Communications.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. W. Crane, to L. A. Wilmot, Esquire.

London, October 1838.

My dear Sir,—In my last, I gave you an account of the conversation, which passed between Lord Glenelg and myself, at my first interview with him; which commenced as I informed you in a disagreeable manner, and terminated very abruptly. As soon as I thought I could do so with any degree of safety, I requested another interview with him, saying as a pretext for it, that I was desirous of making an important proposition to him, on the subject of steam communication between England, and the British American Provinces, with a view to the conveyance of the Mails thereby. I succeeded in obtaining an appointment, and on being admitted, I found the same gentleman in the room, who was witness to our former conversation. When I had exhausted all the general arguments in favour of such a communication, I told him, that I was most especially anxious for the *immediate* establishment of the line of Steamers, for a reason personal to myself and his Lordship. Lord Glenelg looking up with some appearance of surprise, I told him, that when I returned to New-Brunswick, as I meant to do, so as to be in time for the meeting of the Legislature, it was my wish to take out with me, in my own charge, the valuable portrait of his Lordship, which was to adorn the walls of our House of Assembly. I wished particularly to take the picture out myself, because I had been unfortunate, in some former shipments, on account of the Province. As how, said Lord Glenelg. I replied, that what I had reference to, was a long story, which might be tedious to his Lordship. He said, he was sure it would not; and urged me so strongly, that, however reluctantly, I was obliged to tell him what it was. I then said, that I and you had been instructed by the Assembly, in 1836, to purchase a thorough bred Horse, and a number of Bulls, to improve the quality of the stock in New-Brunswick: that the latter were shipped on board the Barlow, where they were starved almost to death, and when landed, were sold almost for nothing, and almost all died during the winter; and that the horse was shipped on board the Beverley, and died on the passage. Lord Glenelg asked, *if the Horse had died before, or after, I had sold him.* I remarked, that if he asked that question with reference to any particular transaction, I was ready to explain it to him, as I had already attempted to do to the Assembly. He smiled, and said no, he merely wished to know, whether the loss fell on me, or on the Province.—I told him, on the Province, and I was sorry to say that it amounted to upwards of £900. Lord Glenelg said it was a large sum to lose, and asked what the Assembly said to it. I replied, that as Mr. Wilmot and myself, and Mr. Robinson, the owner of one of the vessels, and Mr. Barlow the owner of the other, were all members of Assembly, nothing was said; but the whole thing was hushed up.—Lord Glenelg observed, this was a happy circumstance, for if such a loss had occurred, through the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any Crown officer, a Committee of Grievances would have been raised, to complain of it to the Government. To obviate, if possible, a similar disaster to his Lordship's Portrait, I added, it was my wish, to take it out with me, in the vessel in which I myself should take passage. I did not like to go up the Bay of Funday, in the winter or late in the fall; and with such a picture, I would not go to New-York, on account of the duty, which would be charged upon it; that no safe vessel would at that time be going to Halifax:—I was therefore most anxious, that a Steamer should be sent out by Government with the mail, that I might insure a safe passage for myself and the portrait. Lord Glenelg replied, that the ensuring a safe passage for his portrait, would be a great incitement to him, to do his best to bring about such an arrangement, for it would be gratifying to him to know, that "dressed in his robes as a Peer" he adorned the only room in the British Colonies, in which he was not uniformly spoken of, as an imbecile old fool. From this I infer, that we shall have a line of Steam Packets to Halifax: and that I shall be able to stay in London till December, and yet be in time for the Session. Lord Glenelg then told me, that he had not had any decisive answer, about my cargo of oxen, and still thought, the Treasury would not be disposed to pay for a "*dead horse*": and then asked, if I had received any late advices from New-Brunswick. I said, that I had lately heard from you. He asked me what news I had received. I said, that your letters were a good deal taken up with complaints of treatment you had met with, from a Mr. Wetmore; and the refusal of the Legislative Council, to concur in the grant, for making you compensation for loss of professional time, while engaged in the Deputation; and that you wished his Lordship, to interfere in your behalf. He said, though he could not assist your views, as to the Presidency of the Legislative Council, he would gladly assist you in this matter; and would order you a proper compensation, out of the crown revenues. I hinted, that these Revenues had been ceded to the Assembly. True, said he, I mean the Civil List surplus. I told him, I was sorry to have to remind him, that every shilling of the surplus, was swallowed up by the Audit Office. He asked if that office consumed the whole. I told him yes and that the Crown, out of a Revenue of nearly twenty thousand a year, and an accumulated fund of upwards of one hundred and seventy thousand pounds, could not now command a single dollar.—He said he was beginning to awake, and getting his eyes open to the danger and impolicy, of having so rashly ceded away the crown property. I told him, that a bill would be brought in next Session, to give effect to a dispatch of his Lordship's, authorising the making the surrender perpetual. He said, that that dispatch would be superseded. He asked, if the country was getting better satisfied with the Audit Office. I told him, that my advices would lead me to believe, that it was more unpopular than ever.—He asked, on what grounds. I replied, that the Members of Assembly, had objected to the erection of an Audit Office, when their opinion had been asked by Sir John Harvey, because nothing could be more agreeable to them, than the audit of Accounts by the Committee of Accounts;—for no charge however extortionate, or account however incorrect, of a member, or a particular friend of a member, was ever too rigidly examined. He asked if the removal of all members of Assembly, from the Supervisorship of the Great Roads, by Sir Archibald Campbell, had been influenced by such a conversation. I said, I thought it very probable. Lord Glenelg observed, he feared he had not done Sir Archibald justice. He then enquired, if Sir John Harvey had restored the members of Assembly, to the Supervisorships. I said no, but he had restored a member of Council, and had appointed another Councillor, to a Supervisorship. Lord Glenelg observed, that it was more objectionable on principle, to appoint to such an office, members of Council, than members of Assembly, for nothing could more effectually sap their independence, than their holding offices so dependent on the Assembly, for the emolument of them, and so amenable to them, as to the expenditure of the money. He asked, what sort of a Board of Audit would be acceptable to the Country. I replied, that no person ought to belong to it, who is a member of Assembly, or closely connected with a member. He then said, that in the accounts of the Audit Office, he perceived a charge regularly made every quarter, of £25 for contingencies;—and asked, if such a sum was necessary, for an office, where there must be no very little to do, particularly as a hundred pounds, was stated by the Assembly, to be enough for the contingencies of the Provincial Secretary's office. I replied, that I did not see how such a sum, could be so expended. He asked, if any observations were made upon it in the Province. I told him yes, and that it was commonly called the "*secret service*" fund. He asked, if the money formed part of the fund, kept at the Central Bank, in the name of the Governor's Private Secretary. I replied, that was a manner of which I knew nothing. He asked, if in other Colonies, accounts of public money, were kept in the name of the Governor's Private Secretary. I answered, that I had never heard of its having been done before. He then asked, if Mr. Simonds now that he is in office, retained his former popularity. I said, that Mr. Simonds' popularity, had rested wholly on the virulent abuse, which he was always pouring out, on the Ministers of the late King, the late Governor, the Judges, & Crown Officers, the three branches of the governing powers, would always make a public man, popular with the lower orders: but his utter want of talents, principle, and temper, which his being in office made the more conspicuous, added to his cousing to abuse his betters, had now made him, as contemptible in the eyes of the lower orders, as he always was odious, in those of the respectable part of the community.—Lord Glenelg then asked, a variety of questions as to the opinion entertained in the Province, of Lord Durham's project, for a Federal union of the Provinces, for as the matter would be discussed in Parliament, he wished for all the information he could get. I told him, the people of this province, as I conceived, would never willingly accede to any such proposition: but as what passed on this topic must be considered confidential, I cannot communicate more at present.—I am sorry it is not in my power to do more, in furtherance of your favourite project, but I cannot help it.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

(Signed) W. C.

Summary.

Iron Steam Vessels.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a naval officer, who has made passage, in the iron steamship Rainbow, to and from Antwerp, and in whose opinion we place the greatest confidence, from his having commanded large steamers for ten or twelve years:

"London, 20th Sept., 1838.

"We arrived alongside Brunswick Pier, Blackwall, at thirteen minutes past five this morning, making the passage, upwards of two hundred miles, (including stoppages,) in sixteen hours fifty minutes. I don't know a finer vessel: she is perfectly easy, and has the least tremulous motion of any steamer I ever was in; and it is a curious fact, that, both in going and returning, there was not one case of sea-sickness on board, although there was sufficient motion to have caused it in any other vessel, but there is not the slightest smell from bilge water or the engines.

"With respect to the local attraction of the iron on the compass, I have no hesitation in saying, that *Professor Airey has perfectly mastered it*, and that I should have no objections to take a ship of any dimensions, built in the same way, to any part of the world."

The favourite results above detailed as to the speed and other good qualities of the Rainbow, her power in proportion to tonnage being very small, are highly creditable to Liverpool builders and engineers, and quite decisive as to the superiority of iron vessels for all purposes, but more especially for long voyages, when speed, small consumption of fuel, and greatly diminished, if not entire removal from all risk of fire are of such vital importance. By the London papers, of Thursday last, we see that the Rainbow has again arrived from Antwerp, after a remarkably quick passage.

It is stated, that in Cornwall, England, a steam engine was made to lift 40,000,000 pounds one foot, with one bushel of coal; and one at Wheel Towan lifted 62,000,000 with an eight inch cylinder.

Counterfeit Mexican dollars, said to be very well executed, are in circulation in Washington.

It is rumoured that the French squadron is to be drawn off from Mexico, and blockade and attack the Island of Cuba.

The celebrated Indian Warrior Black Hawk, died on the 3d inst. at his camp on the river Des Moins.

The Corporation of New-York is in the possession of property valued at $1,283,450, and yielding an annual rental of $166,188.

Joseph Lancaster, the founder of the Lancasterian system of Education, died at New-York on Wednesday morning, in the 67th year of his age, from wounds received by being knocked down and run over by a gig as he was walking in the street.

A bricklaying match came off last week in N. York between a couple of masons—both young men, one being 19 and the other 21 years of age. The former laid 3700 bricks in five and a half hours, and the latter 5350 bricks in six hours. They worked on the roofing arch of an aqueduct.

Prince Polignac has become a prince of Bavaria, by the purchase of certain large estates in that kingdom, to which the princely title is annexed.

Actual hostilities are said to have commenced between the English and Persians, at Bushire, near the head of the Persian Gulf.

A Company is said, by the Rouen journals, to be forming for the purpose of raising the ship Telemaque, sunk about 50 years ago at the mouth of the Seine, near Quillebeuf, and which is supposed to contain specie and plate to a large amount, as well as other valuables, among which is a necklace that belonged to Marie Antoniette. A painting by Raphael is also believed to have been on board.

Yesterday was a day of much bustle to the dealers in grain. British corn having risen to 73s 2d per quarter, foreign produce became admissable to entry at the low duty—namely, 1s per quarter. Upwards of 1,000 entries were passed at the custom House, amounting to £23,000, one half nearly of which was paid on foreign grain.

The board of guardians of the poor in Winchester, England, have come to a resolution, that for the future no person keeping a useless dog shall receive any parochial assistance.

A Self Loading Rifle.—This is the name of one of those destructive engines of war which modern ingenuity has invented to aid the killing off the human race, that is now being exhibited at the fair of the American Institute in New York. The inventor is Silas Day, of that city; and it can be loaded and fired with ease sixteen times in a minute.

Machine for making Needles.—Mr. Crocker of Sheffield, has at length completed his patent machine for the manufacture of needles. He has in four rooms one hundred machines, carried by six horse steam power engines, capable of manufacturing fourteen millions of needles weekly, which he will be enabled to afford at the singularly low price of only one penny per thousand!

The Iron Trade.—In consequence of the great quantity of orders received from the United States by the leading houses in the trade, Iron has advanced 10 shillings per ton; and from the prospect held out that the present heavy demand for iron rails will be immediately succeeded by others of similar magnitude, it is now confidently calculated upon, that an additional 10s. will be maintained at the next quarterly meeting of the iron masters in the Staffordshire and Shropshire district.—*Birmingham Adv.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, IN LEEDS-STREET.

An inquest was taken, on Saturday afternoon, before Philip Finch Curry, Esq., to inquire into the circumstances that led to the death of George Fairhurst and Thomas Williams, of this town, who were killed by the fall of a portion of the building, known as Leeds-street Chapel, which they were, with other workmen, employed in taking down.

The Coroner said, before they entered upon the inquiry, he would make one observation to the Jury. An unfortunate occurrence had taken place in Leeds-street, where, by the falling of part of a building, two persons had lost their lives. The case would require their most particular attention, became, though the lives of these men might have been lost very innocently, yet, if it turned out that that there had been any neglect on the part of the owners or contractors, the parties against whom such neglect might be proved would, in the eye of the law, be guilty of manslaughter.

W. M. Hornby, son of John Hornby, publican, Plumbe-street, stated, that opposite to his father's house was the Wesleyan Chapel. About three months since, workmen commenced pulling the chapel down. On Friday afternoon, about half-past four o'clock, witness was opposite to the chapel, when he saw the outer wall, which was in front of Plumbe-street, and a portion of the roof fall inwards. The man whose duty it was to take care of the chapel-yard called out for help, when witness went forward to the furthest wing of the building, from whence he heard cries. He jumped through the window, but could not, at first, see, on account of the dust raised by the fallen rubbish. As soon as the dust had subsided, he saw a boy sitting on the ruins. Assisted by another person, he carried the lad out. He was much bruised. Witness returned to the ruins, where he saw a man buried in the rubbish, so that only his head was visible. Several persons came to his assistance, and the man was extricated alive. Beneath him they found a man, named Fairhurst, lying dead. He, also, was taken out and laid in the yard. The body was afterwards carried to the house of his (witness's) father. There was a deep cut under the right ear, from which blood was pouring. A number of men came and assisted to move the rubbish, which was quickly cleared, and four more men were taken out. They were all alive but they appeared to be severely hurt. They were all taken to the Northern Hospital. He (witness) did not know who were the trustees of the chapel. He believed the person who had undertaken to pull it down was named Hill. He could not say what caused the wall to fall.

Hugh Hughes, a labourer in the employ of Mr. Robinson, stated, that his master was engaged to take down the stone-work of the chapel. He (witness) went to work there on Friday, for the first time. He had to take the cornice and gutter off. The slates were off the building. Witness was at the top of the building, on the ceiling joists. He and two others were rolling a loose gutter stone, weighing about 5 cwt., from one end of the building to another, along the edge of the wall. They were within two yards of the place where they were to drop it down, when, suddenly, the joists and ceiling of nearly one half of the building gave way from under their feet, and fell into the chapel. They (witness and his fellow-workmen) clung to the stone that was on the roller, which was, fortunately, supported by a small piece of brick, otherwise they would have fallen with the stone upon them. When they recovered sufficient presence of mind, they managed to climb to the wall, and went away to the back part of the building, where a ladder was placed for them, and they descended. All the bodies had then been taken away, with the exception of that of Fairhurst. The joists of the ceiling were fastened by one end being let into the wall, and the other into one of the principal beams. There were five men above the ceiling, who, with a lever, were raising up the back part of the principal beam. The whole of those men fell with the rubbish. Fairhurst was one of those men. The other four were all hurt. In his (witness's) opinion, it was the operation in which these five men were engaged that caused the accident. Witness explained, on a plan of the roof being laid before him, that the men had prized out one of the "runners" or "backs," as he termed them, which sprung out, and caused the whole fabric of the roof to give way.

Daniel Grimes, a labourer, in the employ of Mr. Ousley, Highfield-street, stated, that, on Friday, he heard of the accident at Leeds-street Chapel. Himself and fellow-workmen were ordered to go and assist in clearing the rubbish. Witness described the process of moving the men from the ruins in words that corroborated the testimony of the first witness. He said, he had assisted to carry Fairhurst, whose head was smashed to pieces, so that the brains were dropping out. Fairhurst was carried to the Rose and Crown, public house. Six others were extricated, badly hurt, from the rubbish.

George Nelle Amott, one of the house surgeons of the Northern Hospital, stated, that about five o'clock on Friday evening, six men were taken to the house all of whom were badly hurt. One of them, Thos. Williams, was so severely injured that he died about an hour and a half after he arrived. His skull was fractured at the front, the ribs of the left side were shattered, he had a compound fracture of the left thigh, and several other injuries sufficient to cause death. Mr. Amott was of opinion, that the evidence of some of the other men might be taken at the hospital.

Joseph Yates Ashton, solicitor, stated, that he was the professional adviser of the trustees of Leeds-street Chapel. A contract was entered into between them and a joiner of the name of Ambrose Hill, and a stonemason, of the name of George Robinson, to erect a new chapel in Great Homer-street, and to take down the one in Leeds-street. They were to use the old materials in the erection of the new building. Another contract was entered into, but it had nothing to do with either the joiner's or stonemason's work. By the terms of the contract, the old materials were to be the property of the contractors. The trustees had nothing at all to do with taking down the building. The contractors had the whole management of that.

The Coroner said it would be necessary to have the evidence of the men at the Hospital who were actually employed in the operation. He should, therefore, adjourn the inquest till eleven o'clock on Monday, (this day,) when it would be resumed at the Northern Hospital.

We are sorry to add, that William Curry, another of the men, of whom very faint hopes were entertained from the first, died yesterday morning. His ribs and one leg were fractured, and one of the bones of the former had penetrated his lungs. He has left a wife and a large family completely unprovided for.

By advices from Newfoundland, we learn that the late doings in the Assembly there, had attracted general attention in the Mother Country, particularly among the mercantile interest concerned in the Newfoundland trade. A numerous meeting had been held at Liverpool, and a Memorial, as follows, was unanimously adopted:—

To the Honorable Lord Glenelg, Principal Secretary of State for Her Majesty's Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants of Liverpool, trading to, and connected with, the Island of Newfoundland.

Humbly sheweth—

That the Memorialists are possessed of property in the said Island; that several of them have resided there, and that all of them are interested in the prosperity of the Colony.

That the Memorialists have had occasion to deplore the existence of strong political dissensions in the Island ever since the institution of the Colonial Legislature; and that although they are satisfied the great body of the people are still orderly and peaceable in their disposition, yet to so serious a height as this party feeling arisen amongst them that the Memorialists are filled not only with unfeigned grief, but with great apprehension and alarm.

That the Memorialists are apprised by the latest intelligence from St. John's the capital of the Island that the House of Assembly had committed to prison for an alleged breach of its privileges, a respectable individual—a medical practitioner in the place; and that upon his discharge by writ of *habeas corpus*, the Judge of the Supreme Court and the High Sheriff of the Island, who, in the exercise of their respective functions, had discharged him, were themselves taken into custody by order of the House.

That the Memorialists, while they refrain from pronouncing any judgment upon the character of such proceedings, are impressed with the solemn conviction, that they place in imminent peril the interests and even the safety of the Colony; and that they point to the necessity of investigating the nature of the Elective Franchise by which the House of Assembly is constituted.

That the Memorialists respectfully and earnestly disclaim being actuated by political motives in addressing your Lordship at the present juncture, being indeed, amongst themselves, of different and adverse political sentiments: and from a regard only to the safety of their property, and to the peace and well being of the Colony generally, they venture urgently to pray—

That such measures may be adopted by her Majesty's Government, as may, in its wisdom, be calculated to allay the party ferment which exists in Newfoundland; and meanwhile, before the season is too far advanced, that additional troops may be sent out for the more effectual protection of life and property in the Island.

And the Memorialists will ever pray, &c. &c.

From the Quebec Gazette.

NEW CUSTOMS ACT.

We have been obligingly favoured with the Imperial Statute, "Anno primo et secundo Victoriæ Reginæ, cap. 113, An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs—16th August, 1838," which contains the following clauses affecting the trade of the Colonies:—

VI. And whereas articles of cutlery and hardware of foreign manufacture, and packages of such articles, have been imported into the United Kingdom and into the British possessions abroad, bearing the names or marks of British manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom, to the great prejudice of such manufacturers: And whereas it is expedient that regulations should be made for the prevention of such importations; be it therefore enacted, that from and after the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, any articles of cutlery or hardware of foreign manufacture, and any packages of such articles, imported into the United Kingdom or into the British possessions abroad, bearing the names or marks of such British manufacturers, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized, prosecuted and condemned, and the proceeds thereof distributed and applied in like manner as any goods now are directed to be seized, prosecuted and condemned, and their proceeds are directed to be distributed and applied, under any law or laws relating to the Customs.

XII. And whereas it is expedient that true information should be had at every port in Her Majesty's dominions whether all the vessels registered at such port are actually in existence and entitled to the privileges of British registered ships, or not; be it therefore enacted, that the person or persons registered as owner or owners of any British ship or vessel which shall have been lost, or taken by the enemy, or burnt, or broken up, or otherwise prevented from returning to the port to which such ship or vessel belongs, or which shall on any account have lost or forfeited the privileges of a British ship, shall, immediately upon obtaining knowledge of any of the circumstances aforesaid, give notice in writing of such circumstances to the Collector or Controller of the Customs at the port of registry of such ship or vessel.

XIII. And be it enacted, that in all cases where any British registered ship or vessel shall have been absent from the port of registry for the space of three years, the person or persons registered as the owner or owners of such ship or vessel shall in like manner give notice in writing to the Collector or Controller of the Customs at such port, stating therein the cause of such absence, and that the said vessel has not forfeited her privileges as a British ship.

XIV. And be it enacted, that every such owner or owners failing to give such notice in either of the cases aforesaid, or making any untrue statement in respect of any such ship or vessel, shall forfeit the sum of five pounds.

XXV. And be it enacted, that whenever it shall appear to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs expedient to establish a coasting trade for the removal of goods generally, or for the removal of any particular goods, between neighbouring ports of different colonies similarly circumstanced in respect of duties, in any of the British possessions abroad, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to issue directions for that purpose, and from and after the publication thereof in the Gazette, or other public paper printed in the said Colonies to which such coasting trade has been extended, the same shall come into and be in full force and effect; and such coasting trade shall be subject to the like rules, regulations, penalties and forfeitures as the said Commissioners are authorized to make for the carrying coastwise of any goods under the provisions of the said Act for regulating the trade of the British possessions abroad.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, NOVEMBER 9, 1838.

The English Mail arrived here yesterday from Halifax, bringing Falmouth papers to the 6th of October. The most important intelligence is the moving of Russian troops towards Persia; and a general expectation that a war between England and Russia will take place very shortly.

The Queen Dowager, had left London for Portsmouth, to embark on board H. M. ship *Hastings*, for Gibraltar and Malta; at the latter place, the Queen Dowager purposes spending the winter for the benefit of her health.

Her Majesty the Queen has subscribed £300 in aid of Church extension in Scotland.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, embarked on board the *Braganza*, Peninsular steamer, at Falmouth, for Gibraltar, accompanied by Colonel Cornwall and suite.

FALMOUTH, October 6.

A letter from Constantinople of the 6 inst., published in the *Commerce*, reports that the Sultan had forwarded a magnificent present for her Majesty Queen Victoria, composed of a necklace of diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, of the value of upwards of £12,000. The casket in which it is enclosed is closed by an enamelled plate, on which is represented the cipher of the Sultan, the whole surrounded by diamonds of great value. Lord Palmerston, continues the letter from which we quote, has been decorated with the order of Nichan Ihihar.

Portsmouth, Sept. 29.—The brig Racer, 16, is commissioned at this port, by Com. George Byng, report says, for the West India station.

FRANCE.—The quarrel between France and Switzerland, when just on the point of proceeding to extremities, has been terminated by the resolution announced by Prince Louis Bonaparte to quit the country. It is said that he comes to England.

SPAIN.—The Christinos have suffered another severe defeat. Alaix, Viceroy of Navarre, while escorting a large convoy from Pueste la Reyna to Pampeluna, was attacked on the 19th by the Carlist General Garcia. The Queenite force was said to be 7000 infantry and 400 cavalry of whom 200 were killed, 500 wounded, and 550 made prisoners. General Alaix was carried, mortally wounded, to Pampeluna, where he died next day. The Christino accounts confirm this disaster. General Van Halen has been appointed, through the influence of Espartero, to succeed Oraa in the command of the army of the centre. Two of the best officers in the Queen's service, Pardinas, and Aspiroz, have resigned in consequence.

PORTUGAL.—The elections run in favor of the Septembrists. In Lisbon they have a decided majority. In the country the partizans of Miguel are daring and powerful. Should Carlos succeed in Spain, Donna Maria will have little chance of remaining in Portugal.

This miserable country is in a state of anarchy. The Miguelite guerillas traverse the country with impunity—the liberals are masters of the towns, where riot and murder prevail. The elections are going against the Chartists. Poor Donna Maria may yet pay another visit to Falmouth, and think herself but too happy to see it again.

THE EAST.—Russian troops are moving with great activity towards Persia. According to present appearances, a war between England and Russia cannot be long deferred. The object of Russia is evidently to give a treacherous support to the Schah, to convert Persia into a Russian province and thus obtain an advanced point from which to advance into India.

It is said that Nicholas proposes to expatriate the Poles on a very extended plan; and that as many as half a million will be sent into other and distant provinces, their places to be occupied by Russians.

By the Hindoo, Calcutta papers have been received of the date of the 19th of May inclusive. Their contents are not gratifying. A company of Assam Light Infantry have been ordered to keep the pass between Burmah and Nepaul, and to intercept all letters which it may be attempted to forward. Other incidents with which these papers acquaint us predict the chances of war, or disturbance in that district of India. The Queen's regiments and two corps are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service on the Assam frontier. No further information of moment appears in the Calcutta journals.

LONDON, October 4.

The Foreign news to-day is unimportant.

The Portsmouth papers of this post contain accounts of the embarkation of Her Majesty Queen Adelaide on Wednesday.

The average price of wheat on Thursday was—for the week, 62s 11d—for six weeks, 68s 7d—duty, 16s 8d.

Lord John Russell has returned from Ireland to Liverpool, where, notwithstanding the patronage of the Radical Mayor, he has been received with the most mortifying contempt.

The only news of much interest now in the progress of the Registration, which in almost every place are most triumphant for the Conservatives. In Middlesex, the gain up to Thursday was nearly 400, and increasing daily.

Corn Exchange.—The present short supplies from farmers are only to be accounted for by their believing that the wheat is a short crop, and that it is wise to dispose of the barley which is a large crop. Our best samples of new wheat are worth from 70s to 74s per quarter.

Liverpool.—The farmers continue at home, with the pleasing prospect of securing their crops in good order.

Portsmouth Sept. 22.—The Hercules, 74, Capt. T. Nicholas, has left Plymouth for Cork, there to embark the 52d Regiment for Halifax Rumour says she will remain on that station, attached to Vice Admiral Sir Charles Paget's squadron.

The Admiralty are putting a few 68-pound guns into the ships capable of carrying them, and the Horse Guards are furnishing the army with percussion muskets.

The Stromboli steamer is ordered to be completed immediately.

Provincial Legislature.—The General Assembly is prorogued to Tuesday the 15th day of January next, then to meet for the despatch of business.

Army Movements.—On Wednesday morning, three companies of the gallant 11th Regt., under the command of Major Bloomfield, proceeded from this Garrison for Fredericton; and on the evening of the same day, extra Steam Boats were employed to bring the 65th Regt. from Fredericton. The 65th is to proceed forthwith to Quebec, and will be taken by steam boats to the Bend of Petticodiac, from which place the regiment will proceed to Shediac, and there embark in ships for Quebec.

This morning the Grenadier Company, under Major Shawer, forming part of the Head Quarters of the 11th Regt. proceeded to Fredericton, accompanied with their fine Band.

Part of the 65th arrived here this morning.

Canada Frontier.—Various reports are in circulation respecting the movements of *American sympathisers*, and the Canada rebels, for the purpose of invading the Canadas.—It is, however, true, that correct information has been furnished to the Commander-in-Chief, of a number of secret societies having been formed along the whole frontier line, and that their respective members are bound by oaths of secrecy and fidelity.

In Upper Canada, the Lieutenant Governor has issued a Militia General Order, calling out once more a portion of the gallant Militia, as a volunteer force for the defence of the Province, and to be fully prepared to meet the aggressions of the pirates and brigands.

We notice, by the arrival of the British Queen, James Whitney Esq., has imported two Engines of 75 horse power each—equal to 150 horse, of a very superior description, from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Fawcett, Preston & Co. of Liverpool, to be put into a new Boat, the keel of which is now laid, and is 155 feet long; her length between perpendiculars will be about 150 feet, her breadth 25 feet, and depth 13 feet. This is to be a thorough sea boat, with very little or no rigging, having only sufficient as braces to the paddle beams, similar to those of the Great Western. We are informed by Judges that the model is beautiful, and understand that great pains will be taken in fastening, and that she will be finished superior to any thing yet in the country. The boat is to be called the North America.

The said Boat, we believe, is intended to run from Saint John to Portland or Boston, and will afford every facility for travellers to and from the Provinces.

A Loyal Address to the Queen.—This pleasing little Poem, by Mr. A. S. Gore, of this City, is now before the Public, and we think, will meet a favorable reception. The Author displays great poetical talent, and sound loyal principles are exhibited in its pages. The price is very moderate, and we wish the Author abundant success in a rapid sale of his pleasing publication.

Philosophical Society.—On Tuesday evening Dr. Woodd, from Queen's County, gave a Lecture on Heat, &c., at the Society Room; his demonstration was good, but it was much to be regretted that the dampness of the weather caused some of the experiments to fail.—We hope that other scientific gentlemen will favor this growing institution with the benefit of their abilities.

School of Arts.—Mr. Foulis Lectured last evening on Nitrous Oxide; several persons partook of the exhilirating Gass, which afforded much amusement to a crowded audience.

Atlantic Steam Navigation Company.—At an adjourned meeting held at the Carlton House, New York, on the 16th October, to receive the report of a Committee previously appointed: the following resolution was unanimously adopted. Resolved, that it is expedient to form a Company in this city to be called the "*American Atlantic Steam Navigation Company*," and to obtain an act of incorporation, with the view of building a Steam ship or ships to navigate the ocean."

A committee of twelve gentlemen was appointed to obtain subscriptions, in shares of $500 each.

LATEST FROM CANADA.

From the Montreal Transcript.

We abstained in our last number from noticing the warlike rumours of the day, which have since been so generally noticed by the press as to relieve us from all scruple or delicacy. The Courier of Thursday gave an extract from a correspondent's letter, which stated that about an hour previous the commander-in-chief had received a despatch of a very serious character. The Quebec paper, the Canadian, published on Wednesday, has the following:

"Serious Rumour.—A report circulates in this city since yesterday, of too serious a nature not to be contradicted by those who have it in their power if false—or to remain unnoticed if it be founded. The journals understood to be in the confidence of those in authority, are silent. In noticing this report we give an opportunity to those papers of tranquilizing the public mind. It is said then that Lord Durham has received a despatch from the President of the United States, informing him that there is formed at N. York, a committee, composed of persons of considerable importance, with a view of favoring a revolution in the Canadas, and that they have opened a species of loan, from which to supply funds. The President, Van Buren, has added, that the government of the U. States could do nothing to stop such proceedings, and that even should he arm the American militia, to cause neutrality to be respected, that measure would only be the means of furnishing arms to the authors of this species of external conspiracy. In consequence he recommends our government to stand prepared."

From the Herald.

The tug of war is again about to commence in real earnest, and the government and the royal inhabitants of the two Canadas are now to have a trial of strength with American sympathisers and French rebels, for the purpose of deciding which party shall have possession of the country. Sir John Colborne has received the most positive information that along the whole frontier line in the states of New-York, Ohio and Michigan, the most extensive preparations are making for an invasion, and there is no doubt but that Vermont and Maine will also turn out their hordes of buccaneers for a similar purpose. Sir John Colborne has once again thrown himself on the loyalty of the volunteers of this city, and we are sure that his appeal to their patriotism will not be made in vain. The lieutenant colonels of the different volunteer battalions in town were yesterday summoned to attend Sir John Colborne, who has given directions that they be again organized, their arms and accoutrements properly examined and repaired, and a sergeant in each company placed on permanent pay. The men are to receive half a dollar a day when on duty, and the officers the same pay as those of the line, but without rations. The cavalry and Queen's light dragoons are also to be organized. Sir John Colborne has written, we believe, to the Government, to know if the ultimate intention is to keep the colony, as, by pursuing the same truckling course which they have, he declares it quite impossible for him to subdue rebellion or repel invasion, even with his present force, which will require to be considerably augmented. The *incapable dastards* at Downing street are the sole cause of our present troubles, for, had they *ordered every rebel to be hanged summarily*, instead of *fattening them all winter in a comfortable prison*, and then releasing them, we would not have been in the enjoyment of peace. We hope the indignant voice of the people of England will hurl them from seats which they have disgraced, while they have plunged their fellow countrymen into all the horrors of war, and placed the integrity of the empire in jeopardy. Six thousand of militia are to be embodied in Upper Canada. We hope that both soldiers and volunteers will, this time, see the paramount necessity for sustaining the government all trouble about prisoners, and for depriving any who may fall into their hands, of ever having a chance again to repeat their game. The enemy will not give any quarter, and let none be given to him.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

More Sympathy.—We learn that the greatest activity prevails in all the Government departments at Toronto, as well as the other military posts on the frontier. Extensive preparations are also making at this station. The garrison will be increased to 2000 bayonets. This is just as it should be.—We have long been silent on the subject of sympathy, though we were well aware that the most extensive organization was going on—the brigands boast of having generals of experience in their service—that they are plentifully supplied with arms and ammunition, of every description, even including field artillery. That they are abundantly supplied with money and provisions, and number upwards of 40,000, ready for the invasion of the Canadas so soon as the winter sets in. We hope it is true, and that they really are in earnest—that they will come in sufficient numbers to be easily discovered, and remain long enough in one place to give our troops an opportunity to find out their whereabout.

From the Same.

We learn from the seat of Government, that a despatch had lately been received by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, from Mr. Fox, the British ambassador at Washington, stating that the Government had communicated to him the intelligence that clandestine preparations were going forward on the frontier, under the subterfuge of assembling for other purposes than that of levying war on the Canadas. That, however much disposed the American Government might be to put a stop to such proceedings, yet they were so cautiously conducted that there was no law by which they could constitutionally do so.

From the Toronto Colonist

There is every reason to fear that the present posture of our affairs—the recent proceedings in the Imperial Parliament, and the effect they have had in producing the resignation of the noble Earl at this juncture—will inspire the disloyal with renewed energy, and that the refugees and pirates on the opposite frontier will now feel encouraged to proceed with their traitorous and unhallowed schemes, which for some time past they have been industriously concocting at private meetings, with the purpose of renewing their predatory incursions on this country and on its unoffending inhabitants.

Adjutant General's Office,
Toronto, 23d October, 1838.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received certain information that an extensive conspiracy has been formed, by numerous unprincipled and rapacious inhabitants of the neighboring friendly States, with a view to force upon this Province the domination of the said conspirators, and to visit the loyal inhabitants of this Province with lawless war, plunder and devastation.

The Lieutenant Governor, in anticipation of an adequate exhibition of force and activity on the part of the government of the United States, who continue to declare a most friendly disposition towards Great Britain, has forborne to call upon the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada, to prepare to defend in arms their institutions, their families, and their homes; but the Lieut. Governor now conceives that the time is come when it would be unjust to Her Majesty's loyal people, to risk the consequences of a failure on the part of the most friendly foreign government, to preserve peaceable relations towards these colonies; and therefore for the purpose of preventing the apprehensions which might naturally arise among a peaceable population, in the vicinity of a rapacious enemy, the Lieutenant Governor is induced to call out once more a portion of the gallant militia of Upper Canada, as a volunteer force, in the full confidence and certainty that the wicked and lawless designs of the public enemy will be met by a corresponding exhibition of the loyal and gallant feeling which has always distinguished Upper Canada, when engaged in regular war, as well as when threatened with aggression from pirates and brigands.

The Lieutenant Governor will therefore forthwith issue orders to some distinguished officers, to call out a portion of the militia of the province.

The Lieut. Governor assures the loyal inhabitants of the province, that he is in full possession of the designs of the enemy, who have nominally many among them who have not forgotten their allegiance to Her Majesty, or their duty to their Canadian brethren, and only appear in the ranks of the brigands at present, to save themselves from insult and violence.

By command of His Excellency,
Sir George Arthur.

RICHARD BULLOCK,
Adjt't General, Militia.

Private letters from Montreal state, that a party of refugees and *sympathisers* had landed on a British Island off French Creek, probably the old rendezvous of Grindstone Island, from which they will remove as speedily as before, on the appearence of any force coming against them.

H. M. troop-ship *Athol*, Commander Bellamy, arrived this morning, in 30 days from Plymouth, has on board 500 men and officers, detachments to the several regiments serving in Canada.

Three deserters, we believe from the 85th regiment, were brought in here on Tuesday, under charge of Capt. Kerr, and party from Brantford. They were arrested in the woods by a party of Indians, and marched into Brantford, from whence they were transmitted to Toronto by boat.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

In the United States District Court at Albany, the case of the United States *vs.* Van Rensselear, the redoubtable land pirate general, came on for trial on the 15th inst., but was postponed until the next October Session in 1839, in consequence of the absence of witness. The Court might as well have dismissed this case entirely and had done with the farce, with as much show of law and justice as it has been ended here.—*Courier.*

From our Montreal Correspondent.

Montreal, Friday, October 26.

"Nothing new to day. A private letter from Kingston mentions that a private expedition had left that place to scour the "Thousand Islands" in search of Bill Johnson."

"Montreal, Saturday evening, Oct. 27th.

"The extract from the Canadien respecting the despatch from the American Government, and expressions of Sir John Colborne yesterday to the Volunteer Officers, have kept the public mind in a feverish state of excitement all day. Nothing has been talked of but war and rumours of war. Coupled with these circumstances, the warlike preparations