

Foreign News.

London papers have been received at New York to the 20th Sept.

A splendid public entertainment has been given to Earl Grey, in Edinburgh. It was a great occasion. The Lord Chancellor, and many of the nobility and gentry, particularly of the north, were present.

The Cholera prevails with great fatality in many parts of Europe and particularly in Sweden. Up to the 19th of Sept. there had been 3170 cases and 1279 deaths of that disease in Stockholm, containing a population of less than 80,000.

O'Connell continues his agitation letters to Lord Duncannon, but the London Journalists speak disparagingly both of the letters and their effects.

The Right Rev. Dr. England.—We are happy to announce that the Reverend Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston, arrived yesterday (Sunday) in this his native city, by the Victory, steamer, from Bristol. We have the gratification to state that the estimable prelate enjoyed the best health, and proceeds in a few days, via Liverpool, to Charleston, South Carolina, accompanied by some ladies from the Ursuline community at Blackrock, who purposed establishing a convent of their order in the vicinity of Charleston.

According to the latest accounts from the north of Spain, Gen. Zumalacarrreguy, the Carlist commander, was again acting on the offensive. Besides Viana and Bergara, the Carlists have made an attack on Tolosa, a place of some importance, having a considerable garrison, and the key, we believe, to Rodil's communications with the south of Spain. From that it is quite evident that Rodil has not made so much progress in putting an end to the insurrection as his friends wished, and that Zumalacarrreguy is still in a situation to give him a vast deal of trouble, if not to make the contest doubtful.

Accounts have been received from Greece to Aug 26, from which it appears that an insurrection, provoked by the measures of the members of the Regency who have recently been displaced by the King of Bavaria, had broken out in Arcadia and Messenia, and was believed to have had ramifications in continental Greece and the Islands; but the energetic measures of Count Armasperg, and the confidence inspired by the restoration of his authority in every part of the country at the date of the latest accounts.

A proclamation, dated 16th Aug., had been issued by the government, calling on the people to return to their homes, and promising pardon to all but the leaders of the insurrection. These leaders, viz. Colias Plapoutas, Niketa Zerbin, Grizali, Mithropetrovas, and the Zergopouli, were required to surrender themselves within four days, to be tried by the laws. Upon their failing to do so within the time specified, they were declared to be outlawed, and rewards of 3000 drachms were offered for the capture of each of them, dead or alive.

Great satisfaction was felt in Greece at the reconstruction of the Regency, and King Otho had again begun to mix with his subjects instead of shutting himself up at Argos.

Assez, per cwt.—Pot, first sort, Boston and New York, none; Montreal new, 26s a 27s; Montreal old, 21s a 25s. Pearl, first sort, Boston and New York 27s a 28s; Montreal, 28s a 29s.

For Pot and Pearl Ashes we have experienced a very animated demand, both speculative and for consumption; the sales amount to nearly 700 lbs. of Pot Ashes at 6s 6d a 27s 6d, including 200 to arrive, and upwards of 400 lbs. of Pearls at 29s a 30s for new Ashes, including 200 lbs. to arrive.

Prices of Wheat have further declined 4d a 4d per 70 lbs., at which reduction, however there has been rather more enquiry, and the market is now very steady; Oats have been in good demand, at an advance of 1d a 2d per 45 lbs.; Wheat and Flour in bond are without alteration.

Private Correspondence of the Daily Advertiser. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8, 1831.

The Times newspaper, which delights in arrogating to itself the title of the "leading Journal of Europe," has, during the last fortnight, made a "dead set" at the Lord Chancellor Brougham, on the score of his political sins and transgressions. These attacks have been made almost daily in that bold and uncompromising style for which the Times is distinguished. The immense circulation and influence of this journal necessarily impart great importance to its opinions, and those who know the Chancellor's inordinate love of popularity, will imagine the effect which these withering castigations have had on his mind. Lord Brougham, unfortunately for himself, has, of late, pursued a crooked and unaccountable line of policy, but there is one bright, one redeeming trait in his character, which like charity, ought to cover a multitude of sins. He is passionately attached to the advancement of the lower orders of his countrymen in moral, political, and general knowledge.—(to a certain extent our Correspondent should say.) He is ever anxious to support and encourage every possible means to enlighten the minds of the million. The memorable declaration which he has put on record, "that the school-master was abroad, and would trust more to him armed with his Primer than to the soldier with his bayonet," proves more powerfully than a thousand assertions the fact of his being a decided friend of the people. He is known to be in favour of the immediate repeal of the Stamp Duty on Newspapers, a measure which, more than any other, will work great and important changes in the character of the British nation, by bringing political knowledge home to every man's door. The repeal of this duty may be confidently looked for during the next Session of Parliament. When that event takes place—as take place it must—then farewell to the present aristocracy of the Press, which, like the aristocracy of riches is sufficiently baneful. You may rely on it that this measure will work a silent, but mighty, revolution in the affairs of England. There are those who hesitate not to assert that the present hostility of the Times to Lord Brougham may be traced to the circumstance of his Lordship's being in favour of the immediate repeal of the Stamp Duty.

Donna Francisca, wife of Don Carlos, of Spain, and sister to Don Miguel, died on Thursday last near Portsmouth. A bilious attack, added to great anxiety of mind respecting her husband, is stated as the cause of her death. She has left three children, (sons,) all of whom are present in England. In a political point of view, her death is a matter of no importance whatever.

Mr. Fraser, the publisher and proprietor of the Tory magazine of that name, has been appearing before the public during the last few days under circumstances which, in the present dearth of domestic news, have furnished abundant food for the daily and weekly Press. The last number of his periodical contained an extremely severe attack on Mr. Duncombe, the recently elected Member for Finsbury, in consequence of which that gentleman sent his friend, Lord Allen, with an hostile message to the "Man of Letters." The message was delivered and the Noble Lord demanded an answer. The publisher declared he had no answer to give. On being pressed, however, he said the object of the communication was to induce him to commit a "breach of the peace,"—fight a duel, which he begged respectfully to decline. Before Lord Allen had an opportunity of conferring with his principals, Mr. Fraser had his way to the Police-Office, and obtained a warrant against the M. P. for Finsbury, who was accordingly bound over to keep the peace,

—and so the matter rests. The affair has given rise to sundry lengthy dissertations on the enormity of duelling. Mr. Fraser evidently thinks, with Falstaff, that discretion is the better part of valour.

The neighborhood of Liverpool has been the scene of a great Conservative dinner, which took place at the little Town of Newton, midway between Liverpool and Manchester, on the line of Railway. The company amounted to 700 individuals, including two Peers—the Earl of Wilton and Lord Skelton—the former acting as Chairman. The meal, the mendable,—the former acting as a shabby and selfish manner. They excluded all reporters, except those belonging immediately to their own faction, which is the reverse of what is customary on such occasions. This illiberal feeling has drawn down the signal indignation of the liberal part of the local Press, which has, in some instances, refused to give any account of the "talk" which took place on the occasion. The whole was a trumpery affair, notwithstanding the noise which it has excited in this part of the country.

The celebrated Rev. Edward Irving, of whom doubtless you have heard much, is said to be in a very precarious state. His health has been for some time past declining, and all hopes of his recovery are at an end. The complaint under which he labors is an affection of the lungs.

The Newspaper Postage Act comes into operation on the 10th of October. From that day Foreign newspapers coming from countries where British Journals circulate free of postage, will be allowed free admission to all parts of the British Islands and Colonies. In the case of papers coming from countries where any postage is levied on English Journals a sum of two-pence will be required for the transmission of such papers throughout the British Islands and Colonies. It is probable that English papers will be admitted free into Navre and Belgium at least, and in that case we shall receive French and Belgian papers for the price they cost. Subscribers in the countries whence they came. United States papers will still have to pay a postage of 2d, but those from the Canadas, if the inland postage be paid on them via New York, or any Port in the States, will of course be free.

The health of the King of the French is represented to be very precarious. So at least says the correspondents of the daily papers resident in Paris. His intended journey to the South, is in consequence postponed. To speculate on the events which might arise in that country in the event of his death, would be indeed premature. The affairs of France are in a very ticklish state, and any serious accident occurring to the "Citizen King," would soon bring matters to a crisis. Changes are spoken of in the French Cabinet.

In Spain, Don Carlos still continues to elude the vigilance of his pursuers, but all hopes of ever grasping the Crown of Spain—that great object of his wishes and ambition—are at an end. The details of the operations of the contending parties in that country, evince a spirit sufficiently sanguinary. Nothing, however decisive, has taken place, and the accounts are very conflicting and contradictory. Our Government have sent Colonel Caradoc to the head quarters of General Rodil, while Russia on the contrary has sent an Officer to the head quarters—if we can discover them—of Don Carlos. This of course is done to exhibit the hostility of the latter Power to our policy. The determination of the Spanish Government to pay the Cortes bonds in full, has had a tendency to raise the price of stock in the British Money Market—though the fraud that was contemplated on the holders of those bonds, is but little creditable to the Minister who proposed, or the Government that for a moment countenanced such a scheme.

The most recent intelligence from Portugal informs us that a Committee of the Chamber of Deputies had been appointed to take into consideration the laws regarding the Paper Currency of that country. After minute examination of its details, it was unanimously decided that from the first of September, Specie alone should be a legal tender in that Kingdom. All contracts, however, made before the 23d July, will be liquidated according to the terms in which they were contracted. This Report passed the Chambers without one dissentient voice. The question of the Regency was also argued in a very decided manner; there being only five dissentient voices.

Provincial.

BANK ROBBERY.—The Bank of Upper Canada, in Niagara, was broken into on Thursday in the afternoon about four o'clock, and robbed of Bank notes to the amount of £614; a reward of 400 dollars is offered for the conviction of the offender or offenders. Up to this date no discovery has been made.—Niagara Reporter, October 21.

CHOLERA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, October 2, 1831. I shall not attempt to give you a description of the scenes of woe that were continually crowded upon my attention during the ravages of this dreadful calamity.—Business was entirely at an end; the people from the country would not come near us, nor a solitary vessel approach our wharves. The military left us. A large proportion of our inhabitants fled from the fearful pestilence, leaving our streets entirely deserted, and our city, in appearance, like the city of the dead. The disease has been very fatal, having swept away very many of our citizens; but it has now much abated. The military have been called back; some of our citizens have returned; the country people are beginning to visit us, and business slowly to revive.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—This disease still lingers among us, and during the last week, in which there has been a prevalence of dull and foggy weather, several cases have occurred, and the Cholera-rant was again in requisition. The cases are however so few, that the Board of Health have not thought it necessary to publish daily reports, though it will be seen by their minutes that they do not recommend the issue of clean bills of health. From private letters—of a better source of information than public journals—we learn that there have been undoubted cases of Asiatic Cholera in St. John, N. B. Below will be found an extract from the St. John Weekly Observer in relation thereto—we sincerely hope that the sanitary precautions taken by the authorities in that city, will stop the further progress of the pestilence. CHOLERA MORBUS.—For several days past there have been reports that the Malignant or Asiatic Cholera had broken out in the city, and that some of the cases had proved fatal. We have taken pains to investigate these rumours, and the result is, that we cannot discover there are any sufficient grounds to excite alarm among our citizens.

We have enquired to-day from those who have the earliest and best information, and we have great pleasure in congratulating our readers that since Sunday, when it was reported that there were few suspicious cases, up to the time of our going to press, (4 o'clock P. M.) not a single new one has transpired. The Board of Health continue their meritorious exertions, and deserve the best thanks of the community for their discreet conduct.

The cool, but delightful weather of to-day, and which seems to promise a continuance, will be much in favour of the city.—St. John's Observer, Sept. 30. From the letter of an intelligent and valued correspondent in the Gore District, we derive the following notice of an occurrence not hitherto alluded to in the papers of the Upper Province. A high pressure steamboat of thirty horse power has lately been constructed at Dunnville, for the navigation of the Grand River. She is named the Sir Walter Scott. The paddle-wheel is in the centre, by which arrangement the wear of the excavated banks of the Canal,

by the waves created by the strokes of the paddle wheel, will be obviated. She draws only two feet of water. A few days ago she set out on her trial voyage, and proceeded about six miles up the river. On her return, when within a few yards of the wharf at Dunnville, the boilers exploded, forcing out the bulkheads and timber work of the cabin. Providentially, no lives were lost or injuries inflicted, the only sufferer being a dog, which was scalded to death. The proprietors are engaged in repairing the injury, and in a short time the vessel will be again ready for service.

From the same source, we learn that Mr. Milroy, from Scotland, is erecting a brewery on an extensive scale at Dunnville.—Montreal Gazette.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Among other cases decided during the term which closed yesterday, we were happy to hear the result of the application made to the Court for a peremptory mandamus addressed to the Medical Board of this District, in relation to the case of Dr. William Logie, who, by that body, was refused a license to practice, because he relied upon a diploma granted by McGill College. The Court, on Saturday last, by their judgment have ordered, in positive terms, the Board to grant the license which had been unjustly and illegally withheld. The question is thus settled as to the validity in law, of the diplomas granted by the University of McGill College, which had been by this refusal somewhat called in question. Mr. Buchanan acted on the part of the University and Mr. Cherrier for the Board.

A judgment was also rendered in the case of James Baker vs. Charles and Louis Picard. The plaintiff, who is a corporal of the 15th Regiment, sued the defendants, who are two butchers of this city, to recover damages for an aggravated assault and battery. The testimony adduced on the part of the plaintiff afforded the most satisfactory proof, that the whole riot, and the after assault and battery, were the results of a deep-laid plot, on the part of the defendants and others, to ill-treat the plaintiff, and the Court gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff, for £25 and full costs, which, we understand, will in all probability amount to £100 more. Mr. Hart was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Turgeon for the defendants.

The assault, it will be recollected, took place in the Quebec Suburbs, some months after the events of the 21st May, when the soldiers of the garrison were frequently assaulted and beaten severely, for no other crime than carrying a British uniform. One of the witnesses proved that the Picards called out several times to one another, to kill him, while they, with others were beating the plaintiff. We trust that they have just received a lesson, which will teach them and others hereafter not to ill-treat a soldier, for wearing an honourable uniform. We have to remark that Benjamin Part and Stanley Bagg, Esqs. came forward voluntarily, and became the plaintiff's security for the costs of the action, without which his suit would necessarily have been dismissed, and that justice denied which the Court has now granted for the injury he sustained.—Id.

A very excellent expedient has been adopted by the Phoenix Fire Company of this city, to keep its members together during the winter. Wisely avoiding public house meetings, they have determined to open a Reading Room, where the members may associate together.

As their funds are necessarily limited—as indeed the public are indebted to the Club for advances made for public benefit, an occasional donation of spare newspapers will be well bestowed, by sending them to the Reading Room of the Phoenix Fire Club. Judging by our own experience, Pamphlets accumulate in the hands of Editors to an extent almost alarming, the Club will be glad to receive such superfluities.

The plan adopted is good. Meetings for the purpose of reading, conversation, and discussion, are in the highest degree useful; yet, when they take place at Taverns, they are to be deprecated; that which is now proposed, is free from all objection.—Non-Daily Advertiser.

It seems to be the opinion of the Right Hon. the Secretary for the Colonies, that the dependencies of the Crown are better governed, if a second branch of the people of Prince Edward's Island is applied to. The people of Prince Edward's Island, and it appears time since for a Legislative Council, papers, that the refusal of the Colonial Office to comply with their prayer, has recently been conveyed to them by the Lieutenant Governor Colonel Vane, who has recently returned from the Mother Country.—Id.

We believe we are correct in stating that there is every probability that His Excellency Lord Aylmer will spend the winter and part of the ensuing summer in this Province. It is now said that when His Excellency was appointed to this Government that he bargained to remain with us for five years, which period will not have expired until next October. We have only to inform His Excellency that he has thoroughly won our hearts, and that the people of this Province would have no objection to give him his year's salary of £5000 on condition that he would retire from the country.—Vindicator.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening last, Perance Flint, a lad 12 or 13 years of age son of Billa Flint, Esq. merchant of this town, was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol. The weapon was charged, and several attempts had been made to fire it, but in vain. In consequence of which, he put it into a vice that was standing in the shop, and was endeavoring to extract the ball, when it went off, and the contents entering the breast, produced almost instant death.—Brockville Recorder.

A most lamentable accident occurred on Thursday last, at St. Eustache, at the place called the "Rapides du Grand Moulin." The Misses Virginia and Caroline Dumont, the two youngest children of Mr. Dumont, were taking a walk with their father, who had some works to superintend at that place. Wishing to rejoin their father, from whom they were separated by the river, Caroline the youngest, but nineteen years of age, ventured upon a piece of wood, the two ends of which rested on either bank and which served for a communication. The eldest sister followed her; and when both had reached about the middle of this frail bridge, Caroline lost her balance, and called to her sister to reach forth her hand, which she hastened to do, when in an instant, they both fell into the water, and were carried away by the rapidity of the current. Their bodies were not yet found on the night of the accident. Thus perished two most amiable young ladies, leaving to their family, and to a large circle of acquaintances, the painful contemplation of their premature fate.—Montreal Herald.

A friend just returned from the upper country, relates an anecdote of the late elections worth recording for its singularity. At one of them, we believe that where Mr. Laferty was the reform candidate, the poll was kept open till 12 o'clock at night, the opponents pulling neck and neck the entire day. At 1 minute before 12 Laferty was one behind. He held his watch in hand, and a few seconds only before the hour, polled his last vote, making a tie, when the returning officer gave the casting vote in his favor!—Colours Star.

About nine o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the house of Michael O'Sullivan, Esq. Solicitor-General, opposite the former British American Hotel, which was extinguished in a short time, after doing some considerable damage to the interior of the house.

The fire seems to have been caused by the careless and culpable manner in which the joists of the floors were set. There was only half a brick between the extremity of the timbers and the interior of the Chimney. The fire communicated in consequence to the flooring.—Vindicator. The Quebec Gazette confirms the statement of the Mercury, that a decision had been adopted at the Colonial Office to pay the Civil officers of the Province, out of the military chest. We earnestly trust that this arrangement will be speedily carried into effect.—Toronto Patriot.

Miscellaneous.

The Cholera has continued until now to hang about the city of New York, and some occasional deaths have occurred, attributed, and without contradiction to that disease. The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 13th instant, has the following paragraph:—

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—It is an appropriate subject of congratulation that the cholera has almost wholly disappeared from among us. Of the deaths that occurred during the past week, it is understood only thirteen were by that disease. The whole number was about one hundred and sixty, which in a population of residents and strangers, so great as our city contains, indicates a restoration to its usual state of health.

EDITORIAL APOLOGY.—The editor of a newspaper at Columbus, Ohio, apologizes for the non-appearance of his paper on the regular time of publication, by saying that he was engaged during that day in cow-hiding a fellow who had slandered him, and didn't get through early enough to get on with his paper.

RESPECTABILITY.—We apprehend that there is no one thing that occasions more misery in this world than the wrong meaning that has been given to the one word "respectability." What is respectability. Is it being a lawyer, doctor, a merchant, or a minister? Does it consist in wearing the best broadcloth, or in being able to dance gracefully, or jabber French fluently? Assuredly not. All these may and do exist, and yet their possessors are as far from being respectable as they are from being useful members of society—which by the way is as far as we can get by way of comparison. True respectability consists in adorning the situation in life in which Providence has placed us—in striving with all assiduity to make ourselves wiser and better—in doing all that is in our power to enhance our own happiness or of our fellow beings. The man who by his honest industry gains himself and family a comfortable subsistence by tilling the soil, is far more respectable than the lawyer who has amassed his thousands by grinding the face of the poor, and wrenching from the hands of the unfortunate his only support in the shape of fees, or the doctor who prescribes his nostrums which often kill than cure, or the merchant whose worthless limbs are covered with costly apparel. Men from false estimates from outward appearances—it is not outward show, nor costly apparel, nor difference of calling that make men respectable. There is a certain class in society—mere butterflies, who it is true lay claim to respectability, and who affect to treat the common people—those who do not choose to deck their persons in gaudy attire, and spend their time in idle frivolity and senseless mirth—with great indifference. But when we become acquainted with these creatures, we shall look upon them with very different feelings than those of envy. We shall view them with pity and contempt; pity because they thus effectually by their folly blot out of existence the mind, the soul, that only principle in them which can afford lasting happiness, and make them useful in the world in which they are permitted to stray; to live, such beings do not—and contend, that those who have the power thus to make themselves really happy and useful, should thus render themselves complete drones; yes, complete nuisances in society.

Let the honest farmer and mechanic content himself and act consistently with this reflection, that they are doing more for the good of their country, for mankind, and their own happiness while engaged in their useful employments, than a host of indolent lawyers, ignorant doctors, insolvent merchants; and let them teach these things diligently to their children and we shall see less gilded poverty—fewer brainless dandies—fewer effeminate and useless females, and more true respectability than we now meet with.—Maine Free Press.

THE UNIVERSAL PILLS.—We can scarcely go into any street in London in which we do not see "Morrison's Universal Pills, for the cure of every disease," staring us in large letters, in the wind-jaws of one or more shops. We learn too, that immense numbers of them are sent not only to every part of this country, but to the continent, to India and to America. Now, it appears from analysis that they depend for their medical properties chiefly upon gamboge, a very drastic purgative, long used in medicine, but used by those who understand its action in very small doses, and with much caution. The gamboge exists in the Pills marked No. 2, in the quantity of about a grain and a half; and of these, 6, 8, 10, and upwards are sometimes given at once; thus the patient swallows about 15 grains of gamboge for a dose! But besides each pill contains in addition one grain which is made up between aloes and colocynth two active purgatives, and half a grain of cream of tartar, which is probably added, for the purpose of assisting the pulverization, and blending together of the other substances. The pills marked No. 1, contain less gamboge, (about a grain,) and more cream of tartar, the other constituents being the same. There is also, in both, a trace of ginger.—That a mere compound of drugs should be put forth as capable of curing "every disease," might be deemed the acme of absurdity, did we not see that the public swallow the imposture and the pills with amazing avidity. And this leads us to remark, that the components are very imperfectly mixed—probably from large quantities being prepared at a time, and the mass not being triturated with sufficient care: we have repeatedly known cases where half a dozen pills have produced no effect, and yet on taking one or two more, most violent and almost uncontrollable purging has resulted—a circumstance easily accounted for by supposing the first dose to have contained little more than cream of tartar and ginger, and the second to have been nearly undiluted gamboge. At this season such doses are eminently calculated to prove injurious; and as the country newspapers too readily admit the "wonderful cures" sent by interested parties, we deem it a duty to caution the public against being deluded by them.—Medical Gazette.

ANECDOTE OF WILLIAM IV.—An opinion has generally prevailed in the naval service, though erroneous in every respect, that our naval monarch when Prince William Henry, and a youngster, when under the care of the late Sir Richard Keats, was master-headed by that excellent officer and rigid disciplinarian, for some slight breach of duty; but Sir Richard, who always bore testimony to His Royal Highness' innate love and respect for order and obedience, and that exemplary conduct so indispensable on board a man of war, explained the circumstance which gave rise to the misconception in the following manner:—During a stormy night in winter, as the gale increased, Sir Richard, then lieutenant of the watch, to make all snug, ordered the topmen aloft to close reef the topsails.—The night was dark and squally, and His Royal Highness, who unperceived, had entered her rigging among the first, was in the act of mounting the railings with the seamen, (who crowded around their Prince to prevent his falling overboard,) was recognized by Sir Richard. This trust worthy officer, anxious for the safety of his charge, immediately called to His Royal Highness and said, "there is no necessity for your Royal Highness to expose yourself in this weather, nor do I wish you to venture aloft at night." But our monarch, who was then stationed aloft at reefing topsails, and knowing it to be the duty of a midshipman to head and accompany the men, unhesitatingly and heroically replied, "Thank you Mr. Keats, but where the men go, I go."—Naval and Military Gazette.

A great work is about to be commenced, namely a plan for securing the waters of the Nile so as to render them serviceable at will for the irrigation of the lands; a toll is to be levied for the purpose, and forty thousand men are to be employed in the undertaking.—English Paper.

IN THE FREE PRESS. Will be published in the Free Press, on Monday, the 25th of October, by Edward John Blyden, Esq. Published by permission of the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the British Whig Office, 21st St. B. 1834.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 23, 1834. The following is a complete list of the members of the new parliament. The only members of whose return we have any doubt are those from the counties of Huron and Essex. It is a singular circumstance that up to the present day, we have never seen an authentic account, in any of the local papers, of the election in the Western District. What can the Sandwich Emigrant be about?

The liberal majority is so large, that the Tories are reduced to the poor and pitiful attempt of claiming a victory by asserting, that a majority of members of Mr. McKenzie's sentiments will not be in the present house. They therefore class the members as Constitutional and Separationists, and among the former insert the names of some of the warmest and most strenuous supporters of reform in the province.

Table with 3 columns: Place, Whigs, Tories. Lists members of parliament from various locations like Cornwall, Brockville, Kingston, Toronto, Niagara, Hamilton, Lennox and Addington, Prince Edward, Frontenac, Grenville, Hastings, Northumberland, Lanark, Leeds, Halton, York, 1st Riding, 2d do, 3d do, 4th do, Stormont, Dundas, Durham, Haldimand, Oxford, Ottawa, Glengarry, Niagara, 1st Riding, 2d do, 3d do, 4th do, Wentworth, Simcoe, Middlesex, Norfolk, Kent, Russell, Huron, Essex, Carlton.

RIDEAU CANAL, No. 7. The distance between Montreal and Bytown is 120 miles, and the navigation between these two places is made complete by means of five short canals.

The first canal commences at Grenville in Lower Canada, sixty-four miles below Bytown; it is six miles in length, and is made to overcome the rapid, properly called the Long Sault of the Ottawa. It was commenced in the year 1821 by the Engineer Department, and completed early in the spring of the present year. Three of the locks are made upon the scale of the Lachine Canal, viz. 105 feet long and 20 feet wide; but in the year 1823, the remaining four locks to be built, were ordered to be of the same dimensions as those on the Rideau Canal.

The second canal is at Clute a Blondeau, and is about 700 yards long, with one lock of the enlarged dimensions.

The third canal is at Carrillon Rapids, which commences at Point Forteau, and extends about a mile and a half; these rapids are four miles below Clute a Blondeau, and a canal about two miles and a quarter long is made to overcome them, having two locks of the large size. All these canals have stone locks, which are built in the most substantial manner. The distance of interrupted navigation from the foot of the Carrillon Rapids to the head of the Long Sault is twelve miles, and the three canals are usually classed as one, under the name of the Grenville Canal, being completed at the same time and by the same architects.

The fourth canal is merely one lock, built by a private company, styled the Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding Company. Twenty-seven miles below the Carrillon Rapids, at the junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, at the western extremity of the island of Montreal, are the St. Anne's Rapids, which are not navigable for barges. It was originally the intention of the Engineer Department to have made a short canal here also, but for some reasons, the design appears to have been abandoned. In the Vaudral passage, separated from these rapids by the Isle de Perrot, the private company before mentioned have erected a wooden lock, through which all their own barges pass with freight to the upper country, and the possession of which enables them to command a monopoly of the Forwarding business. It is however in the power of either the Imperial or Provincial Government, or in fact of any other company or private person, to erect other locks, and thereby take a share of the lucrative trade.

The fifth and last canal is the well known Lachine Canal, commencing at the head of the Lachine Rapids, and extending a length of nine miles to the city of Montreal. This latter is a provincial work.

The trade on the Ottawa River and Rideau Canal during the present year has been very considerable. Many thousand emigrants have arrived in Upper Canada by this route in preference to that of the St. Lawrence, in consequence of the lesser time consumed in the journey, and the absence of those privations and disagreeables which have hitherto always accompanied the passage of emigrants up the St. Lawrence. The passengers are embarked at Montreal in decked barges, which are taken in tow at Lachine by Steam Boats, and conveyed all the way to Kingston. The time usually occupied is from four to six days, but when the steam boats of the Rideau Canal are made better adapted to the trade, the journey will be performed in much less