

NEWS.

CANADA.

The *Echo des Campagnes*, worn tradesmen from receiving bank bills purporting to be on the Quebec bank, but in reality being of the Union bank, no longer existing. The Union bank is altered to the Quebec bank—the characters on the bills are the same, and the forgery is difficult to discover. The back of the Union bank bills is red!

The gale on Lake Erie has been little inferior, either in point of force or in the mischief done, to the late hurricane at Havana and Key West. We give the following particulars:—

The wind blew from the south-west with a fury never before experienced by some of our oldest seamen. It was awful!

The schooner *Swan*, lies ashore above the same place, and a schooner, name unknown, which are greatly damaged. There is also a sloop, captioned, lying there.

The brig *John Hancock*, Capt. De Groot, is ashore on the rocks above Erie and is probably a total loss. The brig *Europe*, Capt. Rossman, is ashore at Fair Port, and may probably get off without much damage. The *Amsworth*, United States, Charles and A. Haywood are ashore at Erie, and will get off with but trifling damage.

The brig *H. H. Siser* and schooner *Huron* at Erie, are total wrecks. The steamer *Indian Queen* is on the rocks at Dunkirk, and is a perfect wreck. There are fourteen vessels and three steamers ashore this side of Cleveland. On Saturday morning, sixteen dead bodies floated ashore at Barcelona. The shore for miles along the lake, is strewn with fragments of vessels. Dead bodies were being picked up along shore. The storm has been a most disastrous one, and we fear to hear farther accounts. The steamer *Illiouis* weathered the gale, and arrived safe at Detroit. The schooner *Conroy* was driven back, and escaped without any great damage.

On Lake Ontario it has been equally violent. On Thursday night, the 19th instant, the schooners *Mincerva* and *Cleveland*, with 6200 bushels of wheat, and 250 barrels of salt, were totally lost, and the schooner *W. Merritt*, got ashore, but was not much damaged.—*Transcript*.

AN INFLUX OF TAILORS.—A London paper states that there are seven thousand tailors out of employment in London. They held a meeting and appointed a committee to collect subscriptions for the purpose of providing funds to enable them to emigrate. Nine hundred and sixty entered their names for Canada and Nova Scotia, and two thousand nine hundred and forty for the United States.

DREADFUL MURDER AND ROBBERY NEAR TORONTO.—The Village of Markham, twenty two miles from Toronto, which has obtained an unenviable celebrity in connexion with the depredations of the notorious "Markham Gang," was, on Friday night, the 20th inst., the scene of a horrible atrocity. A young man, named William M. Phillips, in the employ of Francis Logan, Esq., of Toronto, and who had under his charge a store in the Village of Markham, belonging to that gentleman, was, in the course of the night, brutally murdered, and the store rifled of what cash it contained. Immediately on the receipt of this intelligence in Toronto, on Saturday morning, Geo. Duggan, Esq., the Coroner, proceeded to Markham, to investigate this horrible affair. It appeared, from the evidence on the inquest, that five or six men had been seen by the neighbours in the store, about eight o'clock in the evening, where they were laughing and talking in a loud and boisterous manner. About a quarter an hour later, the store was noticed to be in darkness. The next morning, the store remaining closed long after the usual hour, some of the neighbours knocked at the door, and called repeatedly on Mr. M. Phillips. Not receiving any answer, they took the alarm, and forced their way into the store, which they found flooded with liquor. The alarm was then given to the rest of the neighbourhood, and a magistrate immediately sent for. On proceeding to search further, poor M. Phillips was discovered lying behind the counter quite dead, with several deep cuts on his head, as if inflicted by some blunt instrument, and other wounds which had the appearance of having been produced by a hammer. On one end of the counter was found a jug with a funnel in it, containing two pints of brandy; the vessel used to measure the liquor was lying on the floor near a barrel; deceased's cap was also lying on the floor; and the body of deceased, when found, lay inside the counter, about two yards from the end. The skull exhibited three cuts, each an inch and a half in depth. One below, over the right ear, had penetrated deeply into the skull. The brass tap of the barrel from which the brandy had been drawn, was broken off, and the liquor had all run out over the floor of the store. All the drawers, &c., in the store were ransacked, the cash box, containing \$80 or \$100, and deceased's watch, were taken away by the murderers. After a lengthened examination, a verdict was returned of "Willful murder against some person or persons unknown." No clue has yet been discovered to warrant the probability that these diabolical wretches will be brought to that punishment their atrocious crimes so justly deserve.—*Times*.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Joseph Hume is now 70 years old, Sir W. Molesworth 36, Lord Morpeth 44, Daniel O'Connell 72, Sir Robert Peel 58, Lord Stanley 46, Colonel T. P. Thomson 63, Dr. Bowring 54, Sir James Graham 54, Earl Grey 44, Lord Brougham 67, the Duke of Devonshire 56, Earl Fitzwilliam 60, Lord Lyndhurst 74, Lord George Bentinck 44, the Duke of Richmond 53, the Duke of Rutland 68, the Duke of Wellington 77.

Mr. Wyon, of the Royal Mint, has received an order from the East India Company for the execution of 30,000 medals, to commemorate the victories of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Subraon, to be presented to the officers and men who took part in the same.

The venerable Mr. Jay, the Dissenting minister of Bath, at the age of 77, has just led to the hymnical altar a lady with a fortune of £30,000.—*Newcastle Advertiser*.

Gen. Taylor had abandoned all idea of attempting to reach San Luis as the difficulties of the route over what may justly be called the desert between Saltillo and that place were almost insurmountable, and it was probable that he would not even attempt to advance on Saltillo. The government had requested him to detach 4000 men under General Patterson to Tampico, but he had declined doing so and would not part with any portion of his force, believing the whole of it to be necessary to maintain his position, and keep

open his communications. We have a letter from Matamoros which states that the Rio Grande is so low as to render it doubtful if the navigation can be maintained with Camargo, if so, it will add greatly to the difficulty of forwarding supplies to Monterey. At present Gen. Taylor has 400 waggon which make a weekly trip between Monterey and Camargo. It had been ascertained that Ampudia retired from Monterey with 9000 men of all arms, and including his sick and such wounded as he took with him.—*N. O. Bulletin*.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Telegraph despatches from Baltimore says that Baly's powder mill, about 8 miles from that city, exploded yesterday morning. Five men were blown to atoms. It is stated that no less than two tons of gunpowder were in the building, all of which exploded almost simultaneously. The concussion was tremendous. The whole surrounding country and city of Baltimore was violently shaken, as if by an earthquake. Three large buildings, 70 yards apart, belonging to the mill, were shattered over the ground to the extent of ten acres. The houses for a mile and a half in the country around were more or less damaged. No idea can be formed of the cause of the explosion,—as all the witnesses were killed.—*Albany Herald*.

A COMMON CASE.—The Baltimore Clipper tells a story of a foreigner of distinction, who arrived in that city some time since, boarded at one of the first hotels, flourished quite fiercely among the "Upper Ten Thousand" there, and finally, was engaged to be married to a handsome heiress of \$80,000. Just before the nuptial ceremony, there came a rumor upon the winds that the young foreigner, was not what he professed to be, but had been a convict in the galleys of France for crime. The match was broken off, and the stranger "took to himself wings," and was among the missing—leaving behind him an unpaid bill of several hundred dollars at the Hotel besides other small accounts.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, states that the American Government have refused to grant permits for making any more mining locations on Lake Superior. This business is transacted by the War Department.

A flag of truce from the United States squadron to Vera Cruz, conveyed the thanks of the United States Government for the attention bestowed upon the officers and crew of the *Truxton*, while prisoners in Mexico; and announced the acceptance of the proposition to liberate Gen. La Vega and other Mexican prisoners in the United States. The people of Vera Cruz were constantly alarmed by reports of our squadron moving to attack the castle. The "National guard" was pouring into Vera Cruz. Accounts from Yucatan are filled with enthusiasm in the cause of Mexico. Rumours of an attempt to recapture Monterey were circulating, but not credited.

An extraordinary express arrived at Mexico on the 7th October, announcing that Mexican Cavalry under Gen. Romeo, one who had not signed the capitulation of Monterey, encountered a body of Americans on the frontier, killing eighty and taking one hundred prisoners and four pieces of artillery. If such a battle has been fought, it is strange we have never heard of it in the United States. It is a pure fiction, but all the Mexican papers give the account in detail, with expressions of unbounded joy.

Ampudia is still severely denounced, notwithstanding a manifesto from Santa Anna approving of his conduct. At Tampico, 17th Oct., reports were received from Matamoros giving accounts of the small number of American troops there and of the sickness among them.

The Austrian Government has just issued a decree by which every engineer who has driven his engine for an entire year without accident shall receive a reward of 100 florins (£10), and that those who have done so for ten consecutive years shall receive 1,000 florins (£100) and a gold medal.

Officers in the Prussian army are placed in a singular dilemma. The penal code punishes them with imprisonment in a fortress if they accept a challenge, and the court of honour deprives them of their commission if they refuse.

FROM MONTEVIDEO.—A letter in the *Journal of Commerce* says, despatches regarding the River Plate difficulties have been forwarded to England, the contents of which are said, on good authority, to be as follows:—"A proposition from the province of Paraguay to the English and French Governments, to acknowledge their independence, in which case they will agree to furnish 30,000 troops to fight against Rosas. War between Brazil and Gov. Rosas is considered by some as being nearly if not quite ended."

THE JEWS IN SWITZERLAND.—The Grand Council of the Canton of Berne has issued a decree relieving the Jews resident within it from the following obligations, to which they have been subjected since the year 1820:—1. That of taking out a 7 annual license to trade, under the penalty of finding without it, all their bargains and contracts with Christians voidable and of no effect. 2. Of submitting all advances or loans they make on pledges to the control of the police. 3. That of not keeping their accounts in the Hebrew language, or in any other language written with Hebrew characters.

ABD-EL-KADER.—Abd-el Kader, it appears, is about to enact a new and higher part on the stage, being on the point of assuming the sceptre of Morocco. The reigning emperor, Abd-el-Rahman, having forfeited the confidence of his subjects on account of his French tendencies, the redoubtable Emir has undertaken his dethronement with every prospect of success. Ten thousand Moors have ranged themselves under his banners, and according to the latest accounts, he was marching towards the capital. His power is increasing every day, and he exercises an irresistible ascendancy over the frontier population. Northern Africa is evidently on the eve of great events, and the French Government cannot be too active to all that passes at the present juncture in Algeria.

THE PRUSSIAN RAILWAYS.—Before the end of autumn, the railways from Berlin to Hamburg, from Weisenfels to Weimar, and the main branch of the latter line to Lower Silesia, will be open to circulation, completing the network of ways of which Berlin is the centre. Two important lines were opened last month: one from Frankfurt on the Oder to Bunzlau, a distance of about 100 English miles, completing the section of railways which join Berlin to Breslau, the capital of Silesia, the total length of which railway is about 160 English miles; the other line is from Cuetzen to Bernburg, only a short distance of about fifteen miles, but to be continued to Göttingen and Gutzitz in Hanover, with branch lines to Berlin and Anhalt.

PARKURST REFORMATORY PRISON.—Our readers must have been interested