

Arrival of the Great Britain.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Boston papers by 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The ill-fated ship, we give a verbatim copy of this document: Great Britain encountered very severe weather-and had her foremast carried away. She ran short of coals and had to go into Holmes' Hole for a supply.

On Wednesday morning she reached New-York.

The stale of the Corn Markets is extremely favourable for the Canadian farmers. Prices were rising, and likely to keep firm. The weather had not been favourable, and the crops were defective, including potatoes. Not only was this the case in England, but to a considerable extent on the continent.

The Great Britain left Liverpool on the 27th ulto., and brought out 105 passengers.

The London Morning Chronicle announces that Government has resolved to increase considerably the military strength in the British American colonies.

The Bishon of Bath and Wells died on the 22d ult., in the 85th year of his age.

The frish Collegiste Bill is again being revived in all the at viralence of discussion, by a protest, on the part of the Irish Catholic Bishops and Archbishops, against

The Journal des Debats announces the arrival at Bordeaux Mr. Washington Irving, the celebrated American writer aid to be charged with a diplomatic mission to France by the Government of the United States.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.-We understand that the Conrt of St. James's. We anticipate the in the Hon. Gentleman's mission to this coun-ore than ourselves desire to see the bonds of minercial intercourse between the United and closely cemented. Our friend, Ritchie, of the "Union " thinks otherwise, however, "Nous verrons

We have learned that a number of vessels have proceeded employed as privateers. The Shamrock, some years a revenue-cruiser on the Irish ell known at Kingston as one of the quadron, was sold by Government some She subsequently proceeded to Liverpool : weeks since, she sailed for Mexico : ing to take out letters of margue for the Dublin Mercantile Advertiser

Loss AT SEA .- The brig l'isitor, owned by Messrs. Wm. ed hence on 15th September, last year, ca, and nothing having been since heard the painful conviction forces itself upon having an interest in the vessel, or in the on board, that she must have been is in the horricanes which swept over the s in the following month, October, when nniers reported having passed nine vessels

DISPATCH .- The bark Naparimi, the Wm. Edmonds & Co., of Dublin, of from Quebec on the morning of Friday. we draught of water she was not docked She sailed for Quebec again at Monday morning last, after having, in space of forty-one hours, been discharv the Dock Company, and completed for the next voyage. No work of course -Gore's General Advertiser.

Two HEADARD MAN DROWNED, (so reported.)-The shes the following from Venice, e to give credit to it, as we have kind in any other journal :- "A dreadful ago between Belluno and Feltre -rs were manœuvring, under the officer, who ordered them to cross a

THE MISSING PACKET SHIP ENGLAND.-Great interest has are already before the public are more than Parliament can Cheetham, Mr. Stewart's lady, 2 children and nurse, Mr. are associated in England, since the departure of the Cambria, get through in the next season. Whistler, Mesers, R. Maury, Lille, Battersby, W. Hall, Mr. been excited in England, since the departure of the Cambria, in consequence of a bottle having been picked up, on the 16th Now that circumstances render it painfully apparent, that

The Mammoth Atlantic Steamer arrived at Holmes' Hole, near Boston, on the afternoon of Monday, 13th instant. Her water in her hold, and no vessel in sight. As the greatest near Baston, on the alternoon of Monday, Ista in casto the water in the indiction of the alternoon of Monday, Ista in casto the possible interest must attach to every thing relating to this there is little doubt that handsome fortunes will be made by those who have speculated largely in "bread stuffs." What-Packet Ship England, From Liverpool, December 11th, 1844, *Long. 98 7. Lat. 45 10.

ever quantities may come from the United States, will also find a ready sale, either in this country or on the continent. The resent accounts from the Union, represent the season as having been favorable for the grain crops. An opportunity ow exists which rarely occurs, of sending produce of that escription to Europe, with the certainty of finding a ready and a rising market. It is deeply to be regretted that, instead of an uncertain and unstable traffic, the nature of our corn aws prevents the demand from being regular and uniform. But such a desideratum is on the eve of accomplishment.

The iron trade continued brisk, owing to the requirements f the new undertakings and Railway Bars were consequently nuch songht after. The state of trade in the manufacturing towns is encour

aging and satisfactory.

(From the Mark Lanc Express.) Whether any immediate advance of importance will occur neasure, on the weather ; but, however auspicious the latter ay become, we feel tolerably sure that the price of breadtuffs must, later in the year, rise materially.

Not only is the crop short in this country, but the harvest as been defective over the greater part of continental Europe.

the government of the former country has deemed it prudent mission issued for the London District. We have been so to reduce the duties on Grain, to the minimum point; whilst all restrictions on the import of Corn, in Belgium, have been Press, at the hideous immorality alleged to have been pracwhilst often deafened with vociferous bursts of horror from the Tory moved for a given period. Already, numerous orders have been received from Rotter-am, Antwerp, &c.; and the moderate stocks of bonded their friends in preference to their opponents, where the quatised by the late Administration, in giving vacant offices to

Corn are likely to be shortly reduced into a very narrow lifications of the candidates were equal-that the public has ompass, if not exhausted, by shipments to countries from almost come to consider it as a settled usage with a Conserwhence, in ordinary years, we are in the habit of drawing vative Government (save the mark !) to divide all appointbrought to Europe by this arrival. The Punjaub continued tranquil—if the idea of tranquility can, with propriety, be associated with a country which, when quiet, is a volcano Belgians; and in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been belgians; and in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been belgians; and in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been belgians; and in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been belgians; and in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been belgians; and in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been belgians; and in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been belgians; and in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been belgians; and in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been belgians; and in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been belgians; and in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been belgians; and in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been belgians; and in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been belgians; and in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been belgians; and in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been belgians; and in the Black Sea, wheat has lately been belgians; and in the Black Sea, belgians; and the Black Sea, belgians; and the ught up to supply Italy, where the crops are stated to have Government patronage for political purposes-who could

> ielded indifferently. It seems, therefore, that unless prices advance materially. this country, we are not likely to draw any quantity Wheat from abroad.

LIVERPOOD CORN MARKET-SEPT. 26.

The duty for the ensuing week is reduced on foreign beans so "unprincipled " as to retain-not only the Lion's share-1s. and raised on peas to 5s. 6d. per quarter. From Ireland but every petty appointment which could be manufactored, on coastwise during the past three days the supplies have been extremely unimportant; whilst of States flour we have o note a liberal importation, and two small cargoes of wheat the Baltic. Excepting a few light showers on the by the ingenious Highlander, who found a bag of money in ng of yesterday, the weather since Monday, and up to company with a friend: "One for me, and one for you, and tht, has been fine, enabling the farmers in this neighd to secure a further portion of the Grain crops, and where now cleared up we whole; the trade in conse-ce, during the interval from Tuesday, although steady bottom of the bag was discovered-our feelings would not our quotations, has been less active and the sales generally mitter. This meaning ... Lad a roturn of exceedingly heavy Fine morning ... Lide return of exceedingly heavy cing sellers of Wheat at our Corn Exchange to mand extreme prices for free wheat of all descriptions, yet of such a benevolent Government-such an upright Admintransactions were only to a moderate extent at the full utes of Tuesday. Very few samples of bonded wheat were flering; in one instance, however, a fine parcel of white lized S4 per 70 lbs. Sack flour was in moderate

equest, without change in value, and some quantity of Cana-ian was disposed of at fully former rates. Several thousand In the Saxon Chambers the opposition to the Governme n account of the recent events at Leipsic, is so strong, that rrels of States Flour in bond were taken during the week, in partial cases exceeding our extreme quotations. In Barley, Malt, Peas, or Indian Corn, we note no variations. Quota-tions—Wheat per 70 lbs—Canadian, red, 8s. 6d. a 8s. 9d ; ie Government cannot depend upon the support of above e-third of the members, and it was hought that the Cabi hite, 8s. 9d. a 9s. 3d. ; United States, red, 8s. 6d. a 8s.9d.; dian Corn., per 480 lbs., 35s. a 38s. ; in bond 25s. a 27s. ur, per 195 lbs-Canadian sweet, 33s. 6d. a 34s. 6d. d States sweet, 35s. a 36s.; in bond 26s. a 27s.; do. and is not regarded generally as a Reformer,-Mr. Doty was RONGE AT STUTTGARDT .- A letter from Stuttgardt, dated the 15th instant, says-" The arrival of M. Ronge attracted and Canad a numerous assemblage at the meeting held to-day. After a 21s. a 23s. idian sour, 310. a 32s. ; in bond, United States,

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.)

been excited in England, since the departure of the Cambra, in consequence of a bottle having been picked up, on the 16th of September, at sea, four miles southeast of Douglas Head, by the fishing smack Kite, Capt. Morrison, containing a piece of paper, on which was written, in pencil, an intima-tion that the vessel was then in lat. 45, 10, long. 98,7; that and lady, Mr. J. Payson, lady, 2 children and servant, Messrs Ravenal, Williman, Brake, Morean, Levoir, Marchal D'Enis, Cox, Higgins, D. Humbul, J. Sillars, H. T. Holdsworth T. Adams, Proper, W. Leigh, D. Smart, S. W. Williams, Gunning, A. Davy, (bearer of despatches,) Shaw, Bulow, E. L. Walker, J. E. Burns, Thomas, senr., Thomas, junr. Mrs. Leighton, Mrs. Nicholson and servant, Bishop J. A. Reynolds, Rev. T. Murray, Rev. J. Timan, Rev. J. Murray, Rev. J. Delcross, Rev. J. McAuley, Rev. J. Quigly Rev. T. Sherlack, Rev. J. O'Sullivan, Rev. M. Wheeler Rev. P. Ward, Mr. P. Fleming, Mr. J. Ryan, Master W rdan, Miss E. Riordan, Miss Kate Kent, Miss S Muchart. -Total 105.

> The Western Globe. London, Canada West, Thursday, October 23, 1845.

03- Advertisements for the Western Globe must be it at the office, in Ridout Street, (opposite the Bank of the value of Wheat, will probably depend, in a great Upper Canada) at latest, by Monday night.

THE NEW COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.

We have an admirable specimen of the "no-party Govrequest is refused. We have been led to this subject from an article in the he owners and others interested to judge, whether that longi-In Holland and Belgium the fact is so well ascertained that ernment "style of making appointments in the recent com-Montreal Courier, in which he refers to a late number in the United Service Magazine, where an officer of artillery specuates on the consequences of a war with the United Strates, which we now give :--

BRITISH CONNECTION. (From the Montreal Courier.)

meet with any support worthy of further notice.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.

One of the most aggravating features in Canadian politics

the enemies of British connexion, and republican in principle.

Not contented with the enjoyment of the whole power and

and attachment to the Constitution of Great Britain. It is

surprising that the attempts which appear to have been made

almost systematically, to disgust and alienate the affections

a disposition appears, to admit the claims which the liberal-

An article appeared in a late number of the United Service Magazine relative to the defence of Canada, in the event of a war with the United States, which has called forth some observations from the New-York Courier & Enquirer. The writer of the article in the United Service Journal, is an dare to insinuate that Lord Metcalfe and his spotless Counofficer of our Artillery. who claims to be an authority on this cillors would so degrade the Royal prerogative as to show a subject, from having spent a long time in this colony. It is possible that he may ; we suppose he would not say so if he preference for their friends ! Alas, for the weakness of poor human nature ! We are deeply grieved to record the painful hese things than we can be supposed to do ; but we must fact that the present Administration have been so foolish and nevertheless, be permitted to differ from him most materially upon many points.

This artillery officer assumes that there are three parties in Canada—" one is staunch to the British role, another is favourable to the Americans, and the third wish for having for their own partizans, almost without a single exception Had they been content with the system of division adopted Canada an independent country :"-we believe in the existnce of no such two parties as the two last mentioned ; we to not believe that a hundred prople in the colony (unless one for me again, Donald lad ! One for me, and one for you, some United States settlers or their descendants, perhaps, wish to have anything to do with the United States and one for me again, Donald lad;" and so on until the o we believe that a dozen people in the colony are foolish nough to believe that Canada could be an independent coun-The population of Canada, taken as a whole, are better have been so cruelly exercised for the falling away from great formed than the people of England, and they know very principles of our highly respected opponents ;-but to think well that Canada could not at present maintain its independnce, even if it had, unassisted by any foreign power, the istration-in short to think of a no-party Government, with strength to achieve it. If the Artillery Officer, or the Editor of the Courier & the immaculate Lord Metcalfe presiding over it, giving every

Enquirer, thinks that the mass of the Canadian people, o tangible halfpenny worth to their "ain sea-maws" is too ven any large portion of them are disaffected towards Mother-country, they are very much mistaken. Our loc

In the London Commission the whole list is a choice selecpolitical squabbles are just on a smaller scale, the poli quabbles of the parties, known as Conservatives and Libetion of ultra-Torvism, with two exceptions, Mr. Strathy, Is at home. Any foreign enemy who should reckon on the and Mr. Doty. Mr. Strathy at one time inclined towards the aid of disaffected parties at home, in a war with England, Reform party, and was understood to be favourable to Mr. yould find himself wofully in error. Notman at the late election-but he is closely connected in

Ours are merely family disputes, which would be forgotter business with Mr. Lawrason (as his book-keeper we believe) n an instant were there signs of foreign aggression. ame is the case in Canada : there may be and probably are few visionaries who indulge themselves in day dreams o the only voter for Mr. Parke in the Township of Dorchester he glories of a Canadian republic, and have delightful visions -he claims to be a moderate, but is in reality a Tory. All of themselves seated in the Presidential chair, but the masof the people are sound to the heart's core; and in this

opinion we have no doubt but that some of our brethren of

Legislator sent to Parliament to do his duty to the United Pro- the Albion claims to malign and misrepresent the people of vinces rather not interest himself about a great public question. Canada. If he wishes to show up the real enemies o The very supposition is an insult, and a gross one, to every British Connexion, let him lecture the High-Church faction member from that part of the Province, and if such a propo- who are as much the insatiable enemies of Canadian transition were actually carried out, it would show that Canada quillity, as they have in all ages been the sworn foes of the British Constitution. was unfit for Representative Institutions. We shall return to this subject again, if the proposal should

farther from our We must also remind the Montreal Courier that he too is opinion, that it the enemy of equal rights, which it has been our privilege, and will be our greatest honour to defend. We mean no dis. courtesy to the Courier, but has he not avowed himself the politicians. We defender of the rights of his Church, which he will not deny, mean a claim of superiority over other denominations? Now part of the com has ever been the constant readiness of the Tory faction, and nniversal in Can we must frankly say to our cotemporary that here is the weak their organs, to charge all who hold liberal opinions as being fying the news point of British connexion. If it ever be broken it will be don e by the usurpations and pretensions of the High Church faction. There is no fear from republicanism-there is nonoffices of the Province, they will not allow their opponents fro m a wish for separation by the Colonists, but there is fear the possession of the smallest portion of loyalty to the Crown fre m the High Church policy. It may be possible by a proposed union of two hostile parties on principles as odious and v.njust, as they are absurd to carry Bills which will place the is a distinct and people of Upper Cauada under the controul of a religiona f the Liberal party have not been more successful. It gives faction. But it will not last. The day which witnesses a large proportion of the land of Canada handed over to reli-gious corporations, will forever alienate from the Governmeet a vast proportion of the people of the Province That with us pleasure to remark that in some portion of the Tory press criticise the con minded of the Province have, to be regarded as in every respect as much attached to British connexion as they ar e. be the severest blow to the British influence ever give They have maintained a disinterested attachment, while the Toryism and High Churchism are the true enemies of British old Tories are ready to rebel the moment an unreasona ble onnexion. What was it but the monopolizing of all power and emolument by a Tory faction, which drove the Lower Canadians into rebellion. What was it but the intolerable weight of the Compact in Upper Canada, and the Rectories and the Clergy Reserve questions which broke the tranquility he is attached w of the Upper Province, and made many thousands of peace. able and well disposed men look on with indifference, who would have rushed to the combat with all the warmth of member for Oxfor evoted subjects. in which the to

New plots are again on foot against the equal rights Upper Canada, and the loyalty and attachment er people are again to be tampered with. The British overnment and the British connexion will be seriously ndangered by such proceedings, while we firmly believe that these measures do not proceed from them, but are the work of an insatiable party throughout the Province. had not : and from his profession he ought to know more of But although not the authors of the evil, the British Governnent will be the sufferers by losing the affections of her Canadian subjects. In vain will every other favour ha

stowed, if equal rights are not secured to all classes of the ople. The money kindly and generously guaranteed for public works, and the grain preferences in the home market. re valuable, and appreciated by all. But these benefits are mporary, and will soon be forgotten. The blessings of nual rights descend to posterity, and form an immoveable asis, on which to build the enduring attachment of the people. Let the Government seek to erect no other pyramid, for ssuredly it will come down about their ears, and they alone re the friends of British connexion who raise the note of iriendly warning.

The Editor of that Journal stated that he was a Reformer nder false colours, and "Uncle Ben" now denies it. He ays : "I am not a Conservative, because I never could come within the : derstand what a Conservative meant. I never could depend

n his avowal of principles-in that body I only saw a set of iolent declaimers against Whig policy, while they invariably ted on Whig principles of legislation, braggarts on the stings, cowards in the Council. A Conservative, in the words of Hazlitt, may be described as "a Trimmer that is a coward to both sides of the question, who dare not be a knave nor an honest man, but a sort of whitfling, shuffling, conemptible, unmeaning negative of the two"; such is my mate of modern conservatism." As to "the Radicals says. "I utterly detest and despise them." " Their fixity f purpose and principle," however, " their steady adhesion pendent of the Mother-country we have no doubt, and with their political code, and the dare-devil elirontery with England's good will and consent, but that there is any party which they defend it," he greatly admires ; he says, "there in the colony, worthy the name of a party, that wish for i a dash of romance in the chivalry with which they promul-The officer of artillery says the French Canadians would are false doctrines," and he thinks that a very pretty pair probably be found "less loval than could be wished"-out f heroes for Eugene Sue, might be found in the Editors of pinion on the contrary is that should we go to war with ne. Globe and Pilot. America, the French Canadians will be found among the Uncle Ben cannot account for the prompt and simultaneous ublication of his letters in the Pilot and Globe-and the Whig thinks it very "strange conduct" on their part. The riddle is easily solved .- the Pilot and the Globe publish truth herever they find it. In Uncle Ben's letters, injured as hey are, of course, in the opinion of a Reformer, by his Tory notions-there is a manliness and a John Bull honesty which is very rare in the Tory papers of the present day. Our Conservative cotemporaries are afraid to tell what their rinciples are-but that is not wonderful, for, poor fellows, hey have none : they follow their leaders through thick and greatest amount of freedom, and of just and imparial governthin, and a wondrous dance they have of it to please Mr. Draper and Mr. Viger-Mr. Dominic Daly and Mr. Sherwood-Mr. Morris and Mr. Cayley ! We go beyond our Tory cotemporary in regard to the permanence of our connexion with Britain. We think his We can honour an opponent, however much we may differ emark about Canada being at some future day independent om him in politics, if he comes out boldly with his opinions of the mother country, savours of the Old Tory School. I adheres to them-and joins heartily in condemning all public savs-"So long as we require your aid, we will take it scality and abuse. If such a man went honestly before he people and gained his majority, he would have no factious ourselves we will walk off ! Meantime, we will take your position from us. When he was wrong we would oppose aid to make our Canals and Railroads, and we shall retain im, but we would do it openly and manfully as he got his lection. Uncle Ben is an honest Tory ; and let his opinions e as bigoted as they can be, you know where to find him. you." We do not say that the Courier takes so ungenerous Such public men as Draper and Sherwood, who make no a view of British Connexion, but it would only be acting out pretension to political principle in any shape,-who have but ne regulating impulse, self-interest,-are a curse to a The Courier only does us justice when he says that we ountry. are decidedly loyal; but it is so rare that justice in such a It is worthy of notice, as showing the rotten state of the question proceeds from his side of the line, that we feel the Tory Press, and their utter horror of the truth being told, courtesy and kindness in appealing to us not the less hat with a few exceptions, the Tory papers have condemned But why does he style us " ultra liberal ?" We have never Uncle Ben's Letters, though they exhibit Toryism at every to our knowledge uttered an ultra sentiment. Our Liberalism turn. Replying to a charge of the News that his letters were s not connected with that of the five points of the Charter. abusive, he says, #" Confident am I that no person whose or of annual Parliaments, or universal suffrage. Our pinion is worthy of notice, will designate my letters as Liberalism teaches us that the inhabitants of Canada ar sive-they were undertaken for the purpose of shewing entitled to the very fullest enjoyments of the British Constithe political inconsistencies of a man who has purchased ion, and not one step beyond it. If a Journalist acts out his power by the most disreputable tergiversations, to demonstrate avowed principles honestly, and maintains them without that the present Council is an ill-jointed, ill-arranged nachine, to rouse the Tories to a sense of the position in which they have been placed, by lending too facile an ear to profess to hold the very same principles, but whenever lap-trap declamation and empty promise." He says most it comes to the push, suddenly they dodge round a corner. It ruly, in allusion to the gross corruption which the government has practised,-" We are governed without principle, we are bought and sold, the true liberties of the people are ade subjects of open traffic, the money-changer has placed his seat in the halls of Legislation." What we admire in Uncle Ben are the bursts of truth like the following, which spring from him in the midst of nonsense about rebels and itors, and sneers at Responsible Government, -- " Let us ook at the last Session-does one man in a thousand believe that Messrs. Moffatt and DeBleury are the freely elected members for Montreal, or that they can be again returned ? Were the proceedings of the several election committees so pure, so unimpeached, as to afford a certainty that they were ctuated solely by justice ? Ask Mr. Small, Mr. Cameron, or even Mr. Gowan. You must be convinced that another lection would scatter the present Cabinet to the winds, and then the question comes-who will replace them ?" With all this, Uncle Ben is a rank Tory-and the Whig apologises for insinuating that he was a Radical. He wants a repeal of the union between Upper and Lower Canada.

UNCLE BEN'S LETTERS. "Uncle Ben" has appeared a third time in the British Whig.

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(Extract from a letter dated Hobart -" Robberv, violence, end indoof free the land : that proportion to leave have already done so vay are obliged to compete with th rable subsistence in this devo-Insolvencies are now become so iced. Cargo after cargo of credit has become absurd, they h at a ruinous sacrifice to the we have none to send you home ulgence ; all our misery ha Stanley's absurd policy : we were ishing, before he inundated u and of crime : and nothing but convict system can relieve us. Al of on our petition to Parliament."

6 - Arrival of the Marmora .- Th m New-York, at 1 o'clock this 23 days and a half, and bringin, The length of the voyage is state meller, which is made of wrough and so damaged by a heavy s lew-York, as to be rendered not onl us bindrance to her progress. It was a and had to be dragged after he art of the passage. Her appearance on given in *The Times* a few days *Herodd*, being that of a near ligh fiy masts. Her propeller, which is e, is worked by low pressure engines and it is calculated that seven ton as to her departure from New-York

consting voyage to New Orlean or Constantinople, to be placed under h Government.

in the number of artizans and labor-, will take place immediately. No re-ordered to be entered in this dock ights, 35 joiners, 22 caulkers, 48 42 sawvers, and 38 rope-makers are also to be augmented, and admitted to this department .--steamers are to be ectively of Mr. Fincham, the White, of Cowes. These ves t be got off the stocks with all additional force is engaged for six

s as the other artizans. A daily of the state of the advanced ad all stores not perishable, and fur orate by being afloat, are to be put The steam guard ships are to ly ; in fact, one of them has Notice for tenders from engineers enders for screw-machinery fo will be sent into the Admiralty from or the 1st of next month .- Hampshir

sp. - An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th chap. 32, for the Week ending on Saturof September; 1845.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued, - - 28,798,230 Gov'ment Debt. 11,015,100 Other Securities, 2,984,900

Gold Coin and Bullion, - - - 12,863,507 Silver Bullion, - 1,934,723

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549,319

£28,798,230 BANKING DEPARTMENT, £. Proprietors' Capi-Gov'ment Setal, - - - - - - 14.553,000 curities (in-Rest, - - - - - 3,616,685 cluding Dead Public Depo Weight Annuity, - - - - 13,348,643 including h.xchequer Backs, Other Securities, 13,297,048 Notes, - - - - 8,327,895 Gold and Silver, Commi conera Coin, - - - -

Dividend Acodole, - - - - 8,222.109 Other Deposits, - 8,110,787 other Balls, - - 1,020,324 £35,522,905

M. MARSHALL, CHIEF CASHIER. Dated the 25th day of September, 1845.

LONDON MOCHY MAUKET, Sept. 24 .- Since the Cambria heen but little change in the Money Market. as large as ever, and the rate of interest for the I per cent. The English Funds have been he last day or two have manifested a tendency to decline. Consols for money left off 981 sellers, 49s. premium ; and Indian stock, 267 to 269.

lation, and prices have varied little.

dence, spoke with an inspired voice. The Preosed that Germany should be divided into outhern provinces, and this was declared by acclu Twen y-four cotamunes sent representatives. The vot aken by communes, by which several de otes, and several othe rs had only one vote between the The organization of the commune was reserved for an There already exists a similar organization meeting. Breslau and Leipsic, which will be taken for this. The rig of women to vote was adopted by a majority of 13 to 11.adependent women, wido s, and those who are unmarried may, consequently, take part in the discussions of the Ger man Catholic communes. All the communes have the righ of managing their own affairs according to their local habits

[REVERSE.] Lost quarter-boats. 10 feet water in the hold.

No vessel in sight.

Through the polite and considerate attention of Mr. Fargher,

oprietor of the Mona's Herald, Isle of Man, we are enabled

exhibit this interesting FAPER and BOTTLE to the American

blic, which may be seen at the office of the Europea

Cimes, 7 Wall-street, New York, by application to Mr.

Just before our paper went to press, Capt. Cropper, of the

Packet ship "New York," called at our office to see the above. Capt. Cropper, observing a cork in the bottle, drew it with a string, and found it had been previously extracted with a

orkscrew, and stated, as his opinion, that that circumstance

vas strong evidence of its authenticity. Capt. Cropper says

hat he has no doubt of the bottle and contents having been

* The longitude is evidently wrong ; and we leave it for

ide was really penned by some person on board, who might

INDIA AND CHINA.

The dates are from Calcutta, to August 8; from Bombay,

There is little of public interest in the letters and journals

SAXONY.

FROM THE SPEECH OF THE KING.

"Although I can allude to the satisfactory state of the

nternal affairs of the kingdom, there are, nevertheless, som

afflicting events which I have to remark. An event much to

be regretted, which wounds the dearest feelings of my heart.

as recently taken place in one of the most important citie

f the kingdom; and I have no doubt you will sympathize

n my grief on the subject. The agitation which has man

iested itself on several points connected with religious affairs, and which threatens to destroy all harmony, and get beyond

he bounds of good order, merits the most serious attention.

Without taking into account the creeds of the various record

Saxony have known how to maintain in such an ho

net would be obliged to dissolve the Chambers.

ed at their foundation.

nized churches. I promised, on ascending the throne, to sup

ort, above all, those religious feelings which the people o

manner. I expressed the conviction that the states of Savane will be guided by the same respect for what is the most sacred

hing in the world. If my confidence in this respect be well

ounded, I hope, and I rely, that you will grant me your

upport, in order that the principles of the Church may not e shaken, and that the fundamental pillars of the State and

e welfare of humanity, religion, and faith may not be sap-

GERMANY.

peech from the President, and a few words from one of th

tuttgardt committee, Ronge got up, and, amidst the deepes

WILMER & SMITH.

CHARLES K. WILMER.

Liverpool, 26th Sept., 1845.

hrown from the packet ship ." England."

ot be conversant with such matters.

August 7; and from China, June 12.

sleep.

nanners, and interests. A committee has been appointed receiving the adhesions of Roman Cathelie priests, and electing in a different of the set of the different commune Elberfeld, Heidelberg, Ulm, and Saarbruck form this cor ittee. The next Concilium is to be held at Frankfort-on It was further decided that a Synod should be h mually, but more particularly this year, on account uantity of business. The meeting broke up at 7 o'clock .-The last assembly will be held at Cronstadt."-Galignani" Messenger.

The King of Denmark is at war with the Press. In con sequence of an article offensive to Prussia, an editor was fixed n a heavy penalty. Being unable to pay, his library was neized, but on the first volume being offered for sale, a merhant bid for it the full amount of the fine

MEXICAN WAR.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. - The Journal des Debuts f the 25th ult., again alluding to the declaration of war of he part of Mexico against the United States, says, ''It is i erself aggrieved. A magnificent province has been snatch om her. She has been deceived and despoiled by the Unit ates. But to go to war, it is not sufficient to have just a one's side. A country must likewise possess the ne sary means and power. How does Mexico stand in th espect? She is powerless-absolutely powerless. She l to fleet, arsenals or magazines. The Mexicans are bra eyond dispute, and obedient, yet no such thing as a Mexica atmy exists; for to constitute an army, those qualities, thou themselves excellent, are not sufficient ; there must be rganization, skill in manœuvring, experienced officers, an he utmost force she could possibly bring into the field would ne from 12,000 to 15,000 men, badly equipped, badly armed and badly commanded. So much for Mexico As to the United States, the military force is not very considerable their standing army does not exceed 10,000 men, and half his force at least, would be required to occupy the numerous posts on the Indian frontier. The Anglo-Americans are but nediocre soldiers, but incontestably superior to the Mexican

At sea they are formidable. "Although possessing but a few ships, nothing would be asier for them than to blockade the Mexican ports, and the prive the Mexican Government of its principal resource e Custom's revenues. Evidently the wish of the Europ Powers is that Mexico may not be invaded, and that it ma dopt measures calculated to prevent for the future free ncroachments on the part of the United States. The Americans are a great people, who make the most of the soil upon which it has pleased Providence to place them, and who have heir domains (ten times the superfices of France) are suffi- value.

owards Mexico with indifference, for every inch of ground of which they may possess themselves, would be sullied by the nfamous institution of slavery. For the political balance of he world, the conquest of Mexico by the United States might create distant and eventual perils, to which it is not superluous to direct the attention of Europe."

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26 .- At the sailing of the last packet,

we stated that the wet weather, after an interval of nearly three weeks, had returned; and that the outstanding crops, which it was believed were in small quantity, would suffer seriously by the change. The accounts from the northern art of the kingdom speak despondingly of the injurious effect of the change ; and it now appears that the progress made in cutting and housing the produce of the fields, during the provinces the disease has made its appearance, but under a continuance of warmth and sunshine, was not so great as had been anticipated.-The price of grain is rising rapidly, as a glance at our market returns will show. Even at the present noment there is a good deal of outstanding produce in the field. The fine weather has again returned, but the season is the net weather has again retorned, but the season is the potatoes only in the North and a part of the East. no doubt can exist, that the husbandman who did not "take suffer severely by his indolence. With the rise of the mar-time by the forelock," when the opportunity offered, will suffer severely by his indolence. With the rise of the mar-reducing the doties on imported provisions to the following kets, fears respecting the coming winter begin to prevail.

The failure of the potatoe crop is almost general, and to £35.522.905 neet the deficiency which that calamity has occasioned, large quantities of rice and bond grain have been taken out of bond, r transhipment to France, Holland, and Belgium. Notwithstanding the fact of the markets rising, the averages are escending, owing to the large quantities of inferior grain, the produce of the present harvest, which have been throw upon the markets. But in the teeth of the unpromising appearances which are abroad, the rage for speculation in every description of Railway investment still continues,

Lospos, September 26, 1845.

rice of grain and flour have again advanced, and a good eal of excitement has prevailed in the corn market. The undy in the later districts, where the crops promise fairly tlemen were petitioned against by the inhabitants, but our he overland mail arrived on the 24th inst., bringing dater om Calcutta to 8th August, Bombay 7th August, Chim Oth June, and Batavia 9th July : commercial advices, or Mr. Monserratt, till lately, a clerk of Lawrason's, Mr. whole, are satisfactory. Corn-Prices of English Whea Livingston, a school-master in Carradoc, Mr. McGregor. advanced 5s. per qr., and bonded from 3s. to 4s. per recently a clerk in a St. Thomas' store, and rather famous and of Scotch Fig at 85s. to 87s. 6d. We learn, too, thit heard much of the alleged bad appointments of the late 2,000 tons have been contracted for at 95s., for delivery in Administration, but we imagine that no commission of equal Rice is easier again : 1,580 bags good White Bengd ave been sold at 20s. 6d. and 200 tons to arrive, (bills of ling to arrive per overland mail,) at 18s. per cwt. Sugr -The trade and exporters are less disposed to operate for the present, and prices are barely supported. Tallow firmer at our last quotations. In other articles, no material change,

LIVERPOOL, September 27, 1845.

The Corn Market continues to be the principal topic of iterest, and a strong speculative feeling in favour of he tiele has manifested itself during the past week throughout time ago, as a magistrate, in quelling a disturbance which but we give you fair warning that as soon as we can help country. Prices of all descriptions of Grain have tyanced, caused by the reiterated and more confirmed ports of the partial failure of the rotate crop; the bal discharged. But the object is evident-he was the only our grain preference; but bye and bye-just look out-we where much grain is still unsecured, and the large ordes Reform Magistrate in the vicinity, and the coast is now shall take 'French leave,' when we may be of most use to om the continent for wheat and flouer. Belgium his pened her ports for the free admission of flour and grain, and Iolland has reduced the duty on wheat to the lowest rae. bls. sweet American flour in bond at 27s. per bbl. No

Turpentine ha rather improved : about 4,000 bbls. of good quality having been sold at 6s. 9d. per cwt. Quercitron bark would bing bs. per cwt. No change in other articles.

express, is the disease by which the potato crop has keen rtially attacked in Europe and America. The alarn in rance was subsiding : even in Belgium, it would appear, he evil had been greatly exaggerated.

Lospon, September 26 .- The uneasiness caused by the unfavourable reports relative to the potatoe crop has n no degree subsided, and all those articles of food likely p be nated civilization over a vast tract of country ; yet extensively used as substitutes have continued to rise in The price of rice has been nearly doubled within th iently extensive to satisfy the most ambitious. What more space of a few weeks; and latterly peas have been exen-to they want? The United States would do well to rest sively taken for export for Holland and Belgium, where the atisfied with their present possessiona. They may rest failure of potatoes seem to be all but general.—Shipping issured that the civilized world can never view their advances Gazette.

THE POTATOE CROPS ON THE CONTINENT .- Brusiels. eptember 23.-The following important official information especting the state of the above crops in various pars of rope has been recently received by the Belgian Governnent :-- " In Silesia and in many of the districts contigious o the Baltic, it is stated that the potatoe crops will turn out nvirons of Berlin. In Denmark appearances are nost it will soon cease. vourable. In Wirtemberg, Hesse, and the Duchy of Baden e potatoes have scarcely been injured at all. They are not

ld at a higher price than during the last year. "In East Friesland, and in the upper part of the kingdor of the Netherlands, the disease has been manifested, and with symptoms similar to those displayed in Belgium. The sumer crops were tolerably good, but it is expected that one fourth of the autuma crops will be lost. In the Rhenish

pilder aspect than in Belgium. Nassau and all the mounnous countries have suffered less. In the Grand Duchy of Baden the potatoe crops are abundant, and are sold at a low price. The same may be said of Switzerland. In France the crops in general appear good. The disease has attacked HOLLAND, -On account of the partial failure of the potatoe

rates, from and after the 15th September.

Potatoes, five cents per 10 mudd. Barley, one cent per 100lbs. Rice, one cent per 100lbs. Beans, peas and lentils, ten cents per last. Groats and pearl barley, three florins per 100lbs. Flour, five florins per 100ibs.

PASSENGERS.

mania carried, that Government, it is said, contemplates James, Madame St. James, Jno. Poary, Hy. Otto, Madame In the foreign market there has been little to excite specu- interfering, by announcing through the Gazette, that no more Otto, Gustavus Reithamer, Sir Henry Fitz Herbert, Miss H.

Two lads who commenced business the other day i small village-brothers-in partnership together, and just of us. Ask the Editors of the Toronto Globe and Examin The wind having changed, the arrivals from all quarters, age, if they are that length, shine conspicuously as the chosen the two leading ultra-liberal papers what they think of repub inging large supplies of most descriptions of produce, and magistrates of Middlesex ! But they are sons of an eminent licanism ? That Carada will at some future day be inde een quiet in consequence. A demand for member of the Western aristocracy, and that is sufficient adstuffs having arisen for export to Holland and Belgium, qualification in these "no-party" days. Two others are The ex-J. P.'s, omitted we understand a few years ago, on ow. we utterly deny. her now is fine, and harvest operations are proceeding account of their blind partizanship. It is said that these gen-

the others are out-and-out Tories of the purest water.

bad. Oh tempora-oh mores !

most forward defenders of the province. We feel gratified that even one Tory paper is disposed to do Flour is also dearer : United States has been sold as a poetical correspondent of our dear friend The Colonist, is justice. We believe with the writer that there are no con-26s. 6d. in bond, and Canada free at 34s. per bbl and Mr. George B. Ivir, keeper of a sort of a Tavern .able number of individuals in Canada, who wish either aties remain the same. Indian Corn in bond, 25s. b may be all very respectable men : the two first we know to eparate Republic to be erected, or an union with our Republi Camphor now £5 78. 6d. to £5 10s., and dul, be so; but what entitles them to the honour and power of can neighbours. If the principles of the British constituti Sales of rails have been made at $\pounds 10$ 10s, to $\pounds 1$, the magistracy, it is very difficult to discover. We have were carried out in the Province, we can see no possible reaso for wishing such a separation. Those who have looked mos losely into the working of the Republican system, have been extent, ever issued, with fewer men on it of standing and, most forcibly impressed with its unfitness to secure the property.

> All this is bad enough, but what remains to be told is still more disgraceful to the Administration. Mr. Thomson, of Mosa, a man of remarkable intelligence, and an upright, zealous magistrate, has been dismissed from the magistracy for no conceivable reason but that he is a Reformer. Mr Thomson, it will be recollected, distinguished himself some broke out in his neighbourhood, -and, as a reward for the good service which he then did to the country, he is now clear for the "no-party" men.

But there is a case, if possible, worse than this-we Yesterday we had a quiet but firm market, and about 3,00 allude to Mr. Hanvey, of St. Thomas. Mr. Hanvey is a the regular old Tory principle to do so. man of talent and unblemished character; he is personally nan of talent and undernished character; he is personally o 7s. per 70 lbs. The duty on wheat is 17s. per qr., ancon lour 10s. 21d per bbl. Rice has advanced 11s. per cvt., parties give him credit for ability and impartiality. He is om the lowest point six weeks since; best Carolina is District auditor-Collector for the Township-Superintendent of Education,-and, in all his various public duties, has given perfect satisfaction. But he dared to assist Mr. Notman at his scrutiny-and he, too, must be discharged. His loss to the neighbourhood will be very great ; and there

Lospos, Sept. 22 .- The most important matter referred to is no magistrate now left in St. Thomas in whom the the Paris papers of Friday, received by our ordinary Reformers have perfect confidence. So much is Mr. Hanvey esteemed, that a memorial to government is now in circution, respecting his re-instatement. A few days ago it was signed by 120 residents of St. Thomas, of all shades of flinching or compromise, he is an "ultra liberal." The political opinion. Mr. Daniel Birdsall is guilty of like offence miserable namby pambies such as the Kingston Chronicle with Mr. Hanvey, and he too has been dismissed. Mr. Birdsall however is engaged in very extensive business, and the Government have probably conferred a favour on him, by is quite true they say that it was wrong in the Governor-

relieving him from his onerous duties. like this in a party view, we look to the destructive effect which they produce on the morality of the Province, and we

ment of a country sets propriety-nay decency at defiance, the moral perceptions of the people will become blunted. Let a journal pursue an independent course and adhere to the

THE TWO MAJORITIES.

In a late number we shewed the unexampled wickedness and folly of a scheme broached by the Quebec Canadien to to Canada : rule the Province on two principles, and to divide the Legis-

lative Assembly into two classes, maintaining two sets of and happy change—a change, too, wrought by his own absence? Is discord again to raise its hateful head? Is the principles, and each member having a double conscience, absence? an Upper Canadian and a Lower Canadian one. We have soil of his native country to be again deluged with the bloo been watching for the signs of the times in regard to this of his fellow-subjects for the purposes of mad ambition? disgraceful proposition. We thought some Tory journal No certainly: we will not believe it. Mr. Papineau will would second a proposal, the object of which is to save the we are persuaded, devote his energies and influence to pe petuate the happy tranquillity that reigns around him. Of what would he complain? Is his country in any way present Government from the difficulties by which they are surrounded. We examined the Patriot, the pair of Heralds, oppressed ? Is person or property in danger ? Does not Toronto and Montreal. We have looked in despair to the Frenchinan enjoy all the privileges of an Englishman

Certainly ! Where, then, is the cause for discontent ? and Gazette, and even the Kingston Chronicle.

attempt to throw a torch of discord among a peaceful people ? past the Patriot, or are the Gazette and the Chronicle shifting We would have thought that the Albion, after the recent their sails? Yet true it is that no friendly signal was thrown out to welcome the Canadien's plan. At last, after long matter of the New-Brunswick Secretary, where he had so waiting, the Kingston News slowly and sadly hoisted an soon to eat up his words, might have spared all imputations answer to the Canadien's signal of distress. It is a feeble on the loyalty and peaceable conduct of the people of Canada. and forlorn hope affair, and shews a consciousness that the We have a shrewd suspicion that Lord Sydenham was as In the steam-ship Great Britain, at Holmes' Hole, from double conscience scheme is no go. He says that the Lower good a judge of the extent to which loyalty should be without any signs of abatement. To such an extent is the Liverpool for New York. - Leoparte de Meyer, Augustus St. Canadians would rather not interest themselves about the Upper carried, as the Albion, and yet he expressed his surprise Canada University Question. Rather not interest themesires. that any man should have turned out to defend so bad a

schemes will be provisionally registered, as the number which M. Fitz Herbert, Mr. P. Hutchinson, Mr. G. Traquair, Mr. I to the writer not sansared to atter such arrant nonsease. A government as then existed. We wonder on what ground

PLOUGHING MATCH.

On Thursday last a Ploughing Match came off, under the auspices of the London District Agricultural Society. There were eighteen competitors, and much emulation was excited among them to carry off the prizes. There were two classes if there be no cause for discontent, and no oppression, by of competitors, and the specimens of their skill were highly What could they all be thinking of. Has some place gone what right can any citizen, any subject, or any honest man, creditable. The following is a list of the successful aspirants :--

	1 s 1	r.	CL	AS	s .			
C. Walker,		-	-				1	
Hugh Kenne	dy,	-		•	•	-	2	
James Robso	on,	•	•	•	-	-	3	
	2 N 1	D	CL.	ASS				
R. Hutchcroft (aged 17),						•	1	
James Robson (under 17),							2	
John Robson (under 18),							3	

Mr. Papineau, takes an opportunity to give one of his lectures Will Mr. Papipeau do ought to disturb or mar this peaceful

ood. The same information has been received from the all good men join in condemning such shameful conduct and principles of freedom, at whatever expense, and the cry is,-"Oh, you are ultra." Ultra in what, we ask? and they are silent. Perhaps the Montreal Courier can throw some light on our ultraism.

The New-York Albion, on the occasion of the return of

General to rule without a Council, and really they are not Such specimens of reckless partizanship ought to open the sure but if he had done it much longer, that they would actueyes of all right thinking men. We speak not of proceedings ally have been angry, but then he is so good a man that they would think it best to say nothing more about it, and just talk of railroads and agriculture. It is thus that the rights regard them with serious apprehension. Where the Govern- of a community are trampled on, and the liberties of a country sold, and the road smooth for fresh aggressions. But le

