The Foreign News.

THE ATTACK ON BOMARSUND.

Stockholm, August 12.—The bombardment of Bomarsund has been going on since the 8th. The Russians hold only the fortress, and are completely shut in. The Russians burnt everything outside the fortress when the French were landed.

The *Moniteur* contains the following article. "Despatches have been received from Vice-Admiral Parseval, Commander-in-Chief of the French Squadron in the Baltic, dated August 8th. The landing of the expeditionary corps was effected on the 5th, at three o'clock in the morning, without resistance, upon two points of the Island of Lumpar, situated at the north of the Archipelago of the Aland Islands. A battery of five guns of large calibre was speedily destroyed by the *Phlegethon*, a steam corvette of the Imperial navy, and the *Amphion*, belonging to the British Squadron. The guns, which had been buried under the ruins of the gun-carriages and the earth, were spiked by the sailors of those two vessels. The soldiers advanced along the heights which crowned the fortifications. Vice-Admiral Parseval made arrangements to establish communications with the General-in-chief, so as to be enabled to send him instantly, the *materiel* which he might require. The troops were animated with the best spirit. 3000 infantry of the French navy and English marines, landed without obstacle to the north of the island.—Two or three vessels were attacking the towers which command Bomarsund, with guns of large calibre.

From the 8th to the 11th the French troops in Aland erected their batteries. The fortress of Bomarsund was invested on the 12th, when the Russians made a sortie with a strong body of sharpshooters but were repulsed. The bombardment is expected on the 4th.

The *Moniteur* has the following, dated London, 14th inst.:—"The English Government has received from Admiral Napier despatches dated the 7th and 8th, which state that the French troops had landed to the south of Bomarsund, and the French and English marines to the northward, without a single man getting his feet wet. Sir Charles, in praising the facility and rapidity with which this operation was effected, equally divides his commendations between the captains of the French and English steamers who executed it. The troops were advancing from both sides of the fortress, which would be invested on the 9th. All the French siege *materiel* had arrived and was about to be placed in position. The Russians had destroyed their outer works which indicated an intention to make a vigorous resistance. Sir C. Napier mentions the perfectly good understanding which constantly exists between him, General Baraguay D'Hilliers, and Admiral Parseval."

Stockholm, August 14.—The allies are before Bomarsund. On the westward 10,000 French troops and 2,000 English marines are entrenched. The Russians made a sortie, but were repulsed with great loss. One fort in flames. One fort reported as having been taken.

Bomarsund, August 15.—The strongest fort has been taken by the French and English, after several hours severe fighting.—Scaling ladders were furnished last night, and are to be used to-day against the principal fortress.

Boulogne, August 15.—An English courier, coming from Stockholm, has this night brought word to Calais that 2,000 French troops had landed near the works of Bomarsund, and had carried a redoubt of 8 guns by assault without losing a single man. The enemy's fire was essentially defective, and our soldiers did not give him time to rectify it.

The *Moniteur* of the 17th contains a note dated Copenhagen, August 15, in which it is stated that the sortie of the Russians was made on the 12th. On the 11th the Anglo-French troops had begun to raise batteries before Bomarsund, and to surround the fortress without answering its fire—the attack was to be made on the 14th.

Stockholm, Aug. 16, six p. m.—General Baraguay D'Hilliers has caused it to be proclaimed in the churches that the Isles of Aland are free from the yoke of Russia. The principal fortifications of Bomarsund have been carried by the combined French and English troops.

Copenhagen, Wednesday, Aug. 16.—We have news from Bomarsund to the 15th inst. The least considerable of the towers was taken on Monday by the French, after a few hours' resistance. The scaling ladders were ready for the assault ordered to-day (Wednesday).

The *Penelope* got around within range of the forts, and was fired upon for three hours and a-half, but was not hurt much. The small ships went to her assistance, and drew the attention upon themselves. The Pigmy's main mast was shot away. The Hecla had several shot in her, and one poor little fellow had his chest torn open by a round shot. They fired red hot shot. Lieutenant Cowell, Royal Engineers, had been badly wounded in the thigh by his revolver going off accidentally.

Dantzic, Friday, 18th.—The Nicolia steamer has arrived. She left the fleet at Bomarsund on the 16th. Two forts have been taken; one officer killed, and 30 killed and wounded.

A later despatch states that the Hon. Geo. Wrottesly, Lieut. R. E., was killed. Capt. Ramsay, H. M. S. Hogue, was lightly wounded. 150 Russians were made prisoners. Several French soldiers were killed by mistake, in an accidental encounter during the night.

The *Chronicle* remarks that as the garrison could have no prospect of relief or reinforcement, all the approaches to the island being vigilantly guarded by steam ships and armed boats, the issue of the struggle cannot long be doubtful.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was prorogued by her Majesty on Saturday the 12th ult. with the usual State formalities. A vast assemblage of persons were collected in St James's Park and along the line of route, by whom the Queen and Prince Consort were received with enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty.

An unfortunate accident occurred on the Roseneath Moors, Scotland. While a party of gentlemen were enjoying the sport of shooting, a fowling piece in the hands of Mr Wm. Morrison, Quere, Mare & of New Orleans, accidently discharged, and killed Wm. Cochran, provision merchant of Glasgow."

The London *Times* copies from a New York paper an article respecting Dr Cotman's mission to Washington, and makes it the subject of a rather severe leading article. The *London Daily News* has another in the same vein, though inferior in talent.

Arrival of the PACIFIC.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Cotton market dull and prices from 1-16 to 1-10 lower. Sales for the three days 13,000 bales. Flour in fair request at 6d to 9d per barrel decline and 3d to 4d per bushel decline on Wheat; Corn active for speculative purposes; market 6d lower; Consols buoyant closing at 94 to 98.

The surrender of Bomarsund is confirmed, and the Paris *Moniteur* announces that the Austrian forces have actually entered the Principalities.

ENGLAND.

The despatches to which Lord Clarendon replied, on July 22nd, to the last communication made by Russia to the Austrian Government, also the note exchanged on Aug. 8 between the English, French and Austrian Ministers, were laid before Parliament on the last day of the session, but have only now been made public. We have already stated the substance of these despatches namely: 1. The Russian protectorate over the Principalities must be given up, and the privileges granted to those Provinces by the Sultan placed under the collective guarantee of Europe; 2. That the navigation of the Danube must be made free; 3. That the treaty of the 13th of July, 1841, be revised with reference to the balance of power; and 4. That a Russian claim to a protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Porte must be given up. All of which terms Austria is made cognizant of, and agrees not to treat except on these bases.

A collision had occurred on the South Eastern and Brighton Railway, by which 2 or 3 persons were killed and over a 100 badly injured.

ITALY.

The adherents of Mazzini have addressed the following letter to Garibaldi, relative to the explanation concerning the recent revolt at Parma:

GENERAL—Your protest, inserted in several Piedmontese journals, has given rise to sinister interpretations. For the sake of your honor, which, having fought under your orders, we have a right to defend against malignant comments, we demand of you a straightforward declaration. We have shared with you the perils of war, and the suffering of exile. We have shed together our blood for the triumph of one object—the independence of Italy. Our adversaries regard your letter as a first step towards a compromise, and an act in direct contradiction with our programme and principles. It behoves you to disabuse the over credulous and confound the impostors.

THE ARCTIC SEARCH.

From the London Chronicle, Aug. 15,

Intelligence has just been received from Captain Inglefield, who had reached Disco Island, in the Phœnix, at the end of June. The report of the season was highly unfavorable, both as to the preceeding winter and present season. For many years it had not been known so severe, and there is some fear that Captain Inglefield may not be able to cross Baffin's Bay, and so search Beechey Island, in which case the absent vessels, and especially Captains Maclure and Collinson, will not be relieved this year, and we must remain ignorant of what has been done in the prosecution of the search for Sir John Franklin's expedition.

It seems possible, however, that the unusually large quantities of ice which have been seen in the Atlantic during the spring, and even the summer may have been occasioned by the disruption and descent of large bodies in the northern part of Baffin's Bay, leaving it comparatively free, while the narrow portion at the southern outlet has been choked. We trust, therefore, that as Captain Inglefield proceeded to the northward he would find the less hindrance to his progress.

Details of the Capture of Bomarsund.

By this arrival the capture of Bomarsund is confirmed.

On Saturday, the 10th ult., the English steamer *Basilisk*, and the French steamer *Reine Hortense*, arrived at Dantzic with the intelligence that at 12 30 P. M., on the 16th of August, the fortress of Bomarsund capitulated, and the garrison, numbering 2,000, was immediately embarked on board the Allied fleet. There was little loss of life on either side, the French having lost 120 in killed, and the British only three or four.

The round towers behind Bomarsund named respectively forts Tzee and Nottich, had been previously reduced, and a very difficult task, as they were garrisoned by only 320 men each. The handful of Russian artillerymen in Tzee made a stout resistance, fifty being killed, and only thirty five taken unhurt. Nottich was carried without loss.—Both forts when captured, were blown up, and the main assault was then directed against the fortress of Bomarsund itself, of which the walls were badly damaged before the garrison consented to surrender. No other result could have been expected, for it was impossible that 2,000 men could have long held out against a besieging army of 12,000, supported by a fleet in force.

The honor of the victory belongs wholly to the French, and therefore, on Sunday the 24th, the guns of the Ivalida announced to the citizens of Paris the first victory of the present war.

Private accounts from Dantzic say that the number of prisoners does not exceed 1,500, and that they have been sent to Ledsund. It was reported that a considerable proportion of the garrison had succeeded in retiring, and that it was intended entirely to evacuate and destroy the works; but the attack by the allies prevented this intention from being fully carried into effect. An overwhelming display of force was made on the part of the allies. No fewer that fifteen sail of the line (of which 4 ships and 4 steamers were French) lay with their broadside within range of the fortress. The allies claim to have found one hundred pieces of cannon, mounted and dismounted. Our correspondence does not state whether or not the fleet fired on the fortress, but from the circumstances that the English papers have a list of casualties incurred by the ships *Penlope*, *Hecla*, *Termagant*, and *Belle Isle*, while "under fire at Bomarsund," it is likely they did.

From the circumstance that Admiral Napier had issued a notice, warning all neutral vessels to leave the port of Riga before the 10th of August, it was surmised that Riga would be the next point of attack. An account of the Bomarsund affair, from Stockholm, 20th of Aug., mentions that a bombardment was kept up from 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th ult. until 2 o'clock afternoon of the 16th, and that part of the works were blown up before proposals were made to surrender. The prisoners will be sent to France on board English ships.

General Baraguay D'Hilliers had a narrow escape, a cannon ball having passed between him and the aide-de-camp with whom he was conversing.

THE BLACK SEA.

It will be remembered that recently a Russian steamer, supposed to be the Vladimir, was cruising at large in the Black Sea, and causing great consternation among merchantmen. It is now said that the steamer was on her way from the United States to Sebastopol. The other day she called boldly at the coaling station at Kosloo, coaled, destroyed two Turkish brigs and made off safely for the open sea.

From the allied fleet we have no report.—The statement is that the expedition to the Crimea is only temporarily deferred until the abatement of cholera and fever among the troops.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS IN THE ARMY OF THE DANUBE.

No change had occurred in the situation of affairs. Bucharest was quiet in the occupation of the Turks. On taking possession of the city, Halim Pacha issued the following proclamation:—

The armies of your Sovereign have entered this town for the purpose of maintaining tranquility and good order, and to respect the established government. Until it shall please him to alter existing arrangements, let no one take the initiative or turbulently demand any change, for such offenders will be severely punished. In retiring from here the Russians have confided to us the care of the sick whom they could not take with them. We will prove that we merit this confidence, and until we have formed hospitals in this town they will be treated in hospitals where they now are, with all the solicitude which the love of humanity demands, for these two empires which are now at war, and to-morrow may be at peace, should mutually respect each other even in the time of war. Such are our wishes and in conforming to them the Wallachians will prove their loyalty and obedience to their all powerful Sovereign.

GENERAL HALIM.

Bucharest, July 27.

Cholera had considerably declined at Varna and Shumla, also at Constantinople. The malady had been fearfully destructive among the French, but at latest accounts was beginning to abate.

The French government has made contracts at Dantzic for winter supplies to the French fleet. This indicates the expectation of a protracted campaign.

A telegraph wagon is in use in the army in Turkey. It is formed of a large coil of gutta percha, covered with copper wire attached to a self-acting plough, which buries the wire a few inches below the surface of the ground. On changing quarters the wire is dug up and again used.

Hale, the "Kossuth rocket" man, is not dead at Constantinople, as was reported.

A letter says;—The Grand Vizier, at the instance of the British ambassador, is organizing a plan to enfranchise all "Rayahs" and place them on a complete equality with the Mahomedan population.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

On the 17th of August Austria, and Prussia submitted to the Bund the Russian answer to the Austrian summons, as well as the correspondence with the Western Powers, containing the guarantees of peace required by the latter.

Prussia was arming all her ports.

IRELAND.

Reports concerning the potato rot in the district around Dublin, state that the blight continues to show itself rather generally, but the hope still prevails that on a return of dry weather its further ravages will be materially checked. In the South, especially in Tipperary, the statements are rather gloomy, but from the northern districts the accounts are more satisfactory—from Monaghan very bad.

Donnybrook Fair passed over very quietly this year.

Ernest Jones the Chartist orator, is lecturing in Belfast.

THE VERY LATEST.

60,000 Russians were about to be concentrated on the right bank of the Pruth under Gen. Luders, in order to cover the Russian dotilla on the Danube, which would be sacrificed by the evacuation of Galatz.

The report of a defeat of the Turks near Kars is repeated.

The Paris *Monitcur* of Tuesday contains despatches from Bomarsound. They add nothing new to previous accounts; but allusion is made to the extraordinary results of the fire from the batteries.

Orders are given not to interfere with the trade between the inhabitants of the Norwegian Finmark and those of the coast of the White Sea, they being a poor and inoffensive population.

The Provincial Fair.

The time is now drawing near for the great agricultural and mechanical exhibition for Upper Canada; and London, which is to be the centre of attraction during the last week of the present month, is making extensive preparations, both public and private, to give Canada, yes, and a considerable portion of Uncle Sam's family, a hearty welcome, not with a view of fleecing strangers out of seven and sixpence for a night's lodging in a stable, but with a hospitable determination of contributing, as far as circumstances will permit, to the comfort, convenience and happiness of the thousands that will visit us on that interesting occasion.

The hotels are being thoroughly fitted up and furnished, so as to present the most attractive features, and private families are in every street, making calculations how many friends they can invite, to partake of genuine London hospitality for the week of the exhibition. Many of our acquaintances will provide from 6 to 10 each, and more, if necessary. The committee of management is making extensive preparations; the grounds are fenced; a number of the requisite buildings already erected, and we doubt not all will be ready in due season.

The site for the show is perhaps the best yet appropriated for a like purpose in Canda. Should the weather be wet, no mud will be manufactured to mar the pleasures of the exhibition; the soil is a dry compost sand, sufficiently rolling to be in the most perfect order, at all seasons; and Lake Horn will afford an abundant supply of pure water for man and beast.—We are informed that Egan, the native artist, has been employed to take daguerreotypes of the prize cattle, &c., and the most picturesque scenery in the neighborhood, for the *Illustrated London News*—a better selection could not have, taken place.

From the restoration of general health, after the unusual sickness with which Canada has been afflicted, people will be disposed to visit, this autumn, more than usual. The last few months have been months of anxiety and watchfulness to all, and of deep family affliction to many. But, thank heaven, the pestilence stalks no more amongst us in its appalling forms, and the cheering, refreshing breezes of September will, we trust, continue to waft health and happiness over the whole face of the country.

The steamboat and railway facilities afford more general, perfect and available to the people of Canada than at any former period, and will tend to make the London exhibition of 1854 the greatest that this Province has yet witnessed.—*Prototyp.*

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1854.—The following are the regulations for the exhibiton;—

Exhibitors must become members, which entitles them to a Badge, by which they can have free access to the Show during its continuance, and can enter for competition whatever they choose, without any further charge. A badge admits the *wearer only* to the Exhibition. Those who are not members have to pay 7½d. each time of admission. Ladies, Indians, and Foreigners, an exhibit without paying members' fee.

Blood horses and thorough-bred Cattle must be entered, and have their pedigrees properly attested, and sent to the Secretary in Toronto, "not later than Wednesday the 20th." After the 21st, entries will be taken at London. Competitors are recommended to make their entries as early as practicable. Entries will positively close on Wednesday morning, Sept. 27th, at 9 o'clock; all entries made after Tuesday, Sept. 26th will be charged one dollar each.

Agricultural Societies are urgently requested to forward lists of Delegates and judges to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Toronto, without delay. Competitors have the privilege of recommending Judges and are requested to do so.

Premium lists containing regulations &c. may be obtained by applying to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Toronto; or to J. B. Strathy Esq., Secretary and Treasure of the Local Committee, London.

The Chronicle.

INGERSOLL:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854.

☞ Mr E. F. Lown, Postmaster, Brownsville, Dereham, is authorised to receive subscriptions for the *Chronicle*, and also to take orders for work.

The Hon. Malcom Cameron and the South Riding.

There seems to be a great deal of fatherly care manifested by one of our cotemporaries towards the South Riding of Oxford at this particular juncture. We feel particularly obliged to such for their sympathetic expressions for our welfare at the same time we think we have arrived at the age of discretion, and feel that we are quite capable of taking care of ourselves; we also think that our interest in the coming election is of as much importance to ourselves as to the electors of any other county; and as we have been in the habit hitherto of judging and acting for ourselves in matters of this kind, we hope our aforesaid cotemporaries will not take it amiss when we tell them we can dispense with their services on the present occasion, and be our own judge as to who the reform party will elect in the room and stead of the Hon. Francis Hincs—who, it is now generally understood sits for Renfrew.

Mr Hincks's resignation has not been brought about without the advice and consent of his friends in the Riding. We have not been sold or bargained away as the tories and Brownites insinuate. The form electors of this Riding know their own position and influence, and are not easily tuned from the independent exercise of their own opinions, as witness the last election. The interests of the party require that Malcolm Cameron should be returned to Parliament. The reform electors of this Riding are willing to return him, and with their consent Mr Hincks gives way, in order that his colleague may be put in a position to assist him in consummating those great measures so loudly demanded by the reform party, and to accomplish which requires unity of the party. We want no Brownite interfering with the independent exercise of our progressive reform principles, and any attempt to thrust one of the satellites upon us will end in as ignominious a defeat as poor Carroll received. We have men of intelligence and independence among us by whom Brown bigotry and fanaticism is judged in its proper light. We know he has been tampering with some of the electors here about sending up a candidate from the late metropolitan city; but we believe he met with so cool a reception, even among those upon whose affections he fancied he had a strong hold, that he gave up the attempt in disgust, and left for parts unknown. His runner friend, the *Spectator*, rushed to the rescue, and with that utter disregard for truth, which characterizes that journal, when he thinks it necessary to asperse and vilify Mr Hincks and the reform party, boldly declared that Mr Van Norman and Mr Cornell were going to contest the Riding against Mr Cameron and that the offended dignity of the Oxonians was up in arms against the premier for his base desertion of them; but, *Spectator*, your Ingersoll "correspondent" must have been in fault again, as we can assure you there has not been the least occasion for so angry an ebullition as you have manifested. The Oxonians are going on in the even tenor of their way, quietly waiting till the time for the election arrives, when they will return Malcolm in the same way that they returned Mr Hincks a few weeks ago.

The Temperance Question.

It is not long since that the advocacy of this question was confined to a very few and obscure little prints. The first to lead the van of the phalanx which now takes hold of it, was the Hamilton *Canadian*, edited by Thomas McQueen, Esq., through whose zeal and ability the subject was brought to the notice of men who otherwise would not have thought of it for ten years to come, perhaps.

This question is assuming a bold front, and those who were wont to ridicule and sneer at the pretensions of its principles, are beginning to open their eyes to not only that which will become a fact, but the great necessity of its being speedily brought about. To deny that the country feels deeply interested in the progress, by every legitimate and just means, of this cause, is only an acknowledgment that nothing but prejudice could serve as a blindfold to that which is as plain as noonday.

We will not speak of the evils of intemperance—their magnitude is swelling steadily and surely, so much so that men are not to be found now-a-days who will say there is even a chance for exaggeration. This style of argument is now obsolete—the fact is established; the stickler now is, will a prohibitory liquor law, by removing the cause, produce the effect anticipated by the advocates of such an enactment? Some say that such a law is impracticable in Canada; others say that it will not tend to mitigate the evils complained of, but, on the contrary, augment them. It is also stated that it is infringing on the rights and liberties of the subject, and that the people will not submit to such oppression. All these objections taken together wear a portentous appearance; take them, however, as you will, they are flimsy and unsound. We have not space to analyze or show those who may not have taken the trouble themselves to think without bias, those apparently strong reasons against the enactment in this Province of what is commonly known as a Maine Liquor Law.

If we find any particular necessity for giving our readers our opinions, which are sustained by the best authority, on the best means to suppress the traffic in intoxicating drinks, we shall do it with the greatest of pleasure. We like the discussion of the subject. We would willingly throw down the gauntlet if we thought it would be taken up; but we are under the impression that those who think differently with us are afraid to run the risk of being made converts by the result of their own arguments. Men cannot look at the subject in all its bearings, and remain opposed to that which their conscience tells them is right.

The "Spectator" and his "Reliable" Correspondent again.

The Hamilton *Spectator*, unsatisfied with the distinct denial we last week gave of the assertions of his Ingersoll correspondent, assails us in the most wanton manner. To get up a controversy with the *Spectator* on the matter at issue, namely, whether the assertions of its correspondent were correct or not, we are quite willing to do, and are fully prepared; but to enter into a controversy with it as to our "precocity," or our "fastness," which latter phrase it seems to delight in applying to us, we are unprepared; for, to do so with a journal whose depravity has become a bye-word, would result in our becoming as low as itself in political slang and personal abuse.

We distinctly state now, that we believe no *friend* of Mr Hincks told the *Spectator's* correspondent, or any one else, that Mr H. "had gone partner to the extent of £50 in the purchase of the *Ingersoll Chronicle*." The assertion is too absurd for belief, and could only have originated in the erratic brain of the *Spectator's* informant. This is coming directly to the point, and it is now left with this Hamilton wise-acre or his extremely *knowing* and *reliable* correspondent to prove the assertion we have just quoted.

The *Spectator's* remarks about our being unknown to it and the press, is a matter of little consequence. But this the editor of that journal does know—or will shortly know, if he continues his attacks—that if he is unacquainted with us, we are not unacquainted with him, politically speaking, or his unsuccessful attempts to misrepresent facts. Although young in our avocation, *Mr Spectator*, we have one word more to say to you: Never equivocate or shirk the matter under discussion. It is far more honorable to come to the point at once, than to endeavor to defeat your opponent by deviating from the question and using harsh and ungentlemanly terms, which will only meet with favor amongst the low and vulgar.

CHURCH DEDICATION AND TEA MEETING.—The new Wesleyan Methodist Church in this place will be opened for Divine service on Sunday, 17th inst. In the forenoon of that day there will be preaching by the Rev. Enoch Wood, the President of the Conference; in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr McCullough, of Woodstock; and in the evening by the Rev. Mr Wilkinson, of London. A collection will be taken up at the close of each service, in aid of the building fund. On Monday evening, 18th inst., a public Tea Meeting will be held in the basement of the Church, when the above named gentlemen, and others, are expected to address the meeting.

THE ANGLO AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—A notice of the September number of this magazine, is unavoidably crowded out this week; as well as a number of other original articles.

The Know Nothings.

The order of "Know Nothings"—a secret organization in the United States of a very recent date—is every day assuming a more formidable aspect. A year ago, scarcely anything of the kind was known; now, almost every city, town and village in the Union has its lodge of Know Nothings. The following, which is taken from an American exchange, appears to be the platform of the K. N.'s:—

1st. The repeal of the naturalization laws.

2d. None but native Americans for office.

3d. A pure *American* common school system.

4th. War to the hilt on political Romanism.

5th. Opposition first and last to the formation of military companies composed of foreigners.

6th. The advocate of a sound, healthy and safe nationality.

7th. Political hostility to all papal influences, no matter what they may be.

8th. American institutions and American sentiments.

9th. More stringent and effective emigration laws.

We are glad to see that the more respectable portion of the American press speak in denunciatory terms of this order, which must eventually exert an influence that will cause the most serious consequences. The Louisville *Journal*, in reviewing the progress Know Nothingism is making, thus remarks:

"Indeed, the Know Nothings are of the same old bigoted, selfish, illiberal, intolerant, anti-social, anti-fraternal, anti-pacific, anti-philanthropic, anti-republican, anti-democratic and, well may it be added, anti-American, anti-Christian, of the catfish, Tory, aristocracy; spawned in this country in the secret hiding places of the traitors of the Revolution, the slime of which has now again brought forth a new party—a curse and cholera to the body politic."

The *Democratic Review*, an old and highly respectable journal, also condemns the principles of the order, and says "there never was a more mischievous or wicked plot devised for breaking the confederation into inveterate, irreconcilable factions, always and forever arrayed against each other, than that of thus establishing distinctions, irritating to the feelings as well as incompatable with the equal rights of millions of men invited hither, with the assurance that they should share equally in our inheritance." The *Review* accuses the Whig party with being identified with the Know Nothings, and denounces them in the strongest language.

It seems strange that so large a number of the native Americans—the very ones, too, who boast so freely of the liberality of their institutions, the home of the oppressed of all nations, &c.—should thus assail and denounce the adopted citizens. A newspaper published in New York by John Mitchell, the Irish "patriot," called the *Citizen*, takes its stand in opposition to the Know Nothings, and the consequence is that a continual warfare is carried on, by the less respectable portion of the American press on the one hand, and the *Citizen*, with other democratic newspapers, on the other. The democratic portion of the press, with but few exceptions, takes a decided stand in opposition to the new order; the whig press, on the contrary—owing probably to the almost entire annihilation of the party—favor them in almost every possible manner. One thing is certain, the end is not yet; and unless some steps are taken to suppress the order, which will be very difficult to accomplish, the consequences will be most serious.

The novelist, "Ned Buntline," is a leading member of the Know Nothing order; and, if we recollect aright, is at present engaged in editing a Know Nothing newspaper in Boston.

☞ We observe, with much pleasure and satisfaction, that Mr JAMES EGAN, daguerreotypist, of London, who is not unknown here as a first-rate artist, has been engaged to execute daguerreotypes of the "prize cattle, &c., and the most picturesque scenery in the neighborhood," for the *Illustrated London News*, at the Provincial Exhibition to be held in London this month. We fully agree with a London cotemporary when it remarks, that "a better selection could not have taken place."

☞ A meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held in the School-House on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of subscribing additional stock in the Ingersoll, Dereham and Dorchester Gravel Road Company, which was agreed to almost unanimously.

☞ The weather here, from Friday of last week up to Wednesday of the present, was oppressively hot—fully as warm, some say warmer, than has been experienced at any time during the summer.

A few days since, an old woman went to a druggist's store in St. Louis, and asked for a dime's worth of laudanum. The druggist, suspecting from her manner that she wanted it for some improper purpose, filled the vial with a brown mixture composed principally of liquorice and water, and determined to watch her. He followed her until she turned the corner of an ally, and saw her uncork the bottle and pour the contents down her throat. He then returned to his shop. In a short time the old woman began to feel the pangs of dissolution coming on, began to repent of what she had done, and finally, almost frantic with fear, she sent to the druggist for an antidote, who fixed her a dose of ether and assafoetida, which he thought would have a beneficial effect in equalizing the action of her nervous system.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The *Herald* says the butchers in the Brantford market have decided on selling on the cash system after the 11th of this month. They say they will be enabled to sell from two to three cents lower than heretofore.

A recent fire in Halifax destroyed the central portion of the Government House, involving a loss of some £2000.

No less than forty-five tons of freight reached Galt from Hamilton on Monday last, by the Galt Bench.

The Port Dover *Argus* says that fires are still raging in the woods all around that place—that the docs, plank roads, and even the toll-gate, were on fire—that the farmers had been on the alert for two weeks past, otherwise the damage done by the devouring element would have been immense.

The Cuban celebration in New York on Friday evening of last week, in memory of the death of Lopez was large and enthusiastic.

The steamer Alabama lies sunk in Buffalo harbor. She swung aleak on Tuesday night last, and immediately went down. All hands were saved.

The Irishmen at work on the section of the B. B. & G. Railway at Caledonia, one day last week came in collision with a number of Germans put to work on the same section of road, and drove them off the works.

The ceremony of distributing the medals awarded by the different juries of the New York Exhibition, took place on Friday evening of last week, at the Crystal Palace.

It is stated that all the American employees on the Northern Railroad, from Toronto to Lake Huron, have resigned their places on account of the dismissal of the Locomotive Superintendent, who is a "Yankee." The resignations were accepted.

The New York *Sun* says that there is a proposition on foot to form a company for the purpose of building a new Railroad to Albany, to start from some part of upper Broadway, run through Bloomingdale, and about midway between the Hudson river and Harlem Railroads, to Albany and Troy, making less Mohegan, in Putnam Co., their principal depot on the route. It is said that Engineers have already inspected the road through.

The cholera broke out in Milwaukie jail recently, and numerous deaths took place among the prisoners.

Extensive as are the Dock accomodations in the port of Liverpool, arrangements have been perfected so as to give an increased dockage of about 141 acres.

A novel case is pending in the criminal Court at New Orleans. A brute named Theophile Eagle, shamefully maltreated and beat his wife, who had a nursing child to which she gave the breast before her feelings had become tranquilized. The child went into convulsions and died. A coroners jury returned a verdict ascribing the death of the child to ill-treatment of the mother by the father, and the latter has been arrested accordingly.

The Detroit *Enquirer* says, that President Pierce has received an invitation to attend the National Hen Convention, but has sent an indignant refusal—he having no opinion of being since that egg business.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says that the steamer *Ocean* is carrying passengers to Detroit for nothing. If a state room is wanted, fifty cents is the charge; if a berth 55 cents. This is a little the cheapest travelling they have had in that region for a long time.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* learns that a fugitive who has gone to a foreign country, and claiming in that Country what he considered to be wrong, applied to the American minister for protection.—The decision of the minister was adverse to his right to claim the intervention asked.

Last year there were consumed in the United States about 7 5,000,000 pounds of cane sugar and 27,000,000 pounds of maple sugar. If the dealers wholesale and retail together, made a profit of only two cents a pound on the sugar, these profits alone would amount to nearly $15,000,000.

Efforts are being made to secure the construction of a bridge over the Ohio river, to connect Covington with Cincinati.

The Millerite delusion, it is said, is again spreading in many portions of the country, and camp meetings of the believers, in the faith are frequently noticed in the papers.

A letter from Saco, Main, states that all the wells in the town have been dry for some time, and the inhabitants have to purchase water brought from the river.

[For the Ingersoll Chronicle.]

Electricity.

1. What is the best method of protecting a building?

Place beside it any better conductor than itself. The conductor commonly used is a rod extending above the building in a point or Point, and reaching into the ground. A conductor made of copper is preferable to one of iron, for several reasons: 1st—Copper is a better conductor: 2nd—Copper is more difficult to melt: 3rd—Copper resist the action of the atmosphere better.

2. To what extent will a lightning rod protect a building?

It will protect a space four times the length of the part above the building; that is, if the rod rises three feet above the building it will protect the building for at least 12 feet round; if it rises five feet, it will protect 20 feet; and so on.

3. Is there no danger to be apprehended from a lightning rod?

None whatever, if it is properly put up, and the rod does not get broken.

4. How will a break in the rod or unskilful construction endanger the building?

1st—If the rod is broken, the electric current being broken, it may take the building as a conductor, and so set fire to it. 2nd—If you employ a dishonest or unskilful workman, he may use a rod too small for the purpose, in which case the excess of the current may fuse the rod and pass down the side of the house. 3rd—The point of the rod may be improperly secured, in which case the lightning might explode, instead of being conducted away silently and safely. 4th—Dry earth being a poor conductor, the rod to be safe must reach a damp place. There has never been known an instance of injury to a building from lightning where these conditions have been properly observed.

5. Are there any other bodies which serve as conductors beside the metals?

Yes, trees of all kinds serve as conductors, though some of them are but poor conductors.

6. What kinds of trees are the best conductors?

Those containing the greatest amount of fluid, as the beech, poplar, maple, &c. Dead trees of any kind are dangerous near a building.

7. Can we protect our houses from lightning by any other means?