mr. Morphy playing eight games blindfolded, which resulted in Mr. Morphy's winning seven games. The match between Messrs. Staunton and Morphy stands thus: £500 a side, scorer of first eleven wins; to commence on the 1st November.

Ten steamers are to be employed on the Galway and New York route, and eight others between England and the Continental ports as feeders.

Letters from Paris announce the suspension of Rudolf, Juny & Co., an important firm in the silk trade.

Some large timber firms in Liverpool are in difficulty.

INDIA.

A despatch from Malta dated 29th August, says that Sir Hope Grant left Lucknow on the 20th July to relieve Maun Singh, and to capture Fisabad.

The Rajahoo rebels, after plundering Youk, had fled towards Chumbeel, pursued by Col. H. Roberts.

The following despatch was received at India House:—The fugitive rebels from Gwalior, after making a demonstration against Bondee on the 10th July, attempted to cross Bandkho, but failed. On the 13th they were menacing Beehore and Bughore. Major Brins had prepared to move out on the 1st of August for the purpose of co-operation with Holmes' column, which was last head of at Bondee. The rebels are in considerable force, the number being estimated at four or five thousand fighting men, with five guns. Their leaders are Santia, Topee, Yeddil and others. A small force from Ahemdah, under Major Brins, had been pushed forward, with instructions to march on Kheirwara if necessary.

LONDON MONEY MARKET,—30th August.

English funds opened steadily this morning at the partial recovery obtained yesterday after regular hours, and there was ultimately a further advance. Consols for money were first quoted at 95¼ a 96, and lastly at 96¼ a 96⅛ for money, and 96¼ a 96⅜ for new account.

LONDON CORN MARKET,—30th August.

Marked dull this morning at rates of Monday last.

LIVERPOOL MARKET,—31st August.

There was a good attendance at the Wheat Market to day, but only a limited business done at an advance of 2d per bushel from prices of Tuesday last. Flour of prime quality in good request at an improvement of 6d per sack and barrel. Oats unchanged. Indian Corn met with more attention: an advance of 6d per quarter is quoted; white 34s 6d per 48 lbs.

LONDON MARKET, 31st.—Sugar steady. Tea unchanged.

DOMESTIC.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECALL.—The Journal de Quebec reports that Sir Edmund Head has already asked for his recall. It is difficult to see what other course he could take. To have a Governor General bitterly opposed to the leaders of one great party in the colony—determined that, however strong they may be, they shall never hold office under him, can hardly suit the Imperial Government. Whatever connection Sir Edmund Head may have with the London bankers, or the Hudson's Bay Company, Sir Lytton Bulwer cannot be affected by them. He no doubt seeks the internal peace and harmony of the Province, and desires to promote cordiality of feeling between the colony and the mother country. He must be aware that no free community can be at peace, when one large political party are refused the power and opportunity of controlling its affairs, and when their corrupt opponents are kept in office by the direct action of the Executive. He must know that the Imperial authorities will be looked upon with no friendly eye if they continue in office a man who, besides his personal unpopularity—which has grown greater every year that he has been in North America—has played the part of a tyrant in his position of Governor. Sir Edmund Head must know that his recall is imminent, and we shall not be surprised to hear that he has sent in his resignation. If he had any sense of self-respect, he would not continue in a situation for which he must know he has rendered himself utterly unfit.

REFORMATORY PRISON.—We have received, among other parliamentary papers, the able report of the ordnance land agent, Wm. F. Coffin, Esq., as also the report of Edward Horsey, Esq., Architect of the Provincial Penitentiary, from which we see that the Barracks at Penetanguishene have been recommended as the most suitable of the Ordnance properties for the Reformatory Prison for Juvenile offenders for this section of the Province; our friends in that locality will be pleased to learn that there remains no doubt but that the reports alluded to will be acted upon almost immediately, and that they will shortly be visited by an influx of workmen, and, what is better, a little ready cash. The getting in order and keeping up of such an institution will of course be of great benefit to Penetanguishene and neighborhood, as there will necessarily be a large consumption of produce and a large expenditure there, annually; in fact, it will add to the reputation their village has already attained of being one of the best markets in the country. And when times get better, and the Beaverton Railway is extended to Hog Bay or Penetanguishene, as it undoubtedly will be, a flourishing town will spring up there. It is high time old Simcoe had some of the public money spent in it, as well as other places, and now that the Government have ascertained there is such a place, we hope they will give us our share. Our member has stuck to them faithfully enough to deserve it.—Barrie Spirit.

The Hamilton Times cautions its readers against what appears to be a new counterfeit bill. It purports to be on the 'City Bank, Montreal,' for $4. The principal vignette is a male figure seated on a rising piece of ground, leaning on an anvil and surrounded by instruments. In the distance in a railway train crossing a bridge. On the right hand side is a female figure with a bow in her arms, one foot raised. On the left a winged cupid astride on the head of a recumbent lion. The wording of the bill is as follows:—'On demand the City Bank promises to pay to bearer four dollars at their banking House, Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1837.—The plate purports to be engraved by Toppar, Carpenter & Co., Montreal. The colour of the paper is a dingy straw, and is similar in appearance and handle to many afloat, but slightly thinner if anything. It is a dangerous bill and should be looked after. The note in our possession came from Buffalo. Friends there should look out.

We learn from good authority that the wreck of the steamship Canadian is frequently visited by one or two small schooners apparently hailing from some part of Nova Scotia, and provided with diving apparatus, who remove therefrom bales and packages of the most valuable merchandize, which they do not scruple to dispose of to parties who may come in contact with them from the adjoining coast. The forepart of the steamship is above the surface of the water.—Montreal Gazette.

EXCELLENT RUN OF THE 'INDIAN' TO LIVERPOOL.—We feel proud to record the last proof of the excellence of our Canadian line of Steamers, afforded in the intelligence brought by the Fulton. The Indian arrived out at Liverpool on the 24th ult., having made the passage in nine days and a half. This was a very rapid transit of the Atlantic, and one that ought to make Canadians fell an increasing interest in their own line of steamers.

On Saturday last a Canoe Race took place on the Ottawa opposite the city. One of the crews hailed from the Madawaska river—the other from the Petewawa. The Madawaska bark came in a couple of lengths ahead. The match was made by Mr. McLachlin and Mr. Wm. Morris. Each canoe contained five men, and one of the principals.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?—It is rumored that the Ottawa Survey is to be re-commenced forthwith! What purpose is to served now? Doubtless some new scheme is on foot.

THE LAW AS TO CLOSING SHOPS ON ELECTION DAY.

'Statements have been publicly put forth to the effect that groceries and shops in which liquor is sold, must, under the new Election Law, be closed during the days of election. Such, in the opinion of the best authorities, is not the case. Such stores and shops may be kept open as usual; only they will not be at liberty to sell liquor or give it away, during the election day.'—*Leader.*

'Mr. Dorion and his friends are trying to make capital out of the same clause with those whom it concerns, by asserting that it was the act of the late Administration. This is another downright falsehood. The author of the clause is Mr. Aikins—a prominent member of the opposition—by whom it was moved in amendment and carried.'—Pilot.

So also did the Globe, endeavor, by insinuations and other means, to make capital out of these provisions of the law, by exciting the publicans against the Attorney General West, notwithstanding Brown's advocacy of the Maine Law. If these advocates of a prohibitory law were sincere, they would rejoice at the prospect of having the sale of liquor prevented during elections. But as upon all other points, where capital can be made—principle is made subservient to the gain of a vote. Such is politics at the present in Canada.

GROWLS OF THE GRUMBLER.

No. 25.

HIS PORTRAIT GALLERY.

J. H. CAMERON, Q. C.—The likeness is exact—only that the gentleman is nearly all chin, and looks at first sight like a frog making an astronomical survey. On close examination it will be seen that he is winking at the Empress Eugenie, who smiles on him from a distance.

Mr. BROWN, M. P., claims our attention next. He seems as if he were mentally praying that a kind Providence would send the corruptionists about their business. We failed to discover any tears, but as the honorable gentleman's eyes are turned up in the manner in which weeping saints are represented, and he holds a pen very feelingly in his hand, no doubt he is supposed to be weeping and shedding ink instead of tears.

Mr. G. W. Allen occupies a distinguished place in the gallery of portraits. He is taken three-quarter face, and in a few days we shall see his entire frontispiece. He is rouged as if he were going to take the lady's part in a pantomime. Of course the placing of the portrait for public admiration, is a mere ruse to enable the beau ideal to get into Parliament.

J. A. MACDONALD, M. P. P., Premier, makes the pleasantest picture in the group. It was evidently finished before he took the pledge, for he seems to be asking every looker-on to take a glass of wine with him. We hope the honorable gentleman will keep the temperance pledge as, it is said, he does all his other pledges.

W. L. Mackenzie, M. P. P., is also among the company, looking as grim as if the supplies were being gone through with. The old gentleman seems as though he knew that his neighbor was—

H. SMITH, Speaker. This likeness is rather correct. The contour of the face is as agreeable as if the veritable Henry had swallowed a glass of bad brandy, and, as we before remarked, the honorable gentleman might pass in a crowd for a bear. Particular attention is directed to his dexter hand, which bears the closest resemblance to a paw that we ever saw. With such a paw as that at the purse strings, we would not give two-pence-halfpenny for the balance.

D'ARCY MCGEE, M. P. P., looking as fierce as if Mr. Brown had actually stood on his coat, stands in a corner with his arms akimbo. From the grimness of the honorable gentleman's features, and the gloom which surrounds him, together with his suit of black, he reminds us of Satan peeping out into Chaos.

Charles Edward Romain is not among the collection. If he has any scruples about appearing in the company of respectable men, we assure him that many M. P. P.'s are almost as bad as is himself. Charley should come out in character as Richard III., shouting for 'a horse, a horse!' In the background, an ingenious artist might represent the senior member for the city coming to his assistance. We all know he's a great old hoss. We make a present of this idea to the very clever 'H.B.'

'THE SNOWS'—UPPER OTTAWA.

[Not to be found in Mr. Shanley's Report.]

Over the snows,
Buoyantly goes
The lumberers' bark canoe:
Lightly they sweep,
Wilder each leap,
Rending the white caps through.
Away! Away!
With the speed of a startled deer,
While the steersman true,
And his laughing crew,
Sing of their wild career:

'Mariners glide
Far o'er the tide,
In ships that are staunch and strong.
Safely as they,
Speed we away,
Waking the woods with song.'
Away! Away!
With the flight of a startled deer,
While the laughing crew
Of the swift canoe,
Sing of the raftsmen's cheer:

'Through forest and brake,
O'er rapid and lake,
We're sport for the sun and rain,
Free as the child
Of the Arab wild,
Hardened to toil and pain.
Away! Away!
With the speed of a startled deer,
While our buoyant flight,
And the rapid's might
Heighten our swift career.'

Over the snows
Buoyantly goes
The lumberer's bark canoe,
Lightly they sweep,
Wilder each leap,
Tearing the white caps through.
Away! Away!
With the speed of a startled deer,
There's a fearless crew
In each light canoe,
To sing of the raftsmen's cheer.

MOODIE'S RESOLVE.

AIR—*To sigh, yet feel no pain.*

To work, yet get no pay,
To vote, yet scarce know why,
To sport with Geordie's Watch and chain,
Then throw them idly by.
To kneel to Geordie Brown,
And then to Cameron,
To serve all men about the Town,
And yet to stick to none.

This is to be a thankless tool,
A cussed, cussed cussed fool;
This is to be a thankless tool,
A cussed, cussed, cussed fool.

To stick to Charles Romain
Through all his weal or woe,
And be he peer, or not, remain
The same Bob Moodie, O!
To praise him at the polls,
With such refinted excess,
That, though he can not pay for more,
He can't go in with less.

This is to be a cuter Bob,
And this will be a neater job;
This is to be a cuter Bob,
And this will be a neater job.

TIMELY CAUTION.—The libel on humanity who horsewhipped a little girl on Church St., on Thursday evening had better not repeat the experiment, unless he desires further notoriety, and an acquaintance with the police court.

—Young Jones, a love-sick swain, remarked to his friend Smith, that he was like to pine and die.

'You,' replied Smith, 'may pine and die, but for my part, I'm going to *dine on pie.*'

P. S.—Jones thought he'd go halves with Smith.

GRIT WIT.—There is a line which even Clear Grit journals do not venture to cross.—*Leader.*

True; and this is the best proof that Mr. Brown has abandoned no principle; the line the Opposition will not cross is a *concession* line.—*Globe.*

THE FLAG THAT BRAVED, &c.—A correspondent who lately broke the bridge of his nose on one of our side-walks, says, that in spite of all their exertions, the corporation as yet show no indication of flagging.

United States Items.

New York, Sept 6, 1858.

TELEGRAPHIANA.

We are far from having got over the telegraph excitement yet. Tiffany & Co. have secured the entire balance of the cable now on board the Niagara, and advertise the same for sale in 50c pieces retail, wholesale $25 per hundred, each piece warranted to be genuine by a fac simile certificate of Cyrus W. Field.

AN ANCIENT GOOSE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Hunterdon Co, F. J., says:—There is a goose in my neighborhood that has seen the frosts of eighty-three winters, owned by one Mr. Schomp. This goose, famous for its great age, has been kept in the Schomp family ever since the Revolution. Two years since she laid four eggs, which she hatched. The young family are living and doing well. I was informed by Mr. Schomp, who has owned the goose for the last fifty years, of these facts.

THE SEA VIEW HOUSE MURDER—'IMPORTANT IF TRUE.'—By a private despatch received by the operators in the Morse Telegraph office, this morning, we learn that Smith, proprietor of the Sea View House, Navesink, who died on Friday night last, confessed shortly before his death, that he murdered Albert Moses, his barkeeper, last August,—a deed for which young Donnelly suffered death. Whether reliability can be placed on the report, we do not know. If it is true, we can only hope that the double murderer left this earth a repentant man.—*Attica Evening Telegraph, Sept. 7.*

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—To show how correctly the Queen's and the President's messages were transmitted by the cable, it may be interesting to our readers to learn that, on a comparison with the copies published in the London and New York papers, we can only find three omissions, and these occurring in our own journals—namely, the words 'directly' and 'in' in the last paragraph of the Royal despatch, and the word 'he' in the last paragraph of the Presidents message—the sense, however, being complete without them.

THE FRASER RIVER GOLD MINES.—The Rev. Bishop Scott, of the Methodist church, who is now on an official visit to the Pacific, has recently visited the neighborhood of the newly discovered gold mines. The last California Advocate contains an interesting letter from the Bishop, written from Esquimault Harbor. After describing a terrible storm at sea, in which the vessel was considerably damaged, and one man was washed overboard and drowned, he describes Port Townsend, where he preached on Sabbath to a very large congregation in the Court house, there being no churches for religious worship in the place. From hence he took passage to Olympia, by the way of Bellingham Bay, stopping a short time at Victoria. He thus humorously describes his visit to that place:—

Some fifteen or twenty of the brethren came together on Wednesday night, when, after preaching a short sermon, I consulted with them in regard to what we ought to do to meet the spiritual wants of those at Victoria, who may be willing to profit by our ministry. The brethren do not doubt that if the mines meet expectation, and Victoria do not go in, they will be able to give a preacher a decent support, and I have determined, at any rate, to send them one. If I can find the right sort of man, and also to Whatcom and Semeome. I found the people at Bellingham Bay and at Victoria in great and painful suspense in regard to the future, but the prevailing feeling is that of discouragement. Many have spent all their funds, have nothing to do, and know not how they are either to live here or to get away. So it is also, I am told, up Fraser River. If the trail can be cut through, if the water fall sufficiently in the river, if the mines prove rich and sufficiently extensive, if and if—it is all if. I am not, you know, a miner, and my opinion is not worth much, but at any rate, I have no motive to be partial; and my opinion is, that this Fraser River excitement will prove to be the greatest humbug of the age, and that many people will suffer even to the last extremity. This was my opinion before I left California, and I have seen no reason to change it since I came here, but much to strengthen it. I fear that some parties will have an awful account to settle in regard to this matter in a coming day. We expect to leave to-day, or to-morrow, or some time, for Olympia.

CAUTION TO AUCTIONEERS.—The following rather interesting decision to Auctioneers, we extract from the 'London Field,' August 7,—It deserves the attention of our friends of the hammer in this country.

INTERESTING LAW CASE ON THE AUCTION PURCHASE OF HORSES.

WARLOW VS. HARRISON.—The following case was recently tried at the Warwick Assizes, before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and a common Jury.

The plaintiff in this action is an officer in the Artillery, and Inspector of Small Arms at Birmingham, and the defendant is the proprietor of the Midland Horse and Carriage Repository at Birmingham, known as Brotherton and Harrison's.

Mr. Macaulay, Q. C., and Mr. Spencer, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Mellor, Q. C., and Mr. Field, for the defendant.

A sale of hunters and other valuable horses was advertised by the defendant, for the 24th of June last; bills of the intended sale were distributed, in which was the following item: "The three following horses, the property of a gentleman, to be sold without reserve:—No. 24, Janet Pride, a brown mare, without white, five years old, by Iago, out of Stormy Petrel; for performances, see 'Racing Calendar.' The plaintiff sent a veterinary surgeon to examine this mare; he reported her sound, and the plaintiff then requested a Mr. Kelewich, a friend of his, to bid for the mare. She was put up at 100 guineas, but the first bid was 50 guineas, when there was a pause, and the bids then ran up to 55, when Kelewich bid no further; but the price advanced to 59 guineas, when there was a pause, and the plaintiff then bid 60 guineas. Immediately 61 guineas was bid, and the plaintiff's groom, who was standing by his master said, "That is Mr. Henderson, the owner of the mare, who made the last bid." The defendant looked at the plaintiff when 61 guineas was bid, but he shook his head, and the mare was knocked down for 61 guineas. The plaintiff, after the sale, went to the office, where Brotherton, the defendant's partner, was, and inquired who was the purchaser of the mare. Mr. Henderson was there, and said that he had bought her in. The Defendant's partner said that it was the custom for owners to buy in their horses, on paying the usual commission. Mr. Kelewich then came into the office, and asked Brotherton whether he had seen the letters in 'The Times' about owner's buying in at Tattersall's, to which he replied that he did not care a —— for the 'Times.' The defendant's horse sale-book was put in, by which it appeared that Mr. Henderson was the owner, and became the purchaser of the mare Janet Pride, at 61 guineas. It appeared that the same day the plaintiff's solicitor sent a notice to the defendant, requiring the mare to be given up, and tendering sixty guineas; but the defendant said he had knocked her down to the highest bidder.

This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Mellor submitted—first, that the auctioneer's agency was limited to recording what takes place in his presence, so far as the vendor is concerned, and therefore no action can lie against him, because there is only a contract by parol to sell him a horse; secondly, that the owner, by bidding at the sale, in fact revoked his authority to the defendant to sell at a lower sum than 61 guineas; and lastly, that by the conditions of sale, which were to be taken as read at the beginning of the sale, if there was a disputed bidding the mare ought to have been put up again, and therefore the plaintiff ought to have required the defendant to put up the mare again.

The Chief Justice ruled against the defendant, giving leave to move on all points, the plaintiff being at liberty to make any amendment in the declaration that might have been made at the trial; and a verdict was taken for the plaintiff—damages £5.

No woman can be a lady who would wound or mortify another. No matter how beautiful, how refined, how cultivated she may be, she is, in reality, coarse, and the innate vulgarity of her nature manifests itself here. Uniformly kind, courteous and polite treatment of all persons—are marks of a true woman.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

Sept. 11.

D. D. Calvin & Son, Garden Island; R. Wallace, Quebec; Rev. J. Ash, Brewer's Mills; H. Woodward, Kingston Mills; J. N. Lapom, Centreville; E. N. Conles, Kingston Mills; S. A. Badger, Boston; D. Kennedy, Garden Island; J. Catto, Toronto; H. H. Tooke, Wolfe Island; E. Ledger, Richmond Hill; G. Sexton, Thornhill; Mr. Walker, Odessa; Mr. Comer, Comer's Mills.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 8.

Steamship North American, Grange, 25th Aug., Liverpool, G. B. Symes & Co, general cargo, 114 cabin and 95 steerage pass.

Ship Montreal, Barclay, 2nd do, Liverpool, G. Symes & Co., general cargo.

—— St. Lawrence, Wylie, 30th July, Glasgow, Gillespies & Co. do.

Bark Urania, Cole, 23rd do, Cork, Benson & Co, ballast.

Brig Hero of Kars, McFie, 9th do, Liverpool, Forsyth & Bell, general cargo.

Brigt Black Hawk, Taylor, 10th Aug, Liverpool, for Cleveland, iron and salt.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 10.

Ship City of Quebec, Sim, 30th July, Anderson, G. B. Symes & Co, ballast, 1 cabin and 12 steerage passengers.

—— Mic Mac, Macnitt, 1st Aug, Glasgow, Chinic, Simard & Co, general cargo, for Quebec and Montreal, 6 cabin pass.

—— Louisa, Hawes, 29th July, Bristol, H. Fry, railway iron, &c., 11 steerage pass.

—— Celia, Ropke, 18th do, Poole, order, draining pipes.

—— Cape Rouge, Symons, 1st Aug, Liverpool, order, ballast, & passengers.

Bark Abbey Crag, Shank, 17th do, London, do, do.

—— Salem, Smith, 24th July, Belfast, do, do.

Schr. Louisiana, Tremblay, 18th Aug, Labrador, M. H. Warren & Co, oil and fish.

Brig Zambesi, Inglass, general cargo, for Montreal, arrived last evening.

DIED.

At Hope, on the 28th ult., Albert Theodore Fox, aged 21 years.

At Keene, on 28th ult., Anne, the wife of Mr. Thomas K. Manning, aged 43 years.

In Grantham, on the 3rd inst., Catharine, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Jones, aged 66 years.

In St. Catharines, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Cuff, an old and well-known resident, aged 65 years.

At Quebec, on the 10th inst., aged 34 years and 10 months, Dame Euphrosine Evrard, wife of J. B. A. Chatel, Esq., Notary.

In Montreal, on the 11th inst., Mr. Jas. Becket, aged 58 years.

At Clarenceville, on the 31st Aug., Reggles Wright Johnson, eldest son of G. W. Johnson, Esq., aged 24 years.

At Ottawa, on the 10th inst., Elizabeth Julia, wife of G. P. Baker, Esq., Post Master of that city, aged 26 years.

At Downie, Mr. John Menzie.

On the 9th inst., at the residence of her Father, Clover Hill, Mary the eldest daughter of the Hon. John Elmsley, in the 24th year of her age.

At Beleil, on the 4th instant, Lieut-Colonel Montiga Dumon.

Extensive and Peremptory Auction Sale

BY JACK