

John Young instead of Silas Wright democrat, is said to be certain, together with a decided Whig majority in the House of Assembly.

There was a terrific storm in the Gulf of Mexico, on the 11th and 12th ult., by which Key West, Habana and other places suffered very severely. In the former town every house was blown down or unroofed, except five or six.

Respecting Canada, there is nothing of any consequence to note.

#### BRITISH NEWS.

**THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.**—It has been stated that Lord Elgin will take his departure for Canada early next month, but up to yesterday nothing had been officially announced.—*E. Times*, Oct. 19.

**CORN FROM VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.**—A vessel arrived in the St. Katharine's docks from Launceston, Van Dieman's Land, has brought, consigned to different hands, the large quantity of 5343 packages of wheat.

**PRICE OF POTATOES THIS YEAR AND LAST.**—The kumps last year in the north Hay-market sold from 1s 9d to 1s 11d a measure; this year they bring 4s 8d to 5s; short tops 3s 6d to 4s, last year they sold for 1s 6d to 1s 8d; cups then brought only 1s 7d to 1s 8d, this year they are 1s 6d to 1s 8d. Hay and straw are cheaper this year than last, but turnips are dearer.

**TRADE TO LIVERPOOL.**—The total amount of tonnage entered from 25th June, 1845, to 1846, was 3,096,444. The dues on goods amounted to £93,514, and on vessels to £122,207. Of this the East India trade paid £17,511, United States £87,057, British America £33,096, Mediterranean £16,992, Brazil £7099, and West Indies and Mexico £11,331. There are other smaller receipts from ports in the Baltic, &c.

**MINERAL WEALTH OF GREAT BRITAIN.**—Mr. Tennant states that the annual value of the mineral produce of this country amounts to about twenty-five millions. Of this £9,100,000 is from coals, £3,400,000 from iron, £1,200,000 from copper, £200,000 from lead, £100,000 from salt, £390,000 from tin, £60,000 from manganese, £35,000 from silver, £22,000 from alum, £8000 from zinc, and £25,000 from the various other metals, as antimony, bismuth, arsenic, &c.

**A HINT IN FAVOR OF LOW PORT CHARGES.**—The good people of Bristol, finding the trade of their port daily becoming "smaller by degrees and beautifully less," owing to their high charges, are agitating to make it altogether a free port. There are three bodies, the dock-owners, the corporation as the owners of the town dues, and the society of merchants, all of whom must come to an understanding before any material reduction can be made.

The state of Ireland continues to be most distressing—draming in the extreme. The famine spreads; disease, the attendant of scarcity, stalks abroad through all parts of the island, and the suffering peasantry, goaded on by despair, have shewn symptoms of rebellion and outrage, hoping thereby to attain an effectual relief for all their wants and privations.

The formation of a naval depot at Cork seems settled. A correspondence has appeared in the *Cork Examiner*, from which it appears that the Government will immediately begin "to erect large coal stores, wharfs, &c., capable of containing 20,000 to 30,000 tons of coals; and they also intend to construct foundries, &c., for repairing and fitting Her Majesty's steamers. Captain James, of the Engineers, is appointed to go to Cove, to survey and report how Cork Harbour and Haulbowline Island may be made more available as a naval station. It is the intention of the Government to erect a pier at Cove, for the use of large-class steamers, as well as for a harbour of refuge and general landing-place." The Lords of the Admiralty have determined forthwith to commission and send to Cove a permanent guard-ship.

#### UNITED STATES.

**OUTRAGES IN WAYNE COUNTY, N. C.**—The Raleigh (N. C.) Star, of the 7th inst., relates that a few evenings previous, in Wayne county, a negro of Mr. L. Cogdel was shot dead in his kitchen door, and several others were wounded; that five men in the neighbourhood were suspected of the offence, and the sheriff, with a posse of twenty men, went in pursuit of them and found them so well fortified and armed with guns and muskets in a house that they could not be captured; and the company met with such a warm reception—several of them being severely wounded—they found it most prudent to retreat. On their return to Waynesborough a company of about one hundred men was raised, all well armed, and taking with them a cannon to beat down the house if found necessary, they proceeded again to the house; but on their arrival the suspected persons had abandoned their fortress. Being thus again baffled, the sheriff and his party commenced the return march, but one of the company, who lagged behind about half a mile, had his horse shot from under him by some person concealed in the woods near the scene of action. When he found his legs, it is said, he made a proper use of them until he leaped a ten foot fence into the yard of a neighbor a few hundred yards distant. These circumstances have created great excitement in the country.

**MURDER AT CHARLESTOWN.**—A man by the name of Alexander McIntosh, supposed to be from Pennsylvania, was found Monday morning dead in bed at the boarding-house kept by Mr. Patt, on Fernin street, Charlestown, having been stabbed several times in the bowels with a knife. His room-mate, a Scotchman, named Alexander Roy, was found sitting on a trunk near the bed, in a state of bewildered intoxication, but on being questioned, coolly replied: "Yes, I stabbed him, and there is the knife." (pointing to the bloody instrument laying on the hearth.) Two fatal stabs were given, one of which caused the bowels to protrude, and the other severed the lower lobe of the liver and the main artery connecting with the heart. A coroner's inquest was held, who returned a verdict against Alexander Roy, according to the facts as above stated, and he was committed for trial.

A free colored fireman on board a steambot on the Mississippi, after having lost all his money at cards, pledged his own freedom, which he also lost, his free papers being the stake, and was actually sold by the winner to a slave dealer!

The crop of Indian corn in the West, for 1846, will be more than 500,000,000 bushels. The crop of wheat will exceed 140,000,000 bushels, which would produce equal to 28,000,000 barrels of flour.

**INDIAN MASSACRE.**—The Van Buren, Arkansas Intelligencer, of the 3rd inst., says that a party of Delaware Indians sent out by Col. Upshaw, the

Chickasaw Agent, to look for stolen horses, discovered a village of Witchetaws, totally depopulated, and many bodies of the inhabitants lying dead. They, on their return, stated to a small party of Witchetaws whom they met, what they had seen, and they at once said that their tribe had been attacked by the Comanches or Pawnee Mahur, and murdered. They hurried on towards their village, vowing to follow their enemies, and, if possible, release any prisoner yet alive. The village where the massacre took place is about one hundred and fifty miles from Fort Washitaw.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

**MORE PAPAL REFORMS.**—On the 24th of August, Cardinal Gizzi addressed a circular to the Governors of the Provinces of the Roman States, calling on them to adopt measures calculated to improve the religious and temporal condition of the poorer classes. The document states, that the Pope beholds with the utmost pain the quarrels, thefts, and other misdemeanours constantly recurring throughout the Pontifical States; that the chief cause of this state of society must be found in the idle life which the younger portion of the population are accustomed to lead, and in a want of proper instruction to prepare them for gaining an honest living by their industry. His Holiness, in consequence, in addition to his wish to see education and habits of industry generally disseminated throughout his dominions, proposes founding without delay an establishment at Rome for the education of a certain number of boys belonging to the working classes throughout the states, so that they might be, in the first place, removed from the spot where they were likely to contract bad habits; and in the next, might form a nucleus of well instructed non-commissioned officers, calculated to suffice for the army required by the State. His Holiness calls on the governors to apply to all persons under their jurisdiction, particularly the bishops, municipal magistrates, and provincial councillors, for suggestions to forward this scheme, and to indicate the best mode of raising the funds necessary for carrying it into execution. The circular, in conclusion, calls on the governors to avoid mere theoretical recommendations, and to confine themselves as much as possible to practical matters.—*Sun*.

**ERUPTION OF MOUNT HECLA, AND SHOCKS OF AN EARTHQUAKE.**—A letter from Copenhagen, of the 21st September, says:—"We have just received news from Iceland to the 18th, and from the Ferroe Islands to the 25th ult. Never in the memory of man has there been a more disagreeable summer than the present. Torrents of rain and storms succeeded each other without intermission. The measles and the dysentery carried off almost the fourth part of the inhabitants, especially on the coasts, which caused the cultivation of the land to be paralysed, and the fishery, which would have otherwise been most abundant, to be neglected. The bad weather prevented the Danish, German, French, Belgian, and English *sarans* from pursuing their researches into the state of Mount Hecla, but they have decided on passing the winter in Iceland, in order to profit by the cold and dry weather to carry on their investigations. Toward noon on the 22d ult., there was a sudden and violent eruption of Mount Hecla, the commencement of which was accompanied by several shocks of earthquake, extending to a radius of about three miles (seven French leagues). The eruption lasted about forty minutes; the flames rose to an immense height, and all the country round the volcano was covered with a thick layer of ashes."

From the Canton Circular of Messrs. Hughsons, it seems that our trade with China has been carried as far as it will can be, not but that the Chinese would take more of our goods if they could pay for them, or, which is nearly the same thing, if we could take more tea; but we already take more than is required. The only remedy is, to reduce the duty on tea, so as to increase the consumption; but how can the duty on tea be reduced whilst that upon opium, so enormously high, is retained? The profit to the East India Company on opium is greater than in any other branch of trade, whatever. A chest of opium in Bengal costs 250 rupees, which is sold in China at from 12,000 to 16,000 rupees per chest. It is no wonder that the opium trade flourishes—and that smuggling in that article is carried on to a great extent.

Very interesting news has been received from Borneo, the scene of the celebrated Mr. Brooke's achievements. On the 25th July Commander Maitland arrived in the River of Borneo Proper in the steamer *Spiteful*, which belonged to the fleet under Rear-Admiral Cochrane. Commander Maitland endeavoured to treat with the Sultan on amicable terms; but finding that impossible, the *Agincourt*, *Ins*, *Rugdove*, *Hazard*, and *Royalist* were towed up the river by the *Spiteful* and *Phlegethon* to within about 12 miles of the city Bruni, when the Malays opened a fire upon them with round and grape shot, and killed two and wounded seven men on board the *Phlegethon*. The forts were immediately stormed, taken and destroyed, and the enemy having fled was pursued for four days. 57 guns were taken, and all resistance being put down, the British returned to their ships, some of which have since left for Singapore; but further operations are about to be taken till piracy is entirely destroyed in these islands.

Our readers will remember the extracts we have given occasionally from the journal of Mr. Brooks, or, as he is now called, the Rujih of Sarawak, in the island of Borneo—a man of whom the nation has reason to be as proud as of our Marlboroughs or Wellingtons. The last accounts represented him as in great danger from the Sultan and the hordes of pirates by whom the little district of Sarawak was surrounded, and that his friend Budruce and all his family had been murdered. By the accounts detailing the expedition of the *Spiteful*, &c., it appears that some of the native chiefs took the murderers of Budruce prisoners; conveyed them to his grave, and "krised" them on the spot.—*English Paper*.

**RIOTS IN PARIS.**—The fear of famine has overtaken the *canaille* of Paris, and riots have been the consequence. In every great metropolis there are to be found numberless discontented spirits on the alert for a "row," in order to have a plausible excuse for appropriating the property of others to their own purposes. In addition to the rise in the price of the necessaries of life, trade in Paris is dull at the present time, and these combined causes have led to the temporary outbreaks to which we allude. The mob entered some bakers' shops, stopped some carriages, and attempted to form baracades; but the military were in attendance, and quiet was eventually restored. In some of the French provincial towns, a similar spirit of discontent has been apparent.—*Times*.