By accounts recently arrived from the Pacific, we receiv intelligence of the addition of a new member to the juvenile

The Legislative Council of the Sandwich Islands, consisting of a House of Nobles and a House of Representatives, convened for the first time on the 20th of May. The King was dressed in a new military suit and the Queen in a figured dress, bounet of the same colour, with ers. The fort announced his Majesty's lative-hall by a national salute-2 els of war responded with the san When their Majesties had ascended th Richards, American Missionary of Grace, after which the Kin r for the Interior Affairs of our kingdor ir Minister for Foreign Rel ration of justice. We have ers to lay before you reports of their severa

ed States, Great Britain, France and se powers we have received the

of the speech, Mr. Young, one of the Belgium, and the United States for are of the islands, which passe e next day, 21st, both Houses rep or with "God preserve

minted 31st July as a day of fasting and

o places averages twenty-five t an newspaper advertises salted

slator of Ossian's Poems, had secret, the author Sir David thinks, ma nd became a political write ate, in which capacity h Government in 1776, he wa His papers were all lost at the same

to be propelled by screw tophen Whitney, and and the screw to b

e Huran Company is now amalga med at Toronto, through th de Widder, one of the Canadia ner of the Canada Company he colonists have already sub ct communication between North America.

ed into the city, and, from ated in saying that the er are traly fire-proof. . A -clay is spread over the plank d a roof of patent galvanized to the plank beneath sible that the cement can be nner at least as low as they the opinion of many wh r material in use for roofing e.painting; nor will the and rust-proof and well as numerous private fection. - New York Com.

vs by the Great Britain for this city,-at Pittsfield sted to the extent of 6000 o clay of one of the party at Troy. of that they should take an extra from this city, which would mpanies at noon yesterday gress. The party will doubtles

no rapidly, since the arrival w-York English steamer, Holmes' Hole, onite a num

t Courier says the stock taken alone, amounts to more than n of the road at an early day, is "a fixed fact." The length of

ar of the American Institute, has been

flarries of snow in the morning. The wn, of every description were numer-excellent. A good number of choice There was but a small show of total Implements was unusually large Cloughs of various patterns and good iw Cutters, of excellent kinds by Towers ler, of a novel patiern was shown .- St. Cathere

sent in a requisition to the Mayor, calling upon him to attempt to force changes upon the one people or the other, affecting the take into consideration the Halifax Reilread, and to propose measures to forward its construction. | usage or prejudice decidedly averse."

On the 1st inst., a very large meeting assembled at the Court House in Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of adopting measures for constructing a Railroad between the cities of Cleveland and Columbus.

The Western Globe.

London, Canada West, Thursday, October 30, 1845.

Mr. Advertisements for the Western Globe must be eft at the office. in Ridout Street, (opposite the Bank of Jpper Canada) at latest, by Monday night.

"THEY CAN'T LIVE TOGETHER."

This was the language used by a Montreal Tory a few days ago in regard to King's College. He declared his pprobation of the division plan, such as the Church and the Christian Guardian propose. When we pointed out the niquity of tearing up by the roots such an institution, which night confer so many blessings on the youth of the province, he answer always was-"The different denominations can't live together." But what should prevent them living ogether? Do the merchants and mechanics, the farmers and the lawyers not live together in town and country, and aily transact business with each other notwithstanding their lifferent religious creeds? And can the wouth of the province not meet on the same benches, study from the same books, isten to the same lectures, and vie with each other in making progress in the various studies. It is a libel on our common nature, and a foul libel on our common Christianity, to say that the youth of the province must draw off into a number of divisions, and study every branch of science and literature far removed from each other.

We may as well build our towns on that principle, have n Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, or Roman Catholic quarter of every city. We should also carry on trade on that princi ole. The courts of law might also be denominational. The army might also fight under separate religious flags.

Why is it that our armies and fleets do not combat under hese flags? Because it would be a fertile source of irreconileable division and animosity. And can the youth Canada of every religious denomination, not be allowed and encouraged to study in the same classes. It is there that early friendships are formed-it is there that political, reliious and social distinctions are softened, and mutual kindess and good will engendered. It is there that the rich are nade to yield their proud supremacy to the talents an attainments of the poor, and that the poor are brought for yard and encouraged by the man of rank and wealth.

Bu the question is not whether our youth are to receive liberal education in sects, but whether they are to receiv

There can only be one University in Upper Canada, so ong as the present generation lasts, and the question is, shall ve have that, or have a few Grammar Schools called Colleges aught by the dfferent religious denominations. Can any nan who really loves Canada, or desires her prosperity be party to the infliction of such an injury upon her? It is no ise saying that Oxford and Cambridge are exclusive Univerities? They were founded in a different age when it wa expected that all men should adopt the religion of the State -that the State alone should hold the consciences of all the people. The tests on these Universities are a beacon to be voided. They have compelled the erection of a number of mall Colleges and Seminaries which are feebly supported and where the arts and sciences can only be imperfectly taught If such is the case with the wealthy and powerful kingdom of England, what a lesson to Canada to cling to her nobly endowed University,-to set at defiance the sectarian selfishness, whether of Churchmen or of Methodists, who would lestroy for ever the hopes which are centered in this nstitution, and draw lines of distinction between the sects. d faster prejudices and dislikes which it may take ages

THE TWO MAJORITIES.

The poor Kingston News is likely to be "left alone in h lory" in regard to the most notable scheme of rulin anada by two majorities holding opinions diametrically pposite. We cherished the hope that no Journal in Upper anada would be found to give the smallest encouragement o a proposal as unprincipled as it would be found impracticable n execution. It is rarely we find much in the Montrea Herald to approve of, but we have the greater pleasure in oing so, when it is in our power. The Herald alludes to he scheme of the two majorities, as if it had proceeded rom Upper Canada, and does not seem to be aware that it and its origin in the Lower part of the Province, viz., with he Quebec Canadien. The News is the only paper which has attempted to save this project from the oblivior no other Upper Canadian Journal, so in home been followed by

observed. We are heartily glad that the Press of Canada seems not o entertain this base project. Even the very Herald repudiates the idea of making such an unhallowed compromise of the interests of the Province. While the Herald's views and our own coincide in reprobating the proposal, as n principle most wicked, the fears of its operation are lirected to opposite quarters. He dreads the evils which Lower Canada would sustain from the too liberal legislation of the majority. Our chief fears are for the effect of the Tory predominance in Upper Canada. But if the case were reversed, we would be as averse to leave Lower Canada to the tender mercies of a Tory majority as we would Upper Canada. The thing indeed cannot be listened to with ommon patience. Were the double majority system to be seriously entertained by any administration, it would sink t into the lowest depths of degradation. The whole world would point the finger of scorn at Canada as having carried nto execution a scheme more base than the history of all the nonarchical, aristocratical, or democratical governments of he world affords.

The Herald says-

"The staunch well-tried British Party in Lower Canada, as it was called, must be under exceedingly great obligation o their brethren above, who so coolly propose and so warmly argue for, kicking them not forward "into the middle of nex veek," but backward into the year 1835. It is like one of hose noble disinterested schemes, which the extreme Radical carty of Upper Canada are at all times laying at the door of ne Family Compact. Nothing selfish can be seen about it It is a generous abandonment of the whole of English Lower Canada to Mr. Lafontaine, for the exalted expectation of the compact speedily getting into office and permanently keeping

A glorious consideration worthy of the brightest intelects in the Family miscellany. But do our ultra-ultra gen lemen consider that their half of the Province is by far more Conservative than it is compact, and that the great Conserva Canadians and the quietly disposed Franco-Canadians to be ruled over by a set of men, who have proved themselves atterly incompetent to conduct any government."

It was mentioned in some paper (we think the Canadien,) that the Lower Canadian Tories approved of this singular project; but the Herald here gives a flat contradiction

"If the proposal be made for the purpose of annulling the great measure of the Union, it is at the least intelligible, whatever we may think of it with reference to principle, but f it is made with the intention of working out that measure, we must say, that we are perfectly astonished at such aber ration of intellect. It is true, as those gentlemen state, that the customs, habits, and opinions of the masses in either division of the Province, regarded as masses, are different: but the Union, if we remember anything of the matter, was intended as a means of amalgamating those differences, of infusing into the French Canadian mind a portion of the never ceasing enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon, and of imbuing Cattle Show of this District was held the English with a little of that contented caution which guides, rather in excess however, the French Canadiau.

have two Executive Councils, two sets of Administrative Officers, two Legislatures, and finally two Canadas? Under such circumstances, it would be more creditable to repeal the Union Act at once, than to keep up before the world the great falsehood of United Canada, when there would be nothing united about it.

"We consider the proposal as vicious in its tendency, and impracticable in its operation, if adopted. While there continues to be a marked distinction between the language and customs of either division of the Province, there must We see by the Chabee Marcury that several citizens have with any share of government, however small, who would well as one for Mr. Adams, who is about to open a large

THE PROPOSED RAILROADS.

and Windsor, has been adopted by Mr. Hudson, and other great Railroad Capitalists, and the necessary deposits are plan for a junction between the two lines, which has been with any of their opponents. entertained by both Companies at London. The plan s under consideration of the Directors here, and will, of course be submitted to the Hamilton proprietors. By this plan the junction of the Toronto and Hamilton lines making of a Railroad at the expense of individuals is not an Imperial but a Local matter, and the Provincial Act, which get their shipments off before the close of navigation. has already passed, should be quite sufficient, if the terms have been complied with. The completion of this great work, and of other Railroads, will form a new era in the history of Canada. The magnificent projects for connecting degree, compensate for the want of a winter Port in the

THE WESTERN CANADA RAILROAD.

We are happy to find that the recent movement by the people of Canada on the subject of Railroads, promises to be completely successful. The accounts by the last mail are very satisfactory, and it is known that Sir Allan Macnab has the light of Revelation has been rejected, we feel no up. But how is it that the inhabitants of London take no part in this movement? Is it owing to the prostration of public energy, by the heavy losses so recently sustained, and the necessity of each man looking to his own affairs? or is which we live, and in any other country than the United States, it owing to their indifference to the whole subject? The former is not a good reason for remaining idle, if me and down, so much the more necessity for executon; and no man need flatter himself, that when the general interests of the town are not flourishing his private business will continue to flourish. We fear the inhabitants of London will have to give the latter as the true reason of their inactivity, if they do not shortly bestir themselves. As a depot for the sale and transmission of agricultural produce-as a market, having a arge and increasing local consumption-as a rising manufacturing place, and above all, from its geographical position, directly on the main channel of communication, between the East and the far Weet, and as the central point from which all the great western roads shoot out-London is more advancously situated as a great railroad station than any town in Western Canada. Indeed, the interest of the Railway Com- that it depends on the good sense and justice of the inhabipany must be lost sight of, as well as the advantage of a tants of each locality. The anti-Rent Rioters in the State

The Farmers of Canada are deeply interested in the question of Railroads; every acre they possess, must increase in arts will also be much benefited. Produce will rise in rice, both because it will find a speedier and a better Cassius Clay, will pass unpunished. arket, and because local consumption will increase. The people of Goderich and Sarnia, like those of Toronto and Hamilton, have taken active means to make the public both here and at home acquainted with the advantages they ossess, and their statements have made an impression But the inhabitants of London have not yet taken any steps this Province.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

We give below the official bulletins of the state of the Governor-General's health. We regret to add that our private advices speak in strong terms of the severity of his sufferinge.

Monkland, 20th October, 1845. Governor-General has been labouring for a number of years. and which has slowly and almost imperceptibly been pro-ducing a morbid alteration in the cheek, has within the last days assumed a phagedænic character, by which a poron of the soft parts of the cheek have been destroyed. we but has not yet subsided.

His Excellency's health has not materially suffered although t has been necessarry for him to observe a very rigid absti-

IAMES CRAWFORD, M. D. ROBERT L. MACDONNELL, M. D.

Monklands, 23rd October, 1345. Excellency's malady during the last few days. His general health continues much the same.

JAMES CRAWFORD, M. D. ROBERT L. McDONNELL, M. D.

The following regarding the Governor General's health i om the British Whig, the Editor of which paper had just rrived from Montreal :-

" Speech is said to be given to man for the purpose of conablic as to the real condition of the illustrious patients .adging from the published bulletin of Dr. Crawford and M'Donnell, it would seem that very little more is the matter with Lord Metcalle than usual; whereas rumours are rife about he Seat of Government, that a few days will end the mortal areer of that really good and great man id to lie midway. His Excellency is not so well as his Medical men say he is; neither is his condition so alarming, as the public are fain to believe."

ANOTHER DISMISSAL CASE.

being a Reformer. Mr. Carmichael, we believe, has always is political principles. That Mr. Carmichael was popular subserviency !-" Painful pre-eminence !" s a magistrate is proved by the fact that a requisition signed, when we saw it, by 106 Freeholders of his own Townships now in circulation and is receiving the signatures of men holding very various political sentiments. Go on gentlemen "No-party" character for ourselves!

PREPARE FOR WINTER

We have been favoured for the last few days with that ndian Summer. Agreeable as it is while it lasts, it is the sure harbinger of its stern antagonist-a Canadian winter; like the sharpened appetite, the delusive repose, or the and unerring token of approaching departure. The presence of justice be denied or defeated. What is the consequence? the Indian Summer gives us fair warning to look to our streets, which are certainly not in a state of preparation for winter. Planks, boards, logs, scaffoldings, and piles of bricks lay two parties: one totally excluded from all chance of justice, bout indiscriminately in the business parts of the Town, and and the other armed with the sword, without the scales of if a fall of snow should occur, the streets would be absolutely justice? This is degradation beyond degree-nay, almost mpassable. Great allowance must of course be made for the beyond endurance. ircumstances in which the Town has unfortunately been placed, and the extensive building operations going on, but be made. We suppose that it is the business of the Corpo- formed into a tyrant. ration to see to this, but the parties themselves,-the store-"But how is the scheme to be brought about? Are we to keepers, whose untiring perseverance has enabled them to re-open their stores for winter business should see that they do not lose all the advantage of their labour by the stoppage of the traffic through the principal streets of the Town. Since our last notice of the progress making in London towards recovery from the effects of the late conflagration, we are glad to notice that considerable advance has been made ; the spacious new store of Mr. Lawless, at the corner of Dundas and Ridout Streets has been opened for business, be an enlightened concession by the one to the feelings and prejudices of the other. He is undeserving the confidence Dundas Street are in a state to receive merchandize. f any portion of the public, and totally unfit to be entrusted A fine store is being rapidly completed for Mr. Macklin, as grocery-concern on the South side of the street. The

principal Firms have been unable to get suitable buildings What Reformer, for any wrong received, could expect to miscarriage of newspapers during the past year (in Fa before the setting in of winter. Messrs. Brown & Rose, find justice from the petty Jury? We understand that the Railroad line between Hamilton Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Gunn, and Mr. George (a new-co mer from Kingston, in the Dry Goods trade), and others, will remain in their present stores; and, though their outward already paid in on account of it. Mr. Widder, on behalf of show is not so great as their neighbours, they have every evils to choose the least," and turn the other cheek, rather already paid in on account of it. Mr. Widder, on benair of the Toronto and Lake Huron Company, has submitted a show is not so great as their neighbours, they have every the Toronto and Lake Huron Company, has submitted a facility for transacting business, and they think they can vie than seek redress at such a tribunal. What will be the con-

> Wheat at St. Thomas is selling from 6s 6d to 6s 9d York currency. A good many samples are offering.

At Port Stanley wheat is worth from 6s 9d to 7s York, -flour in proportion. The buyers are afraid they will not

THE MORMON WAR.

The disturbances among the Mormons have ceased for the Halifax with the Lower Province, would, to a considerable present. Arrangements have been made that this singular association shall remove from the State of Illinois. Their enemies however have consented to their remaining at Nauthe Rocky Mountains. Many of their houses have been burnt down, and much of their property consumed, and great misery caused to the poor sufferers. If we look to the Mormons as a religious community, who place their faith in the absurdities of an impudent impostor, at whose instigation succeeded in getting the whole of the Hamilton stock taken surprise that it should be broken up and dissolved into its original elements. But that a whole people occupying a large extent of country should be deliberately driven from their houses and other possessions, is a disgrace to the age in it would excite the surprise and indignation of the world When the Autocrat of Russia drives the Poles from their country by proscription and banishment, or drafts the Jews into his army, the Press rings with their wrongs, and many an American orator gets a finely rounded period for a Fourth of July harangue, but here a whole people are regularly plundered of their property, and banished far from the land of their choice, and not a word of remonstrance will be heard either in the Halls of Congress, or in the State Assembly. It is true, certain of the Manner are said to have committed crimes. But why punish the whole body on their account? Let the guilty alone be punished.

It is abundantly evident that the reign of law and justice is not a pervading principle in the United States, but large portion of the western community, if London is not of New-York have been put down after they had committed murder and other crimes, and several of them have been condemned to death or imprisonment. The intelligence and light of that State could no longer brook the open defiance value by the proximity of a Railroad, while the more distant of the laws, while in Illinois, the wholesale injustice perpe trated on the Mormons, and in Kentucky, the injuries to Mr

THE NEW COMMISSION.

(To the Editor of the Western Globe.)

Mr. Epiron,-Availing myself of the opportunity once

o bring their claims before the public. We earnestly call more offered to the Reformers of this County, to know each e attention of the people of London to this subject; it is other's thoughts, through the medium of a public Journal in igh time to call a public meeting, if they intend to clear their interest, I have hastily thrown together a few thoughts 3rd inst. nemselves from the charge of being indifferent to one of the on the subject of the New Commission of the Peace, issued oblest movements towards prosperity ever undertaken in for this County, which, should you think them worthy of a place in the Western Globe, are at your service. It is ighly desirable that the public should be made aware that every Magistrate in this County, who had the manliness to oppose the disgraceful proceedings of the Tories at the last Election, has been dismissed, and birds of another feather appointed in their place. Various conjectures are afloat, as to who was the Governor-General's prompter in this matter. Some imagine that it may have been the last dying kick of The afflicting malady under which his Excellency the the little renegade whom the Electors of this County cashiered for his treachery, while others think it may be the Hon'ble Mr. Draper, as a chastisement on this county for its determined opposition to the shameful proceedings of his The friends at the last Election. The New Commission may bleuce of the action in a great measure yielded for a day or have been issued at the instigation of these men, or it may have been made up under the auspices of Ermatinger or Lawrason,-but one thing is certain, that the striking off from the list of every man who acted against the Administraion, will be the most pernicious resort to which the Tories have yet betaken themselves. It will become a precedent for future Administrations, and when the present ephemeral Cabinet shall be succeeded by another of different politics (and the day is not far distant), who can tell but they will follow up the example now shown them, and proceed, in heir turn, to depose every Magistrate who dared to act honestly against their interests? From the most obnoxious on the Magistracy list, the custom will soon extend to the dismissal of the whole Bench, at every change of Administration-from that it may widen so as to include Sheriffs. Treasurers, Registrars, Postmasters and other office-holders under Government-until at last a change of Government ealing his thoughts; and official bulletins of great men's will be looked for-not as a great political movement affecting ealth appear to be issued with a design of misleading the the public measures of the country, but as a signal for throwing hundreds of persons out of employment, and rewarding with the spoils of their ejection as many unprincipled place-hunters. Introduce this principle, and where will be the boasted stability of our institutions? Honoured The truth may be to-day, and liable to be kicked out to-morrow, no man

worthy of the dignity of the Magistracy would accept office. In whatever light we view this innovation, it is equally discreditable to the country and its Rulers. It was said by an eminent writer of our own country, that "Our Sovereign Hugh Carmichael, Esq., of Lobo, in this District, has to is superior to all others upon earth, as being the king of by the authorities, reviewing troops, examining public be be added to the list of dismissed Justices, for the crime of free-men,-whereas, others were only the monarchs of slaves!" How does the deed in question detract from the given satisfaction as a magistrate, and no other reason can above noble epithet! But, in Canada, all officials may given for his dismissal but his determined adherence to take notice, that the price of their station is silence, or

A free, independent and intelligent Magistracy, is the very life's-blood and safety of a country. Firmness in their the dutiful subject, and thereby add dignity and honour to of the Administration, you are working out a most excellent the country, and give permanence to the institutions; but a the Grand Inquest at our superior Courts. How hard a matter is it for persons of the strongest minds to keep free from prejueculiar weather for which this continent is remarkable—the dice, when cases come before them tinctured with party-spirit ! But what kind of justice can we expect, where the very colour of a person's prejudice is his only recommendation to office? In such a case we can only expect that he will be Why, by this injudicious system the fundamental link of the social compact is broken-for, what affinity can exist between

Was it not the Hon. Mr. Draper, who, not long ago cautioned some person about "throwing the brand of discord it is now too late to bring any additional building materials into society?" The sequel shows that he is better qualified into the streets, and immediate preparations for winter should for preaching than practice. Justice thus mutilated is trans-

What shall we be told after being thus deprived of the means of defending life and property? Must we be consoled by the hollow sound of " Moderatism," and " Benevolence," and "Princely Generosity?" It will not do-there is no equivalent for the injury sustained. This deed confounds all calculations, and entails discontent and misery on the common incidents of life. A word dropped in casual conversation-a joke in the gaiety of thoughtless merriment, is enough before such a tribunal to ensure destruction. Does any one doubt this? let him read the fate of the late gallant and facetious Capt. Mathews. While a Reformer would meet with a cold formal reception, every ear would be opened to the sly insinuations of a friend.

A Grand Jury thus armed with power and qualified with should have done this long ago.

Under these circumstances, should we see a friend of our the office do not distinguish. The number of new assaulted and knocked down in the street, we would advise found in the office with their covers burst during him that, although opposed to all ideas of justice, "of two was 55,916. The number of newspapers returned sequence? It is plain as day, -the privileged, low petty another for New South Wales-from Sydney to Pan villain, emboldened by impunity, will go on from step to step, villain, emboldened by impunity, will go on from step to step, from affront to insult, and from insult to outrage, while the affectionate solicitude of her people. I have the injured person, knowing from the colour of the Grand Jury, deaths to record :- The Marquis of Elv, the Ri that to seek redress is a forlorn hope, will take satisfaction, Countesses of Coventry and Cardigan, Sir John M. and on to Windsor. The rage for Railroads is such, that we and coines forward pretty freely, most of the buyers are or perish on the spot. What then in the chain of events? and on to Windsor. The rage for Railroads is such, that we would not be surprised if branches were executed so as to closing their fall operations, although all offered meets a Why, the very person who is the moving crank of all this, M.P. Wigan—also a conservative; Sir F. F. would not be surprised it branches were executed so as to afford termini at Port Sarnia and Goderich, as well as at ready sale. There are about 30,000 bushels of wheat on hand will come forward, in ostentatious pomp, into court, dressed C. Gordon, and Sir E. Barry. Alderman J. John Windsor. We hope it is not intended to pass a British and 2000 to 3000 bbls. flour. Vessels are very scarce, and in a silk gown, and denounce the deed in solemn declama-Windsor. We hope it is not intended to pass a British Act of Parliament to sanction the proposed measure. The freights to Kingston run from 7½d to 8½d per bushel for wheat, the persons were under the influence of the Devil!!

We said that, "this deed confounds all calculation,"-What shall we understand when next the Governor-General's proclamation comes out, commanding the country people to choose their Representatives? Why to be consistent with itself it ought to be accompanied with a black flag; on which | Mail to the 28th of August has arrived. should be emblazoned, "Beware ye officials !- Beware how we note, or your doom is sealed !!! If this is "Moderatism," deliver us from the extremes! How can we reconcile present Sickh Government to curb its licentious sold voo, till the Spring. After that they are to remove beyond the late dismissals and the new appointments, with the often Scinde was tranquil, and the British rule complete repeated avowals of the Imperial Government, that " it was lished by the gallant General who had conquered the not the wish of that Government that the office of Magistrate The Cholera had disappeared at Sukhur and Hyd should be exclusively conferred on persons of one class of The preparations for any movement that might be against the Punjaub were going on silently but sure

After this what confidence can be placed in the sincerity of Imperial declarations, or the professions of momentary Governors? That the Governor-General had a constitutional ght to displace every Reformer is not denied; but surely his power was not conferred to reduce the Sovereign or her vent to the position of a violent political partizan, bound to llow a vindictive minister beyond the bounds of decency? Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter. If this dreadful power is thus wantonly to be used, there is no security in the country for either person or property-it is the most deadly stab that was ever given to the liberties of this

Mr. Editor, I shall refrain at present from saying any thing specting the qualifications or standing of the newly-selected corships, save, that in some instances, it is absolutely so ontemptible, that their own press could not forbear deplorng the sad situation of His Excellency under such council. | ced ere long. ors. At the same time we would advise our friends who have been superseded, not to grieve over it, as they are not essened in the estimation of their friends, nor yet of the more sensible part of the Tories, who are quite nettled, that it shall be said that their cause stands in need of such despicable expedients to sustain it.

MIDDLESEX ADVOCATE.

Arrival of the hibernia.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Hibernia, Alex. Ryrie, commander, left Liv- King, the American minister in this country, has

berth at Boston, half-past 9 o'clock Sunday morning. The steamer Caledonia arrived out on the 28th ult., leven days and a half: the packet ship Stephen Whitney arrived on the 30th, and the steamer Great Western on the

(Correspondence of the Globe.)

ROYAL EXCHANGE, ?

DEAR SIR,-Interesting intelligence is much wanted in capital, and which probably could not be raised by ind the Home market, and is likely to be so for some tim

The Court have now returned from Windsor

The farmers are listening to speeches by Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer and Mr. Tollemache, on the necessity of a They were delighted with their visit to the provinces nore liberal education; and by Captain Rous, advocating ee trade in Colonial Corn.

A majority of the Irish Catholic Bishops have repeated to act. eir protest against the Colleges Bill; but a third part have whiled their signatures; and these include the more crudit of moderate of the hierarchy. The "Times Commissioner still writing. Lord Erney is rating his tenants, on their etermination not to improve; and the Orangemen are ustering their forces. Messrs. Lindsay and Thicknesse, re engaged in canvassing Wigan: and a few other election The papers have recorded this England. cek the circumstances of an attack made by one of Prince All the talk at present is about the constitution, w Albert's game-keepers with a dog on a poor pregnant woman, who was gathering bits of dried sticks, which had The religious agitation remains pretty much in fallen from the "wizard arms" of the gigantic trees of state. Upon the whole, however, perhaps Ros Windsor Great Park. Those persons who know best how apostle of the new faith, has increased the number hat old English Forest is kept, state that there are upwards adherents. Our government views his proc a score of big ferocious bull-dogs employed to guard the ten twigs of the Forest.—Poaching in it is nonsense.

Germany; and they are determined to discourage it as possible. A recent order from all the Ministeria oor, cold, and poverty-stricken women, sometimes furtively nches-the windfalls, in order to make their lean pot countenance, or any other of the new religious sects, Such was the woman last seized; of course t ustrious prince did not retain the guilty game-keeper any onger. The poor woman was compensated.

imself some relation to the Emperor of Morocco-Grand-other perhaps—and said to be sent to France on a diplomatic has been figuring lately at Marseilles; the good eople of that town and the public authorities, vieing with other in showing him every respect. -But a late arrival om Africa shows that the man was an impudent imposter. contrived to take himself of before the exposure took place. He previously, however, wheedled the authorities out valuable gold watch, and the principal inhabitants of The Germanic Diet has adjourned to the 8th of Ja stly presents. The French have very often been hum augged in this way; not many years ago, a notorious thie rived to escape from the Bagne, and, instead of hiding mself, the fellow set out on a voyage through different rovinces, passing himself off in one as a general, in anothe as an eminent functionary, in a third as an Arch-bishop. and in each and in all being received, harangued, and fete works, and actually administering the right of confirmation dispersed by a battalion of infantry.

A Moorish gentleman, wearing a green turban, and calling

During the past three months, no less than six Railway ewspapers have been started, two of which have been issued his week, and all are attended with great success. the variety of names may be observed a "Railway Record," a "Chronicle," a "Journal," a "Gazette," a "Herald," an "Express," a "Bell," a "Telegraph," a "World," a 'Times," and now there is one advertised as a "Railway official capacity, will silence the factious, and encourage Engine." The next I suppose will be a "Railway Boiler," or a "Railway Tender," or something else of that kind. There are, in all, upwards of a dozen weekly periodicals; muzzled, servile Magistracy, is not only disgraceful but every morning. The friends of Thiers are preparing to daugerous, particularly in a country like this, where they form give him a kind reception when he arrives in London. I at afraid, however, that his nasal organ has been put out of joint by the stability which has been given to M. Guizot's Gov ernment, arising from the recent elections, consequent on the nominations to the Chamber of Peers. The anticipations of The moral effect of the vote will be very great, Ben the opposition press have been thus signally disappointed; and the policy of the entente cordiale with England h prospect of a lengthened continuance. M. Thiers has probrightened intellect of the dying man, it is a melancholy carried away on the polluted stream of party prejudice, and Peninsular battle ground, in preparation for his new historieded as far as Seville, upon his tour of inspection of the cal work. He is expected here via. Lisbon next week. Ben Johnson's "every man in his humour" was finel played the other night by the writers of Punch, Boz, Mr Forster and friends. Forster who sustained "Kitely," a most uphill character, though a whitey brown edition Othello, acted in a manner second to no one on our stage. The Times and the other papers are wrong in putting Gilbert . Becket in the cast, he certainly was fixed for a part, but his well known modesty—like conscience—made a coward of him and he resigned his role. Mr. A. Becket is one of negotiations for a treaty of commerce with the United S he keenest satirists of Punch, and has long well used a The basis of the treaty offered by Naples will be enchant weapon against the humbug of law and lawyers, extensive reduction of om the highest down to bailiffs aristocratic distinction seemed to be laid aside authors, mingled in free and friendly intercourse, like loving other countries as possible. brothers. I never witnessed such a splendid audience, and probably never shall again. Webster has received a splendid cap from the Adelphi Corps, as a token of the regard in hich he is held by the company. The Olympic with Kate Howard, will open on the 6th instant; the Princess the

The Crown Princess of Hanover has given birth to a sor On the 7th inst., Louis Philippe will attain the age of 73; all his children and grandchildren will assemble to commemorate his 73rd birthday. It is remarkable that 53 years ago, this month, the father of Louis Philippe got permission to drop the titles of Royal Highness and Duc D'Orleans, taking instead, for himself, the humble title of Philippe Egalite, which he declared he accepted with cratifular and Harrison, of Philadelphia. They employ 3500 Russians, Americans, English and Germans.

The French Government have at length resolved to make the wholesale reduction of the rates of postage. They

was 1792, exclusive of personal applica Dead Letter Office" was 178,889; and the num On dit that her Majesty is in a situation which pro-

Yours, &c.,

OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA AND CH

There is no longer any doubt as to the assembling

nally in the boats for bridges and the steamers, appeared to be expected that Sir Charles Napier called on to proceed to join the Governor General any hostile measure became imperative in the Punja The intelligence from Caboul is of the usual descri

ntrigues and plots and rebellions. In the interior of India tranquility prevails. Great was expected in the north-west provinces, in cons of the abundant fall of rain. In some of the district Bombay presidency the fall had been scanty. The departure from Calcutta of the Governor Garage

the north-western provinces, was fixed for the end of when it was expected that he would endeavour to be ew treaty with the Siekhs carried into effect. The Southern Mahratta country was tranquil ome disaffected chiefs refused to pay their tribute The news from China comes down to the 27th of The island continues still in the hands of the Bri

bable that some negotiations for the purpose will be The trade with the Chinese was going forward far and it is to be hoped that the negotiations for the fin sion of Chusan will be attended with the best resul

very great wish is expressed to retain it. It is

FRANCE.

The tale of the Times, of London, of the finding Missouri, has been received in Paris with varied fe entempt, disbelief, and indignation. All our ithout a single exception, designate it as a falsehoo characterize it as a most infamous calumny; and so it a lie so monstrously stupid as not to merit the h

Washington Irving's arrival at Bourdeaux, from was announced some days ago, and it was said that entrusted with a special mission to the government Up to this time, however, he has not arrived in Parerpool Oct. 4, arrived at Halifax 17th, and was moored in her Paris and resumed his duties, after having travelled veeks in Switzerland and Italy.

The news from Algiers is of the usual character; outbreaks of the natives in the provinces subjected to vengeance of the French authorities, and threatened

HIGH PRICE OF IRON IN FRANCE .- Several of journals notice in connexion with the railway questigh price of iron. The Siecle in particular, states only is the price of iron for rails a great obstacle to en but that it will be utterly impossible to obtain the France which will be required for the next four ve

SPAIN. The Queen and her mother returned to Madrid on the

Madrid has not been again disturbed, but the Gove s continually on the alert, and the troops are alway

GERMANY.

Berlin, September 23 .- There is no doubt that the vereign will ultimately determine on increasing imporon iron, cloths, cottons, linens, and in fact almost These increases will be principally levelled

been promised to us for more than thirty years.

great disapprobation, as do all the other Govern ents of this country declares that any official

Potatoes are suffering from the same malady as in B and upon the whole, the crops will be scanty.

The Saxon Chambers have commenced their which promise to be very stormy. The recent tro eipsic caused an agitation which is far from having so In all parts of Germany the most intense excit principally on account of the new religion. But it he lashing of the waves which precedes a tempes many, in truth, has slept too long-it is high time she

AUSTRIA

VIENNA .- Letters from Vienna state that the excitement has extended to that capital. A German ingregation has been formed, and at its first appeards of 3,000 persons attended. The meeting The Augsburg Gazette states that the Cabine

had given in its adhesion to the marriage of Prince Fet of Saxe Coburg, with the Queen of Spain, and that the of Queen Victoria's visit to Eu was to obtain the co King Louis Philippe.

PRUSSIA

A general council of the clergy of all sects, in Prus to be convoked, with a view to hearing their opinions religious questions which agitate the public in that of

SWITZERLAND. Geneva, September 23rd .- The Government of having obtained a vote of confidence from the Grand C

tained and carried out strictly, the other cantons doubt, resolve the same thing; so that a brief pe The potato crop has been much injured by the pr Companies have been formed for the establ shment

at the head of what are called the liberal cantons of S

land : and as Berne has resolved that the law shall b

ITALY.

ines of railway.

NAPLES, September and their men. All facilities. Such treaties have already been made with -artists, land and France, and will be entered into with as

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. same night; so that so far as theatrical matters are concerned, the metropolis will speedily be itself again.

The latter laid wait for them in unexpected. places, and anoyed them from behind barriers in a dre

An immense Establishment exists in this City

In Poland the usual severities are practised toward people. In his zeal to convert the Catholics to the grocery-concern on the South side of the street. The prejudice, is most dangerous to the liberties of this country. The number of applications complaining of the loss and distances—were craelly flogged—and some of then active

red by think th From however the bull

PROS