THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
IS PUBLISHED BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.,
At the Office of the *British Whig*,
Bagot Street, Kingston, C. W., at Five Dollars Cash, or Six Dollars a year Credit.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
At Two Dollars a year Cash, or Two Dollars and a half a year, Credit.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
TARIFF OF RATES.

All Advertisements under Fourteen Lines are charged One Dollar for the first insertion, and one quarter of a Dollar for each subsequent insertion.

Other Advertisements are charged at the rate of Eight Cents per Line for the first insertion, and Two Cents per Line, for each subsequent insertion; unless when ordered only once a Week in the *Daily British Whig*, when each subsequent insertion will be charged Four Cents per Line.

Special or Business Notices are charged One or Two Dollars each insertion, according to length.

Other Notices in editorial columns, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary or private interests of individuals or Companies, such as Reports of Banks, Insurance Companies, Notices to attend Lectures, Amusements, Meetings, Sermons; Acknowledgements of Donations, &c.,—to be considered advertisements and charged on the same scale and in the same manner as "Special or Business Notices."

Notice of Birth.....Half a Dollar.
Do of Marriage.....One Dollar.
Do of Funeral.....One Dollar.

Special Contracts will be made for Yearly or Half Yearly Advertisements, which are payable at the time of Contract.

January 1st, 1858.

expressly fitted for the Trade, and now in port from Galway in Ireland, will sail from

RUTHERFORD & SAUNDERS,
TAILORS, &c.,
52 & 54, *King Street, West,*
TORONTO.
—ALSO AT—
43, *King Street, West, Hamilton.*

*** Mr. Saunders, of the above Firm, is now at the British American Hotel.
Kingston, Sept. 22, 1858. 195

T. MAITLAND & CO.,
TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS,
25 *Conduit St.*,
LONDON.
NAVAL, MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC UNIFORM.
R. Maitland, of the above Firm, is now at L'Hoists, in Wellington Street.
Kingston, Sept. 7th, 1858. 181

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1858.

Further News by the Niagara.

A Feminine Imposter Abroad.—The London Illustrated News of September 11, publishes the following paragraph in a letter from its Paris correspondent, under date of Thursday, September 9th. It is amusing considering that Mrs. Stowe is on this side of the Atlantic:—

A grand *banquet bas-bleu* has been given by the literary women of Paris to Mrs. Beecher Stowe, at one of the chief restaurants of the Paris Royal. From this have been excluded all the writers of the coarser sex, with the exception of three, who obtained admission on the plea of possessing feminine christian names. The fortunate trio are Maire Aycard, M. Marie Escudier, and M. Eleonore de Vaulabelle

The contest between the Peseyite and Evangelical sections of the Church of England is proceeding keenly, the increasing attempts to introduce the practice of confession having lately been illustrated by some new and more than ordinarily striking cases. At every revival of the discussion, the general public became more and more astonished at the evidence furnished of the silent spread of Romish practices. In this state of feeling an appeal to the world by a Jewish family at Bologna, who have had a child of six years old carried off from them by the Inquisition, on the plea that two years back is was secretly baptized by a Catholic nurse, of course creates more than common excitement.

It is very evident, at this moment, that the sentiment of animosity which reigns in the East, between Christians and Mussulmans, is on the increase. The first are impatient under the yoke, which the conquest still maintains over them and from which the Sultan has promised to liberate them, while the others repulse with passion the civilization which is to assimilate them to races abhorred by them, and which is to deprive them of the benefits of oppression. It is especially to Syria that all eyes are turned. A terrible struggle is looked for every day in that part of the Ottoman Empire. The conspiracy discovered at Alexandria had not advanced so far towards realization as was at first feared. It appears nevertheless true that the basis of a rising had been laid extensively in the Mussulman population, and only awaited an occasion for a rapid development.

It is positively asserted here that the French government has demanded of that of England an explanation in regard to the English expedition against a certain part of the island of Madagascar. The fact is, the French have serious intentions upon the occupancy of that important island, or at least a part of it, where they already claim some sort of a protectorate, and you may be sure that the English are not ignorant of that fact. Trouble may be grow out of this event, for it is of more importance than that of Perim, and the French will assuredly take a stand upon it from which they will not yield. It looks now as if the only manner to settle the question would be to take Madagascar into the balance of power combination, and mutually guarantee its neutrality. All the important isolated points in the world will finally, in the general interest, be brought under this system of mutual protection, and the sooner the better for the peace of nations.

The French, notwithstanding they at last understand that the bombardment of Jeddah was concurred anteriorly by their government, still persist in representing that act as premature and without the desired effect in the absence of a French fleet.—They declare that the Sultan concurs in this view of the case, and that he was deeply pained on hearing of the event. There is no doubt that the chastisement would have been more effectual morally, if it had been administered by a combined operation of the two nations, but the French government had a reason, no doubt, for its action, and there the matter should end. It is not probable that, as has been surmised, a French fleet will in turn bombard the place.

The semi-official announcement by the London Globe, to the effect that Sir Stratford de Redcliffe, who has just passed through Paris with his family on his way to Constantinople, was only returning there to take adieu of the Sultan and then intended to pass the Winter in Italy and return to England in the Spring, has given, as you may suppose, immense satisfaction in France. The 'English Sultan,' as Sir Stratford is called here, is the great bugbear of the French nation. He is their evil genius, their political incubus, whose every movement they watch with the same eagerness as those of a political assassin.

Further by the Prince Albert.

The political news by this arrival is generally unimportant.

The shipment of the shore end of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was in progress on board the steamer Bilboa, at Plymouth. As the cumbrous nature of the cable necessitated caution in the work of storing, it was not expected to be all on board before the night of the 16th., when the Bilboa would proceed to the Thames. The shares were steadily maintained at about £500.

The French and English treaties with China had been received.

The steamship Arabia from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 11th instant.

The British Government has just renewed the contract with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool, for period of six years, for a conveyance of the semi-monthly mails along the west coast of South America from Panama to Valparaiso.

The Literary Gazette says there is a well-founded hope that Canada will, next summer, be visited by some prominent member of the Royal Family, if not by the Queen and Prince Consort.

France.—The political news is unimportant.

The Lyons silk market continued to improve, and prices had further advanced. This favourable movement is in a great measure ascribed to the arrival of orders for the American spring trade on a better scale than had been hoped for. Two large cotton mills near Rouen, one occupied by M. Piel and the other by M. Fleavy, has been destroyed by fire with their valuable contents.

Turkey.—Constantinople letters state that a conspiracy existed there to get rid of the present Sultan, and replace him by his brother Abdal Aziz. It is further stated that the conspiracy had gone so far that the majority of the foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople, had thought proper to inform certain leading persons in the plot, that if Abdul Aziz came to the throne by violent means he would not be recognized by the European powers.

Turkey and Prussia are said to have been on the brink of a complete rupture.

Italy.—The Neapolitan Government had received a notice that a quantity of fulminating grenades in the form of fruit, were about to be introduced in the Neapolitan States. France and England had notified Naples with the exact conditions on which they would renew diplomatic relations.

Spain.—Reports of the discovery of a new republican conspiracy were current. The Bank of Valladolid had raised its rate of discount to 8 per cent.

The Queen and royal family had reached Corunna, and were received with great enthusiasm.

China.—The French and English treaties had been received.

The French government proposes to maintain in China a stronger naval squadron than in the time past. A division of gunboats will remain there permanently, and a body of marine infantry will also be kept until the conditions of the treaty had been carried out.

India.—Further details of the Indian news had been telegraphed but were no later, and added nothing of moment to the dispatches per Niagara.

Burning of the Austria at Sea.

550 SOULS ON BOARD—ONLY 68 SAVED!

The melancholy intelligence of the loss of the Austria is confirmed by last night's telegraph report as follows:—

Halifax, Sept. 27.

The bark Lotus from Liverpool, arrived in Halifax harbour on Sunday afternoon, with 12 of the 68 surviving passengers of the steamship Austria, burnt at sea on the 13th September, in lat. 45 1, long. 41 30, taken from the bark Maurice, Captain Ernest Renaud, on the 14th inst. At a little after two o'clock on the 13th, dense volumes of smoke burst from the after entrance of the steerage. The ship was instantly put at half speed, at which she continued till the magazine exploded. The engineers, it is said, were instantly suffocated. Fire was next seen breaking through the freight amidships, and it travelled aft with fearful rapidity. Some persons let down a boat from the port side of the quarter-deck, and she was thought to be crushed under the screw. An attempt was made to launch a boat on the starboard side, but it was swamped from the number who rushed into it, and all were lost. All the first cabin passengers were on the poop, except a few gentlemen who must have been smothered in the smoking room. Many second cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a number of them got shut into their cabin by the fire. Some of them were pulled up through the ventilator, but the greater number could not be extricated. The last woman drawn up said there were six already suffocated. The ladies and gentlemen on the poop jumped into the sea by twos and threes—some of the ladies in flames. Several hesitated, but were driven to it at the last moment. In half an hour not a soul was to be seen on the poop. The French bark Maurice came alongside the steamer at about 5 p. m., and received 40 passengers—chiefly taken off the bowprit. A few were picked up floating around at about eight o'clock p. m. One of the metallic boats came up with about 23 persons in it, including the first and third officers. Afterwards three or four men were found floating on a piece of broken boat. The second officer was taken up after swimming seven hours. He and the third officer were severely burned. One male passenger was burnt frightfully, and some others slightly. There were but six women saved, three of whom were burnt. A Norwegian bark came up with the steamer next morning, and a boat was observed going round the burning ship. They may have picked up a few persons but only a few. The Maurice had no communication with the Norwegian.

The *Austria* was built by Caird & Co., of Greenock, last year, and was a large and fast vessel. She belonged to a Hamburgh Company, which has not been very long in operation.

The Austria had on board:—

First cabin—Full passengers	49
First cabin—Children	19
Second cabin—Full passengers	103
Second cabin—Children	8
Steerage—Full passengers	211
Steerage—Children	30
Total	420

The crew consisted of about 100 persons, and twenty or thirty more steerage passengers may have been taken on board at Southampton. The first and second cabins were full, making a probable total of 550 souls on board.

Toronto, September 28.

At the nomination candidates for York Division yesterday, a large majority was in favor of Mr. Allan. The crowd was divided by the Sheriff; when a remarkable scene was presented. The supporters of Mr. Romain were for the most party as dirty a looking set of ragamuffins as were ever brought together. The country had been raked for them; many of them having been brought from Oakville. Only one respectable man was noticed among the supporters of Mr. Romain. Mr. Allan had not only the majority; but the intelligence and respectability was all on his side.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER 'HUDSON.'

The New York and Bremen line steamer Hudson, Capt. Wenke, arrived on Saturday last from Bremen, which port she left on the 11th inst. She brought 164 passengers and a large freight.

The Provincial Exhibition.

The Exhibition excitement has fairly commenced. The weather is delightful, and promises to continue so; the hotels are rapidly filling up; King street is thronged with carriages conveying articles to the Exhibition, and within the grounds and buildings all is life and animation. There are already enough of articles arranged to make the Exhibition better than any of its predecessors; but the work was only begun yesterday, and will hardly be complete tonight. Lord Napier wrote to the Governor General intimating that he would be in Toronto yesterday, but hitherto he has failed to make his appearance. We hope that he will have arrived in time for the inauguration ceremony, which takes place to-morrow at half-past twelve. This will be the great show of the occasion, and all should be present who have the opportunity.

CRICKET.

Among the other amusements of the week, there will be a grand Cricket Match between the Toronto and the Kingston players. The game is to come off on the Toronto ground, on Wednesday, the 29th. A good game may be confidently expected; and Seels, of King Street, will as usual provide lunch and refreshments for all comers.

YACHTING.

All who take an interest in boating, should not forget the Regatta which is to take place on Friday and Saturday. The yacht race will be a very exciting one—two of the crack boats from below, the Belle of Kingston and the Coral from French Creek, having come up to take part in it. We are quite sure that if opportunity offers, the members of the Royal Canadian will show how undeserved was the very ungenerous imputation cast upon them by certain parties at Kingston.

We are requested to state that the Brethren of the Masonic Fraternity have made arrangements to throw open the various Degrees in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. They are well worth a visit from our country friends.

The New Victoria Potato.

Dr. Sampson, at the late Horticultural Show, exhibited a new kind of Potato, of his own raising, both in a cooked and raw state. They were the observed of all observers, and greatly admired from their size, whiteness, and flourey appearance; and naturally enough, were awarded a prize. Dr. Sampson was kind enough to send a basket of these new Potatoes to our own domicile, and they have been cooked in various ways, and found most truly edible. Without exception they are the finest Potatoes we have ever met with in America. In a note to us, the Doctor says:

This Potato is, when boiled, the finest known to me. It is very soon mature. Yields nearly half more than any grown by me; although I have tried a great number of varieties. Last year being its first with me, there was no rot, and it proved an excellent keeper. When growing, the flower produces the Ball invariably. This Potato was propagated from the seed about six years ago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Model young lady just graduated from a certain distant academy, remarked, the other day, 'I cannot deceive how th young gentleman can drink to such a recess, when they know it is so conjurious to their institutions.'

A pair of sweet Eps, a pressure or two of delicate hands, and a pink waist ribbon, will do as much to unhinge a man as three fevers, the measles, a large sized whooping cough, a pair of lockjaws, several hydrophobias, and the doctor's bill.

Just before you go to bed, eat two pig's feet and a fried pie. In less than an hour, you will see a snake, larger than a hawser, devouring light blue-haired children, who have just escaped from a monster with sorrel eyes and a red hot overcoat.

Gardening for Ladies.—Make up your beds early in the morning; sew buttons on your husband's shirts; do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper in your face, and carefully root out all angry weeds.

An American gentleman (says the Rev. Geo. Gilfillan) travelled from Glasgow by Lomond to Fort William. He was an enthusiastic Yankee; and, as he went along, he found some scenes in his own country to eclipse the Clyde, Ben Lomond, in short every place he passed, till he came to Glencoe. Here he was for a while silent. He was aked, 'Anything in America to equal this?' He replied, 'No; but it wants the American atmosphere!' Perhaps this was the highest compliment Glencoe ever received.

Why is a mortar adhesive? Because it is of a confiding nature; and, imagining that every object is a 'brick,' will attach itself to anything.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

September, 25.

Readers will remember that Thursday's issue of the Commercial contained some remarks upon the Atlantic cable and the prospects of the enterprize, which seemed to be in a considerable degree contradicted by an announcement, (received while the remarks were yet being written,) alleged to have been received from Trinity Bay, and dated, Sept. 23. It affirmed that for 'three days' communication between Valentia and Trinity Bay had been resumed, and that the 'signals received from Valentia were as perfect as ever.' Though not feeling at liberty to say as much, the whole structure and tone of the despatch, and the circumstances under which it was ostensibly sent, created a strong suspicion in our minds that it was not a genuine despatch from Trinity Bay, where it was dated. This suspicion was pretty broadly hinted by the expression that the despatch, 'without confirmation' by a message, must be regarded as a mere figure of speech, and our view of the real difficulties in the matter was published nevertheless. The following card from Mr. Field shows very clearly that the suspicion entertained was well grounded:—

A CARD.

To the Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 24.

Accompanying this I beg to hand you copies of recent communications from the honorary Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and myself to Mr. DeSanty, the chief electrician at the Trinity Bay office. Mr. DeSanty's answers will be furnished for publication without necessary delay.

I deem it proper to state, as the result of my inquiries concerning the dispatch of Thursday from Trinity Bay, announcing the resumption of perfect signals through the cable from Valentia, the announcement was made through a dispatch from the superintendent of the land lines in Newfoundland to the agent of the Associated Press, and was unquestionably reported in good faith; but as the information has not yet been confirmed by Mr. DeSanty, who alone has full knowledge of all the facts, I regard the statement as possibly permature. It is conjectured that the shore end of the cable at Valentia must be taken up for a distance of several miles, which by reason of bad weather or rather unavoidable difficulties, may occupy three or four weeks.—The depth of water within 200 miles of the Irish coast ranges from about 50 to 400 fathoms, and it is not doubted that even 250 miles of the cable could be raised if deemed necessary.

Respectfully &c.
Cyrus W. Field.

The 'possibility' of the alleged Trinity Bay despatch being 'premature' is made a certainty by the following telegraphic correspondence with Mr. DeSanty yesterday:

New York Sept. 24.

C. V. DeSanty, Trinty Bay: Great dissatisfaction exists in this country with the reserve maintained at Trinity Bay, in contrast with the frank communications from Valentia to the British public. Give us daily information of the state of the telegraph under your charge.

Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field,
Wilson G. Hunt, E. M. Archibald,
Watts Sherman.

[Taken to the officers of the other honorary Directors in New York, but they could not be seen; hence the absence of their signatures.]

New York, Sept. 24.

To De Santy, Trinity Bay, N. F.: Dispatches from you and Mackey are contradictory. Now please give me explicit answer to the following inquiries:

First—are you now, or have you been within three days, receiving distinct signals from Valentia?

Second—Can you send a message, long or short, to the Directors at London?

Third—If you answer No to the above, please tell me if the electrical manifestions have varied essentially since the first of September?

Cyrus W. Field.

Trinity Bay, N. F., Sept. 24.

C. W. Field, New York:—

We have received nothing intelligible from Valentia since the 1st of September, excepting feeling a few signals yesterday. I cannot send anything to Valentia. There has been very little variation in the electrical manifestations. De Santy.

Whether the despatch from Mr. De Santy is intended as a full reply to the specific questions put to him by Mr. Field, is perhaps doubtful. M. Field appears not so to understad it, as he promises 'answers' from the electrician as early as possible, in addition to the despatches communicated to the press. We incline to think, however, that Mr. DeSanty's despatch was received and communicated to the Press after Mr. Field's 'Card' was written, for that despatch answers every question. If so, that whole matter is disposed of, and it is hoped that hereafter the public and the press will not be misled by ficticious and conjectural despatches, or even by highly colored and therefere false representations of what has has really been received from Trinity Bay.

Bigamy in High Life.—Some excitement has been occasioned in Oxford by the apprehension of a lady named Mary Frances Peyton, on a charge of intermarrying with one Edwin Toplin, on the 28th of March, 1857 at Chester, her former husband, Major William Peyton being at that time alive. It appears that Mrs. Peyton whosemaiden name was Wilson, and who is the daughter of a highly respectable gentleman, lately residing at Brighton, was married to a gentleman named Smyth, by whom she had three or four children. Mr. Smith died in 1839, and in 1842 his widow was married to Major Peyton with whom she lived several years, and had one child; a separation, however, ultimately took place between Major and Mrs. Peyton and the former went to live at Boulonge, leaving the latter in England. Some time after ter the departure of her husband, Mrs. Peyton became acquainted with a Mr. Edwin Toplin, to whom, under the representation that she was a widow, she was married at St. John's Church, Chester, on the 28th March, last year. The most curious part of the affair is, the lady's solicitor, Mr. D. P. Neale, of London, has been actively engaged in getting up the evidence against his client, who desires to rid herself of her her last husband, with whom she lived very unhappily, has led her to consent to the present charge being brought against her. Mr. Palmer Adolphus Neale, the son of the solicitor, lately paid a visit to Major Peyton, at Boulonge, in order to prove his existence and identity. Mrs. Peyton, with her new husband, took up her residence at Oxford, where she was taken in custody. At the Oxford City Petty Sessions, Mrs. Peyton was brought up for final examination before the Mayor (Alderman Grubb) and other magistrates, and after an enquiry of two hour's duration, she was fully committed for trial at the next assizes for the county. The prisoner, who was accommodated with a seat during the investigation, was obliged to be assisted from the court to an adjoining room, where she fainted away, and remained insensible for some time.

United States Items.

Painful Accident to General Scott.—General Winfield Scott, who is now stopping at West Point, met with a severe accident last week, which may confine him to his bed for some time. He was about attending a dinner party given by Colonel Delafield, when, on going down the stairs, his foot slipped, and he fell to the bottom. Owing to the bullet in his shoulder and the sword wound in his arm, he was unable to arrest his descent, and the fall was severe. To a person of his advanced years and large frame, this is a most serious affair. The General was taken to his bed, cupped and leeched; and though he feels better, he is still suffering intense pain.

International Bridge.—The Buffalo Courier says the International Bridge will now surely be built, as the Company ask of Buffalo no further guaranty than that of $50,000, to make up the deficiency of the annual interest, at 6 per cent, on two and a quarter millions. The tubular bridge of Mr. Ross is to be constructed. That gentleman offers to raise the money in London upon the assurance given by the railway contracts for an annual rent of $100,000, and the city's guaranty to make good any deficiency in the revenue of the bridge to increase that sum to $150,000. The city takes no risk on account of the railway companies. On the other hand, it has all the benefit to be derived from the carriage and foot travel, and from any new contract that may be made with the Great Western, or with any other than the Niagara and Detroit Rivers, and the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Companies, while the revenue accruing from these sources may diminish the city's liability by $50,000, and possibly cancel it altogether.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Sir,—I would wish through the columns of your newspaper to correct a statement made in Mr. Campbell's organ, in which he says that at the last meeting Mr. Campbell held in the City Hall, he had 600 or 700 persons more than Mr. Gildersleeve had at his meeting held in the same place. This I say is not true, as Mr. C. had not more than 500 or 600 of an audience altogether; and who were the most of those 500 or 600 persons? They were Mr. Gildersleeve's best and warmest friends. You may judge of the audience when they actually could not raise a cheer for Mr. C. any louder than the growl of a dog. Not so for Mr. Gildersleeve, for that same night and at that same meeting of Mr. Campbell's they gave three hearty cheers for Gildersleeve. As for Mr. Gildersleeve's own meeting I need say nothing, for all who were present remember how the Hall rung from end to end with the cheering.

Yours, &c.,
Tunis.

Kingston, Sept. 28th, 1858.

Haldimand Election.

The Nomination day was last Saturday. The Candidates to fill the place of William Lyon Mackenzie are Mr. Amsden, Ministerialist, and Mr. Harcourt, Clear Grit. The show of hands was in favor of the former gentleman. The latter made a queer speech, part of which we give:—

Mr. Harcourt then commenced to address the meeting. After an exhortation to silence, he began by asserting that he was going to contest the election upon principle. He came before the electors as the nominee of the Convention held on the 28th of August. He had not sought the nomination, and had used no illegal means to secure it, despite the reports circulated to the contrary. He had now to speak of a charge of a very unpleasant nature. He had been accused of being—What? He was not called an infidel, nor an atheist; but he had been called a Roman Catholic.

A Voice—So you are.

Very well; supposing he was. He had a right to be. He had yet to learn that in the second part of the nineteenth century, that age of toleration and forbearance, to be a Catholic was a crime. If it were so, then every elector present might vote against him, for they were not true Reformers. He would give to Roman Catholics everything that he would to Protestants. [A voice—And a great deal more, too.] He had been told throughout the country that Mr. Amsden was a Jew. Were he so, that would not make him ineligible.—But he was prepared to say that not only was he not a member of the Roman Catholic Church, but he was not a member of any religious denomination whatever. He believed that no elector had a right to do his (Mr. Harcourt's) thinking, and held himself alone responsible for his opinions. For his views upon religion he was responsible to a higher tribunal. When he said he was not a member of any religious denomination, he did not wish to countenance the report that he was 'nothing at all.' He believed it was not at all necessary for a man—in order to be a christian—to associate himself with any religious denomination.

A Voice—Yes, it is, Sir.

He had taken up that position, and there were many thousands who thought the same, throughout Canada and the United States, who were, to say the least, not less high-minded and religious than Mr. Amsden.

A Voice.—You don't believe the Bible, Mr. Harcourt.

He had never said anything disrespectful to religion. He was not indifferent to its influences, and its teachings, but all that was necessary for a man to work out his own salvation was found in the Bible; and he believed that a man whose acts were guided by the dictates of his own conscience was doing his duty; for the cunning hypocrite, who made religion his stock in trade, he entertained the utmost contempt, and there were many such in the County of Haldimand. Mr. Amsden had changed him with having discharged a servant girl for reading the Bible. This was not the case. He respected the Bible, and it was read in his family.

Extensive Robbery.

On Saturday forenoon great consternation was created in the Bank of Upper Canada by the report that a bag containing upwards of four thousand dollars in money and checks had been abstracted from the counter. It appears that Mr. Mackay, a Custom House messenger, was sent to the bank to make a deposit of the above amount, and as there were several persons at the counter, he laid down the bag to wait till his turn came. On his right a person was engaged counting some cash, and while looking on, Mackay's attention was taken off his bag by an individual asking him a trifling question. He replied to the query, and on turning round was startled at finding the bag and its valuable contents had mysteriously disappeared. He immediately gave the alarm, and the doors of the Bank were secured so as to allow no one to escape. Information was sent to the Police Office, and in a short time the Chief, accompanied by a number of constables, made their appearance. Two persons, strangers, who were standing near the counter, were taken into custody, and conveyed to the Police Office. The person, however, who had got the cash and checks, managed to make his escape. In the afternoon, the Chief set to work to endeavor to recover the stolen property, and by some means succeeded in obtaining the whole of it with the exception of ians dollars. The parties in custody were set at liberty, and exonerated from all connection with the robbery. Strange to say no capture of thief or thieves took place. The Chief of Police declines to give any information regarding the means by which the property was recovered.

Theft of One Hundred Dollars.

Another robbery of money similar to the one perpetrated at the Bank of Upper Canada, took place on the afternoon of Saturday, under the following circumstances: Mr. Moore, merchant, Yonge street, whilst passing along King street, entered a Hat and Cap store for the purpose of making a small purchase. While looking at some caps he took an envelope containing one hundred dollars in bills out of his pocket and laid it on the counter. He examined the caps and resolved to purchase one of them, but upon looking for the cash which he had deposited upon the counter, he found it had disappeared, and also a stranger who was in the store when he entered. Suspecting the party who had left, he went in pursuit and followed the supposed guilty individual for upwards of an hour, until they reached the vicinity of the Police Office. Mr. Moore then despatched a friend to the station for a constable, and in a few seconds Sergeant Hastings made his appearance and apprehended the man, who was taken to the office. Mr. Moore declared he had never taken his eyes off him since he had left the store on King street, but would not say that he was the person whom he suspected of having made off with the money. The prisoner, after a short examination, was allowed to go. During the Exhibition, the public ought to be on their guard, when such bold and impudent thieves infest the city.—(Globe.

Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics,
Toronto, 24th September, 1858.

Patents of Invention.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Invention for a period of fourteen years, from the dates thereof, to the following persons, viz:

Andrew Norton Cole, of the Town of Brockville, county of Leeds, Dentist, for a new and useful instrument called 'Cole's Gravitating Plumb and Level.' Dated 13th July, 1858.

John Addison, of the city of Hamilton, county of Wentworth, Machinist, for 'A Wooden Spring Mattress for Beds.' Dated 13th July, 1858.

Walter Hurst of the town of Peterborough county of Peterborough, Miller, for 'A Bale Universal Joint.' Dated 13th July, 1855.

John Hopkins Thomas, of the township of Whitby, county of Ontario, Photograph Artist, for 'A Self-oiling Box for Carriage Hubs.' Dated 13th July, 1858.

George McDonald, of the city of Hamilton, county of Wentworth, Pattern Maker, for 'An improved Axle-Box and Journal Relieving Bearing.' Dated 13th July, 1858.

David Smith Keith, of the city of Toronto, county of York, Plumber, for a 'Self-acting Cistern Float Valve.' Dated 13th July, 1858.

The Rev. Robert Dick, of the city of Toronto, county of York, for a new system of Book-Keeping, called 'Dick's Accountant, Patent.' Dated 26th July, 1858.

The Rev. Robert Dick, of the city of Toronto, county of York, for a new Machine for the purpose of addressing papers and periodical parcels, for the paging of books, and for all similar operations of a recurrent nature, by the application of printed stamps or labels, to be called 'Dick's Dispatch Patent.' Dated 26th July, 1858.

William Douglas Westman, of the township of King, county of York, Millwright, for 'A Turnip or Root Grater.' Dated 26th July, 1858.

Joseph Thirkell, of the village of Ingersoll, county of Oxford, Machinist, for 'A certain new and improved method of constructing Sawing Machines.' Dated 26th July, 1858.

John Eaton, of the town of Belleville, county of Hastings, Engineer, for 'A centrifugal propelling and steering Boted-Wheel.' Dated 26th July, 1858.

Alfred Marsh, of the town of Windsor, county of Essex, Gas Engineer, for 'An improved Gas Generator.' Dated 26th July, 1858.

Hardy Gregory, Lithographer, and Robert W. F. Dunstan, Merchant, both of the city of Hamilton, county of Wentworth, for 'A cooling, warming, dust preventing and air distributing Ventilator.' Dated 26th July, 1858.

James Still, of the town of Prescott, county of Grenville, Yeoman, for 'AG rubbing Machine.' Dated 30th July, 1858.

Benjamin Cole, Senior, of the city of Quebec, Engineer, for 'A new Elevator and Stump Extractor.' Dated 16th August, 1858.

William Thomas, of the village of Orono, in the township of Clarke, county of Durham, Cabinet Maker, for 'A secret self-protecting Scrutoire.' Dated 25th August, 1858.

Charles Ap. Arthur Bowen, of the town of St. Catherines, county of Lincoln, Physician, for 'An improved Gas Retort.' Dated 25th August, 1858.

David Smith Keith, of the city of Toronto, county of York, Plumber, for 'A Sliding Tubular Pump Plunger with Air Chamber. Dated 25th August, 1858.

Richard Woodcock, of the town of Chatham, county of Kent, Brick Maker, for 'A Metal Polisher.' Dated 25th August, 1858.

John Bangs Way, of the township of Whitby, county of Ontario, Farmer, for 'A new combined or separate Clod-Crusher, Harrower and Roller.' Dated 25th Aug., 1858.

Robert Mitchell, of the city of Montreal, Plumber and Brass Founder, for 'A new and improved method of constructing Steam Heaters.' Dated 26th August, 1858.

William Smith, of the city of Montreal, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, for the 'nonpareil Boot and Shoe.' Dated 26th Aug., 1858.

Joshua Lowe, of the city of Montreal, Engineer, for 'A magnetic improved Pressure Guage.' Dated 26th August, 1858.

Joseph Wray, of the city of Montreal, Undertaker, for 'A new method of constructing Coffins to prevent infection.' Dated 26th August, 1858.

Terrible Balloon Adventure.

From the Detroit Tribune, Sept. 18.

We have learned full particulars of the Balloon ascension at Adrian, on Thursday, its subsequent descent, and its second ascension and runaway with the aronaut while beyond his control. It is a brief narrative, but of thrilling interest. A man lost in the sky! There scarcely can be a more terrible thought. It makes the flesh creep and sends a shudder through every nerve.

The first ascension took place about nine o'clock in the morning. It was on the occasion of a large Sunday School celebration at Adrian. The balloon was a very large and well constructed one, being about the height of a two story building when inflated and ready to cut loose from its fastenings. Messrs. Bannister and Thurston took seats in the car attached to the balloon and ascended safely and steadily. After remaining about 40 minutes in the air, sailing towards Toledo all the time, they alighted in the woods in the town of Riga, Lenawee county, near Knights station on the Southern Road, distant about 18 miles West of Toledo. Several men came to the assistance of the adventurers, and they proceeded to prepare the balloon for packing to be taken back to Adrian.

In doing this, the monster balloon was turned over and partially upside down to disentangle the netting and to reach the valve. To do this, Mr. Ira Thurston, one of the aronauts, took off his coat, and got astride of the valve-block. He then suggested that the car be detached from the balloon while he should hold it down with his weight. This proved a fearful calculation, for no sooner was the stil inflated body relieved of the weight than it, shot into the air with the suddenness of a rocket, taking Mr. Thurston along with it, seated upon the valve of the balloon, and holding on to the collapsed silk of the air-ship in that portion of its bulk. In this perfectly helpless condition, the ill-fated man sped straight into the sky in the full sight of his companions, even more helpless than himself. So far as is known, there was no possible means for him to secure his descent, whether safe or otherwise. The part of the balloon filled with gas was twelve feet above him, so that there was no chance for him to cut it and escape. He could only cling to his precarious hold and go whithersoever the currents of air should take him.

Without regulation or control of any kind the balloon continued to mount upward, sailing off in the direction of this city and Lake Erie. The fatal ascension took place about 11 o'clock, and at a few minutes past noon it was seen in the town of Bloodfield, Lenawee Co., apparently full three miles high, and about the size of a star in appearance. It was still going up and on! At a quarter past 1 o'clock it was last dimly visible going in the direction of Malden, as ascertained by compass bearings taken by parties observing it.

What is his exact fate baffles conjecture; but that it is horrible, almost beyond precedent, there can be no doubt. There is not one chance in a million for a successful escape. Whether the unfortunate man was carried up so high as to become benumbed and senseless, death ensuing—or whether he fell off at length from his tremendous altitude, to have the breath sucked from him in his fearful descent, and to be sunk in the lake or dashed into a shapeless mass upon the earth, it is doubtful i any save God will ever know. The mind stands appalled in contemplating this fearful disaster, and blindly gropes in mazes of wonder at where his place of sepulture shall be.

Mr. Thurston was an experienced balloonist, having built several, and this being his thirty-seventh ascension. He was formerly a resident in the vicinity of Lima and Rochester in Western New York, but has latterly resided in Adrian, where he was extensively engaged in business as a nurseryman. He was a widower, having lost his wif last winter. He leaves an interesting daughter, about seventeen years of age to mourn her father's unknown, terrible fate!

The following was received last evening by telegraph.

The balloon which carried off Mr. Thurston, the aronaut, on Thursday last, came down four hours afterward near Baptiste Creek, C. W. Mr. Thurston was seen upon it a short time before it was secured, and is probably now in the marshes near Lake Ste. Claire. Search is being made for him, and there is great excitement throughout the whole country.

Another Balloon Adventure.

THE CHILDREN BALLOONISTS SAFE.

In the Sun of yesterday, we published, from a Cincinnati paper, the account of two children accidentally ascending in a balloon and not since heard from. The St. Louis Republican gives the following particulars of the affair, and the subsequent denouncement:

On Friday last, a man named Wilson, made an ascension from the Fair Grounds at Centralia, Ill., in a balloon belonging to Brooks the aronaut. He descended about eighteen miles distant, at the farm of Mr. Harvey. After the grappling iron had been made fast, Harvey, to amuse his children—one a boy aged about four years, and the other a girl of eight years—placed them in the basket car, and permitted them to ascend, several times, as high as the rope would allow. Unexpectedly, the grappling iron slipped from the father's hand, and the balloon, with its precious freight, was wafted out of sight. As soon as it was possible, the whole neighboring country was placed on the alert to watch for the balloon and children.

Saturday morning, at daybreak, a farmer near New Carthage, 43 miles distant from Mr. Harvey's place, discovered the balloon suspended in the air, attached by the grappling-rope to a tree in his yard. He immediately hauled the balloon down, and found the youngest child asleep in the bottom of the basket, and the eldest carefully watching over her little brother. They had been wafted about by different currents of air throughout the night, and had come to a halt but a little while before they were relieved.

The story the girl told was, that as the balloon ascended, she cried piteously to her father to pull it down. She said she passed over a town where she saw a great many people, to whom she likewise appealed at the top of her voice. This place was Centralia. The balloon was seen to pass over there, but the people little imagined it carried two persons in such danger. Her little brother cried with cold, and the heroic girl took off her apron, covered him and got him to sleep. In handling the ropes, she happened to pull one which had the effect of bringing the balloon down, and although not understanding the philosophy, of the movements, she was quite content to keep the valve open, so long as by so doing she found she approached the earth.

The youthful aerial voyagers were in the balloon about thirteen hours and a quarter. It may easily be imagined that among the neighbors where they landed, they were the objects of much curiosity and interest. The girl's presence of mind and loving consideration for her brother may well entitle her to remembrance, while the incident itself was of such a remarkable character that we opine it will not be forgotten in that section. The boy and gird were conveyed home as soon as practicable, and it is needless to say were received with outstretched arms.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Sept. 28.

E. P. Ross, Auburn; J. J. Bergu & lady, New York; R. Watson, Brockville; J. Marlowe & lady, New York; Rev. Dr. Beman & daughter, Troy; Mr. & Mrs. Mulholland, Montreal; Mrs. Workman, do; B. M. Flint, Str. Admiral, Boston; J. E. Valentine, do; G. H. Bates, New York; Miss S. M. Berge, New York; B. S. Midgley, do; R. J. Fitzgerald, Picton; J. W. Hanson, V. M. R., New York; F. Clark, Sacket's Harbor.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

Sept. 27.

C. H. Hale, Simcoe Falls; Wm. McCrea, Fulton; A. Lewis, Simcoe; J. Durham, St. Catharines; Miss J. Durham, do; D. M. Cook, Hamilton; L. Lyan, S. Norwich; J. Gordon, Picton; D. C. McDonald, Picton; R. Heyworth, Peru, Clinton County; Miss McDonald, Newburgh; Mr. Parmeter & lady, Gananoque; E. Wright, Bath; Wm. Foreman, Adams; Mr. Fowler, Clayton; T. N. Halskell & lady, Boston; J. Ross, Montreal; M. Purser, Coburg; J. Whitcher, Picton; A. R.