GOLD! GOLD!!

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Sept. 6

Last night the Ministry were beaten on several divisions on the Bagot election. The test was, yeas, 49; nays 63, leaving the Ministry in a minority of 14. Some of the subsequent divisions were worse for the Ministry.

After the routine business had been disposed of, Mr Hincks rose and spoke as follows:

"I rise to move that the order of the day be postponed till Monday. I have thought it my duty, in conjunction with my colleagues, to tender our resignation to his Excellency, and he has been pleased to accept them, and we only hold office until our successors are appointed. I shall not go back to matters connected with the Ministry which preceded us, except to remind the House that after the administration had been some time in office, and after we had carried by a considerable majority measures which I think have been received with great satisfaction by the country and with which I shall always be proud to be identified; that after this, and during the session of 1849, we had such evidence of disaffection in Upper Canada, by whose support and confidence we had been able to carry on the government, that at a late period of the session the Attorney General, Mr Baldwin, was under the necessity of tendering his resignation. At that time, I was anxious to retire from the government, but Mr Baldwin urged upon me the importance of not taking that step. He considered the measure on which the government had been defeated as one with which he was particularly identified, and that I should not be justified in resigning at that time. It is well known that the present Chief Justice for Lower Canada, the leader of the government in that part of the province, had announced his intention of retiring from public life. I thought, therefore, it was best to carry on the business of the country until the end of the Parliament, and then place the governor in a position to form a new Administration. When my friend tendered his resignation, his Excellency sent for me, and for the Commissioner of Crown Lands. We both agreed it was important that the administration should command the confidence of both sections of the Province, by endeavoring to avoid controversy, and I shall, therefore, say nothing about the charges made against me with respect to combinations. I merely remark that I thought it desirable, with a view to preserve the integrity of the Liberal party in Upper Canada, to seek the support of all persons who had then been long in opposition to the government, at the same time I felt that I could not do so at the sacrifice of those men who had faithfully adhered to the government. Prominent among those was Mr Richards, and I felt that, acting with the President of Legislative Council and the Member from Glengary, by inviting gentlemen entirely from the opposition, and excluding them who had adhered to it, I should lose my character as a public man. Therefore opened negotiations for the formation of a Ministry. A great deal of conversation has taken place, and whether by the hon. member for Glengary or others, I did not know. The public expectation being thus excited, I proposed to the member for Norfolk to join me, and told him my intention to offer the Attorney Generalship to Mr Richards. The hon. gentleman said he would not accept office without Mr Cameron, and I offered him the Crown Lands. I was thus enabled to place the departments at the disposal of Mr Cameron. I subsequently passed a number of measures, of which the country can judge.

The administration in the meantime was opposed by the member for Lambton, who, I must do him the justice to say, has always been straight forward in his opposition. There has been no misunderstanding about him; at any rate he thought that it was desirable to obstruct the progress of the administration, and gradually an opposition sprang up in the hands of the Liberal party, until in the last session disaffection had become so great that the government was placed in a minority.—During all this time, however, Mr Morin had all the support of the majority from Lower Canada, without distinction of origin, for several gentlemen of English origin have given me as firm support as any other of them. We owe them the warmest gratitude and affection; certainly no man ever deserved better support than my hon. friend. I can hardly trust myself to thank his supporters. The vote which must be admitted to be equivalent to a vote of want of confidence having been passed last session, we recommended dissolution. It was with deliberation, and if the great measures so long desired are placed out of danger, it is owing to the policy then adopted. The result of the elections was an overpowering majority in favor of the measures I refer to, particularly of the Clergy Reserves. We met Parliament with every reason to expect to be sustained. The first question related to the Speakership. On that subject I had a strong opinion, that it beaten upon it the Administration would not lose the confidence of the House. From that moment we have heard every hour of some one who had been going to support the Ministry, but was going to do so no longer. (Laughter.) The Government candidate for the Speakership was, however, supported by a fair majority from Lower Canada. He has the satisfaction of knowing that the people where he is best known gave him that support, but he was beaten by a majority of 12 from Upper Canada. This was a very important fact, and caused me great embarrassment, for my ability to sustain my hon. friend was grounded on my being able to bring him from Upper Canada a support that would have enabled him to carry on the government. I made up my mind, therefore, that it was almost impossible to carry on the business of the country, whether there were a majority or not upon the speech, nevertheless, intended up to a late period last evening to allow the Address to go on and afterwards I took my own course, but last evening there came up a question which I considered of great import. The Solicitor General asked for 24 hours to consider. The govt were enable to obtain that delay, and we were subjected to the taunts of the opposition. We were placed in a most embarrassing position, and I at once thought it my duty to postpone. I therefore told my hon. friend last night, that I must tender my resignation this morning—we accordingly did so. In the course of discussion certain charges, personal to myself, have been made. I trust hon. gentlemen will think I desire not to evade enquiry—I court it—(Here Mr McKenzie gave an ironical cheer.) In reference to that hon. member, I may say that he used his utmost efforts to cause me to lose my seat at Oxford. He circulated his *Message* Extras, *Globe* Extras, *North American* and *Examiner* Extras, full of accusations against me; and what was the result? His candidate got 23 votes. I may also mention that I received the suffrages of the County of Renfrew, which I did not solicit, and with this I shall conclude, only soliciting the time to read an extract from the speech of Sir Robert Peel. (Here follows a very long extract.) I desire to add nothing, more than to express my thanks to hon. gentlemen, for the kindness with which they have listened to me. I need, however, say this: I trust our public men will not be guided by selfish considerations; for my own part I wish to take a place when I shall leave these benches, by the side of the hon. member for Lincoln, (Mr Merritt,) who has been wisely described by a newspaper as a "governmental impossibility." A great many members on this side of the House I am happy to count among my friends, and I am sure I have many in the County of Oxford. Many gentlemen in the opposition I believe entertain feelings of friendship for me.

At the conclusion of this speech Mr Morin was so much affected that he shed tears, and Mr Young, Mr Merritt, Mr Cauchon and others walked across the room and shook hands with Mr Hincks.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11, 1854.

Mr Ferres read a petition complaining of the late Government, with respect to the outrage at the Gavazzi Lecture.

Mr Loranger presented a petition from electors of Bagot, praying that the return might be ordered to be reformed.

Mr Morin stated that in consequence of the resignation of the late Ministry His Excellency had re-constructed his Cabinet, and that at present the members of the Cabinet from Lower Canada hold their places, while those of Upper Canada had been replaced as follows:

President of the Executive Council—Sir A. McNab.

Inspector General—Hon. Mr Cayley.

Attorney General—Hon. J. A. Macdonald.

Postmaster General—Hon. R. Spence.

Solicitor General—Mr Smith.

Pres. Legislative Council—Hon. John Ross.

He continued to say that none of the measures of the late Ministry were to be abandoned. The new ministry from Canada West would concur in the adjustment of the Reserves in the popular sense, in doing so they would be following out the patriotic example of Sir Robert Peel, notwithstanding their previous opposition to that question. In the same way they would support the abolition of the Feudal Tenure.

Mr Hincks rose and declared on the honor of a gentleman, that he never recommended Lord Elgin to send for Sir A. N. McNab—and that he was in hopes the House might have been reconstructed so as to get a larger support than before from Upper Canada, by the accession of gentleman who had previously acted with him. He therefore advised them, and they selected Mr Wilson. His desire was that circumstances would have led to that gentleman being sent for. He also denied ever having any conversation with the conservatives relative to a coalition previous to the resignation, but stated that on Saturday Mr Morin came to him, and stated that he had been waited on by Sir Allan N. McNab, and invited to join in the administration. He could not believe a satisfactory arrangement could be made with Sir A. N. McNab, but told him if such an arrangment could be made as to carry out the measures of the late Government, the new Government should have his [Mr Hincks] support. Mr Morin afterwards informed him that Sir A. N. McNab was ready to concur in the measure, and it was not his place to justify Sir Allan. It was one he would not like to occupy, but there were precedents. When he heard of it, he was completely astonished. He solemnly denied every thought of such a thing. The next thing he heard was an invitation from Sir Allan to give his opinion as to the possibility of getting the support of the friends of the late Government on the basis of a cordial co-operation. He told the Hon. Gentleman there must be in the Cabinet two Gentlemen representing that section of the party to which he [Mr H.] belonged. On learning that it was, he promised his support. He was the last man who would deceit his Lower Cadada friends; he had again consulted his friends, and he believed a large majority of those who supported the late Administration would support the new one.—Without referring to those who had broken down the Ministry, he believed that the people of the country would support a strong administration, which could only be maintained by the gallant Knight. Mr Hincks then went on to shew that no other arrangement, in his opinion, was possible.

Mr Merritt said nothing would cast a greater gloom over Upper Canada than the present event. He contended that the double majority was now introduced, but in such a manner as to give the Government to the minority from Upper Canada. He contended that a Reform Administration might easily have been formed out of the members of that House, and the people would give Sir A. N. McNab credit for coming in by a contrivance to make them govern by a double majority. It was a question whether the Reform party should allow Sir Allan to go on with those measures. He thought he ought to be allowed to carry those measures, and then be turned out. He doubted whether this was not a preconcerted scheme, but would not say so unless he knew it. He had not left, nor intended to leave his party.

Mr Hartman came to Parliament not to support a minority, but to obtain certain measures and he had already shown that he did not wish to oppose the present Ministry. The House had been informed that, as to the Speakership, it was not a ministerial measure, and yet it was now said the vote on the Speakership was a vote of want of confidence: whoever a measure for the Secularization of the Reserves came from he would take it. He had no confidence in the present combinations; he, however, required time to reflect.

Mr McDonald of Glengary thought it unusual for retiring Ministers to give explanations on the reconstruction of the Cabinet, but was not surprised that they thought it necessary to explain what had been imputed to them. He doubted if those explanations would be satisfactory. Those who had heard the Hon. member that night, must be convinced the new Ministry owes its origin to the late Inspector General. That gentleman had gone to reorganize under Mr Wilson. He must then have felt convinced of the possibility of forming a reform Ministry, and yet he had at once promised his support to Sir A. N. McNab, at a sacrifice of principle quite unexampled. It was to him then that the present administration was due. He promised, however, to be ready to carry the measures of the late ministry, if undertaken in sincerity. If those measures were endangered, however, it was by the late prorogation by which the government had been thrown into the hands of those who had been all their lives opposed to them. He proposed that the late Inspector General would induce the new administration to carry out those measures at once. He had little confidence that they would not be protracted again.

Mr Felton said that before the present arrangements had been made he would have preferred an alliance with gentleman opposite (the *rouges*) but that is over now, as he believed, through the manouevers of the hon. member for Glengary. He had no doubt, however, that the new "allies" would be faithful and true.

The Foreign News.

DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin says: Persons arrived from St Petersburg assure us that the distress caused by the war to the middle classes in Russia is extensive. The total prostration of business and the high prices of all necessaries entail on them hardships far more severely felt than the momentary privations among classes accustomed to instability of resource. The maritime towns of course suffer most, inasmuch as the blockade annihilates a trade which last year showed a list of 7,000 vessels entered and cleared. Hence the middle classes, at least in the west of Russia, would welcome the return of peace on any conditions; and Nesselrode, and the German party, too, are reported to be strongly inclined for peace. This may have led to the report here circulated on Change, that the St Petersburg Cabinet was willing to acquiesce, with slight modification, in the demand made for guarantees. The old Russian of Muscovite party, on the other hand, is said to urge the continuation of war with unabated fanaticism. The citizens of Berlin, too, lose considerably by the absence of the travelling Russian grandees. Great complaints on this score are heard from the jewellers, tailors, and renowned physicians, who were wont to draw munificient fees from the Russian princes and nobles resorting annually with their families to the German bathing places. Our celebrated Dr Schoeclein frequently received from such parties 100 louis'd' or for a consultation and drew from it a considerable portion of his large income.

PROBABLE ATTACK ON RIGA.

There is a report that, now that Bomarsund is taken, the allied fleets will attack Riga.—This report is thought to be confirmed by a letter addressed by Captain Heathcote, commanding the Archer, to Mr Harriset, the English consul at Memel, requesting him to inform "the foreign consuls at Riga that all foreign neutral ships required to leave the port in ballast by the 10th at farthest, and that after that day they would be liable to capture as lawful prizes of war." The defences of Riga are not strong. The town is contiguous to the provinces of Courland and Livonia, and it is thought not impossible that General Baraguay D'Hilliers by way of making a diversion, may march into the interior of the country.

THE HARVEST.

The harvest reports continue to be on the whole extremely gratifying. Of the state of the crops in the important districts of the Lothians the *Scotsman* thus speaks:—The weather since Saturday has been rather showery and blowy, and the fall of the barometer during Sunday and Monday threatened mischief, but the symptoms are now of good promise, the wind having settled into the west. The showers of the last few days were chiefly from the south, and seem to have been partial, and to have done little harm. A general commencement of harvest may be said to have been made in the better districts of the Lothians, and, as far as can yet be judged, the results will be at last a good average, both in quality and quantity. In the northern or lower district of East Lothian, the crops are looking even better than was anticipated. Barley is an immense bulk, and oats also in some cases being both tall in the straw and thick on the ground. The straw of the wheat is perhaps shorter than it sometimes is, but it is close on the ground and has a fine golden colour, while the head is firm and sound, all indicative of a good yield. The quality of all the grain promises to be very fine. If the weather only prove favourable for two or three weeks longer, the harvest in East Lothian will unquestionably be a most abundant one. About ten days ago some alarm was felt regarding the fate of the potatoes, but happily the disease only manifested itself in a very few localities, and as yet, at least, nine twentieths of the crop is uninjured,

The *Cheltenham Examiner* states that accounts from every part of the country speak of the abundant yield of the wheat crops.—The fields are now ready for the sickle; and all that is wanted is a fortnight's fine weather, and an abundant supply of laborers, and then we shall be blessed with harvest such as has not been within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." Although the potatoe disease is prevalent in most districts, it is thought there will be a good average yield of the root in sound condition.

From Dorsetshire, too, the accounts are good. According to the *Sherborne Journal*, wheat, barley, and oats are being laid as fast as hands can do it, and the whole is said to be a good average crop, in some instances far above. The potatoe crop is good, and the quality excellent in some places where the land is wet and heavy a few diseased ones are found, but very trifling; on other lands the disease is not to be seen in the roots, although the haulm is in many instances quite destroyed. Out of nine sacks—raised in a piece of ground where last year nearly the whole crop was diseased—not a quarter of a peck was found bad.

Arrival of the ST. LOUIS.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Flour declined 1s. Corn advanced 1s. Maxwell's Circular dated 26th, quotes a decline on the week of 1s 6d to 2s on Flour, and 9d on Wheat. Western Canal Flour 29s 6d to 30s 6d Yellow Corn 36s to 36s 6d; mixed 33s 6d to 35s 6d.

Omar Pasha with 25,000 men and 30 guns had entered Bucharest.

The Crimea expedition positively sailed on the 20th Aug. It was composed of 70,000 men, of whom 20,000 were Turks.

A fire at Varna consumed 500 ships and private dwellings. Several Greeks concerned in the fire have been shot.

The *Journal of Constantinople* confirms the defeat in Asia of Selim Pasha.

The Russians afterwards occupied Bazreed.

Total loss of the two armies at the battle of Kars is 5000.

The Russians continue their retrogade movements, and there is nothing to indicate the positions they intend taking to meet the dangers on the frontiers of Bessarabia.

Selim Pasha has been dismissed.

Details from Jassy say that there are no signs of the Russians recrossing the Pruth.

The Turks are to evacuate Bucharest and to occupy Giurgevo. Troops are expected at Krajova in the first week of September.

Varna details to the 20th state, that the Allied fleets have not yet weighed anchor.

Nepoleon arrived in Paris on the 29th, but was to return to Biare in a few days after the transaction of important business. No other news of importance from France.

The White Sea is blockaded.

No improvement in Spanish affairs. The government has obtained a loan of 66,000,000 of reals, secured by the revenue of Cuba.

The Chronicle.

INGERSOLL:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854.

☞ A part of the present issue of the *Chronicle* is printed on paper of a very inferior quality, owing to our being disappointed in receiving better. We have made such arrangements as we hope will keep us constantly supplied in future with paper of the first quality.

☞ An apology is due a large number of our subscribers in Woodstock, on account of the non-receipt of the last number of the *Chronicle*. This was owing to the slip of paper on which their names were written having been mislaid.

The events of the past week of a political character have certainly taken us a little by surprise. We were not prepared to expect that an element so dangerous to the existance of a party prevailed among the reform ranks in the House of Assembly to the extent which the past week has brought about. The factious, jealous spirit which seems to predominate among reformers may perhaps receive a check after submitting for a time to a return to those old tory pranks against which they have been so long contending. We can have no confidence in any thing Sir Allen or his friends may promise. Men who, in a moment, can so easily cast aside all their former political creed, and adopt, or at least, pretend to adopt, a line of policy so utterly at variance with all their former predelictions and notions, are not the men that true reformers can put confidence in. But at the same time we must say, we had rather see Sir Allen and his party where they are, than that Brown or any of his faction should have been countenanced in the reconstruction of the Cabinet. We consider him a dangerous man—one who would sacrifice the best interests of the country to gratify his own ambition.

The boasting spirit entertained by some of our self-styled reform cotemporaries on the defeat and resignation of the Hincks Cabinet is in character with the course they have hitherto pursued; their main object seems to have been to disorganize the party at any sacrifice, apparently with the hope that in the confusion something may turn up to their advantage, and having little to lose the disastrous effect of their policy upon the party is not taken into consideration. There is little inducement for any man of proper feelings and principles to come out in a public capacity; a corrupt motive is attributed to his every act, and the voice of calumny and slander is not stilled till the unfortunate victim is sacrificed. So it has been with sections of the reform party; its most useful members have been ungratefully dealt with, and the interests and prospects of the party placed in jeopardy at the instigation of a few disappointed aspirants. In the midst of all these vicissitudes we can turn with pride to the reform electors of Oxford, and say, you have stood firm and true to those great principles, the development of which is proving our national greatness. You have the satisfaction of seeing that the policy of the Hincks administration is the policy suited to develope our country's resources—the policy under which our prosperity has been unprecedented, and the policy that has attained for us a name among the nations of the earth.

You will soon be called upon to give another expression of your principles in the election of a member to represent the riding vacant by the Hon. Francis Hincks electing to sit for Renfrew. The Hon. Malcolm Cameron having retired from public life the choice must now necessarily fall upon some one else. We go decidedly for a resident candidate, when we cannot be represented by a Cabinet minister, and the party will now prove the intelligence and consistency for which it is noted abroad by laying aside all petty and local jealousy, uniting upon the best man in their ranks, and returning him triumphantly to Parliament.

We have heard the names of Van Norman of Dereham, and Dr Cook of Norwich, spoken of as most likely to be brought forward. Both are good men, and will command the confidence of the party. Mr Vannorman has long been an active, useful public servant; he is a plain, practical, matter-of-fact, consistent reformer, and one in whom the party can have no hesitation to entrust their confidence. His experience in public matters would be of essential service, and his long-tried and well-known reform principles would be a guarantee that his influence would be used to bring about an equitable adjustment of those great questions for which the party has been so long contending. Of Mr Cook we do not know as much about as Vannorman; but this we do know, that his name never would have been made use of in the capacity it has been, by the reformers of Norwich, if he was not a man of the right stamp. But whoever will be the man, we trust he will receive the united support of the party, and the result will be another proof that South Oxford is reform still.

Growth of Ingersoll.

It cannot be otherwise than pleasing to the inhabitants of Ingersoll as they witness the rapid growth and general prosperity of their village. Buildings of the most substantial kind are being erected in almost every street, which will add materially to the appearance of the place and the value of property in it. The fine three-story brick building—the completion of which is now rapidly drawing to a close—on the corner of King and Thames streets, building by S. S. Pomeroy, Esq., of London, is among the first which demand our notice. The lower part of this building is being fitted up for stores—three in number—all fronting on King street. The second story will be occupied as dwellings, and the storage of goods. The entire space of the third story is calculated to answer the purposes of a lecture room, a room for holding public meetings, and also a ball room. The building is 60 x 60, and when completed will compare favorably with some of the more beautiful buildings on King street, Hamilton.

Mr John Morrison, merchant tailor, has under way a splendid three-story brick edifice, on Thames street, which immediately adjoins Mr Pomeroy's, and will be completed in about three weeks. The size of this building is 40 x 57, and when finished will be both creditable to Mr Morrison and an ornament to the village. A part of the first story will be occupied by Mr M. in carrying on his business. The second story will be occupied as dwellings, and the third as an "Odd Fellows' Hall."

Another beautiful building is being erected by Mr Warren Harris, of Manchester, on Thames street, between King and Charles streets. The building will be three stories, and is intended for stores.

Mr Browett is about completing a brick building on King street, adjoining his others, where the post-office will be removed, and an agency of the Bank of Upper Canada opened.

Mr Samuel Poole is also about erecting on Thames street a three story brick building, 20 x 50.

There are numberless frame stores and private dwellings building in other parts of the village, which would be useless to particularize. It cannot then be but gratifying, and encouragement for the future, to view these unmistakable signs of prosperity, and especially when towns of more note do not evince the same spirit of progress. Property is very high here, and tenants obtain dwellings with the greatest difficulty.

In this connexion it will not be out of place to urge on the minds of the inhabitants of Ingersoll the necessity of immediately organizing a fire company. Although we have not been visited by any very destructive fires, yet we should be prepared for such an event; and, to use a home-spun saying, "it is useless to lock the barn-door after the horse is stolen." There are many young men in our village whose time would be better employed in holding social meetings in their fire-halls, than, as at present, running about the streets making noises that resemble mad-men more than sane beings.

"The *Spectator* seems to be singling out the member for North Wentworth as an object on which to wreak political vengeance, for daring to act according to the promptings of his own conscience. Better let it alone, friend—he is too many for you. Show the better part of valor, discretion, and let him alone. Next, our 'little friend,' make a dash at the *Ingersoll Chronicle*—who, it is to be supposed, knows more about its own affairs than the *Spectator*.—*Brant Herald.*

With regard to the *Chronicle*, it is the prevailing opinion that the *Spectator* has given up the chase in despair, and that the "correspondent" has been recommended to try cold water bathing, as a remedy for removing mud from the eyes.

Mismanagement on the G. W. Railway.

After considerable difficulty we procured from a friend in Hamilton, on Tuesday—the dealers being entirely out of the article—sufficient paper, with what we had on hand, to issue our present number. The paper was carefully tied up, addressed "*Chronicle Office, Ingersoll*," labelled in the usual manner, and placed in the baggage car of the 12½ express train west from Hamilton. On arriving at Woodstock, we gave the booby in charge of the baggage particular directions about leaving the parcel at Ingersoll, as addressed, and then wended our way towards the "growing town." In the evening, on returning to Ingersoll, we discovered that the paper had not been left, but taken west. It is too bad that the public should be annoyed by the inefficiency or stupidity of the Company's servants, and a remedy should be obtained, and we believe will be, so soon as the Managing Director becomes aware of any neglect. We never hitherto have had occasion to complain of want of inattention on the part of the conductors or any other of the servants of the company. The loss of the sheets of paper we allude to above, at that particular moment, was of more consequence to us than so many bank notes,—and all happened through the incomprehensible stupidity of the baggage man. Through the kindness of a Woodstock cotemporary and obliging our printers to work all night, we are enabled to present our sheet this week at the usual time. We have heard nothing of the lost paper as yet.

☞ The communication of our correspondent "X." is unavoidably crowded out this week. Contributions from the pen of "X." on such subjects as are calculated to interest and instruct the reader, will appear regularly in our columns in future.

ANGLO AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—The September number of this valuable and highly popular magazine we receive some days since from the publishers, Maclear & Co., Toronto. It contains a vast amount of reading of the best description—both riginal and selected. The literary articles are of the first order, and will compare favorably with the best descriptions we have ever read. It also contains a portrait of Col. Fitzgibbon, a plan of the fortifications of Silistria, and the Paris fashions for September. The tale on our first page, entitled "The Fortune of Law," is taken from this magazine; and although we do not present it to our readers, by any means, as a sample of what the book contains yet we think it very readable, and one that will meet with favor. "In addition to the ordinary magazine matter, it contains the only full and unpartial history of the American War of 1812 '14 ever published," say the publishers. The subscription price is 12s. per annum.

We publish to-day the address to the liberal electors of this Riding from our old Representative the Hon Francis Hincks, announcing the reasons that induced him to make his election to sit for Renfrew. We are quite sure his friends here will be satisfied with the explanation and the course taken by Mr Hincks, whose only aim in choosing Renfrew over South Oxford was his desire to serve the interests of the reform party. We are quite sure Mr Hincks cannot easily forget the people of Oxford from whom he has received so many proofs of their confidence in him; and we believe he speaks the sentiments of his heart when he says, that though not our representative, we may rely upon his devotion to these great measures for which he was elected to support, as well as matters affecting us of a more local character. May the personal friendship he speaks of prove what we have every reason to believe it will, that it has been a confidence not misplaced.

SCARCITY OF PRINTING PAPER.—Our friend, the "oldest inhabitant," says the time is not within his recollection when printing paper was as scarce as it is at the present time. This is a fact which every newspaper publisher in Canada has become sensible of. The reason of this is owing to the scarcity of rags and increased number of newspapers which have been established during the past few years, and those papers that formerly published weekly and semi-weekly, now publish tri weekly and daily.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Savannah papers report that over one-half of the boarding houses in that city are closing during the prevalence of the yellow fever, which is on the increase.

The New Brunswick *Freeman* says it is probable that the Assembly of that Province will be convened by the middle of October at the latest, to decide as to accepting the Reciprocity treaty.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows assembled on the 18th ult. at Baltimore, and almost immediately went into committee of the whole for the purpose of forming a new Constitution.

The Bradford *Chronicle* says, Mr Taylor, butcher, had no less than 12 sheep worried on Monday morning by a pack of useless dogs which prowl around that village—useless to their owners and a nuisance to the community.

"The tree is known by its fruit." The only exception to this is the dog-wood, which is known by its bark.

Mr William Green, the young man who underwent examination respecting the recent attempt at incendiarism on Yonge Street, was discharged from custody on Wednesday evening, nothing having been adduced to implicate him.

The Halifax *British North American* says that the delegates from the Newfoundland Assembly have had interviews with Mr Hume, and Mr Peel, Under-Secretary, and have met with assurances that all the points urged by the Reform party in the Colony will be speedily and satisfactorily settled.

The loss by the Milwaukie fire is now fully estimated at $382,000, on which an insurance was effected to the amount of $283,000.

Several of the engineers on the Rock Island Railroad were arrested lately, on the charge of conspiracy, and severally held to bail in the sum of $500 and $1,000.

At a meeting of the rate-payers of the town of Peterborough, held last week to consider the propriety of taking stock in a tram road to MudLake, it was resolved, "that this meeting is of opinion that it is not prudent or wise to take stock in rail-road, tram-road, or any other road this year."

The St Johns, N. B., diving company, who have been employed in searching for sunken treasure along the Nova Scotia coast, have met with good success, and are now engaged in raising pig iron from the wreck of Her Majesty's ship Tribune, lost off Herring Cove in 1798.

The Directors of the Great Western Railway have put day and night watchmen on the track wherever it is not fenced, for the purpose of keeping cattle and hogs at a proper distance. The Hamilton *Spectator* states that some 800 persons will be thus employed.

The Russian Commander at Swaaborg has recently been imprisoned for life. Besides converting two of the ramparts into gardens, for the purpose of raising money by the sale of vegetables, he had sold iron cannon balls by the thousands, and supplied their places by wooden ones painted black.

The Governor in Council has extended a free pardon to Thomas Cane who, in 1845, was convicted of the murder of one Walsh, at Silery Cove, by knocking his brains out with an iron craw bar, and who had the sentence of death pronounced upon him commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. Cane has been incarcerated only eight years.

It appears from the report of the inspector, that the enormous capital of $5,000,000 is employed in the milk business in New York and vicinity. The amount paid for pure country milk is estimated in the report at $1,350,000, for swill milk from the distillery-fed cows $2,540,000; for water and adulteration $1,150,000.

The Toledo *Blade* says that a number of bills on the Maumee River Bank, were lately presented and refused. They were Mosquito bills. We suppose these bills are what are usually known as "blood money." Those who present them, we take to be modern Shylocks.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* says that Mr Ferguson discovered on the night of the 2nd inst, a new asteroid at the Observatory, Washington city. The following is given as its place at midnight on the 2nd instant:—Right ascension: 1h 52m 12s. Declination; 2h 57m 10s.

The *Globe* says that Mr Williams, one of the eldest and wealthiest inhabitants of Port Hope, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon, by shooting himself through the heart. The event caused the greatest excitement in the town

The Savannah *Courier* has suspended publication in consequence of the great amount of sickness in that city, and the difficulty of obtaining hands.

The St Nicholas Hotel in New York is taxed at an estimate of $888,000; Metropolitan $550,000; Astor House $450,000; Irving House and New York Hotel at $200,000 each; the appraised is about one-third less than the actual value. A new hotel in that city to cost one million of dollars is in contemplation.

The New Orleans *Courier* says that the weather is unfavourable, and that the fever is increasing in the city. The mortality was very great.

Mr Grant used to say he knew of a man whose soul was so small, that if it were put into the quill of a humming-bird, and shot into a mosquito's eye, it would not make the little fellow wink.

Why is a woman's tongue like a planet? Because nothing short of the power that created it is able to stop it in its course.

A few days ago, the Buffalo Express train on the New York and Erie Railroad, ran from Susquehanna to Hornellsville, 142 miles in 160 minutes, including stoppages.

The National *Intelligencer* understands that an enterprising German is about to secure a patent for his discovery of flax, or its equivalent, in fifteen different kinds of common weeds. The discovery is to be turned to account in the manufacture of numerous articles of which flax is the principle, but especially in the manufacture of paper, which is a matter of deep interest just now to the publishing world, the scarcity of rags being a great embarrassment to the business.

The Cotton crop of Texas has been injured by the recent drouth.

From the mails brought by the Africa, we learn that 3,000 prisoners—23,000 as stated in the telegraphic report—were taken by the Russians at the battle of Kars.

One of our German cotemporaries cautions his readers not to take the bills of "Jordan's Stormy Bank." We see no mention in Thompson's Bank Note Detector of its having failed, and presume the bank continues to redeem as usual. The bank on the "opposite side" is generally considered the most sound.

The New York *Sun* has been using paper imported from France. The *Sun* says it excelled that in quality on which the *Sun* is ordinarily printed, yet, after paying 30 per cent duty, 8 per cent additional charge, cost of carriage, insurance, &c., it costs no more than it pays here for the paper which it is now using. The *Sun* advocates the taking off the 30 per cent duty, and other papers will be likely to take the same course in the event of a continuance of scarcity and high prices at home.

A new College, to be called the De Veaux College, is to be built on the grounds near a beautiful walnut grove, fronting the whirlpool—near Niagara Falls on the American side.

A church edifice in the course of erection at Wooster, Ohio, fell in with a terrible crash on Thursday. From twenty to thirty workmen were employed on it, of whom twelve were badly injured.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of the new depot to be erected in Albany by the New York Central railroad, from the fact that it will contain eighteen railway tracks.

Ten thousand dollars has been raised in England to do honor to Lieut. Bellot, who lost his life in searching for Sir John Franklin. On the Greenwich Hospital, a granite obelisk is to be erected for $2,500, and the rest of the money to be equally distributed among his five sisters.

The Cobourg *Star* says that Mr A. McGrath of Haldimand lately came by his death, in consequence of being caught round the leg by a logging chain attached to some steers, and in that manner dragged for some distance.

The Montreal *Sun* says that several elopements have taken place from that city, within the last two or three months. The last was that of a young lady and gentleman, the former having only seen fourteen summers, while the other was his senior by only three years.

Fire and Loss of Life.

M'QUESTEN & Co's FOUNDRY DESTROYED.—We are sorry to have to record the occurrence of a fire attended with loss of life. This morning a little after 12 o'clock, the foundry of Messrs. McQuesten & Co. was observed to be on fire. The alarm was given and the fire engines were promptly on the spot, but the fire had acquired too great a mastery to be successfully resisted and the building was totally destroyed.—One of the side-walls fell in burying in its ruins a young man of the name of Woods, and severely injuring three others, one it is feared mortally. The latter were quickly released from their perilous position, but before Woods could be reached another portion of the wall gave way, and fell upon the unfortunate sufferer. As soon as he expected life was extinct before his body could be removed, which was horribly mangled.

The loss is estimated at between £3,000 and £4,000 upon which we understand, there is an insurance of about £2,000.

An inquest was held in the forenoon on the body of the unfortunate young man.—A number of witnesses were examined, but nothing was elicited that could throw any light on the origin of the fire. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Since the above was writen one of the three wounded (Lawrence Powers) has breathed his last. He was a member of Fire Company No. 4. Woods was First Lieut. of the same company.—*Hamilton Eve. Journal, 13th.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night last, while the train for Buffalo was passing over the road a little south of Brantford some impediment in the way, by the giving way of the side of the bank at an inclined grade, was discovered. The freight agent of the Paris Station, with four other men proceeded with a hand car, to assist in enabling the train to proceed, but as they neared the train the hinder car became detached, and from the grade of the road came upon the persons in the hand car, killing the freight agent and injuring another. The remaining two escaped by jumping off.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—A strange man, came unknown to a house on the farm of Mr [illegible], near St Louis, Missouri, in the following manner: He made a bed of straw, near which he went to a chemist's shop and purchased a stick, and going back to the house, hung himself down and put his head through a noose in the stick, which he twisted round his neck and inserted in his mouth, so that he was literally choked to death. This condition was found. The man had been seen a few hours previously upon the plank road, and was supposed to be on his way to St Louis, and from his appearance of having been drinking, it was thought by those at first he was crazy.

M. Louis Meyret, the inventor of the telegraph company now in prison, has been condemned to a fine of 3,000 francs and imprisonment, for the publication of a report relative to the war.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—A resident of the Boston Theatre, in the vicinity of the burning of the Metropolitan, a number of persons, who had come in consequence of the result of a belief in a conflagration in the woods, and the spending of the world, according to the prediction of the Millerites, have been taken to the Asylum. It is one of the sad effects of the excitement.

A MURDEROUS ATTEMPT.—From circumstances of a very suspicious character, it has recently taken place in the Township of Whig, of that place, between the parties concerned in the late camp meeting (?) company, which, when in operation, one of the parties, named Wilson, or other, Wilson, or other, had entered a significant company. Arriving at the place, he possessed himself of a knife, and Wilson, walked up to him of the slap, to kill him. A struggle ensued, and he had already made a cut at Wilson, who had meddle with him, and had attempted to take the life of the place. At this time the ball in the knife broke, and he dead when the knife was made by Wilson made his escape. The parties were in the wood, and had until this occurrence been on intimate terms.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, during a thunderstorm, a young man was struck by lightning while in the act of driving his brother's team of horses, killing the horse was also killed. The horses were valued at $300, and Chronicle.

CHILD MURDER.—A child of about a week old was found in a privy in Toronto, with a brick tied round its neck, for the purpose of sinking the child. The mother was found to be the perpetrator of the crime, and the child was to be buried in the cemetery. The parties had failed, and had to begin again, and had to take the place of those who had made the place. At 1851, never had failed, and had to begin again, and had to take the place of those who had made the place. At the ball in the knife broke, and he was dead when the knife was made by Wilson made his escape. The parties were in the wood, and had until this occurrence been on intimate terms.

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