British News.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19.

TRADE OF CANTON.

The following statements of the navigation and foreign trade of Canton for 1842 and 1841 will be interesting to the manufacturing and mercantile community, or such portion of them as may have trading relations with that important quarter of the globe. They are extracted from a foreign report.

[illegible] general movement of navigation for 1842.			
[illegible] inwards and outwards together, 781 ships of 328,[illegible]			
[illegible] tonnage, which would give per vessel [illegible] less than their 420 tons.			
[illegible]re .... 420 ships	178,478 tons.		
[illegible] .....364 "	149,744 "		
[illegible] carrying on commerce with Canton, [illegible]ed, as by the shipping returns:			
[illegible] .... 131 ships	56,943 tons.		
[illegible] ..... 14 "	4,962 "		
[illegible]tes..... 37 "	17,353 "		
[illegible] ..... 15 "	5,539 "		
[illegible]ood Hope 1 "	208 "		
[illegible]ies..... 366 "	164,355 "		
[illegible] ..... 101 "	34,600 "		
[illegible] ..... 31 "	9,434 "		
[illegible] ..... 10 "	2,361 "		
[illegible] ..... 2 "	927 "		
[illegible]n China... 41 "	18,973 "		
[illegible], New Zealand [illegible]			
[illegible] and which below 35 "	13,216 "		
[illegible]d by flags the order of commercial operations on stood thus:—			
[illegible]sh flag..... 601 ships	265,787 tonnage,		
[illegible]rican..... 77 "	34,311 "		
[illegible]guese..... 32 "	8,945 "		
[illegible]nish..... 38 "	8,544 "		
[illegible]h..... 14 "	3,616 "		
[illegible]atic..... 13 "	3,344 "		
[illegible]ch..... 3 "	1,250 "		
[illegible]ne, Swede, Prussian..... 6 "	2,452 "		

[illegible]tems of imported and exported commodities for 1842 had not been made up, it is to the date when these advices about the shipping were terminated. But for 1841 the imported and exported values under the British and [illegible] flags, which alone are cited in the document, are made up from the declarations of the linguists [illegible]ven as follow:—

	British.	American.	Total.
[illegible]orts	21,712,961	2,034,871	23,747,832 dol's.
[illegible]ports	13,187,287	5,600,973	18,788,260 "
[illegible]otals...	34,900,248	7,635,844	42,534,092 "

[illegible] compared with the aggregate of British and American imports and exports for the year 1837, therefore, the disputes with the Chinese government had assumed a very serious aspect, those for 1841 show a falling off of about 17 per cent. The aggregate values of imports and exports at Canton were in round numbers sterling in—

1837 about.....	£17,600,000
1841 only.....	9,200,000
In 1837 value of British imports about	7,540,000
" " " exports.....	6,516,000
1841 " " " imports.....	4,600,000
" " " exports.....	2,849,000
1837 value of American imports about	1,612,000
" " " exports.....	1,734,000
1841 " " " imports.....	440,000
" " " exports.....	1,310,000

The decrease of exports from Canton on British account in 1841 as compared with 1837 is remarkable; but that in imports on American account in 1841 as contrasted with 1837 more remarkable still, as being not greatly above one-fourth in 1841 of the amount in 1837. The values in sterling here given must be understood as in round numbers and approximative only, though as nearly correct as may be accessary.—*Liverpool Mail.*

THE KING OF HANOVER AND THE ORANGEMEN OF ENGLAND.

The visit of the King of Hanover to these dominions appeared to the loyal Orangemen of Liverpool and of England a fitting opportunity for them to pay their respects to their former grand master, and the uncle of their beloved Sovereign; accordingly at their Grand Lodge meeting, held in Wigan on the 12th of July last, it was unanimously agreed that a petition, to be drawn up by the Grand Officers, should be addressed to his Majesty, expressive of the feelings of the body towards him. The following is the petition which was ultimately arranged;

"TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF HANOVER, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, &c. &c.

"We the loyal Orangemen of England, in Grand Lodge assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty our hearty congratulation upon the occasion of your Majesty's visit once more to the shores of England. Your Majesty will, we are convinced, sympathise with us in the feelings of sorrow and alarm with which, as loyal subjects of her Majesty, your august niece, and tried supporters of the British Constitution of these realms, we regard the present disorganized state of our country, and the rebellious proceedings which are distracting our sister land. These evils, we feel, may be viewed as a righteous retribution, visited upon us by God's unerring judgment for our fatal departure, in years past, from that pure Protestant legislation which ought ever to be found in the councils of a protestant nation; but although as Protestants, we shall ever be found uplifting our voice against further concession to that alien power and apostate religion by which the liberties of the great nation are threatened, we feel it our duty, as loyal subjects, and we pledge to your Majesty our determination, to maintain our present passive position, unless called upon by our rulers to aid in the preservation of peace or of the Protestant institutions of our country.

"We trust your Majesty may be long spared to rule over the councils of the Hanoverian dominions, and be the means, in the hands of God, of preserving that blessing (without which nations cannot be truly free)—Protestant ascendancy, in that quarter of the world.

"We have the honour to remain,

"Your Majesty's most humble Servants, and faithful Brethren, (on behalf of the G. L. &c.)"

Signed by the Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master.

The following reply was received through Lord Kenyon and Sir Frederick B. Watson:—

"Sir,—I have received the address of the Orangemen of England in Grand Lodge assembled. I am most truly sensible of the attention so kindly paid to me; and I am gratified in finding, that after an absence of several years your Grand Master is not forgotten, but possesses the undiminished regard and esteem of his brethren.

"No one, believe me, can more deeply lament than I do the present disturbed state of our sister Kingdom; but I am much rejoiced at the determination you express, to maintain the calm course which you have hitherto pursued.

"By a perseverance in that system you will best evince your loyalty and attachment to our sovereign, my illustrious niece, and your readiness to afford any assistance which government may call upon you to give in support of your sacred established church, and the laws and constitution of the United Kingdom.

"Yours, sincerely,

"ERNEST.

"To the Grand Master of the L. O. I. of England.

"*London, August* 22, 1843."

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

(From the "London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.)

Dresses of clear material have been made of a plain transparent organdy and bareges satineas, with the single tuck and sleeves bouillonnes from the top to the elbow; the corsage full and a cœur.

In the redingote style the Josephine is much approved, it is half-high behind and open in front en cœur to the waist; the corsage a la Lucrece resembles those a la vierge, and are also in favour; the robe is made with runners at the top and waist, the other with straight shoulder straps, the bottom, if of thick material is with nervures, but with fulness a little spread if it is thin. White barege of a fine texture is fashionable for peignoirs lined with pink or blue sarcenet; also for petites soirees trimmed with two or three deep flounces en biais, edged with a narrow fringe or festonnes in a straight feston.—Peignoirs of coutil are made with a plain piece on the top of the body forming a point which descends to the waist.

Dresses of lilac silk open in front over white silk and lacing across the whole length with lilac cord confined by buttons, have been much approved; the body is high and pointed, with lacings at the sides. Pelerines and cannezous have of late been increasing in favour; but there is a change in the form; instead of being joined behind, the seam is on the shoulder, and is so cut as to avoid the defect observable in the old ones. The fichus bonne femme are also a little different, they do not conceal the figure so much, and are trimmed with three or four rows of broad lace.

Pailles de riz and lace are still the prettiest wear for dress bonnets. Capotes, made with the fronts of paille de riz and crowns of paulé de soie, are very fashionable for morning wear; a wreath of field daisies or heart's-ease may be added, but not roses, which are rather gone by, and no ribbon is required but for strings. Deep veils are gradually superseding the violettes; many already reach to the waist, and some even to the knees. Capotes of crape or organdy are very pretty with these long veils of very fine plain tulle, merely finished with a broad hem. A novel style for carnezous and morning caps is an embroidery of very fine braid in fil d'Ecosse, so fine and so well executed that it has the effect of rich embroidery; for the crowns of caps it is done on muslin intermixed with open stitches. The new cap, "a la plus belle," is composed of three folds at the back of the head without trimming or ribbon, and having neither ribbon nor lappets to fasten; it is confined by two pearl pins, which sometimes support flowers.

Mittens of watered silk, being at the sides, and trimmed with a narrow ribbon a la vieille, are quite the rage at Paris.

LOSS OF THE SHIP REGULAR.

The ship Regular, 560 tons, W. R. Carter, commander, left London 22d February last bound to Bombay and China, with a valuable cargo of specie, iron, steel, copper, &c. The passage was an ordinary one until the 8th of May, when during a heavy gale from the N. W., off the Cape of Good Hope she sprung a leak, which in spite of the continued exertions of the crew for the four subsequent days and nights, gained upon them; on the second day the water hourly gained upon both pumps three inches. The gale continuing with unabating violence, and a tremendous sea running, it was deemed expedient to lighten the ship, and about 80 tons of cargo were thrown overboard, but without any good resulting. The crew were then divided into parties, and the pumps assisted by bailing at the fore hatchway. For the two subsequent days the weather nearly continued the same.—There was no alternative but to send before the blast, which was done under her foresail, and close-reefed main-topsail. On the 13th the crew became completely exhausted, the pumps never having been left for four days and nights. The ship was then in lat. 37. 38. S., long. 36 30. E. The immense quantity of water in the hold rushing backwards and forwards now affected her steering. The vessel now being full to her lower beams, and the crew despairing to keep her afloat, they were obliged to take to the boat at 8 p. m.

In the launch were 18 persons, including the chief and second officers and two female passengers; in the pinnace were the third officer and 10 persons; in the gig Captain Carter and four persons; several days' provisions were placed in each boat. They were now 900 miles from the nearest land, scudding before a furious Cape gale directly from the land; about 10 the boats shipped a tremendous heavy sea; from the large boat everything was obliged to be hove overboard, water, food compass, cloths, &c.; everything was washing out of the gig, which then pulled towards the launch and reached her at 12. The crew then removed from her to the launch, which now became so crowded for any one to move in her; they had now lost sight of the pinnance. Thus in despair, they dove the whole night through without chart or compass, the sea birds hovering close to them as if only awaiting the moment when their frail boat should be engulphed.

At dawn, to their inexpressible relief, two vessels were described directly to windward, running immediately towards them. A signal of distress was made by hoisting a shawl, belonging to one of the lady passengers, on the end of an oar, which was providentially not unobserved. The vessels proved to be the French frigate La Cleopatre, Captain Roy, and Alemene, corvette, proceeding from Rio de Janeiro to China by way of Bourbon. The commodore, on being made acquainted with the discovery of the signal, gave orders for the ship to be steered in the direction of the boat, and at eight those in the launch were received on board the Cleopatre. The sailors, after having been taken on board, instantly requested the commodore to go in search of their shipmates; their request was immediately complied with, and after a few tacks the missing parties were discovered, and the poor wrecked were all reunited on board the vessel, thanking heartily, and with tears in their eyes, the French officers, who, through the means of God, had saved them.

The appearance of these vessels, on that day, seemed the more providential, that for 42 days previous they had not sighted a single sail, nor did they fall in with any in the passage afterwards to the Mauritius. It was also afterwards learnt, that on the previous day the commodore had determined to alter his course, but had not eventually done so.

The preparations made for recovering the unfortunate sufferers from the boat on board the frigate could never be surpassed. They displayed the skill of seamen, and at the same time showed, also, that every head and heart on board the La Cleopatre seconded the exertions of the excellent commodore; and, when these been safely taken on board, they found that every arrangement had been made for their reception, which either humanity or medical skill could dictate, and from that moment till the frigate arrived at the Mauritius the crew of the Regular received such generous kindness from their deliverers as will never be effaced from their memory. The whole of the crew and passengers of the Regular were saved, and the captain and officers are proceeding to England in H. M. S. Belleisle, part of the crew having previously been disposed of at Mauritius.

THE DUKE.—The *Dublin Evening Mail* says:—We perceive with pleasure that the Apostle of Temperance, in the discharge of his great mission, lacks not the virtue and courage to "tell truth and shame the devil" to "give honour where honour is due," and in the face of the British nation, to vindicate the most glorious Irishman that ever was born:—In one batch, Father Matthew administered the pledge to several non commissioned officers of the Fusilier Guards. Father Matthew expressed his gratification at this circumstance, and said that it was the wish of his Grace the Duke of Wellington that temperance should become general throughout the army, and he was proud of this, for that great man was an Irishman. A voice—But O'Connell says he is not an Irishman. Father Matthew—I care not what Mr. O'Connell, or any other man may say. I repeat he is an Irishman—Ireland ought to be proud of him.—(Loud cheers.)

IMITATION TEA.—At Hoxton, on Wednesday the Excise seized, in the shop of a respectable tea-dealer a large quantity of leaves dried and coloured to represent tea, but which consisted of dried sloe leaves, sloe leaves, and others of English growth, coloured and dyed with Dutch pink, Prussian blue, gum arabic, and other deleterious ingrediants, to represent tea. The imitation was very good, and to the non-professional eye, might have been easily passed off for the genuine and useful domestic article. The sale of this spurious stuff has become very common of late, and so great is the demand for it amongst shopkeepers, that several tons have passed off in the market weekly. It behoves the public to be particularly cautious of whom they purchase their tea, and, before using, to examine it carefully.

A BAD SPECULATION.—We understand that amongst the advances made by the joint stock bank which has just exploded in the Isle of Man was one of £10,000 to no less a personage than Don Carlos, of Spain, made at the time when his army was starting from the Basque Provinces for Madrid, and which was to have been repaid ten-fold when he arrived there. Unluckily both for the Don and the bank, he was stopped on the way by Espartero, in consequence of which he lost his chance of the crown, and the bank lost both its principle and interest. We have all read that the sailing of the Spanish Armada was retarded by the refusal of the bankers of Genoa to make certain advances to the government of Spain, but we certainly were not aware, until very recently, that the fate of the Spanish monarchy had been so nearly decided by a joint-stock bank in the Isle of Man.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—According to advices from Alexandria of August 12, the Pasha of Egypt had made a large consignment of cotton to his house of agency in Trieste, and he had moreover drawn against it to the amount of ½ millions florins with the usual promptitude of that shrewd old man of business. The agency, however, considered him rather too fast on the occasion, and refused acceptance of the drafts. In the letter of explanation to Boghos Bey, the prime minister and salesman of his highness, the agents stated that cotton was so dead and unmarketable an article that they could not undertake to convert any sufficient quantity into cash to meet even part of the bills drawn, whilst the charges for freight &c, were besides very heavy. In reply the Pasha at once admitted the justice of the representation; and despatched a steamer immediately with a remittance in hard money for one million two hundred thousand florins. Since that date intelligence will have reached Alexandria and Trieste of the improvement in the cotton market in this country, so that the Pasha's stock will be the more readily turned into money, and some portion may probably find its way into this country, or, if not, doubtless will into France, and so far tend to diminish the weight of the consumption there of American cotton. What with heavy stocks in Egypt a fair yield in the United States, or perhaps beyond a fair yield as the more accredited accounts imply, and a crop of 150,000 bales in Texas, that is 50,000 more than last year, there can be no cause to fear a deficient supply of cotton. The late advance of price moreover, will, as heretofore, bring considerable quantities of the uncleaned cotton, which is always to be found in greater or less abundance on the coasts of the South American states, where it is often left to rot as not worth the expense of shipment except when prices have so advanced in Europe as to make it worth cost of transport and cleaning.

Victor Hugo has unfortunately lost his daughter, who had recently married M. C. Vacquerie. The young couple were accompanying M. Vacquerie's uncle, an old sea captain and merchant of Havre, in an open boat, from Villequier to Candebec; the uncle's son also being of the party. The boat upset by some accident, on a bank called the Dos d'Ane, and all perished. It is supposed that M. Vacquerie, who was an excellent swimmer, was drowned in the endeavour to save his wife.

IRISH EXPORTS.—Ireland never could be styled a manufacturing country; but her exports of linen alone—her staple manufacture—are estimated to amount to about £4,000,000 sterling yearly; and the annual value of the agricultural produce exported into Liverpool only, as shown by a return furnished to the House of Commons, was £4,500,000 sterling ten years since. In 1837, the cattle, sheep, and pigs imported from Ireland into the same port were valued at £3,397,760. Add to this large sum the value of the grain and meal, and the value of both grain and cattle imported into Bristol and other ports. The total value of the exports from Ireland to Great Britain amounted in 1835, as the official tables show they did, to £8,531,355, and the imports from Great Britain into Ireland to £7,048,936, whilst, in 1801, the first year of the union, her imports were only £3,270,350, and her exports £3,537,725. The yearly importation of feathers from Ireland into England reaches the amount of £500,000, whilst the value of the eggs imported into Liverpool and Bristol amounts to £100,000 a-year.

EFFECTS OF THE REPEAL AGITATION.—The following simple of the baneful effects of the agitation is given by the *Belfast News Letter*:—One peculiarly mischievous effect of the repeal agitation is the injury which it has inflicted upon the trading interests of Ireland; and this has taken place to a degree scarcely credible, were the fact unhappily not too well authenticated. A single example speaks volumes upon this subject; and, were an inquiry instituted, we doubt not but hundreds of similar cases might be adduced. An English commercial traveller stated to a friend of ours, within the last few weeks, that, last year, before the repeal movement had reached its present height of extravagance, the amount of orders taken by him was £17,000. This year, the instructions of his employers were, that he should accept none but cash orders, unless in a few excepted cases, in which no doubt of pecuniary stability could be entertained; and the result was, that his orders this year amounted only to about £1,700, instead of so many thousands, as formerly.

Father Matthew terminated his London mission on Monday last. In his farewell speech he stated that he had administered the pledge to nearly 70,000 persons in the metropolis.

The total amount of paper money in circulation in the three kingdoms during the last eight months was £34,545,794. The bullion in the Bank of England during that period was £11,872,000.

The French government mail steam packet Darian, of 1,100 tons and 500 horse power, was launched at Cherbourg, on Sunday. This vessel is to form one of the line of French, West India, and North American packets.

The quantity of tobacco imported from the United States during the past year, as given in returns just presented to the House of Commons, amounted to 38,618,012lbs., being a decrease of several thousand pounds as compared with the preceding year.

An extraordinary animal, of immense power, resembling a kangaroo in shape except in the abdomen, with sharp claws, a tail like a sheep, and horns like a deer, with a coat of beautiful fur, has been discovered by Audubon in lat. 49 10 north. It may be domesticated.

Feargus O'Connor has so far left politics, and is about to turn farmer. He has published a work on the management of small farms, and has for some time past been pointing out to his followers the superiority of location on land, instead of mere political agitation.

The principal paper under the control of the Wesleyan Methodists states that the income of their Missionary society is insufficient to support the existing stations, much less to enable the committee to enter upon any more extensive plans for the evangelisation of the world.

A fatal but extraordinary duel took place a few days since in the commune of Maisonfort (Seine-et-Oise,) Two gentlemen, named Lenfant and Maldant, having quarrelled over a game of billiards, drew lots who should first throw the red ball at his adversary's head. Chance favoured M. Maldant, who threw the ball with such force and correct aim at the forehead of the other as to kill him on the spot. —*Galignani's Messenger.*

PRESENTS TO THE QUEEN.—Captain Harris, who went out as Ambassador from this country to the Court of Shoa, a kingdom situated in Southern Abyssinia, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of commerce with the King, and who was presented to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace upon his return to England in the Oriental, at the court held by the Queen on the day previously to the prorogation of Parliament, brought to this country, as presents to the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, an immense quantity of rare and valuable articles, and amongst them a jet black mule of the most exquisite symmetry, taken from the stud of the King of Shoa, and presented in his Majesty's name to the Heir Apparent to the British throne.—The trappings of this beautiful animal (which in the language of the country is called *tishet* or *sans pareil*) consisting of saddle-cloth, of a peculiar form and exquisite workmanship, upon which is elaborately emblazoned the Ethiopian lion, an extraordinarily shaped Abyssinian saddle, with breast-plate, and head stall, *en suite*, are of the most gorgeous and magnificent description. The other presents brought over by Captain Harris consist of a crown worn by the former Queen of Shoa, various shields covered with numerous warlike devices, composed of gold, silver and precious stones; spears, gauntlets; cloaks and robes made of the skins of Ethiopian wild animals; armlets of solid silver; numerous distinctive badges of honour, such as ivory rings, silver fetichons, or crooked swords; curious specimens of armour; several baskets made of grass and beads, and somewhat rude in their construction, filled with aromatic herbs, &c. A brilliantly illuminated letter to her Majesty, in the Arabic language, in which the King of Shoa expresses the highest respect and esteem for "the Queen of the greatest nation under the sun," accompanied the presents brought over by Captain Harris. The mule which is perfectly docile, and of an excellent temper, will be sent to Windsor from the Royal Mews at the Buckingham Palace, previously to the return of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert from their marine excursion.—*English paper.*

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—"We cannot deny," says the *National*, "whatever be the causes which paralyse the progress of our agriculture, that our produce is much inferior to that of the English.—The following is a comparison of the agricultural produce raised by 1,000 families in France and in England:—

	In England.	In France.	Difference.
Horses, . . .	273	65	four times less.
Oxen, . . .	1,230	203	six times less.
Sheep, . . .	11,000	1,043	ten times less.
Corn . . .	56,000 hectolitres	40,000 hectolitres.	

In France it is calculated that on every thousand square yards of ground there are thirty-three cultivators; in England only 28. Our agricultural produce ought, therefore, to be at least equal to that of England, and our inferiority consequently proves the want of skill amongst the French agriculturists.'

The importance of improving the Breed of Poultry.—Since 1824, in eggs, there have been exported from Dublin alone to the value of £273,000, distributable among the poorer classes. We are informed that this is principally to be attributed to the philanthropic taste of Mr. J. J. Nolan, of Bachelor's-walk, who has for many years past, at great expense imported and distributed extensively the finest of all the foreign breeds. He has forwarded for exhibition to our Agricultural Show five coops of the most extraordinary for size and beauty, from the spangled Poles to the gigantic Malays, some of the male birds standing upwards of two foot high.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

FRONTFUL ACCIDENT.—Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, August 31.—An accident of a most frightful nature happened in this neighbourhood yesterday, attended with loss of life, under the following circumstances:—A gentleman, a German, or a Dutchman, I am not certain which, who has been residing here for some time with his brother, rode out, attended by his groom, to the land slip about three miles from this place, his brother and a party of ladies following in a phaeton. In galloping over a field at the top of the cliffs he came suddenly to the edge of a precipice. He immediately perceived his danger, and either threw himself off his horse or was thrown over his head by the sudden halt the animal made upon the very brink of the precipice. In his fall he must have displaced some part of the edge of the cliff and rolled over, falling down the frightful precipice, a depth of 250 feet. Assistance was procured immediately, but on reaching the unfortunate gentleman he was, though still alive, quite insensible and his limbs were fractured in a dreadful manner. He died almost immediately. The deceased and his brother appeared to be in affluent circumstances, and the surviving brother was about to be married to a young lady of this place.

SPAIN.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the following telegraphic despatch:—"Perpignan, Sept. 9. On the 7th at 5 o'clock p. m., Fort Montjuich opened its fire against the Atarazanas. A brigade of artillery, coming from Molins del Rey, and 400 Milicians from Ignalada, have arrived at Gracia. The Milicians of Vich, Villafrance, Manresa, and Bergia are marching to support the operations of the Captain-General against the insurgents. Colonel Zayas has assumed the command of Montjuich.

The posteript of our Paris letter of Monday states that the French government had received the following telegraphic despatch:—"Perpignan, Sept. 10. On the 8th the Fort Montjuich was to recommence firing on the Atarazanas. It has dismounted the batteries directed upon Barcelonetta and upon the citadel. The Captain General has caused the canals to be cut which supplied the fountains, but there are a number of springs in Barcelona."

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 13, 1843.

Domestic Manufactures, and Provincial Trade.—We are much pleased to find that the question of supplying the West Indies to the exclusion of our Canadian neighbours, is to come upon the tapis in the Canadian Parliament. It is contemplated to reduce the Colonial duties on West India produce, provided they will meet them, by reducing the duties on Colonial produce; this arrangement it is said will give the exclusive trade to the Colonies. We trust they will not only succeed in the undertaking, but that our House of Assembly will follow the example. Should this arrangement be effected, it will give to the Colonies a profitable and an extensive trade. The following is the Resolution moved by Dr. Dunlop and seconded by Sir A. Maensh:—

"That a committee be formed for the purpose of inquiring into the importance and expediency of lowering the duties upon British West Indian produce imported into this colony, upon the condition that they make a corresponding reduction in the duties upon our exports."

The ship *Lotus*, which arrived here yesterday, bring the particulars of her having run down the French brig *Rosanna*, Benoit, master. The Lotus was crossing the Banks of Newfoundland, in thick weather, on her passage to this port, when she came in contact with the latter vessel and sunk her, the crew are all saved and were brought here in the L. they consisted of 18 souls. The Lotus also fell in with the ship *Andrew Marcel*, from Hull to this port, Chambers, master, in a sinking state; took off the crew, and brought them also to this port, with the exception of the master and three of the crew, which they put on board the ship Llan Rumney, from this port for Hull.

HALIFAX, Oct. 7.

On Monday the Civic Elections commenced and ended very quietly. No. 1 Ward returned E. Allison and *H. Pryor*, Esqrs.; No. 2. W. Stoty Esq.; No. 3. A Sinclair and *B. E. Black*, Esqrs. No. 4. J Jennings and *C. D. Hunter*, Esqrs.; No. 5. *John Rhind*, Esq; No. 6. *David Rugg*, Esq. By this election four old members have been re-elected, and five new ones, (whose names are printed in Italic) introduced into the City Council. The gentlemen who declined to offer again are James Treman, Andrew Uniacke, John Duffus, Conrad West, and John Steele, Esquires. Scarcely one change is for the better.

On Tuesday the Council assembled, and after the new members were sworn, they proceeded to the election of a Mayor in the place of Thomas Williamson, Esq. On motion of Mr. Story, Alexander Keith, Esq. was unanimously elected Mayor of the City of Halifax for the ensuing twelvemonths.—*Recorder.*

MELANCHOLY DEATHS IN BERMUDA.

"*She Goeth to the Grave to Weep there!*"—Such was the sad expression of our Saviour as his glance detected the place whither the afflicted Martha directed her footsteps—to the new made grave which covered the ashes of her brother—and the exclamation, we grieve to add, may truly apply to the left and lone one of a respected family, in whose deep grief many, very many in this community, will painfully sympathise.

By the arrival last evening of the Daphne from Bermuda, bringing advices to the 25th ultimo, politely handed us by Mr. Keefler, we have the mournful intelligence of the death of Captain WERTWORTH, of Her Majesty's Royal Engineers, a native (we believe,) of this city, and nephew of the late Sir John Wentworth, Lieut. Governor of this Province for upwards of fifteen years.

We announce this melancholy event with sensations of peculiar gloominess and sorrow—not only because the subject of our notice was bound to our native land by ties of birth, and the stronger attachments of kindred; but when we recollect that not a year ago, he and his afflicted family were providentially rescued from the jaws of death, at the wreck of the Solway—only, alas! that the intrepid husband and father should be snatched away by the destroying hand of an awful scourge in the Island of Bermuda. A few short weeks ago his friends congratulated him on his safety—now, the memory of his worth is revivified by the sob of bereavement, and the agonising tear.

We lament further to announce the deaths of Captain ROBERT FENWICK, R. E., (also we believe a Novascotian,) and Doctor Jenkins, of the convict establishment.

The fever continues to rage alarmingly, and is still spreading. The Rock Hospital is crowded with victims, and on the 22d the Commissioner's Residence was converted into an Hospital for the Convicts. The deaths in Ireland Island had been 55—in St. George's 190. In Ireland Island, over 300 persons were lying ill of the dreadful malady—but in St. George's the fever had abated, and had every appearance that it would speedily disappear. Heaven grant that it may!—*Halifax Post.*

DISTRESSING CATASTROPHE.—*Calling for immediate relief.*—On Saturday, the 22d ultimo, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a fire took place in the house of Mr. John Munro, Junr., White Head, Co. of Guysborough, which in the space of an hour, consumed every thing he was possessed of—furniture, wearing apparel, and nearly the whole of his winter's stock of provisions. The accident has rendered the unfortunate family entirely destitute, and as we understand that the man bears an excellent character for industry and sobriety, an appeal to the humane feelings of the public in his behalf for succour, will not, we trust, be in vain. Mr. Roxby, who is well acquainted with him, has kindly consented to act with Mr. Stephens, of the Government schooner British Queen, (who was witness of the calamity,) in collecting something to procure a few necessaries for the immediate relief of the unhappy family.—*Ib.*

"THE SEA SHALL GIVE UP ITS DEAD."—On leaving the harbor of St. Mary's a short time since, the people in the boat saw a large red chest on the water, towards which they directed their boat's course, and succeeded in obtaining the chest.

This, on being opened was found to contain the corpse of a *young and beautiful female*, clothed in a rich silk dress, and having three solid gold rings upon her fingers. And this was all that could be learnt concerning her; who she had been, or the circumstances of her death, remain to unstill sealed; it is most likely, however, that the fair young creature has died at sea, and her body been committed to the waters of the deep, which thus have yielded it up again.

It only remains for us to add, that the chest with the body in it, just as it lay when first opened, was consigned to the grave with the appropriate and solemn rites of Christian burial, in St. Mary's.—*St. John's (N. F.) Post.*

THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF BAHIA.—The following is from the *Diario Novo*, Pernambuco paper, of the 31st July last. It is given under "Bahia, 19th July:"—"The lower part of Bahia is threatened with destruction owing to the heavy rains undermining the mountain which overhangs the town; already part of it has fallen and buried the Church of Pillar, the wharf and houses in the neighbourhood, together with the vicar of that Church and many other persons. The mountain has also fallen in other places, and it is expected that the lower town will be abandoned altogether. Great consternation and distress prevailed, and the heavy rains continued.

CANADA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, CHAMBER,

Kingston, September 28th 1843.

This day at two o'clock, p. m., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being there assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Members of the Assembly, and that House being present, His Excellency opened the Third Session of the Provincial Parliament, with the following Speech from the Throne:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,—and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I am happy to meet you assembled for the discharge of the high functions entrusted to you. Various consideration of importance have prevented my calling you together at an earlier period.

Since your last Session, the birth of a Princess has diffused joy throughout the British Empire, and we have reason to be deeply gratified for the continued protection vouchsafed by Almighty Providence to our gracious Queen, whose life and health are blessings to Her Subjects.

In the same interval, and afflicting event has occurred in Canada by the demise of your late Governor, my immediate predecessor, whose heart was devoted to the public welfare. Universal regret has done honour to his memory throughout the Province; and I cannot abstain from noticing that his desolate widow and family, and his mortal remains, in passing through the neighbouring territories of the United States to their place of embarkation at New York, were received with marked and affectiving tokens of friendly respect, which indicated both the esteem in which he had been personally well known, and also a generous sympathy worthy of the great nation by which it was evinced.

The Act of the Imperial Legislature which facilitates the introduction of the Canadian wheat, and of flour prepared in Canada, into the ports of the United Kingdom, will, I trust, prove to be a valuable boon to this Province; and is a further proof of Her Majesty's unremitting care for the prosperity of this portion of her dominions. A copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State on this subject will be laid before you.

Measures will be submitted to you for the improvement of the Judiciature in Lower Canada; of the Municipal Institutions, the laws relating to Education, and the Jury system of both divisions of the United Province, and of the Assessment Laws, in Upper Canada, as well as on other important subjects; all of which will, I am sure, engage your earnest attention.

I have recently made a tour through the Province, such as the exigency of public business would permit, in order that I might become in some degree acquainted with local circumstances requiring attention.

I have had great satisfaction in seeing a fine Country, evidently advancing in improvement; and have every where been received with manifestations of Loyalty to our Gracious Sovereign, and with personal kindness to myself.

It has been highly satisfactory to me to witness the great work in progress, which, owing to the Loan raised in England under the Guarantee of the Imperial Government, the Province has been enabled to undertake or prosecute. They are calculated, I hope, to extend the Commerce, and develope the Resources of this vast Country, and increase the Public Revenues and general individual wealth.

In those parts where works of this description are in progress, I found contentment prevailing at the prospect which they present. In other parts there is a cry for improved Roads for the conveyance of produce to appropriate Markets, a claim which is worthy of consideration; for on such communications the prosperity of the Country must in a great measure depend. No where was this anxiety more strongly expressed than in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, where the Community, almost entirely Agricultural, in consequence of the heavy duties imposed on their produce in the United States have lost the market to which they had formerly recourse, while the exemption from duty in our country of the similar produce of our Neighbours enable them, by greater facilities of conveyance, to undersell the Producer of the Eastern Townships in our own Markets. Similar complaints of the effects of the Duties on our produce in the United States, and of the facility given to the admission of their produce into our Territory, are also made in other parts. Whatever improvement can be afforded to our internal communications so obviously desirable for the advantage of the community, that any outlay devoted to that object, and consistent with the means at command, must be highly beneficial. It is therefore much to be regretted, that the state of the Finances does not afford any immediate prospect of our being able to meet the wishes of many districts deeply interested in this respect.

I cannot refrain from bringing to your notice, as a subject worthy of consideration, the state of the Prisons in some portions of the Province. The Penitentiary at Kingston is an Institution very creditable to the country; great cost has been incurred in the erection of prisons in other places, and some of the local authorities are now laudably exerting themselves to provide suitable accommodations for prisoners; but in some places there is a great deficiency. The justice due even to criminals requires that they should not be subjected to greater punishment than what is designed by their sentence, and that disease or death, from foul air and want of exercise, should not be superadded to imprisonment. It is likewise due to untried prisoners, who may be innocent, that they should not be confined in the same cell with convicted criminals. A classification and separation of the latter is also requisite. Decency and morality demand the same regard to the sexes; and Debtors and Criminals ought not to be confined together. It is desirable that enquiry should be made in order to ascertain in what respects the Prisoners of the Country may be deficient in requisite accommodation, and to remedy any material deficiency that may exist.

The Establishment of a Lunatic Asylum in Lower Canada is much required; those who are visited with the affliction of mental aberation being now confined in the common prison, or in some of the Religious and Charitable Institutions which do honor to that portion of the Province. Measures are in progress for the permanent location of the Asylum now existing under a temporary arrangement in Upper Canada, and for the completion of the arrangements of that institution.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The accounts for the past, and Estimates for the present year, will be laid before you. I am concerned to announce to you that there is a considerable decrease of Revenue, but I hope it proceeds from temporary causes, and that it will be followed by a greater increase.—The Loan obtained in England, under the guarantee of the Imperial Government, has been raised on advantageous terms.

The Act of the Imperial Legislature prescribing a new Tariff, renders necessary a corresponding alteration in our Customs Laws, and this subject will be brought under your consideration. I have no doubt of your readiness to provide for the exigencies of the Public Service, and as far as that object can be promoted by particable and judicious economy, you may rely on my co operation.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I will not detain you longer from the commencement of your arduous duties. The welfare of Canada depends on the result of your deliberations on the numerous and important questions which will come before you, and that great end will, I trust, be the sole object of your labours. It is the anxious desire of Her Majesty's Government, and will be the constant aim of my endeavours. I humbly hope that the Blessing of Almighty God will crown our united efforts with success.

QUEBEC, October 4.

THE ARMY.—The Head Quarters, Staff, Band; &c., of the 81st Regiment, under command of Lieut. Colonel Sir Charles Chichester, will embark for Montreal on Friday afternoon, *en route* for St. John's.

The steamer *Montreal* brought down yesterday the left wing of the 85th Regiment. They were put on board the transport *Princess Royal*, which conveys them to West Indies. The head quarters division will be embarked on board the *Boyne* transport, but they will not leave St. Johns, where they are now stationed until the arrival here of the transport *Java*, which is daily expected from England, with the depot companies.

We understand that the *Java* will convey the whole of the 1st battalion of the 71st Light Infantry to the West Indies.

The transport *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, with the left wing of the 1st Royal Regiment on board, sailed yesterday afternoon for Barbadoes.

The contract for the conveyance to England of about 250 invalids, belonging to different Regiments has been taken by Messrs. Gillespie & Co., and the bark *Amazon* is being fitted up for that purpose.—*Gazette.*

MONTREAL, October 2.—*Fire.*—On Saturday night, a fire broke out at about half past 12 o'clock, in a house adjoining the Albion Hotel, on the quay, in rear of the Theatre.—It raged with most fearful violence, notwithstanding the great exertions of the different Fire Companies, and was not got under until it had consumed the house it first appeared in, the Albion Hotel, and part of the out-buildings of the Masonic Hall, now in the occupation of Mr. Robinson as Livery Stables, &c. The firemen had great difficulty in preserving the Theatre, the roof of which was on fire repeatedly. As usual, there was very little water, and very great confusion.—We hear the fire arose from a Lucifer match being thrown in a state of ignition into a receptacle.—*Courier.*

On Thursday evening about nine o'clock a very destructive fire took place at Varennes. It broke out in a very capacious and substantial barn belonging to Paul Lussier, Esq., Seigneur