From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Nov. 26.

THE ENGLISH CORN MARKET.—The statements which were industriously circulated on the arrival of the Britannia, from the European Times, and other publications, of the bad condition of the wheat crop—the perishing of the potatoe crop—and clamor for the opening of the English ports to the admission of grain and flour at a nominal duty, by an order in council,—have given rise to an advance in the prices of flour and grain in this country far beyond what the actual prices in the English market will justify. We are not inclined to express any confident opinion, in regard to what the British Government may do, in consequence of the clamor of the free trade League, and the corn dealers and speculators, for the free admission of a large quantity of grain and flour now in bond belonging to the latter, but we see no principle on which they can be expected to depart at the present moment from the policy which has been adhered to for years, in opening the ports at this time, on the terms proposed. An advance in the average price of domestic corn, will reduce the rate of duty. This will secure the import of foreign corn to meet the actual demand, whatever it may be, and at prices not essentially higher to consumers, than they will be compelled to pay, should the duty be abolished altogether.

We do not therefore suppose it probable that American wheat and flour will be at present admitted to consumption in England, on other terms than those of the sliding scale of duties presented by law. It is therefore unsafe for shippers of flour to England, to rely on the entire remission of the duty, and it seems to be an extravagance of speculation, for operators on this side of the Atlantic, to go far in advance of those in England, who must be quite as well possessed as they, of the facts bearing on the question. The following remarks are from a correspondent.

BREAD STUFF SPECULATIONS.

The attention of the writer has been called to the following statement which appeared in the Courier of Monday last, and on examination he finds the figures to be correct. It will be well for those who deal largely in Bread Stuffs, to bear in mind, that there are two circles now moving in England, both of which are actively alive to the present position of that country, as it respects the article of Food. One is the *political* circle, which is bitterly opposed to the present high rates of duty on foreign grain, flour, &c.—the members of which, comprising a great portion of the common people, with powerful leaders, will *magnify* the probability of distress and starvation on account of the potato disease, short grain harvest, &c., to the utmost.

The other circle comprises the *Dealers and Speculators* in these articles, and the movements of this circle is, *of the two*, the safest guide as to the *real* state of things.

The statement prepared by the author of the Courier Review (in case his calculations are correct, and which we have no reason to doubt,) shews the movements of the dealers and speculators in bread stuffs in England, by their *actual operations* in the way of buying and selling, and among this class there seems to be much less excitement at the seat of the anticipated distressing scarcity, than among the same class in our own country. The consequence is, that instead of meeting the orders from England, limited according to the highest prices current there at the last dates, the holders of flour and grain in the American markets have advanced prices so high, as to prevent shipments except on a very limited scale, and the buying and selling therefore is chiefly among our home speculators and dealers. Should this plan of checking shipments continue much longer, and a considerable portion of our immense surplus happen finally to remain on our hands, the effects will be sadly disastrous to those who are among the last to realize. We would say, therefore, look rather to the actual operations of dealers in England, even of *speculative* dealers, rather than to the hue and cry of English politicians and highly excited speculators at home. The crop of wheat in 1843, according to the Government estimates, was 100,000,000 bushels, and corn 494,000,000 ;—1844, wheat, 95,000,000, and corn, 420,000,000. The crop of wheat this year is said to be 125,000,000 bushels; suppose it to be 115,000,000, and corn between the quantity of last year and year before. Last year's excess was considerable, and now we have an *increase* in the wheat crop of this year of probably 20,000,000 bushels over that of last year, which is equal to nearly 5,000,000 barrels of flour.

How shipments are actually progressing may be seen by a reference to two of our largest markets, viz.:

	Brls. Flour.
From New-Orleans to all foreign ports from 1st Sept. to 12th inst. was	16,931
From New-York from 1st Sept. to the 22d inst.	151,421

Being only about 100,000 barrels more from these two ports than were shipped during same time last season, and little more than a mere beginning of getting rid even of this year's *excess*, and prices already nearly 40 per cent. higher than the average of those of last year. The following is the statement above referred to:

BREAD STUFFS.

Having access to the best sources of information received per last steamer, respecting the English market for Flour and Grain, we deem it our duty to annex to our general review, the result of our careful examination and inquiries.

On referring to the quotations of several London and Liverpool houses of 3d and 4th inst., we find them, for Flour, to be as follows:—

London.	Liverpool.
30 a 32s. U. States, in bond.	30 a 32s. U. States, in bond.
33 a 37s. Canada, duty paid.	36 a 37s. Canada, duty paid.
32s. in bond, with exchange at 10d, gives, exclusive of freight and insurance, - - - - - - - - - 6 96	
Deduct insurance, drayage, &c. - - - - - - 12	
Freight at present New-York rates - - - - 1 00	
— 1 12	
Is nett, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5 84	

The duty on Canada Flour on 4th inst., was 7¼ pence per brl. of 196 lbs; duty on U. S. do. 12 shillings do.

Suppose the ports to be opened and Flour admitted (as many in England expect) at a low fixed rate of duty—say 2s. per brl. and suppose the market to stand as it did on the 4th, the result would be as follows, viz.:

36s. 6d. per brl. duty paid, is nett inclusive as above,	7 56
Deduct freight, insurance, &c. - - - - - - - - -	1 12
Is nett, - - - - - - - - - - - -	$6 44

Suppose the duty to be *entirely* taken off, which is not expected, and the result would be 48c. per brl. more, taking the highest prices of the 4th as the standard; and provided there should be no decline in English Grain, when met by the introduction of foreign Bread Stuffs from all quarters, free.

The foregoing statements are founded on the actual sales at the last dates in London and Liverpool, and consequently the general excitement and advance noticed in our Review of the market today, are predicated not on any actual corresponding advance in Europe, (taking the English prices in bond as a fair index of the state of the Continental markets,) but on the *probability* of future improvement.

The strongest foundation for such anticipations is to be found in the damage sustained by the Potato crop, to which may be added, the inferior quality of a portion of the foreign Wheat.

It is not for us to express any opinion on the *chances* of the market, our duty being to deal only in facts, and to let our patrons, according to their wisdom, prudence and foresight, judge for themselves.

From Neilson's Quebec Gazette.

AGITATION.—Among the victims of an unquiet disposition and political agitation connected with Canada, one of the most unfortunate is W. L. Mackenzie. He left Scotland many years ago engaged in difficulties, lost a situation at the Lachine Canal, set up in trade in the Niagara District, became active in local politics, went to Toronto, set up a newspaper, got into the Assembly, was elected Mayor of Toronto, took a conspicuous part in political meetings, proceeded to England, was in communication with the Colonial Office, and public men taking an interest in Canada affairs, returned to Canada, became a leader in the Provincial Assembly, corresponding with the leaders in the Lower Canada Assembly, was at the head of an unsuccessful attack on Toronto, fled into the States, returned as President of the Upper Canada, or rather Navy Island Republic, which lasted only a few days, again went over to the States, was refused to be delivered up, published several newspapers, got an office from the dominent party in the United States in the New York Custom House, resigned it and published a Book containing a discreditable private correspondence of a number of the leading men of the prevalent party in the State of New York and the United States Government, which has brought down upon him an host of enemies, assailing him with the most odious imputations.

In the New York *Express* of the 11th November, we find a letter signed by him, in which he endeavours to justify himself. What has particularly engaged our attention are the following ragraphs:—

"If an angel from Heaven had told me, eight years ago, that the time would come in which I would find myself an exile, in a foreign land—poor, and with few friends—calumniated, falsely accused, and the feelings of honest, faithful republicans artfully excited against me—and that among the foremost of my traducers and slanderers would be found Edwin Croswell and the Argus, Thomas Ritchie and his journal, Green and the Boston Post, with the Pennsylvanian, and other newspapers called democratic; and that these editors and their presses would eagerly retail any and every untruth that could operate to my prejudice, but be dumb to any explanation I might offer, I could not have believed it. But, if a pamphlet (like mine) had been then written, exhibiting, with untiring accuracy, the true characters of the combination of unprincipled political managers among whom you have long acted a conspicuous part; if a Jesse Hoyt had come forward as state's evidence to swear to the truth of the pamphlet, while the parties implicated remained silent; and if you and your affiliated presses had, as you do now with the letters in my pamphlets, *defended the real criminals*, declared solemnly that you could see nothing wrong in what they had done, and directed the whole force of your widely circulated journal, against the innocent person who had warned his countrymen against a most dangerous cabal of political hypocrites of the basest class—In other words, had I known you and your partnership as well in October, 1837, as I do, by dear bought experience, in November, 1845, I would have hesitated very long indeed before assuming any share whatever in that responsibility which *might have given you* the Canadas as an additional theatre for the exhibition of those peculiar talents, by which this State and Union, and thousands in other lands have so severely suffered. While reproving gambling and speculation in others, you and your brother wire-pullers have made the property, the manufactures, the commerce of America, your tributaries—even the bench of justice, with its awful solemnities and responsibilities, has been so prostituted by your friends that, when at sea and about to launch three of his fellow creatures into eternity, a Captain in the American Navy hesitated not to avow that he had told one of them "that for those who had money and friends in America there was no punishment for the worst of crimes."—Nor did the court-martial, before whom that avowal was freely made, censure him.

"Observe how Mr. and Mrs. Butler sneer at poor judges, pauper judges, corrupt judges, "partial" chancellors, and at the administration of American justice, though by their own party—and how their leader pities Marcy, throws him on the Supreme Court bench as a stopping place, to save him from ruin. Look at the bankrupt returns of this district alone—120 millions of dollars in debt, very little paid or to be paid, many of the creditors beggared, many of the debtors astonishing the fashionable with their magnificent carriages and costly horses. No felony in you and your friends, who brought about the times of 1837—8, Oh no! All the felony consists in exposing you. Two hundred years ago it was a felony to read the bible in English. Truth will prevail yet.

"I confess my fears, that as I have no press of my own, nor the means to get one, and am persecuted, calumniated, harrassed with law suits, and threatened with personal violence, saying nothing of the steady vindictiveness of your artful colleagues, none of which judges chosen by Mr. Van Buren and his friends, whom the Globe, Democratic Review, and Evening Post denounced in 1840, and declared to be independent of common justice and honesty, you may succeed in embittering the cup of misery I have drunk almost to the dregs. The Swedish Chancellor, Count Axel Oxenstiern wrote to one of his children, "You do not know yet, my son, how little wisdom is exhibited in ruling mankind." I think that Mr. Butler cannot be a pure politician, and yet the corrupt individual whose dishonesty I have so clearly shown. Perhaps the United States Government may justify him, and the laws punish me for exhibiting him in his true colors. Be it so—I had for many years an overflow of popularity, and if it is now to be my lot to be overwhelmed with obloquy, hatred and ceaseless slander, I am quite prepared for it, or even for worse treatment. Being old, and not likely at any future time to be a candidate for office, it is of very little consequence to society what may become of me—but I have a lively satisfaction, in that I was the humble instrument selected on a fortunate moment, to proye, by their own admission in 1845 every charge I had made against you and your friends, through the New York Examiner, before I left the service of the Mechanics' Institute here, in 1843.

W. L. MACKENZIE."

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22—*Polly Bodine's Trial.*—The same scene to which we alluded last week—the impossibility of procuring an impartial jury—is still going on in the case of this woman, indicted for murder and arson. It does appear that the good sense of the community has at last been aroused to a full perception of the absurdity and absolute iniquity of the present system of administering criminal justice. The vast expense entailed on the county—already amounting to many thousands of dollars, probably—is not by any means the most serious evil connected with this matter. Justice is defeated, and the forms and ceremonial of our courts made a farce.

There is evidently something wrong in our present system of the administration of justice—in the construction of the law—in the organization of the criminal courts—or in the arrangement of the bar. We do not wish to make any remarks applicable to any particular individuals on the bench or at the bar: but it is very evident that for many years past, a certain portion of the bar have made it their business to throw every possible obstacle in the way of the due execution of the laws, and to put the State to more expense in maintaining them, than ever was intended by the framers of our system of jurisprudence. We have seen criminal after criminal taken hold of by some members of the legal profession, and in the face of the clearest evidence of guilt, and in opposition to the common sense of mankind, we have seen these criminals get rid of the meshes of the law and the justice due to their crimes, by the activity, if not sometimes the demoralized exertions, of a portion of the bar.—*Herald.*

Crisis of the Tariff Question.—According to the aspect of events now transpiring in the country, this great question will, in all probability, be brought to a crisis in the next Congress, and will be settled decisively, on general grounds, such as will prove satisfactory to all moderate persons, though not precisely meeting the views of the ultras of the north or south.

Since the great excitement in the South, which led to nullification, a great change has taken place throughout the whole country. The manufacturing spirit has spread through all the Union, and the consumption of cotton by American manufacturers, has augmented from a few score of bales only, to nearly a fourth of the entire cotton crop of the South. This has produced a corresponding change in the opinion of the people, and consequently in the opinions of politicians. Manufacturing establishments have been extended to Virginia, North Carolina, and other places of the South, from all which such a change has been produced as to infuse more reason, moderation and good sense into the tariff question, than has been the case for twenty-five years past.

We expect Congress to modify the present Tariff to some extent: but not sufficient to uproot the Alleghanies and dry up the Hudson river.—*Ib.*

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.—The *Friend of Religion* publishes the text of the following petition of Ki-Yng, the Chinese Minister, addressed to the Emperor Tao-Kouang, in favour of the Christian religion. The petition was made at the solicitation of the French mission in China.

"Ki-Yng, grand Imperial Commissioner, and viceroy of the two Kouangs, (the two provinces of Kouang-Tong, and Kouang-Si) respectfully presents this memorial."

"After a profound examination, I have acknowledged that the religion of the Master of Heaven (the Christian religion) is the one professed and venerated by all the nations of the West, its principal object is to exhort (men) to good, and to repress evil.

"Formerly this religion penetrated into the dynasty of the Mings in the Kingdom of the Centre, (China,) and at that period it was not prohibited. Afterwards, as there were found among the Chinese, men who followed this religion and abused it to commit evil, that they went so far as to seduce wives and daughters, and put out the eyes of the sick, the magistrates sought out and punished the guilty. Their condemnations are recorded in the judicial acts.

"Under the reign of Kia-Khing they began to establish a special article (of the penal code) for the punishment of crimes. It was in fact to prevent the Chinese Christians from doing wrong, but not to prohibit the religion which is professed and venerated by the foreign nations of the West.

"At this day, as the French ambassador, Lagrene, demands that Chinese Christians who conduct well shall be exempted from punishment, this appears to me just and reasonable.

"I venture, in consequence, to supplicate your majesty to deign to exempt for the future from so many punishments the Chinese as well as strangers who profess the Christian religion, and who at the same time are guilty of no crimes or disorders.

"If any are found who dare to seduce wives and daughters, and put out the eyes of the sick or commit any other crime, they shall be punished according to the ancient laws.

"As to the French and other strangers who profess the Christian religion, they are permitted to build churches and chapels only in the territory of the five ports open to commerce; they may not take the liberty to enter into the interior (of the empire) to preach their religion. If any one despising this prohibition, passes over the established limits, and makes rash excursions, the local authorities immediately thereupon, shall deliver him up to the consul of his nation, that he may restrain him in his duty and punish him. He may not (as before) be punished precipitately or put to death.

"In this way your majesty may display your benevolence, and your affection for virtuous men, the tares will not be confounded (with the good grain,) and your sentiments and the justice of the laws will shine brightly as the day.

"Supplicating your Majesty to exempt from all punishment, Christians who maintain an honest and virtuous conduct, I dare to present, humbly, this request, that your august goodness may deign to approve my petition and order it to be granted."

A Respectful request.

APPROBATION.

"The 19th day of the 11th moon of the 24th year of Tao-Kauang, I received these words (of answer) written in vermilion.

"I AGREE TO THE REQUEST: RESPECT THIS.'

Extracts from late English Papers.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—*Railways.*—Whatever may be the fate in store for the present race of railway speculators, the ultimate results of railway enterprise to the country are past a doubt. We are not throwing our money down into Mexican mines, nor lending to United States repudiators. What we are doing will be enduringly, increasingly and certainly profitable to us, or to those who come after us. We of this generation may, indeed, err most disastrously for ourselves, by making investments, beyond our means, in national improvements which can yield no immediate return; but there can be no sort of doubt that the improvements will be improvements. We are fitting up our country in the completest and most efficient manner, for the use of the industry and trade by which we live, and adding immensely to its security and means of defence in the event of war. These advantages of our insular position which had been, to a great extent, impared by the discovery of the power of steam, are about to be re-established by the agency of the same element. Should that contingency arise, which, in the present temper of our nearest continental neighbour, it were unwise to regard as violently improbable, a country veined and reticulated with iron roads and electric telegraphs—by means of which its whole military force might be concentrated, on the shortest notice, on a single point of coast—would possess resources for securing itself against surprise, perfectly novel in the annals of warfare. Every line, and branch line of Railway will be, as it were, a fibre of a vast nervous system, transmitting sensation and volition, with the instantaneousness of thought.

That these national advantages will be realised—that this island will eventually be fitted up with the appliance of cheap and rapid transit, on a scale of magnitude and efficiency such as the imagination of our most daring railway enthusiasts, is, as yet, scarcely able to realise distinctly—there can now be no doubt. The capital and industry of Great Britain have willed this, and will achieve it. Whether this magnificent result shall, or shall not, be attained without any ruinous intermediate revulsion and collapse, is a question for the most serious consideration of the Government, and of those classes whose opinion governs the Government.—*(Mercury.)*

IRELAND.—The *Dublin Evening Mail* published a charge delivered by the Lord Primate to the clergy of his diocese, on the occasion of his visitation at Armagh. It consists mainly of a defence of the Established Church in Ireland. There had been gross misrepresentations, he said, as to the revenues of the Church, which did but afford on the average £200 a year to the clergy; and without pay from the State, the Protestant religion would die away, for want of a clergy whom the Protestant Irish could not afford to support by themselves. In respect of non-residence, pluralities, and sinecures, the Church has greatly improved of late years; and so has the character of the clergy. The success vouchsafed by God to the instrumentality of the clergy was a proof that God had not forsaken the Church.

PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.—The Bombay, Captain Furley, an East India trader, 1,400 tons, has brought a cargo of cotton, silks, shawls, &c., of the estimated value of £250,000, besides four beautiful Arabian horses, which, together with their housings, valued at £1,000 per horse, are forwarded as a present to her Majesty by that celebrated Parsee merchant Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. They were brought over in the most excellent condition, chiefly through the care of Mr. Randen, riding-master of the Bombay Royal Artillery. They were debarked on Saturday, and transmitted to her Majesty's stables.

NOVEL PROJECT.—A novel and extensive project is announced—the "Glasgow and Loch Katrine Water Company." Many plans it appears, have been proposed to supply the deficiency of water felt in Glasgow, and the promoters of this scheme are sanguine as to the completeness and the success of their undertaking. The scheme is to bring water by gravation from Loch Katrine by an aqueduct to one or more distributing reservoirs adjacent to the city. The plan of taking the water from so large a natural fountain-reservoir as Loch Katrine does away with the necessity for artificial fountain-dams, at once very expensive and involving considerable risk. The water, says the prospectus, of Loch Katrine is quite soft, and of perfect purity, even in seasons of spate, being collected from a district of steep bare hills, of the primitive formations. The level of the lake is so high above the level of the Clyde at Glasgow, that the water may be coeducted from it to the highest ground in the neighbourhood of the city.—*Scotch paper.*

The number of railway schemes announced for the first time during the last fourteen days, is seventy-nine; and the aggregate of their estimated capital is £64,555,000.

THE LATE MRS. FRY.—By the death of Elizabeth Fry, society has lost one of its greatest ornaments—the poor and destitute one who could sympathise with their condition and alleviate their wants. She sought out the abodes of vice and poverty, in order that she might instil principles of virtue on the one hand, and supply the cravings of hunger and destitution on the other. In her the sons and daughters of misfortune, crime, and suffering, found a friend whom they could procure without money and without price. Surely a long life wholly devoted to humane and benevolent actions and promoting the happiness of her fellow creatures, will entile Mrs. Fry to be ranked as one of the greatest philanthropists (of her own sex) which this country ever produced.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

In 1840 no less a sum than *nine hundred and eighty four millions five hundred and fifty eight thousand pounds* sterling was paid in cash into the clearing house by the London private bankers, without taking into the estimate the bank of England, Joint Stock and West of Templebar bankers. Can any thing be more preposterous, therefore, than the assumption that the withdrawal of such a sum as £30,000 for railway deposits under all the circumstances of the case, is calculated to produce the disastrous results which it has suited a purpose to predict?

Her Majesty has granted a pension of £200 a year, from the civil list, to Mr. James David Forbes, professor of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

The *Glasgow Argus* announces that when the Caledonian Canal is re-opened, after the completion of the present great improvements on it, steamtugs will ply regularly along the whole length, and make the voyage from sea to sea in twenty-four hours.

John Connolly, a vocalist, died in London the other day, from the breaking a blood vessel, caused, it is said, by the excitement consequent upon nightmare.

Landed Property.—Within the last few days two estates in this neighbourhood, which only came into the market a short time ago, have been sold. Capenock, the property of Sir Charles Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, Bt., has been purchased for £20,000, —Mr. Maxwell, the younger, of Cardoness, has bought Dalbairth, where he at present resides, from Mr. Kennedy, of New-York, for £13,000.—*Dumfries Courier.*

A Lady Deer Stalker.—Lady Seymour (the "Queen of Beauty" at the Eglinton tournament) is at Achnacarry, enjoying the sport of deer-stalking. A few days ago her Ladyship took down a splendid stag.

The packet Largo has become a wreck off the coast of Scotland. The accident is ascribed to the extraordinary circumstance of the whole crew, master, steersman, and all, *going to sleep!*

The presure of railway advertisements on the London papers seem to be on the increase. The *Morning Herald* averages three or four double supplements weekly, while the *Times* weekly refuses some two or three thousand pounds worth of advertisements.

For the last three months of the present half year £2,113,662 has been received for the conveyance of goods and passengers on the various railways now opened in England, the length of which is estimared at about 1180 miles.

The interesting ceremony of the inauguration of Her Majesty's statue in the centre of the merchants' area of the Royal Exchange, took place on Tuesday the 28th ult., it being the anniversary of the opening of that splendid edifice.

The long contemplated monument to the memory of the late Grace Horsly Darling is about to be erected in Bamburgh churchyard.

The revenue of France for the first three quarters of the present year was 588,084,000 francs, being an increase of 14,205,000 francs over the corresponding period of 1844.

The marriage of Madamoiselle de Berry with the Prince of Lucca was to take place on the 15th of October. The young couple were to set shortly for Lucca, where they are to pass the winter. Prince Ferdinand-Charles-Marie-Joseph-Victor Balkassar, son of Duke Charles Louis of Lucca and of Maria Theresa of Sardinia, was born January 14, 1823; Her Royal Highness Louisa-Marie-Theresa, daughter of Charles Ferdinand d'Artois, Duke of Berry and Caroline Ferdinanda Louisa, Princess of the Two Sicilies, was born September 21, 1819.

INDIAN SARCOPHAGUS—A curious Indian sarcophagus was said lewe landed from the Sharon, from Beirout. It was put on board from H. M. ship Warspite, by order of the British Consul at Beirout, where it had been dug out of some ruins. The sarcophagus is cut from solid blocks of statary marble, comprising the lid and the lower part or chest in which the body has been deposited. The lid is slightly sloped from the centre, or roof-shaped the lower part resembles a massive chest, on a slight pedestal. The whole is but roughly cut, having small chisel marks over the entire sarface. The work is, however, ornamented with some taste, and the general effect is good. There are ram's heads at the four angles of the lid or cover, and two bulls' heads upon the front, and one in the centre of each end, the spaces between being filled up with something like serpents pendant in festoons from each of the more prominent ornaments. The sarcophagus is 7 feet 3 inches long, 3 feet wide, and 2 feet 8 inches high.

STOCKHOLM, (SWEDEN) Oct. 13.—The harvests all over Sweden have this year been so bad, as well in quantity as in quality, that a scarcity is greatly feared. The Government is taking the most active measures to prevent this, and a royal ordinance has already been issued, which bestows a high premium on all those persons authorised to make brandy from grain, if they will renounce this manufacture for the space of three months. The disease in potatoes which now prevails all over Denmark, has just appeared in the city of Malmoe in South Gothia.

INDIA.—Upper India is at this present time the scene of an experimental extension of steam navigation, the success of which forms an epoch well worthy of record. A steamer has proceeded up the Ganges far beyond the usual limit, to Ghurmuktesur Ghat, near Meerut. Another has found her way upon the Indus and the Sutlej to Ferozepore, and is now, in all probability, at Loodianah, still higher up. Thus two British vessels, the one advancing from the Bay of Bengal, and the other from the Arabian Sea, have approached within two hundred miles of each other on the northern confines of Hindostan, and almost at the feet of the Himalayas.

Much distress and misery has been caused in the country to the west of Calcutta, by the dreadful inundations which have lately prevailed. The indigo crop has suffered considerably.

CHINA.—Hong Kong papers contain an account of the total loss, by fire, on the 21st June last, of the barque C. C., a fine vessel, of 440 tons, belonging to Messrs. R. and J. Henderson, of London. The fire was discovered at sea, in lat. 14 47 north, and long. 114 east, and the Judith of Liverpool being in sight, signals of distress were hoisted, and the crew and passengers were all saved. The vessel and cargo, it appears, were entirely destroyed. Trade is represented as being extremely dull at Canton, and in Hong Kong there was literally nothing doing. Expectations are still held out of a lucrative commerce at Foo chow-foo, but it seems exceedingly doubtful whether these anticipations are destined to be ever realised. At Shanghai, one of the most promising of the five ports, trade was, by the latest accounts, dull, and money scarce.

LONDON HOUSE,

MARKET-SQUARE.

Winter Importations.

Per ships Edinburgh, Themis, Schoodiac, Maranham, Lady Caroline, and William Penn :—

THE usual extensive assortment of LONDON, MANCHESTER, and SCOTCH GOODS, consisting of Shawls, Dresses, Silks, Cloakings, Cloths, Linens, Cottons, Prints, Gloves, Hose, Ribbons, Velvets, Lace, Handkerchiefs, BLANKETS, Flannels, Furs, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, &c.

October 7.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1845.

The second November English Mail is now 13 days from Liverpool. It may be expected in this city by Monday next.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the attendance at the Institute was by no means small. The Rev. Mr. WISHART delivered a most excellent, amusing, and instructive Lecture on the "*Peculiarities of Science,*" of which we are sorry, from want of space, we cannot give even the heads.

Next Monday evening Mr. TILL will Lecture on "*Poland.*"

FESTIVAL OF SAINT ANDREW.—The Members of the Saint Andrew's Society, with the Officers of the other Charitable Societies of this City, and a number of other public and private guests, celebrated the anniversary of Scotia's Tutular Saint, by dining together last evening, at the St. John Hotel. JOHN BOYD, Esquire, M. D., President of the Society, presided, ably assisted by JOHN DUNCAN, Esquire, Vice President, as *croupier*. The dinner was, as usual, excellent, and reflected much credit on the caterers, the Messrs. Scammell.—Many National Songs and good speeches were sung and made during the evening, and at a seasonable hour the party separated, highly gratified and pleased.

THE WEATHER.—The present season is peculiar and extraordinary in a remarkable degree; presenting almost a constant succession of rainstorms and gales. For about three months past, the prevailing characteristic of the weather has been "wet"; and during all that time, we believe, we have not had over *three dry Sundays*; of which last Sunday was one. But on the evening of that day, the clouds again began to gather in masses, and during the night discharged their burden in a heavy fall of snow; so that our streets yesterday morning presented a *seasonably* wintry appearance for a short time. This, however, speedily disappeared, as the morning advanced; a light, drizzling rain setting in, and sweeping away the fleecy snow from the ground; which, towards evening, increased to another violent rain-storm, and was succeeded at night by one of those furious gales of wind and rain with which we have of late been so frequently visited. During the evening there was one vivid flash of lightning, and a heavy peal of thunder. To-day the wind is still fresh, but the sun is struggling through the clouds, and giving token of the approach of pleasanter weather. The temperature is remarkably mild for the season, very few frosty days having been experienced; and, what is more astonishing, the river St. John, owing to the long continued deluges of rain which have swollen its waters, and continued its height several feet above the ordinary level, is still quite open, (we believe even to Fredericton, if not above it,) and indeed cannot close till it has considerably subsided. This remarkable openness of the season enabled the Steamer *Meteor* to leave St. John yesterday for Fredericton; an occurrence hitherto unprecedented on the *first day of December*; and we should entertain no doubt of her being enabled to reach her destination, but that we learn that the river, although from its unusual height not yet frozen, is so full of *floating* ice, as to render the experiment doubtful.

SCIENTIFIC RECREATIONS.—We understand that Mr. J. G. Sharp, of this City, has imported from London, per the *Marshal Bennett*, which arrived on Saturday, from Liverpool, a magnificent and costly collection of PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS, for the practical illustration of various branches of Science; far exceeding, in splendour and completeness, anything of the kind yet exhibited on this Continent. We are unable to specify minutely, at present, the various articles comprised in this extensive and superb apparatus; but are informed that, among other things, it includes a complete series of illustrations, by means of a large and brilliant "*Camera Lucida,*" of the sublime science of ASTRONOMY; a variety of splendid experiments and exhibitions in OPTICS; and a superb selection of DISSOLVING VIEWS; all of which are *greatly* superior to those recently displayed in this City by Messrs. Gale & Co. It is, we understand, that the whole of this unique and splendid Apparatus has been manufactured by one of the first Philosophical-Instrument Houses in London, with the utmost care and perfection; and the makers positively assert, that nothing equal to it has yet been produced to any part of the world, excepting only one similar collection, which was shipped by another house to Calcutta. We believe it is the intention of the enterprising Importer, immediately to exhibit portions of this magnificent apparatus with a series of Lectures on Science, to be expressly prepared for that purpose, and delivered by a literary Gentleman of this City, already well known as a public Lecturer; which will enable the lovers of science and philosophy in this City and vicinity, to enjoy a treat of a high order; and we cordially wish the spirited Importer of this superb scientific apparatus, that ample encouragement and compensation, which so costly an exertion in the promotion of intellectual improvement and entertainment eminently deserves.

LAUNCHED, on Saturday last, from the ship-yard of Mr. John Clark, Junr., in Carleton, a beautiful and superior built Ship, of 734 tons new, and 500 tons old measurement, called "*Ann Clark.*" She is owned by Mr. John Clarke, Jun., and was built under the superintendence of the well known experienced Ship Builder, Mr. Tristram Ring, and is highly creditable to him and all concerned.

Dedication of St. Dunstan's Catholic Church, Fredericton.—This new Church was opened for public worship on Sunday 23d ult., the dedication services being performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Dollard, assisted by several Clergymen of his diocese. The Rev. W. Scanlan, of this city, preached the morning and evening Sermons, to overflowing audiences, many protestants being present. The church is stated to be an exceedingly beautiful one, and finished in a style perfectly Gothic, and was built wholly under the superintendence of the Bishop.—The collections at the dedication amounted to £46.

The Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia has advertised for 1600 brls. corn meal, 700 brls. rye flour, and 1200 bushels wheat, which the Government propose selling to the poor at cost and charges.

FLOUR, &c.—From the following statement of the arrivals of Flour and Wheat at Albany during only *eight* days in November, and the immense quantity of Bread stuffs yet to come to market from the interior, there can be no great danger of a famine this year, although in consequence of the restlessness of speculators, prices may run high.—In another column we have inserted some excellent remarks from a Boston paper, on the speculations in Bread stuffs.

From the Albany Citizen, Nov. 25.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.—The receipts of Flour and Wheat at tide water for the third Canal week of November, ending on the 22d inst. inclusive, are given below.

The receipts of flour show the enormous quantity of nearly *one quarter of a million* of barrels, reaching tide water in the space of eight days. If to this quantity be added, the Wheat, received during the same time, reduced to flour, it reaches the enormous quantity *of two hundred and seventy seven thousand six hundred and eighty-eight barrels.*

	1845. Flour.	1844. Wheat.
Flour	240,580 bbls.	139,685 bbls.
Wheat	185,543 bush.	67,246 bush.

The gross receipts of flour and wheat since the opening of navigation are:

	Flour.	Wheat.
1845	2,308,367 bbls.	1,414,380 bush.
1844	2,137,260 "	1,238,111 "
Increase	171,107 "	Inc. 176,269 "

Reducing the wheat to flour, there is an excess in the receipts at tide-water equal to 206,361 brls. in 1845, compared with 1844.

The quantity of flour which reached tide water last year was 2,222,204 bbls. and of wheat 1,262,249 bush. So that there is already an excess of 86,163 bbls. of flour, and of wheat 152,131 bush.

The receipts at tide water during the months of October and November to the 22d inst. inclusive, have been 964,382 bbls. of flour, and 910,812 bush. of wheat.

Flour was selling at New York, 24th ult, at $6.87 to $7—being a decline of 25 to 37 cents on previous rates.

St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, at Halifax, was again robbed on Sunday night, the 23d ult. The robber having entered the church through a window forced his way into the office of the church, where the collections of the previous day were lodged, and seized upon all the money he could find, between £4 and £5.

The two soldiers who robbed the above church in August last, were tried at Halifax last week, and both found guilty. Not yet sentenced.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE.—The last Royal Gazette contains an abstract of the revenue of New Brunswick for the quarter ending 30th Sept. 1845, from which it appears that the total revenue for that quarter amounted to £31,893 10s. 5d., being an increase of £6,692 10s. 5d. over that of the corresponding quarter of 1844. The following are the sources of revenue:—

Ordinary Revenue,	£12,930	10 3
Export Lumber Duty,	6,057	15 3
Light House Duties,	1,061	16 2
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.,	535	15 8
Passenger and Emigrant do.,	194	15 6
From the Customs,	7,441	5 3
Loan Fund,	2,234	4 3
Incidental Revenue,	1,419	8 1
Receipts in aid,	18	0 0
Total,	£31,893	10 5

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL FOR ENGLAND!—A daring attempt was made on Saturday night last, to rob the Mail for England, which left this City that evening for Halifax. The Portmanteau containing the bags was fastened on behind the Coach, and in the dark, the fastenings were cut by the scoundrels, who thus had the whole Mail in their possession! The deed was committed about fifteen miles from this City, but the driver did not discover his loss until he had proceeded as far as Hampton Ferry, when he immediately returned, and found the Portmanteau lying open on the side of the road, and three of the bags cut and their contents lying beside them. Fortunately all the letters were recovered; the only package missing is that containing the post office accounts, which, it is thought, the robbers mistook for the letters containing money, as it was done up very carefully, with three large seals, and bound with tape. All the bags cut were from the Post Office in this City. It will be seen by advertisement, that a reward of £50 has been offered for the apprehension of the guilty parties, and we trust they will ere long be apprehended, as the most vigorous measures have been taken to ferrit them out.—*New Brunswicker of this morning.*

THE RAILWAY.—A Draft of the Bill of Incorporation of the New-Brunswick Railway has, we learn, been transmitted to England. It empowers the Company to extend their line to any point on the Canada frontier which may be found advisable, in order to connect with a line from Quebec. We are also pleased to find that Charlotte County coincides most fully in the favourable opinion of the New-Brunswick Line, and will support it to the fullest extent, intending to make their own interest with the Company, when the Trunk Line is completed, for a Branch to St. Andrews, which we hope to see among the first taken in hand. Westmorland will support the Halifax & Quebec Railway, or *any other Line* which may be generally adopted. We think we shall claim their good offices on behalf of the New Brunswick Railway. Time will shew.—*Courier.*

THE SEASON.—The weather has been very variable during the week. We spoke last week of heavy rain having fallen—this was immediately succeeded by a cold snap, with wind from the N. and N. W. Considerable ice formed in the river. Thursday and Thursday night a strong breeze blew from the S. and S. W., and torrents of rain fell. Yesterday was fine with the wind from the N. W. Our river is now as clear of ice as at midsummer. All the vessels in port, we understand, are ready for sea.—*Miramichi Gleaner, Nov. 29.*

DIVINE PROVIDENCE OVER ENGLAND.—In the war of our time, the greatest since the fall of the Roman empire—the war of the French Revolution—I think that I can trace a divine protection, distinctly given to England as the champion of justice, honour, and religion. I offer but the outline of this view; but to me the proof is demonstrative.—In every instance in which France aimed an especial blow at England, that blow was retorted by an especial retribution; while her assaults on the continental kingdoms were made with triumphant impunity. I give the examples. The French expedition to Egypt was formed with the express object of breaking down the influence of England in the East, and ultimately subverting her Indian empire—that expedition was the *first* which tarnished the military renown of the Republic, cost her a fleet, and lost her an army. Of the army which Napoleon led to Egypt, not a battalion returned to Europe but as the prisoners of England! The French invasion of Spain was a blow aimed *expressly* at England. Its object was the invasion of England—the Spanish war broke down the military renown of the Empire, and was pronounced by Napoleon to be the origin of his ruin! The invasion of Russia was a blow aimed *expressly* at England. Its object was the extinction of English commerce in the whole sea-line of the north—that invasion was punished, by the ruin of the whole veteran army of France! Napoleon himself at length met the troops of England. He met them with an arrogant assumption of victory—"Ah! je les tiens, ces Anglais." Never was presumption more deeply punished. This single conflict *destroyed* him: his laurels, his diadem, and his dynasty, were blasted together!"—*Blackwood.*

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