LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

...W., S. M. P., T. H., New York; R. ...Montreal; B. & B., Georgetown; R. ...ighton, with rem.

[OMI]TTED ITEMS OF THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

...ing to the immense number of arti... ...on exhibition at the Fair, and to our ...ted space quite a number of omissions ...been made which it becomes our duty ...ify at the earliest possible opportu[nity].

...s. Davidson, Bruce and Doran, of ...ngston Foundry, exhibited a machine ...by them, and invented by Mr. Irving, ...of Wolfe Island, for the purpose of ...ing the grain as cut from a reaping ...ne and laying it down in the proper ...for sheaves, thus entirely doing away ...necessity of having a man to rake ...y hand. The contrivance was still ...ough state, but appeared to work with ...able success.

...Henry Robinson, of Kingston, exhi... some nice specimens of fulled cloth. ...addition to the articles exhibited by ...Morton, which we have already men...ed, we have to state that one of the ...powerful of the portable steam engines ...ground was sent from the Ontario ...ndry. This engine, which was re...kable for the steadiness of its motion, ...perfectly free from vibration, was at...ed to a line of shafting, also manufac...ed by Mr. Morton, and which proved of ...benefit in testing the powers of va... machines sent for exhibition.

Mr. George Spangenberg exhibited a ...case of jewelery, remarkable for neat... of finish and taste in display. Among ...ductions were shown a collection of ...nic jewels presented by the Cataraqui ...ge of Free and Accepted Masons to ...Past Master, E. J. Barker, M. D.

...Meyer, furrier, who has recently ...d store in Kingston, took three first ...s out of four for articles of his manu... exhibited.

...Clarke Wright, of this city, took the ...prize for manufactured furs.

...William Cunningham, of this city, ...a beautiful and excellent chamber or... which obtained an extra prize. This ...rument was employed by the Kingston ...sical Association at their final exhibition ...cert, where its tone and appearance ...much admired. Mr. Cunningham ...already built several organs, but his ...sical friends consider this the very best ...ever constructed. It is yet undisposed ...

Mr. Boyes' Ayrshires.—Mr. John ...oyes, of Pittsburgh, received prizes for 4th ...st two years old bull, 1st best 1 year old ...bull, 3rd best cow, 4th best cow, and 2nd ...best 3 year old cow—all Ayrshires. Of the stock bred by Mr. Boyes and exhibited ...different gentlemen, which took prizes, ...the following:—

Mr. Nimmo, of Camden, took the first prize for best Ayrshire bull.

Dr. Richmond, of Leeds, took the fourth prize for his Ayrshire bull.

...of Picton, took the first prize for his ...years old bull.

Colonel Hitchins, of Amherst Island, took the second prize for a three years old bull.

The 'Maple Leaf.'—This is the name of a small paddle-boat exhibited by Mr. Comer, of the Commissariat Department. The little craft was gaily rigged with streamers and flags, and from the novelty of its construction attracted great attention. No prize was awarded to the boat owing to the fact that Mr. Comer was not present when the judges made their tour of inspection.

The 'Myth.'—While on the subject of boats it is fitting to observe that the most beautiful row boat at the Fair was a Kingston production. Mr. O'Gormon exhibited the 'Myth,' for which he received the second prize.

An Unpleasant Episode.—From the Leader we extract a relation of an occurrence which has been the theme of much town talk, and the circumstances of which have been greatly exaggerated. Under date of Wednesday the Leader's correspondent says:—

After I closed my letter yesterday a misunderstanding occurred, which led to a very unpleasant result. Mrs. Morton of this city had a good deal of ladies' work for exhibition, and was very busy yesterday morning in arranging it. Several other ladies had also a good deal of similar work, for which they were likewise anxious to obtain place. Each endeavored to fill up the allotted space as soon as possible. One lady in her eagerness to attain this object happened to encroach on the part which Mrs. Morton considered was her special ...ight. Mrs. Morton remonstrated; the other lady heeded not; Mrs. Morton got an...; the other lady ditto, and the result ...s not a very pleasant or lady-like denouement. But the matter did not end here. ...s. Morton had a great number of articles ...exhibition—such as engines, parts of ...gines, large pieces of locomotive gear, a ...autiful cheffonier, and several articles ...wood work. Mrs. Morton not having ...tained the ascendant in the difficulty of ...e morning, a great many of these articles ...ere removed in the afternoon—and a very ...nsiderable loss to the show they are, es...cially in iron works. The affair is very ...uch to be regretted. It has caused no ...mall share of excitement among the com...ttee, and threw a sort of cloud over the ...oceeding, which for the time was far from ...easant.

...he 'Mayflower' Hotel.—Mr. Moore ...received a very flattering testimonial ...m the delegates from Hamilton, who ...tronized his floating hotel. It is as fol...ows:—Moved by Thomas Gray, Esq., se...nded by H. Lewis, Esq., and resolved—...t the deputation from the city of Hamil... and others, visitors to the Provincial ...ir at Kingston, do express their appre...tion of the handsome manner in which ...r. Thomas Moore, late steward of the ...New Era, has provided for their accommo...tion on board the steamer Mayflower, ...nd that his honor Mayor McKinstry be re...quested to sign and present a copy of this ...resolution to Mr. Moore.

H. McKinstry,
Chairman.

Meeting of Delegates.—Towards the ...rmination of the proceedings at the meet...ng of Delegates on Friday last, Mr. Isaac ...uchanan, seconded by Dr. Barker, moved ...e following resolution. There were very ...w persons present, and Colonel Thomp...son thought it wrong to pass the motion ...then, so it was withdrawn:—That the ...Board of Directors of the Provincial Asso...ciation memorialize the Minister of Agri...culture, expressing in strong terms, that a ...detriment, even more than any one had con...templated, has accrued to the entire Agri...cultural Population by the Re-imposition of ...he Newspaper Postage, thereby interrupt...ing the diffusion of Newspaper Information, ...nd praying for any relief in the premises ...f which Government feel they can take ...he responsibility.

A Fuller Account of the Meeting of Delegates.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The President rose and said that the term of his holding office, had now expired, and it now devolved on the meeting to elect his successor.

Dr. Barker proposed John Wade, Esq., the present first Vice-President, as a fit and proper person to fill the office of President for the ensuing year.

Mr. D. Campbell seconded the motion, which was carried nem. con.

Col. Askin then nominated Mr. John ...arwick, second Vice-President for the of...e of first Vice-President.

...riff Corbett seconded the nomination, ...s carried unanimously.

...said he had much pleas... ...name of an eminent ... [illegible]

Mr. Staunton seconded the motion.

Sherriff Ruttan nominated Mr. A. A. Burnham.

Judge Campbell said that he was very happy in bringing forward the name of the Hon. Mr. Allan on this occasion, who had kindly consented to accept the office if elected. Judge Campbell could assure the meeting that if they did so, Mr. Allan would prove one of the most zealous Vice-Presidents the society ever had.

Dr. Barker seconded the nomination.

The vote was then taken, and resulted in Mr. Stone being elected by a majority.

Mr. R. L. Denison was then unanimously re-elected Treasurer.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1860.

The President said he had now to inform them that the next part of the business was to select a place for holding the Exhibition of next year.

Col. Askin proposed, seconded by Dr. Barker, 'That the City of London be the place for holding the Exhibition of 1860.'

Judge Campbell proposed, seconded by Sheriff Ruttan, 'That the City of Hamilton be selected.'

Mr. J. E. Pell proposed, seconded by Mr. Shaw, 'That the Exhibition of 1860 be held at Toronto.'

This having completed the proposition of places.

Col. Askin made a few remarks in favour of London. He considered it only just and right that the Exhibition of 1860 should be held once in that city since the society was organized.

The Mayor of London having been called upon, stated that if they selected London, he could assure them that ample accommodation would be provided for all matters connected with the Exhibition. The City Council had authorized him to state that a suitable building would be erected, and every thing done which lay in their power to make the Exhibition a success ful one. London claimed this as a right as the Exhibition had been held oftener in the other cities than in London. (Applause.)

Dr. Barker said he wished to speak in support of the motion he had seconded. As one of the delegates from the eastern portion of the Upper Province, he thought London ought to be chosen. When the Exhibition got to the west, it was with the greatest difficulty they could get it east again. They had a hard struggle to get it back last year, but the Londoners had assisted them in it. (Cheers and laughter.) On last occasion the Londoners joined with him and his party and voted for Kingston, and he thought that, in common justice and honesty, those of Kingston and the east generally, should now vote for London, for the London delegates proved themselves to be their friends last year. (Cheers and laughter.) If they did so on the present occasion, they could depend on London when their turn came again for Kingston or any other place in the east. (Loud laughter.)

Judge Campbell briefly referred to the advantages possessed by Hamilton, and stated that the City Council would erect most suitable buildings for holding the Exhibition next year, if Hamilton was selected. On one occasion, he believed, London had refused the Exhibition when it was proposed to hold it there.

Mr. Pell explained that the reason they declined it was that the railways were not finished.

Judge Campbell said another argument in favour of Hamilton was that London had the Exhibition since it was in Hamilton. He would now refer to the remarks of Dr. Barker, and would merely say that the old game of 'Scratch me, and I'll scratch you,' was surely being played. [Laughter.] If report spoke true, the one half of London had been sold out by the Canada Company, and the other half by another Loan Company. [Loud Laughter.] He would now read a resolution of the City Council of Hamilton, guaranteeing the erection of proper buildings and providing the necessary accommodation for the Exhibition of 1860. He would vote for London in 1861, and for Toronto in 1862.

Sheriff Ruttan said the reason he seconded Judge Campbell's motion was that he was in favour of cities situated on the lakes, as that enabled exhibitors to take advantage of the steamers for the conveyance of stock and other articles.

After a few remarks from Mr. Buchanan, M.P.P., and Mr. H. J. Boulton, which were given amid loud cries of 'vote, vote.'

The Mayor of Hamilton gave the necessary guarantee, if the city he represented were selected, that proper buildings would be erected, and suitable accommodation provided.

The Mayor of London then came forward, and denied that the city of which he was chief magistrate was bankrupt.

Several other gentlemen rose to speak, but the loud cries for the vote to be taken completely drowned their voices.

The Chairman then put the question, when the following was the result: Toronto, 4; Hamilton, 63; London, 22. He then declared the city of Hamilton to be selected as the place for holding the next Exhibition of the Society.

THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

Correspondence of the Spectator.

Kingston, Sept. 29, 1859.

The adjourned meeting of the Press conference took place last evening, and was very well attended. The Toronto Daily journals were not represented, but two reporters were present part of the time; one from the Globe, the other the Leader. A very cordial feeling was manifested thro'-out, and there appeared to be a general desire for some sort of union. There was naturally a diversity of opinion as to the best mode of carrying out the objects for which the convention had met; but there was no difference as to the necessity of coming to an understanding with regard to the amenities of the press, and the abolition of the newspaper postage. On these points there was perfect unanimity; and it was only on matters of detail that any difference seemed to exist. It was a very genial gathering, and all were doubtless animated by the same feeling.

It was thought advisable not to decide upon any particular course of action respecting the newspaper postage, further than to appoint a committee to draft a memorial, which will be submitted to the members of the press generally for their approval. The same course was taken with regard to the forming of a Press Association, a special meeting to be called for the purpose of discussing the postage question. This was believed to be the best means of obtaining a full expression of opinion from the press, while, with respect to the proposed Association, it was deemed advisable to have a constitution drafted before forming a society. Several other matters came up, but no action was taken, inasmuch as it was thought that nothing should be done in the way of business arrangements until the Association was properly formed. The Association is virtually in existence, although no officers have been chosen or members registered.

MARVELS WROUGHT WITHOUT MIRACLES.

We are told that Miracles have ceased. Possibly they may have discontinued in order to give full scope to human intelligence. Certainly it is that the wonderful developements and achievements of science in these latter days have rendered direct supernatural interposition in human affairs unnecessary. This is especially true of the improvements in Medical Science. Two thousand years ago Thomas Holloway would probably have been deemed a worker of miracles. The cures effected by his Pills and Ointment would have been considered supernatural.—Even now they are looked upon as marvels: yet we know that the medicines which have healed the sick in all parts of the world are the legitimate fruits of a profound thought, unwearied study and research, and a long series of practical experiments. It is a singular fact, and one that establishes beyond question Professor Holloway's theory of a com... origin of disease, that the people of every country into which they have been introduced have considered them specially adapted to the complaints most common in such country. The reason is that they operate upon the deleterious principle in the blood of the patient which is the immediate cause of his disorder, whatever it may be, and hence their effect is always salutary. In Canada every settler on new land who has ever tried them in intermittent or billious remittent fever, will aver that there are no diseases in which they work such wonders as in these. The Canadians also are impressed with the belief that the cutaneous and glandular disorders to which violent extremes of heat and cold render them peculiarly subject, are more readily eradicated by the Ointment than any other disease for which it is prescribed. It is an evidence, however, that just what these great remedies are doing for Canada, they are doing for all nations under the sun. It so happens indeed that the ailments upon which the preparations excite the most direct and powerful influence are precisely those which are the chief scourges of British America, and hence they seem to be, and in one sense are, more especially required in that region than in some other countries. But their unbounded celebrity, and the enormous increase of the demand for them in all our colonies, indicate their value more significantly than any eulogism that we could bestow. Within a few years they have become staples of the medical market throughout North America. The constant inquiry for them renders it inexpedient for any drug house or apothecary's shop to be without them. The druggist who does not keep them, makes in effect a tacit admission that he is unacquainted with the wants of his customers. His stock is not merely incomplete; it lacks two essential articles which the sick must and will have from some source or other.

Such popularity as this is the meed only of superlative excellence, and in places the superiority of Holloway's Remedies beyond all controversy.—Manchester 'Guardian.'

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1859.

Flax Growing.

[From the Colonist.]

At the risk of being taunted with holding a taper to the sun, we venture to recall the attention of our agricultural readers to the passage relative to flax which appears in the Presidential Address at Kingston. In England an estimation of this crop is steadily and rapidly growing; but to us in Canada it is vastly more important because of our having to lessen the number of our wheat crops, and yet to have others that will pay for exportation. There are none that are more lucrative than flax, and its appearance in the farming rotation would probably so increase the products of the wheat crops that would come in their turn, as to keep up the yield of grain with an addition of the flax. There are thousands of people, principally Irish, scattered throughout the Province who are familiar with the growth and subsequent preparation of this article, and there are also printed directions for improving upon the old method intended for those who are entire strangers to the business. The following letter in an English paper happens to be at hand, and we give it as a specimen of the kind of information which abounds in English periodicals:—

By careful and proper attention flax may be profitably cultivated on nearly all soils, except upon poor clay and gravelly soils, but some are much better adapted for it than others. A dry deep loam, with a clay subsoil, is the best. One of the most important points in the culture of flax is to have the land thoroughly drained. With regard to the crops which flax ought to follow, it grows well after all kinds of grain; it should not be sown after turnips or anything of the turnip kind. If the land be well cultivated and in fair condition, manure is not necessary; if a manure should be required, equal parts of Peruvian guano and rape dust is the best, sown at the rate of from three or four hundred weight per acre. The land should be ploughed in autumn, the ordinary depth, and once or twice again in the spring, always observing to have a fine smooth surface before sowing.

The best time for sowing is about the second week in April; the seed best adapted for the generality of soils is Riga, once or twice grown in England. In buying, select it plump and heavy. If the seed be drilled, from seven to eight pecks per acre is sufficient, and from eight to nine pecks per acre if sown broad-cast. These proportions are the safest for all purposes, whether it be intended to grow for the seed alone or the straw, or for both. Where a suitable drill can be had, it is preferable to sowing broadcast; the seed is put in at an even depth from the surface, and the plants grow up evenly together, which is a great point gained. The clover-seed drill could be made available at a trifling expense by adding another set of cups and reversing the cylinder. Where a drill cannot be had, the Cambridge roller should be used, as it makes a good seam for the seed. All soils should be rolled after sowing flax, and finished with the fine seed harrows. Flax should be weeded when the plant is about four inches long; the ground should be dry at the time. The best time for pulling the crop is when the seed is changing from a green to a pale brown. An average crop of flax will produce from 14 to 16 bushels of seed per acre, and from 30 to 38 hundred weight of straw. It is not considered generally advisable to grow flax more frequently than once in eight or ten years, not because it exhausts the land more than other crops, but because good flax cannot be grown at shorter intervals on the same soil.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,
Richard Bielby.
Crambeck Flax Mill, Welburn, York,
Feb. 22nd, 1859.'

It has been frequently said that the crops and samples of flax grown in Canada show a climate and soil very favorable to the highest products. Then it is a circumstance of moment that a large portion of the dressing given to it may be done in the winter, and thus occupy the time which in this country is often very partially employed. Farmers' and laborers' families might thus turn the winter to as good account as the summer. By this means, too, there would in time be introduced the manufactures of which flax is the staple—fabrics, and oil, and oil-cake. Will our readers take the trouble to read again the paragraph in the Address which relates to this subject.

It is, however, to be borne in mind that some arrangements should be made for either buying up or milling for farmers such crops as they may raise. The Agricultural Societies might get such arrangements into operation, and would thus accomplish their primary object as effectually as in any of the plans which are now employed. We have long foreseen that flax culture must result from the 'midge' pest; but it ought to be resorted to as a prevention to some extent of that evil, instead of becoming a mere refuge from its devastations. Every year will heighten the conviction that a diminished number of wheat crops, with an aim at far greater yield, is necessary; and one of the courses by which this procedure can be accomplished is the introduction of flax into the regular rotation.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

[From Bell's Messenger.]

The Great Eastern still lies half a wreck in Portland Bay, and the Directors are trying to make a little money by showing the scene of the late slaughter to sightseers at half-a-crown a head. They have only to hang up a few relics of the dead among the debris of the saloon to place the Great Eastern on a par with Madame Tussaud's Chamber of Horrors; not, however, that Madame would stoop to make money out of the sufferings and deaths of her own servants. Though the inquiry into the cause of the late accident is still incomplete, enough has been proved to show that it resulted from the most culpable obstinacy in those who ordered the casing of the funnel on the plan so universally denounced by leading engineers, and the most gross carelessness in those who allowed the solitary escape pipe to remain closed. The truth at last creeps out that the great ship was pushed out to sea in far from a complete state. Her finery was no doubt perfect—not so her less showy and more important fittings. Before she reached the Nore, one of the engines for supplying the boilers had broken down, and the other worked most weakly and irregularly. Soon after this the steam apparatus used to raise her anchor broke down. Then her steering was found to be very bad; it requiring, we hear, eight men and a donkey engine to move her rudder. All this was known to the directors on board. Still they persevered, and we now know at what a cost of life. And then, to complete their sad folly, they tried, we are told by a contemporary, to persuade the few reporters who had been admitted on board to conceal the real nature of the accident—an act of treachery to the public which we need hardly say, with one miserable exception, they refused to perform. What the Directors intend doing with their big ship is uncertain. A trial trip is still talked of, and a voyage to America late in next month. In the meantime, they have to restore some four thousand pounds worth of necessary work, exclusive of another thousand for glass and gewgaws. This latter outlay, in the name of the poor shareholders, we must protest against. If the vessel is to succeed at all, it must be as a commercial, and not as a pictorial speculation. That she can attain a great speed seems clear. We fear, however, it can only be by such an expenditure of fuel as will not only make her working expenses enormous, but raise the heat in her 'tween decks to such a degree as to make her a far from comfortable passenger ship. It is incorrect at present to say that she is even a mechanical success. We trust that the Board of Trade will take up the inquiry, and aid Mr. Scott Russell in his endeavours to get at the whole truth. The Directors, it is evident, do not wish to elicit more than will suit their case, and enable them to shift the blame on Mr. Russell. The public cannot be satisfied with less than the whole truth.

THE LASH AT WOOLWICH—DISGUSTING EXHIBITION.

Last week five men belonging to the garrison at Woolwich, made their escape from custody while awaiting their trial by court-martial, and having forced the luggage room door (secured by a couple of locks and one strong bolt,) in which the baggage of absent officers is deposited, they broke open the chests, and habited in private clothes, succeeded in effecting their escape. At the present moment the number of prisoners is unusually large; and to avoid the chances of similar escapes, the sentences pronounced by the daily courts-martial are ordered to be executed without delay, and in most cases are put in force on the following morning, soon after daybreak. In consequence, the infliction of the lash is almost of daily occurrence at Woolwich. On Thursday morning, the 1st, the available force of the depot brigade was assembled at six, a.m., for 'punishment parade,' to attend the flogging of three men belonging to their corps who had been tried by a court-martial held on the previous day, at which Lieutenant Colonel Talbot, R. A., was president, and had been convicted of simple desertion, which signifies without re-enlistment. For this crime they had been condemned to suffer the punishment of fifty lashes and forty-eight days imprisonment each, and to be branded with the letter 'D.' Two only were, however, brought forward on Thursday, the sentence of the third having been for some reason postponed to a future day. These two men had been discovered absent without leave, and had been brought back to garrison by the police. The first man, named Green, bore his punishment as stated by an eye-witness, 'like a true soldier,' but the second named Davis, a young recruit, protested his innocence of the crime of desertion, bellowed and screamed for mercy, and supplicated Colonel Talbot and the medical officers and others who were present to have compassion on him, or he should die. His back was covered with a mass of large red inflamed boils, which bled profusely at every stroke, and reddened the ground under his feet, upon which the cat was ordered to be withheld for a few moments, when finding that his punishment was not at an end, he gave vent to exclamations for mercy, and partly succeeded in delivering himself by force from the straps which bound him to the halyards. The punishment was again ordered to be continued, when at every succeeding stroke his cries and exclamations were most lamentable, inasmuch that officers and men swooned away at the sickening spectacle, and had to be carried into the open air. One officer and upwards of twenty non-commissioned officers and men long in the service fainted, and others stopped their ears and closed their eyes, lest they, too, should become unnerved, and be subject to the reproach and ridicule of their comrades.—[Times.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

A shocking accident, resulting in the death of a respectable farmer, named Benjamin Mighton from Pickering, occured yesterday morning, a short distance from the second toll-gate on the Kingston road. The deceased left home on Thursday evening with two waggon loads of wheat for the Toronto market. He was accompanied by his man, Robert Flanagan. The two reached the tavern kept by Mr. Alexander Thompson, shortly after twelve o'clock. There they remained, the former drinking beer and the latter whiskey, until about three o'clock. They then started for the city. Mighton took the lead, and, the night being dark, he was soon out of Flanagans sight. Flanagan drove quietly on until he reached the toll-gate, which is the second from the city. He was passing through, imagining, as a matter of course, that his master had preceeded him and paid the toll on both the waggons; but he was stopped by the keeper, and told that such was not the fact. Apprehending that some accident had occurred, he fastened his horses to the post of the gate, and went back on the road in search of Mighton and the waggon. About a mile from the gate he discovered the waggon upset, and his master buried under the heavy bags of flour. Having obtained the assistance of the gate keeper, the bags were removed but the unfortunate man was found to be quite dead. Information of the occurrence was given to Mr. Coroner Duggan, and an inquest was held on the body.

Robert Flanagan said,—The deceased left his house on Thursday evening with two waggon loads of wheat. I accompanied him. We got to Mr. Thompson's tavern about a quarter past twelve o'clock. I drank some whiskey. Mighton drank three glasses of beer. We left Thompson's at three o'clock. Mighton started with his team shortly before me, and got out of my sight. I followed with the one I had in charge. I got as far as the toll-gate, and was passing through when the keeper demanded toll. I asked him if Mighton had not paid, and he replied that he had not, and that he had not seen him. I tied my horse to the gate, and went back to search for him. About three quarters of a mile from the gate I discovered the waggon upset. I returned to the gate, and asked the keeper to go with me to the place. He did so, and we found deceased lying under the bags of wheat. His hands and feet were visible but his body was completely covered up. The waggon seemed to have run into the ditch and so overturned. The deceased was a good teamster. The horses he drove were both young ones—one three and the other four years old. Deceased took one glass of beer at Mr. Head's tavern."

George McCulloch, toll gatekeeper, said,—This morning, about ten minutes to four, last witness came to the toll-gate. He was driving through the gate, when I stopped him and asked him for the toll. He asked me if a man had got gone through and paid for both waggons. I replied I had not heard any other cart or waggon coming along. He then backed his waggon, tied his horses to the post, and said he would go back to look for him. Shortly afterwards I heard a man calling out for assistance at the top of his voice. I ran out to see what was the matter, and found it was the last witness that was shouting. The man said the waggon was capsized and his master killed. I told him to call Mr. Slemin, and I went and called Mr. Turner. Having got this assistance we proceeded to remove the bags of flour from off the deceased's body. There were four of them. Deceased was still warm, but quite dead.

The jury found a verdict of 'accidental death, caused by the overturning of a waggon loaded with wheat on to the body of the deceased.' Mighton has left a wife and six children to lament his untimely death.—[Colonist.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE—NO. 131.

Most of the Monthlies for October have reached us, a few laggards, as usual, are still to come. Among those received last week is—

The Atlantic Monthly for October. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. $3 a year.

The contents of this No. are No. 1. Daily Beauty; 2. The Artist Prisoner; 3. The Minister's Wooing (continued); 4. Old Papers; 5. Rifled Guns; 6. A Trip to Cuba; 7. Blondel; 8. The Wondersmith; 9. Roba di Roma; 10. Malanotte; 11. The Professor at the Breakfast Table. Where all is good, it is difficult to discriminate, and without discrimination eulogy is useless. Who writes "The Trip to Cuba?" We ask because we don't like it much, and while it appears to be the production of a woman, rumor says that Mr. Dana is the writer. We don't like "The Minister's Wooing," and yet we eagerly read every word. It is powerfully tho' disagreeably written. What a pity that a lady who can write so well as she has done in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' should be so unnatural as she is at times in 'The Minister's Wooing.' Perhaps 'tis her excess of religious feeling that prompts her to do the unamiable, as many devotees fancy they cannot serve the Almighty with smiling faces. By the way, rumor also says that in consequence of the premature death of two of the firm of Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., this excellent Magazine is for sale. It has now become a valuable property, being unquestionably the ablest in the United States, and on dit, that its recent sales per month amount to 40,000 copies.

The Knickerbocker for October. John A. Gray, New York. $3 a year.

Auld Knick this month is very pleasingly illustrated with scenes of Newport and the Hudson River, 36 altogether. We are not partial to the illustration by engravings of literary periodicals, but if the public will have them, what can publishers do but obey the public wish. And when they do illustrate we like to see it well done, as is the case of these 36 views of scenes well known to us all. Independent of these pictures, the literary matter in this No. is of no ordinary character. That charming 'Romance of a Poor Young Man' is continued, as is also 'The Heart History of a Heartless Woman,' not so good; a clever article on Ballooning, and some other good things; not omitting the really clever criticism of 'The Literary Notices.'

The Freemason's Magazine and Masonic Mirror for August. London: Bro. Henry Geo. Warren. 4to. Half a Dollar per No.

This English Magazine is done up in Monthly parts, consisting of 4 and sometimes 5 Weekly Nos., being issued weekly like a newspaper. There is nothing in this particular Part to distinguish it from its many predecessors; it is replete with the fullest and minutest information touching the sayings and the doings of the craft at Home.

The Montreal Price Current. Published weekly by Owler & Stephenson, Montreal. $2 a year.

Nos. 1 & 2 of this new publication are on our table. It is of 4to form and well got up, containing every information of a commercial character, necessary to the English and Canadian Merchant. Periodicals of this kind can only be supported in large cities, and whether Montreal is large enough for the purpose remains to be proved.

As an example of pluck and enterprize on the part of the publishers, it deserves to be lauded, if not supported.

Letter on the Lands of the Illinois Central R. R. Co. By James Caird, Esq., M. P., London. 8vo., p.p. 16.

Caird's Slanders on Canada Answered and Refuted. Lovell & Gibson, Toronto. 8vo., p.p. 40.

Mr. Caird is a gentleman holding a high position at Home, who without cause, unless of a pecuniary nature, has thought proper to libel Canada in an outrageous way. Passing along the Tracks of the Grand Trunk and Gt. Western Railways, he thought he had seen Canada, and told the British public what he thought of what he saw, describing the country as uncleared and unsettled. He did not know, or at least would not recollect, that all the farms in Canada are very narrow and very long, so that passing along the rear of lots, he would pass through what was apparently a wilderness, while in reality the same lots were all settled, and the greater portion of each lot under excellent cultivation, with appropriate farm buildings. A man who could make such a blunder as that, and writing from such premises, is capable of doing an infinity of mischief. The publication of the latter of these pamphlets has therefore been called for, to refute the slanders and falsehoods of the former. The able pens of Mr. Hutton, of the Bureau of Agriculture, and the Rev. Mr. Hope, of Toronto, have been employed in its concoction; and could it be as well circulated as the poison of Mr. Caird, it would prove an antidote. But this is impossible. The Illinois R. R. Company, who are so deeply interested in the propagation of Mr. Caird's libel on Canada, are showering in countless thousands of copies of his letter upon the heads of the people wherever they congregate (as at Kingston last week,) and the poison must work where the antidote is not at hand. Nevertheless, the thanks of the landowners of Canada are due to Messrs. Hutton & Hope for the zeal and industry exhibited by them in the publication on our table.

We have to thank the respective publishers for the continued receipt of the undermentioned interesting periodicals:

The Canada Agriculturist for Upper Canada, for October. Toronto. $1 a year.

The Farmers' Journal for Lower Canada, for October. Montreal. $1 a year.

The American Agriculturist, for October. Orange Judd, New York. $1 a year.

The Genesee Farmer, for October. Rochester, N. Y. 50 cents a year.

The Printers' Newsletter, for September. C. E. Chichester, Philadelphia and Baltimore. 50 cents a year.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, for October. Thompson Brothers, New York. $2 a year.

The Upper Canada Law Journal, for September. M'Lear & Co., Toronto. $4 a year cash.

The Living Age, No. 801. Littell, Son & Co., Boston. $6 a year.

The Illustrated Phrenological Almanac, for 1860. Fowler & Wells, New York. Six cents.

Messrs. Fowler & Walls are publishers of the utility order. Nothing they issue but is useful if not ornamental, and every thing they do publish bears upon the prosperity and increase of their business. Even the tour in Canada which Professor Fowler is now making, will tend to increase the sale of their many useful publications. Even this Almanac, though issued at six cents a copy, and intrinsically twice as much, acts as a feeder, where every little helps.

Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, No. 4, October 1st. 346 & 348 Broadway, New-York. $3 a year.

There are now three Spirits of the Times published in New York, all of which we get. Some dispute seems to have occurred between Mr. Geo. Wilkes, the recent editor of Porter's 'Spirit of the Times,' and he has started the paper now on our table as a separate publication. With the exception of the name it is a fac-simile copy of 'Porter's Spirit of the Times,' and seems edited and got up generally with the same care, clearness and ability. Happy New York, to be able to support three sporting newspapers, while London can only take care of 'The Field.' Mr. Geo. Wilkes has been engaged in many newspaporial undertakings, and therefore is no novice in his present undertaking. May his shadow never grow less!

The Spirit of the Times, for October 1. Jones, Thorpe & Hays, 233 Broadway, New York. $3.

We deem it an act of editorial courtesy to our ancient friend, the 'Old' Spirit of the Times, and one of the oldest weekly papers in the United States, to say, that it is not identified with, nor involved, in any way, in the controversy recently brought before the public through 'Porter's Spirit,' and 'Wilkes' Spirit of the Times,' a mistake that is not altogether unavoidable, the names of the papers mentioned being nearly the same. 'The Old Spirit,' as it is familiarly termed by its friends and subscribers, still flourishes, the leading journal of the Turf and of the Field, and we are happy to hear that its subscription list was never larger than at present, or its editors and publishers more prosperous.

MESSRS. LA MOUNTAIN AND HADDOCK SAFE.

[From the Ottawa Citizen 1st. Octr.]

About five o'clock yesterday evening, our town was happily surprised by the appearance of Messrs. La Mountain and Haddock, the aeronauts who left Watertown, N.Y., September 22nd, and had been given up by their friends and the public as lost. We have had the pleasure of a personal interview with them, and give the subjoined details from their own lips:

They landed near the Gattineau River, one hundred and fifty miles due north from this city, in the most desolate and inhospitable part of the country lying between the Ottawa and the Hudson's Bay Territory. They were drifted farther than they supposed possible, which is the cause of all the privations and trials to which they were exposed. After being up about two hours, they concluded to descend and ascertain their whereabouts. On reaching the earth they found themselves near a large waterfall whose roaring was very plain to be heard, but in a wood. At a distance they could perceive lights. Disliking to come down in a forest, even though not far from habitations, they concluded to go a little farther. Throwing over some forty pounds of ballast, they ascended with great rapidity. After about an hour they descended again, but all was forest beneath them. They were now suspicious that they had gone too far, and concluded to tie the balloon to a large spruce tree until morning, with a view of, perhaps, getting up at daylight to take a more extended view of the surrounding country. When morning broke it began to rain, and the aeronauts soon found themselves wet to the skin. On attempting to rise they found the amount of water absorbed so great as to preclude the idea of rising short of throwing over everything save life-preservers and canvas. Overboard they all went, when the 'Atlantic' slowly rose above the tree-tops, revealing to their gaze a perfect unbroken wilderness.—They at once descended. Abandoning the balloon, they wandered down an unknown stream (Filliman's creek) to a lake, (the great Basketong) wholly unconscious of their locality, until the fifth day—all this time without food, save two frogs a piece and a couple of clams—when they happened by the merest chance, to fall in with Mr. Angus Cameron, one of Gilmour & Co.'s timber agents, who at once relieved their immediate wants, and placed them, at length, under the charge of Indian guides, who escorted them out through the Desert and the Gattineau rivers. The escape of these individuals may be regarded as almost a special Providence. They landed in one of the most desolate countries in the north, and might have wandered there for weeks without seeing a human being, wholly unacquainted, as they were, with even the courses which would bring them out. They were without means of striking a fire, slept upon the cold ground, met with nearly ten days' constant rain, and must have suffered the greatest hardship and distress. They left for home on the 7 o'clock train this morning.

ANOTHER ALLEGED BRITISH OUTRAGE.

Boston, Oct. 4.

The barque Hazard, Capt Godrich, arrived at this port to-day from Loanda, on the West coast of Africa. She left on the 14th Aug. at which date the United States ship Vincennes was in port all well. Capt Godrich reports that while on the African coast his vessel was fired into by the British war steamer Pluto.

THE CRICKET MATCH.

New York, Oct. 4.

The following is the score this morning as far as heard:

Parr b Gibbs	2
Hayward b Hallis	3
Caffyn not out	5
Lockyer not out	7
Wides, 4; byes 2,	6
Total	23

The Americans are in much better play to-day.

DOMESTIC.

Fire on Wolfe Island.—On Monday night, between seven and eight o'clock, a large fire was observed on Wolfe Island, apparently not far from the shore, in the direction of Mr. George's farm. The wind blowing furiously at the time some alarm was felt in the city that a cluster of buildings were on fire. The steamer Pierrepont fired up and proceeded sufficiently near to discover that the conflagration proceeded from a fallow nearly a mile from shore, which had been fired early in the evening, and which, owing to the recent heavy rains, precluded any danger of the fire spreading beyond the limits designed.

Northern Railway.—We understand that advices have been received by the last mail, to the effect that consequent upon the meeting held in London on the 2nd of September, at which Mr. Cumberland presided, the affairs of the Northern Railway Company have been satisfactorily adjusted, by the placing of the whole amount of the new issue of Preferential Bonds, and the perfecting of arrangements for the restoration and completion of all the works of the company during the ensuing year, and in the manner required by the act of last session. Our readers will appreciate the importance of this success, like creditable to the judicious measures of relief accorded to the company by the Government, and to the energy and ability with which Mr. Cumberland seems to have availed of them on behalf of the proprietary.

The Storm of Friday Night.—The steamer Champion left Kingston on the afternoon of Friday, with a large number of passengers, besides several horses and a number of cattle from the Exhibition on board. After being out from the harbor about an hour, she was caught in a gale of wind, which continued throughout the night. The storm raged with such violence that the Champion was obliged to run to the American shore for shelter. When day broke on Saturday morning, the Captain was unable to tell where the steamer was; but, after sailing about for some time, land was discovered ahead, and the passengers were glad to learn that the steamer was near Cobourg. She then headed up the lake, and reached Toronto between six and seven o'clock on Saturday evening. No other disasters have been reported.

Drowned at Cobourg.—Mr. John Mara, of Toronto, on Monday evening last embarked on board the steamer Passport for Kingston, intending to visit the Exhibition in that city, where he was to act as one of the judges. On arriving at Cobourg about half past nine o'clock, he left the boat, and soon after, by some mischance, fell from the wharf into the water. Every exertion was made to save his life, but without success. Two men had hold of him, and attempted to pull him out, but deceased slipped from the coat by which they held, and, getting under the timbers of the wharf, was seen no more. It is said that his life would probably have been saved, had it not been for the way in which those who strove to render assistance were annoyed by lookers-on. His friends in Toronto did not learn until some days after that he had met with so unfortunate a fate. Becoming alarmed at his prolonged absence, they made enquiries, the result of which leaves no doubt that Mr. Mara is the person who was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

Counterfeit one Dollar Bills.—Merchants and others should, at the present time, make a close examination of the one dollar bills on the Niagara District and Commercial Banks, as counterfeits on them are afloat. A large number of them were put into circulation on Saturday evening. They are well executed and have a very close resemblance to the genuine bills.

Port Rowan, Sept. 29, 1859.

The Custom House officer of this village, Mr. Acton, left here two weeks ago; as he said, on a visit to his family, who resides in Buffalo. Only intending to be absent two or three days, he left a young man to collect duties during his absence. However, day after day passed away, until yesterday before any tidings were received as to the detention of the official, when one of our merchants received a letter from him stating that he had renounced the government and all his debts. Our quiet village was thrown into a state of consternation at this unpleasant and untimely departure of our revenue friend. Many are left to mourn the loss of sundry amounts. There is over eight hundred dollars in judgments against him in the Division Court here, aside from a very large amount that has not got as far as that yet. How the government will come out with their protege, remains yet to be seen. They are more fortunate than ordinary people, as the bondsmen are liable. Impostors are having a fine time, as they truly think no one is authorized to collect the duties, so they have decided that they will pay the duties to themselves respectively. So every man is his own collector of customs; the only true system.

Belleville Assizes.—The Fall Assizes for our county was opened by Judge Haggarty on Wedesday last. The amount of business on the docket is perhaps a fair average. Being about a month earlier than usual, there were many cases thrown over to the Spring Court, or else they will have to be brought in some other county where the Court is held later. This drawback is, however, compensated by about 35 foreign records having been entered, chiefly from Toronto, Hamilton, and London, of which Hamilton has by far the lion's share. The reason of this hurry on the part of the western lawyers is obvious; the prospect of payment being somewhat dubious, each one is trying to get the start of his neighbor with his execution, and thereby secure his debt. If there was not 'something rotten in the state of Denmark,' our western neighbors would wait a few days longer till the Assizes opened in their own county. Like the vultures, they scent the dead carcass at a long distance, and he whose sense of smelling is the most acute will reach it first. The sum total of these foreign verdicts cannot be less than $100,000. The whole number of records entered is by some strange coincidence exactly one hundred. The criminal calendar is rather light compared to some former Courts. Two of these are however very grave,—one for murder and the other for bigamy; the remainder are minor offences.

A Soldier Devoured by a Shark.—The London Star says:—A letter from a soldier in the 24th Regt, now at Corfu, to his friends in Manchester, says, 'I am sorry to inform you that I had a very narrow escape of losing my life, while bathing, on Sunday morning, the 7th of August. There were a lot of us, and we had been in the water about 20 minutes. I and other three swam out, and when about 50 yards in deep water, to our surprise we saw a monstrous shark making towards us. I saw him close behind me. Being the last I dived down into the water; the shark passed me and caught one of the three. Boats were out in a moment after, and we were picked up. Our poor companion was torn to pieces. We got one half of him, and this portion of his remains was buried in the afternoon.'

Weekly British Whig

"Oplfer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1859.

The Disaster in China.

Her Majesty's Ship ———
Off the Peiho, July 3.

The whole of the squadron had assembled off the Peiho by the 18th of June, and preparations were immediately made in case warlike measures should be necessary, we the squadron, however, never dreaming in that the Chinese would be so mad as to resist. Several letters and messages passed between Mr. Bruce and the Mandarins, the purport of which will never be known until they are published in the English papers, but the question at issue seemed to have resolved itself into this: The Mandarins said that Mr. Bruce would be received at Pekin by going some round-about way, but that the river was blocked up by barriers, and no man-of-war would be allowed to pass. Mr. Bruce, on the other had, was determined to go by the river, and force the passage if necessary. Of course the matter fell into the Admiral's hands, and warlike operations immediately commenced.

On the 24th the whole of the Naval and Marine Brigades, with the French frigate Duchayla, were towed in over the bar and put on board some junks which had been detained for the purpose out of gunshot of the forts. The remainder of this day was spent in making final preparation for an attack on the forts, which are very substantially built, and have evidently had the benefit of European skill in their construction, as did also their guns during the action. The principal forts consist of three bastions connected by curtains and armed with guns of from 24 pounders to 50 pounders. One of these forts is on the south bank of the river and another on the north, but that on the north runs at right angles to the south batteries, and thus any ships anchoring parallel to the south forts—i.e., in the line of the river—are exposed to a raking or longitudinal fire from the north forts. Besides there are two or three other batteries which took part in the action, but without much effect. Four very formidable barriers crossed the river, the outer one being so situated that it was not more than 600 yards from any gun in the batteries, and considerably less than that from most of them. The flag captain partially destroyed one of these barriers during the night of the 24th, but was fired on by the batteries, and retired.

On Saturday, June 25, the gunboats Janus, Kestrel, Lee, Haughty, Plover, Starling, Opossum, Banterer, and Forester, with the despatch vessels Nimrod and Cormorant, took up their positions, the inner gunboat, the Banterer, being close to the outer barrier on the north side of the river, the line of vessels crossing the stream from that point diagonally, or in a southerly direction. The Admiral had hoisted his flag on board the Plover, and with the Opossum leading, he proceeded about two p.m. to force his way through the outer barrier.—The Opossum steamed at it, but it was too strong for her. However, by hooking her anchor to one of the piles she managed to drag one up, and so made room to pass through, and then steamed on toward the second barrier. Every one now began to think that the Chinese were going to let us pass through quietly, but that idea was of short duration, for the Admiral, following the Opossum, had no sooner pushed the bow of the Plover through the barrier, than bang went a gun from the batteries into her. She immediately returned it, and the whole of the fleet opened fire as if by magic. This was at 2:40 p.m.

A tremendous cannonade ensued, when it lasted without intermission until between four and five o'clock, the Chinese firing with remarkable precision and causing a terrible loss on board the gunboats. The Plover and Opossum had to retreat their steps and join the rest of the squadron. So severe was the fire that in a very short time the Plover and two other gunboats had to be reinforced from the Naval Brigade. The admiral was wounded in the early part of the action, but refused to leave the deck. His gunboats were evidently a mark for the enemy until he shifted to the Cormorant. The tide falling, several of the vessels grounded, and the enemy's fire was cutting them to pieces below the water line. The Southern batteries, however, had begun to slacken their fire, and it being thought that a landing might be effected with a good prospect of success, an officer was sent to inspect the proposed spot for the landing, and reported it practicable.

The signal was immediately made for the landing parties, and the two brigades approached in two vessels for some distance and then pulled in toward the shore. Directly they commenced landing they were assailed by a tremendous fire from all the batteries, and a dreadful carnage ensued. The mud was so heavy that the men could scarcely struggle through it, and they were mowed down by dozens. Many who were wounded fell and were smothered in the mud; others were actually drowned in this dreadful morass from pure fatigue. Many more contrived to push on toward the batteries, but scarcely a man had a dry cartridge. The two ditches were crossed, but the utter impossibility of bringing up scaling ladders or bridges through such a sea of mud baffled all attempts at storming.—The Chinese threw out fireballs, which, in the darkness that had now come on, showed very distinctly the position of our people.

Captain Shadwell, who commanded the naval brigade having been severely wounded, and many other officers and men killed and wounded, it was but too evident that any further attempt would entail a still greater sacrifice of life, and therefore the retreat was reluctantly ordered. The Chinese gave a yell of triumph when they saw this movement, and, if possible, redoubled their fire, while our poor fellows retraced their steps as best they could, many having to crawl on their hands and knees to prevent sinking into the mud altogether. By one p. m. the wounded and the remains of the leading party were embarked. To return to the gunboats,—the duel between them and the forts recommenced with greater fury, and continued until long after dark, when at length all the ammunition being expended and the vessels being all in a sinking condition, the firing gradually ceased, and by ten o'clock the action may be said to have ended.

The Lee and Kestrel had already sunk, and the Cormorant was fast following their example, and they, with two or three other gun-boats had to be deserted during the night. Thus ended this most disastrous affair; the only redeeming point in it is that our men, though beaten, fought everywhere with the most desperate resolution, and had there been firm footing for the marine and naval brigades, there can be no doubt that the forts would have been carried; as it was, their part of the fighting was a struggle against mud, and not against Chinamen. Between the 26th of June and this day, we have managed to rescue all the vessels from under the guns of the batteries, except the Cormorant, Lee and Plover; they are utterly destroyed, but the remainder have been pitched up sufficiently to make them float.

The Kestrel floated out in the most extraordinary manner, and managed to steam out and join the rest of the squadron last evening; and the Chinese, who have kept up a desultory fire on our vessels ever since the 25th, are now left in the quiet enjoyment of their victory. The Americans, though they took no part in the action, have been extremely kind in assisting our wounded, and in various other ways have earned the good wishes of the whole squadron. I send you a list of the killed and wounded, which you will see is a very heavy one, considering that the total number of men of all arms engaged did not exceed 1,300 men. There may be one or two names omitted, but it is very difficult to discover among so many vessels who are in the list of casualties. I cannot now ascertain the number of seamen and marines in each vessel, but the total loss, including officers and men of all arms, is 464 killed and wounded. The officers are as follows:

Casualties before the Peiho Forts on June 25, 1859.—Killed: Lieut. Graves, R.N., the Assistance, killed on shore; Lieut. Clutterbuck, R.N., the Coromandel, killed on shore, Lieut. Bason, R.N., the Plover, killed on board; Capt. McKenna, Royal Regiment, killed on board the Plover; Mr. Herbert, midshipman, the Chesapeake, killed on shore; Lieut. Woolridge, Royal Marine Brigade, killed on shore; Lieut. Inglis, Royal Marine, the Highflyer, killed in boat. Wounded: Admiral Hope, severely; Capt. Vansittart, the Magicienne, loss of left leg below knee; Capt. Shadwell, the Highflyer, severe wound of foot; Capt. Willess, the Chesapeake, slightly; Col. Lemon, Royal Marine Brigade, severely; Lieut. Purvis, R.N., the Highflyer, slightly; Mr. Burniston, master, the Banterer, slightly; Mr. Armitage, midshipman, the Cruiser, severely; Mr. Powlett, midshipman, the Cambrian, severely; Mr. N. B. Smith, mate, the Chesapeake, severely; Mr. Phillips, second master, the Plover, slightly; Lieut. Lougley, Royal Engineers, the Plover, severely; Rev. H. Hewliatt, chaplain, Royal Marine Brigade, severely; Captain Masters, the Chesapeake; Capt. Slaughter, Royal Marine Brigade; Lieut. Williams, Royal Marine Artillery; Lieut. Crawford, Royal Marine Artillery; Lieut. Collier, Royal Marine Brigade; Lieut. Carrington, Royal Marine Brigade; Lieut. Smith, Royal Marine Brigade; Lieut. Perceval, Fury, slightly. Total killed and wounded—British, 464; French, 4 killed and 10 wounded, including Captain Tricault (Du Chayla) wounded in the arm. Total of Marine Brigade only—Officers, killed, 1; wounded, 15. Sergeants, killed, 2; wounded, 13. Buglers, killed, 0; wounded, 2. Corporals, killed, 1; wounded, 8. Rank and file, killed, 24; wounded, 104. Total killed, 28; total wounded, 142.

THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

Public attention has naturally been directed to the doings of the press representatives at the Convention recently held in Kingston, and the result appears to have given the greatest satisfaction; even some of those who opposed the meeting having expressed their concurrence in the decisions arrived at. The grand point has been gained of agreeing upon the formation of a Press Association; and we have no doubt that the great majority are well pleased with the determination come to with regard to the postage rate on newspapers. The meeting could scarely be considered a sufficient representation of the press to warrant it in adopting a memorial to the Government and the Legislature, therefore, it was judiciously decided to appoint a Committee for the purpose of drafting a memorial.—The following is the resolution adopted:—

Moved by Mr. John Jacques, of the Halton Journal, seconded by Mr. John E. Doyle, of the Cornwall Freeholder, and

Resolved,—That the following persons be appointed a Committee to draft a memorial to the Government and Legislature, requesting the abolition of the re-imposition of postage on newspapers, viz: Dr. Barker, W. Gillespy, D. Wylie, H. C. Grant, and the mover; and that the Committee meet to-morrow (the 29th) at two o'clock, p.m.; copies of the memorial to be sent to all newspapers.

The Committee met, but owing to the pressure of business on hand, it was agreed to postpone the matter, and the members of the Committee will communicate with each other at once.

The decision arrived at with regard to the establishment of a Press Association was unanimous, and the following resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice:—

Moved by Mr. J. E. Doyle, of the Cornwall Freeholder, seconded by Mr. James Somerville, of the Dundas True Banner, and

Resolved—That a Committee, to be composed of Dr. Barker, Mr. Gillespy, Mr. Wylie, and Mr. Oliver, be appointed to-