

Miscellaneous.

LONDON POLICE.

MARYLEBONE.

AN UNLUCKY SQUINT.—Yesterday a young woman, very splendidly attired, who gave her name Eliza Cook, was brought up on a warrant charged with having assaulted Marianne Washington, a young lady of equally stylish appearance, residing at No. 42, York square, Regent's-park.

The complainant, a very pretty woman with a slight obliquity of vision, being sworn, stated, that on the preceding day, as she was returning home from the park where she had been taking an airing, she met the defendant, who suddenly drew back as if some object of great aversion had met her eye, but after a moment's pause, she sprang towards her, and without the slightest provocation, spat full in her face. She expostulated with her, and inquired what she meant by adopting such a strange and unlady-like mode of salutation, to which the defendant replied with a countenance more expressive of anger than contrition, that she always made it a strict rule to spit in the face of every squinting woman she met, as she considered it extremely unlucky to fall in with a person of that description; and, having given her this laconic explanation of her conduct, she hastily withdrew.

The defendant did not deny having committed the assault, but said in palliation, that the complainant had in return seized her by the nose & squeezed it violently, tearing at the same time, a handsome blonde veil which she wore. She, therefore, considered that she had been sufficiently punished.

MANSON-HOUSE.

DELICIOUS NOVELTY IN COOKING.—A journeyman tailor, named Edward Plank, was summoned to answer complaint of Mrs. Frances, the keeper of a cook-shop in Norton-Folgate. Mrs. Frances said that on Monday the defendant, who had been in the habit of annoying her by entering her shop when full of customers and asking for plates of stewed calves, grilled muttons, and other dishes, which she never sold, walked in tipsy, and ordered a pound of stocking-foot pudding. She civilly told him she had none. "What! (said he) can you tell such a lie, when it was only this blessed morning you bought the stockings off my feet to boil your pudding in?"—The Alderman: You never could have had any dealings of the kind with him.—Complainant: Never, my Lord, with nobody. So he takes up a piece of pudding I just weighed out to a young woman, and he puts it to his nose, and says he'll give my oath that ere pudding was hoiled in my hose.

The young woman walked off, leaving the articles behind, and I took up a pint of beer I had just had in, and threw it at his head, upon which she seized me by the shoulders, and shook me so violently that I thought I fairly lost my skin, and I'm sore all over me from my neck to my toes ever since.—The Alderman: Well, defendant, what have you to say in answer to the charge of having first injured the trade of this poor woman, and then having assaulted her?—Plank:—Please you, my Lord, I'm in the habit of getting my wittles in this city lady's shop, for she sells good things now and then, only sometimes she can't give you such fussy weather, it won't keep sweet.—Well, my Lord, when I went in, says I, "Mrs. Frances, do you steam your oven with gas?"—"No, you blackguard tailor," says she. So I sees a stocking laying on the counter, and says I, "May be you make pudding bags of old stockings, and I can tell you shant have no custom of mine." Upon that she up with the pot and flings it at my head. It's a common thing with cook-shops, there an' one on 'em as don't sell stocking-foot pudding in the dog days, and it's a rascally shame.—Complainant: I don't care who sees the cooking in my house.—Plank: I never know'd one of you as liked for a person to look into my oven. I won't say what's been in the oven often from the houses all round; but I believe the neighbors an't kept awake all night by the cats; poor creatures.—Complainant: I'm afraid of my life of this man, please you my Lord, I hope you'll send him to Noogate.—Plank: I won't do her harm, my Lord. I throwed her down a penny for the pudding but she would not deal with me, and I said all these here shops ought to sell to poor people, or they ought to shut up for ever.—The Alderman: And what would you have done with the pudding?—Plank: Done! why I'd have just ate every bit of it.—The Alderman: Now that convinces me that you wished to do this poor woman an injury; for if it had been what you call stocking-foot pudding, you would not have touched it. You must find bail to answer for this assault.—London Paper.

When the Earl of Ripon's seat, of Knebworth Hall, in England, was lately destroyed by fire, a chest marked "To be saved first in case of fire," was rescued, although the furniture, pictures and library were destroyed.

Some impurities contained in silver, by being exposed and silver, but upon its being opened, it was found to contain the play things of a deceased favorite and only child. This is a trait that honors human nature, and we cannot conceive a sweeter tribute than this to the memory of a beloved child.

POWER OF MACHINERY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. W. Pare, at a public meeting lately at Birmingham, stated, in proof of the increase of the powers of production, by the improvement of machinery, that in 1792, the machinery in existence was equal to the labor of ten millions of laborers; in 1827, to 239 millions; and in 1833, to 400 millions. In the cotton trade, spindles that used to revolve 30 times in a minute, now revolve in some cases 8,000 times in a minute. At one mill at Manchester there are 138,000 spindles at work, spinning one million two hundred thousand miles of cotton thread per week. Mr. Owen, at New Lanark, with 2,500 people, daily produces as much cotton yarn as will go round the earth twice and a half. The total machinery in the kingdom is calculated now to be equal to the work of 400 millions, and might be increased to an incalculable extent, under proper arrangements.—Dunelm Journal.

Some idea may be formed to the extent of business carried on in the printing office of Mr. Clowes London, where the publications of the celebrated publisher Charles Knight, and of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," are printed, by the following particulars furnished by a friend, who recently paid a visit to that establishment.—There were employed 30 type-founders, 5 stereotype foundry, 7 men damping paper, 160 compositors. The principal composing-room, where the types are set, is 270 feet long, and is filled from end to end with a double row of frames. Two steam-engines are employed in driving the printing machines, of which there are 18 that can throw off from 75 to 100 impressions each per hour. There are 15 compositing presses, for performing the finest work, and 5 hydraulic presses of 269 tons power each, for pressing paper. There are in this establishment, about 1000 works in stereotype, of which would amount to £100,000; the weight is about 3000 tons, and if melted and sold as old metal would be worth £70,000. The average quantity of paper printed, amounts, weekly, to the astonishing quantity of about 2,000 reams. When the paper makers, and other tradesmen are taken into account, the men to which this establishment gives employment, must amount to several thousands.

FROM BARBADOS.—By the arrival of the Edward at Alexandria, (D. C.) from Barbadoes, we are in possession of a file of the Barbadian to the 1st of October inclusive.

Monday the 11th ultimo, was observed throughout the island as a religious commemoration of the awful visitation in 1831 by destructive earthquakes. With the exception of the sad disaster in Dominica, which is briefly related below, the papers are generally barren of incident. As usual, the prin-

cipal topic relates to the act of emancipation and its consequences. In Barbadoes all was quiet upon the surface, although the blacks manifested a reluctant obedience to the law.

A serious state of things existed in Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice. The blacks had utterly refused to work, and great apprehension was entertained. Gov. Smyth, however, addressed them, and by conciliation and threats, procured a temporary obedience. The Geiana Chronicle, however, of the 20th August, states that the negroes are obstinately determined to resist the law to the last, and that nothing but fear restrains them from open and active violence. The planters there live in a state of constant and increasing expectation of disturbance. In Demerara, too, the Barbadian, of the 25th, expresses increased apprehension of coming trouble.

HURRICANE IN DOMINICA.—At about six o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 20th of September, the rain commenced pouring down in heavy showers, accompanied by high winds until 11, when the rain subsided, and the wind increased. About midnight, a dead calm ensued,—but it seem to have ceased only to receive fresh vigour. In about a quarter of an hour after, the wind raged in every direction, and before 1, the work of devastation was completed. The lofty cocoa-nut trees, the strongest on the island, tossed to and fro like the wither, snapped in two, or were raised, with a terrific noise from the earth. The smaller houses in town were prostrated, every building on the garrison was greatly injured or totally demolished. The spacious Hospital was partly roofed, and the barrack master's and adjutant's offices entirely destroyed. The Government House, Commissariat, Custom House, Jail, Court House and Protestant Church, and indeed almost every other house in the town had suffered severely from the hurricane. The mercantile house of Messrs. Thos. Laing & Co. James Garraway & Co. & Thos. W. Doyle, had experienced very heavy losses.

Not fewer than an hundred lives are said to have been lost—many of whom were buried under a mass of ruins. The plantations are said to exhibit but one extensive field of waste and desolation. Details of destruction are given of houses, crops, and stock, that are truly appalling. Four sloops lying in the harbor at the time of the gale were lost, and an American schooner, laden with lumber, was driven ashore at Grand Bay, without any person on board, and it was supposed that all hands must have perished before she reached the shore.

It was in contemplation to declare the port free for the introduction of necessary articles from abroad. In the House of Assembly of Barbadoes, on the 1st of October, it was voted to appropriate the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds towards the relief of the sufferers. The inhabitants of Bridgetown had also held a meeting and passed resolutions expressive of condolence, and to institute a general subscription to alleviate the distress which the hurricane had occasioned.

Resolutions.

Beware of counterfeiters on the Bank of Upper Canada.

A gentleman lately from the land of Banking deposits, passed in different states in this town, on Saturday last a number of newly executed counterfeit ten dollar bills, on the Bank of Upper Canada, and were it not for his eagerness to pass too many of them, he might have escaped unsuspected. The Bills are so ingeniously executed, that after he was arrested, and the bills under the examination of the agents of the different banks in this town, at first sight they considered them genuine. However by comparison, Mr. A. Jones detected the fraud, in the signature of Ridout, the ink being of a paler color and the letters somewhat smaller—otherwise the bills are well executed—after being in custody for 12 hours, he was brought to the Court-house to be tried on some offence.

CAUTION.—We hear that on Saturday last a person was apprehended at Prescott for the issue of spurious Bank notes—but being ill guarded he unfortunately effected his escape, and eluded justice. The false notes he uttered were ten dollar notes on the Bank of Upper Canada. Plate No. 3—Letter C—payable to E. Goldsmith, and dated 15th March 1831. Mr. Ridout's signature on these counterfeit notes (especially the last four letters of it) will be found written in a rounder and not flowing hand than on the genuine notes. The date is also badly filled in—the paper is stronger than the genuine, and the vignette is coarsely executed. Nevertheless such is the general resemblance, and the success of the imitation, that unsuspecting individuals may be easily imposed on—and particularly, since the fact that no attempts have ever previously been made to counterfeit the notes of the Upper Canada Bank has induced the public to scrutinize notes offered them less carefully than prudence requires.—We therefore think proper to issue the following points of difference between the genuine and the counterfeit Bill. The upper part of the letter D, in "Directors" presses distinctly over the vignette of the genuine bill, which is not the case in the counterfeit. The words "The Bank of Upper Canada" are stronger and clearer letters in the counterfeit than in the genuine Bill. The edges of the marginal ornaments are far more distinct and clear in the genuine than in the counterfeit bill. A comparison between the two will also show many other minute differences between them. Such is the excellence of the counterfeit, that individuals cannot be too much on their guard, but they aided by the arts of men, who can only be effectually prevented from passing their knavish wares by vigilance in a Penitentiary.—H. Bell.

In addition to the above "caution" which we copy from the Herald, we have learned this morning at the Commercial Bank, that One Dollar notes of the Bank of Upper Canada ingeniously altered to Ten have also been offered to the public. They can be readily detected by the difference of the vignette or the picture at the top, in the two bills. In the genuine Ten, the vignette is a representation of the bay of York or Toronto, with the surrounding shore and the light-house. In the One, the vignette is the figure of industry, with a cornucopia, beehive, scythe, &c. If this difference is borne in mind, the counterfeit will be at once seen.

There have been several attempts made in town, within a day or two, to pass the forged Ten Dollar Bills. Mr. Thomas Nichol, who, to his credit we are told, has been very active in search of the rogues, informs us that there are three persons (either together or separate) engaged in putting off the counterfeit, who have been described to him as follows: One, a man of between 45 and 50 years of age, dark complexioned, dark clothes, and one or two of his front teeth wanting. Another, about 30 years old, clad in a mole skin frock coat, or hunting jacket, with large buttons. The youngest, aged about 25 years, of rather genteel appearance, and dressed in dark clothes. The eldest of the party is said to talk a good deal of Hamilton and Niagara.

Our country friends had better be on the look out.—Chronicle.

The whole of the account of the Leeds Election in the Brockville Recorder, which, as the Editor is one of the disappointed Candidates, was, I take it for granted, written by himself, is a tissue of mis-statements and gross exaggerations. That such could have been written by an eye witness seems hardly credible, so strange are some of the particulars of the truth. It can however do little mischief out of the County of Leeds: there were present far too many respectable witnesses, who if required will give their testimony as to the conduct of the persons so falsely aspersed. As a specimen of the writer's candor I will mention two facts. Frequent allusion is made in running sharp insinuations into the backs of voters who were supporters of Buell and Howard. The only foundation for such an assertion that I can

imagine, or which I believe exists, was this: On the third day of the poll one of the voters who was pressing in at the door of the Hustings, called out to the Returning Officer that somebody was running pins into him. A minute afterwards he was giving his vote, and while standing at the place of examination repeated, holding his thigh apparently more in pain than in pride, "that they had been pricking him with pins or brags." Mr. Buell exclaimed to or at the Attorney General.—His Majesty's Government shall hear of this,—as though the pin had been directed or the act approved by that officer of His Majesty's Government—who in fact during the whole election exerted his influence to the utmost on all occasions in allaying irritation whenever symptoms of it appeared; and suppressing every voice of triumph or insult.

Next observe how this writer glosses over Major Soper's conduct, and represents that as the result which was in fact the cause of those interruptions in the harmony of the third day, which were so naturally excited and have been so shamefully exaggerated. The voters of Buell and Howard who first took possession of the Hustings having given their votes, their place was taken in their turn by the supporters of the Attorney General and Mr. Gowen, who were coming into the village in great numbers. The most perfect quiet prevailed—and it was at this moment that an injudicious friend of Messrs. Buell and Howard, (Major Soper of the Militia) after having himself obstructed the door of the hustings to any but his partizans, armed with a heavy bludgeon, attempted to put in force a threat which he had publicly made the preceding evening, that he would with fifty men clear the field. He called out his Company "to parade," and at the head of a considerable party, many of whom as well as himself were armed with clubs, marched round the Hustings, not in a direction from the Hustings, but with shouts and threats of defiance. The consequence was inevitable: but before any collision took place between his party and the others present, who were chiefly Irishmen, and not likely to receive such a challenge tamely, the Attorney General ran up to Major Soper, and entreated him to desist from a course which might produce bloodshed. The Sheriff was also out commanding the posse. Their efforts were unavailing; in a few minutes, the clubs were taken from Major Soper and his friends, and they were driven from the field. Quiet was soon restored, and several of the bludgeons which had been taken from the defeated party were taken away from the victors by the Attorney General and his friends, and concealed, in order to prevent their being again put in use. And this is the outrage which is represented by the writer in the Brockville Recorder, as a peaceable and laudable attempt on the part of the Major, to maintain the valuable right of the Elective franchise.

Whatever petty disturbances took place during the remainder of the day, arose out of this gross provocation, and the not unfounded apprehension, that the defeated party were returning, armed with deadly weapons to take vengeance. A large party were seen coming, when they were met and warned away by a respectable magistrate, who resides close by. It is entirely without foundation, that any one was seriously hurt during the whole Election. Major Soper, who got a broken head, was riding out the next morning but one, perfectly well.

The statement which they have inserted in the press, that spirituous liquors were distributed by authority of the Attorney General or his friends, is a groundless calumny.

The poll was never for one moment interrupted, except during the affray enacted by Major Soper.

After Buell and Howard had withdrawn from the contest, and were no longer candidates, it is not surprising if no more votes were given in their behalf. It is not true that any one after their retirement was prevented from voting for them.—Toronto Courier.

Some time since, in pretty strong terms, our opinion of the conduct of the Trustees towards Mr. Cull, who made the first mile of macadamized road in the Province—a piece of road by the way that does honor to his skill as well as the Province.—The facts are as follows:—A dispute arises between Mr. Cull and the Trustees.—They agree to leave it to Captain Bonycastle—he says Mr. Cull ought to be paid his demand. They then find out Capt. Bonycastle is a military, not a civil engineer, and they refuse to be bound by his decision, though they themselves proposed him. They then say to Mr. Cull, we will choose one person, and you shall a second, and the two shall choose a third, and we will sign bonds of £200 each, to abide their decision, provided you will give up the road, stones, tools, &c. and let us rush it ourselves. The persons are chosen, the bonds signed, the road tools and stones taken possession of. The arbitrators, after a full examination, decide that all the money demanded is due to Mr. Cull and ought to be paid. Mr. Bonycastle, Jesse Ketchum, and G. Thompson, say the arbitrators are rogues, and we will not abide their decision, but if the House of Assembly do so, why then we will pay the money. Mr. Cull having no alternative, petitions the House, a committee is appointed—in the appointment of which, Mr. Cull has no voice: they meet and investigate, and decide in favor of Captain Bonycastle, and the arbitrators have decided rightly, except that Mr. Cull ought to have been awarded a larger sum.—Mr. D'Arcy Baulton did not like this any better than the former decision, and he and Jesse Ketchum so managed matters as to get a new committee of enquiry, and a second report made—this report spoke more strongly than the former one, but these two worthless so managed matters as to prevent the report from being brought before the House was dissolved.—Mr. Cull then brought his action on the bond at the Assizes.—Mr. D'Arcy Baulton raised a demurrer, which went to the King's Bench, the Judges overruled it, and on Thursday last it was brought before the Chief Justice, when Mr. Cull obtained judgment for £501 2s. and execution will follow the first day of next term.

Is such conduct justifiable—rather is it not most disgraceful.—Mr. Cull has now been kept out of his money nearly 12 years—he has lost nearly £100 by the road, he has been put to law expenses of nearly £300, he was not paid six-pence for his time, trouble, and expenses in making the road—and having seen his method of proceeding, the road is taken out of his management, and placed in that of his own foreman. It is not a disgraceful transaction, we know not what is.—H.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE TRENT.—A report is in circulation which states, that negotiations have been for some time pending, between the government and a company of English Merchants, relative to the canalizing of the Trent. It is said but we do not vouch for the truth of it, that this company has offered to complete the canal according to the plan and estimates of N. H. Baird, Esq. Civil Engineer, provided the Government will grant them undisturbed possession, and the privilege of levying tolls for the space of sixty years, after which the canal to revert to Government. In our opinion the terms are equitable, and we shall be truly glad to hear that the agreement has been ratified, and that this work is about to be commenced, for although it is an undertaking, the execution of which requires an immense outlay, yet the advantages which the surrounding country, our own District not excepted, would derive from it, are almost incalculable. Nor can we be insensible to the fact, that it will prove a highly profitable speculation and a source, of certain, if not immediate wealth, to those who embark in it.—Hullcraft Free Press.

We see no reason why additional Townships should not be surveyed and laid out in the vast expanse of country to the east of Kingston for it really appears to us bad policy to be extending the settlements so far to the west, on the borders of the navigable white water part of the Province, in which the land is equally well adapted for cultivation, and which are nearer to the Parent State by several days journey, are left entirely neglected. In this subject the inhabitants of Prince Edward have an interest, as well as those of the Midland District, for although we have but little wild land in this District, yet when once the tide of Emigration is directed towards the Midland District, we shall derive an advantage from it. Our lovely and romantic scenery will not be unnoticed as it, and Prince Edward will soon become what it must eventually be,—the Garden of Upper Canada.—H.

On last Saturday afternoon a quarrel took place in this place in this village between two persons named Joseph Chisholm and Hugh Nichols. In the scuffle both were thrown; but Chisholm being the stronger man, succeeded in getting up first and commenced kicking Nichols in the body while in the act of rising. Such was the shock of the kicks on the nervous system of Nichols that he fell on his side and expired instantly.—Chisholm was immediately taken into custody and has since been committed.—A Coroner's jury sat over the body last evening when the following verdict:—"That the deceased Hugh Nichols came to his death by blows received from Joseph Chisholm, wilfully and maliciously inflicted, at Cobourg, on Saturday, the 25th instant."—Reformer.

A small steamer has commenced running between this town and Port Covington, entitled the Prescott, of Ogdensburg. She starts from Port Covington every morning (Sunday's excepted) at 5 o'clock A. M. touching at Ogdensburg on her way here, and returns to Port Covington in the afternoon, via St. Regis and Hoganburgh.—Cornwall Observer.

Lord William Bentinck having retired from his Government in India, considerable doubt appears to prevail in England as to the person who shall succeed his Lordship in that high and important office. The Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Munster, (who has served with distinction in the East, and who is represented as having made the character, language and trade of the people his study,) Lords Palmerston and Durham, and Mr. Charles Grant, are all spoken of as probable successors. It is a point which Rome in her proudest days had not the like to bestow, and it is to be hoped that His Majesty, in the exercise of his prerogative, may delegate his trust to a person every way fitted to discharge its duties. Hitherto our Governors in India have been more solicitous to increase their own fame, and the exchequer of the local Government, by extending the territories of Great Britain, than by improving what they already possessed. A new field has opened for the exertions of the statesman—he has now an opportunity of raising the character of a mighty empire, drawing out its resources, adding to its strength, freeing it from the slavish bondage of paganism, and substituting instead the light yoke of our pure and undefiled religion.—Montreal Gazette.

On Tuesday, at about half past ten, the supporters of Messrs. Papineau and Neilson proceeded to the residences of their candidates, and forming a joint convoy, escorted them through St. James' Street, to the place of election. The friends of Messrs. Walker and Donellan, who had assembled at the General Brock Hotel in McGill Street, moved slowly up that street to the hustings, which were erected at the upper extremity, near the Haymarket weigh-house. At eleven the Returning Officer, Dr. C. A. Lusignan, with the candidates and their principal supporters, appeared on the hustings, and the business of the day was proceeded on. After reading the writ of election, the Returning Officer directed the proclamation, in both languages, of certain clauses on the Election Law, touching the qualification of voters, and the penalties attending perjury. These preliminary proceedings being at length completed, the candidates severally addressed the electors.

After a shew of hands had taken place, the Returning Officer removed the poll to the house at the corner of the Hay-market, recently purchased by C. S. Rodier, Esq.

At a quarter past one to-day, the poll stood, Walker, 135; Donellan, 133; Papineau, 129; Nelson, 127.

The County Election commenced yesterday, and was terminated in a short time by the unopposed return of Messrs. Papineau and Cherrier. The presentation of Mr. Papineau for the county has been talked of for some days past, and the result caused no surprise. But it is absurd for the *Vindicator* to say, that this manoeuvre to secure Mr. Papineau's seat in the House, was not known to him before its adoption.

From Sorel, where the election for that Borough commenced on Tuesday last, we have received no other intelligence than that Mr. Bickel was unopposed by his opponent, Mr. Jones, of Quebec, the first evening.

The Upper Town of Quebec election still continued on Tuesday, and though Mr. Stuart was still behind Mr. Berthelot, his friends continue to be sanguine of success.

For the County of Quebec, the election commenced on Tuesday, and we notice by the *Mercure*, that Mr. Neilson was about seventy astern of his opponent, Mr. Blanehet, the first day.

The election at Three Rivers commenced on the 27th, and is contested by Dr. Kimber, one of the present members, Mr. Barnard, an advocate of that city, and Mr. Moses Hart. The votes on the 28th stood thus:—Kimber 60, Barnard 57, Hart 12.

The only certain means we have of determining the political division is from two lists put forward by the two opposed parties, previous to the elections, with the avowed object of influencing the same.

In the *Advocate* was printed M'Kenzie's Reform List, and in the *Courier*, a paper devoted to the ruling party, was put forward a list, called the *White List*, containing what the Americans would call the Tory Ticket, for every county, city, and borough to be represented. Against the names of Members chosen from M'Kenzie's Reform List we have placed two stars, (thus **), and against those chosen from the White List a dagger, (thus †); and the Members so chosen stand as follows:—

From M'Kenzie's Reform List - 23
From the White List - 19
Not in either List - 19

Of the remaining nineteen, eleven are avowed Reformers; and even among the names on the *White List* we recognize men who will generally be with the Reformers. Hiram Norton, for instance, is a Reformer, and if it be true, as the *Liberal* says, that Walsh is the only *Tory* elected for the London District, C. Duncomb should have a star. M'Pee for Kent has not been classed in any of the Upper Canada papers.

From these several data we have the following classification:—

REFORMERS—Named by M'Kenzie - 23
Not on M'Kenzie's List - 12

ANTI-REFORMERS—Named on the White List deducting H. Norton and Duncomb - 17
Other known Tories - 7

DOUBTFUL—M'Rae and C. Duncomb - 2

Total - 61

For the second Riding of Lincoln there is no return. Lafferty produced a tie by voting for himself. Thorburn not having a vote could not retaliate.—Thorburn is the favorite of the people.

The election of Speaker will determine the real state of parties, and test the general character of the House. Mr. M'Lean is understood to be a Ultra-Tory Candidate, and Mr. Bidwell the Liberal Whig, which would give people in England an erroneous conception of the state of parties in Canada. Of the first 48 members returned are called Whigs and 12 Tories. Now the probability of classing the Mayor of Toronto with the Tories, a violent Orangeman, must be obvious, there could scarcely occur a question where he would vote on the same side. Hume or O'Connell might as well be called Whigs. As far as O.C. politics are concerned, the terms Whig and Tory have very nearly the same signification.—Daily Advertiser.

We are sorry to find by the *Nashville Register* that the President's country residence—the *White House*—has been totally destroyed by fire. The valuable part of the furniture was fortunately saved, and we hope, as we hear nothing to the contrary, the numerous valuable papers which he possessed.—H.

A bateau, belonging to Messrs. Mackay, Henderson & Co. laden with a valuable cargo of merchandise, was lost below Rapid Rapids, on Sunday last. She sank in deep water, to the regret of all, that the conductor and three crew, all Indians from Ogdensburg, were rescued. We understand that part of the cargo saved by the *St. Lawrence Marine Insurance Company*.—H.

It was understood that Sir Charles Fitzroy had been appointed Governor General of the place of Lord William Bentinck.

Sir John Leech, Master of the Rolls, and a distinguished judicial officer in England, and Mr. Dabry Professor of the University of St. Andrews in Scotland, have recently died.

PORTUGAL.—Intelligence was received a month, from Lisbon to the 8th of September, Pedro was said to be in a very dangerous state, that his medical attendants had issued bulleto announcing that there was not the slightest hope of his recovery. The Courts and House of Assembly were occupied in debates of importance relative to the future welfare of the country, and particularly to the abolition of the present restrictions upon press, which there was every prospect of being tried.

It was reported on the Bourse (Exchange) Paris, on Saturday, the 20th, that an insurrection broken out at Madrid, and that the Procurators were compelled to meet and to pass such resolutions as they thought proper. Very little credit was attached to this rumor, but the Courier Francaise, in relation to it—the departure of Mr. Robles from London for Paris has also been the subject of a variety of conjectures, and the recall of M. L. Rothschild, (by telegraph,) who was on his way to Madrid, was also spoken of as an event of some importance. We do not see exactly why any of these reports could have affected the prices of the Bourse, but the very air we breathe seems impregnated with terror, and the slightest breath is sure to excite it.

It was asserted at Madrid, at the last moment from that capital, that Gen. Mina was not succeeded Rodil in the command of the Queen's army. The cholera was committing great ravages in Seville, where one hundred victims per day are falling by the disease. This in a population of fifteen thousand is a great mortality.

It was reported in London on Saturday, that Don Carlos had been shot in an engagement between the Carlists and constitutional forces. The papers of Madrid, however, state that he is still alive, and it may the latter be presumed to be false.

The *Chronicle* fills full of the *Spektator* list representing true state of Kingston. In corroboration of our *Reformer's* statement, we shall give a list of the houses shops at present unoccupied in Stone Street, the leading business of a town containing less than 4000 inhabitants.

At the top of the street are the houses of Mr. Bryant and late Mr. Vanalstine; below them is the late store of Rose Cameron, next door is the late store of Mr. Heath; opposite are two shops belonging to Mr. G. H. M'Lean; below him is a shop belonging to Mr. C. Hatch; opposite is the store of Parker & Bon; next corner is the late store of Vanalstine; opposite is a store belonging to Mr. T. below that is the late store of Mr. Wm. Leslie; opposite late shop of Mr. John Thomas; lower down on the other side is the house of the late Mr. M'Kenzie; some distance or down is a small shop next door to Mr. Durn's; opposite the late store of Mr. Heyeck; opposite are the houses Messrs. Bidwell & Kennedy. All the above mentioned premises were unoccupied; two or three we believe are ten, but only one by a new inhabitant.

The main cause of this desertion of the town is to be seen in the extreme party spirit which is displayed by the men who have at present the upper hand; they commenced digging this spirit at the election of the Commercial Bank Directors for the present year, turning out J. G. Parker, Esq. the best merchant in the town and the man most capable of one person to discharge the duties of Director, and placing James Sampson in his room! What was the consequence? Mr. Parker at once closed his business and left the town, more than thirty families have since followed his example, satisfied, that if party feeling predominated over the natural relations of society, that Kingston was no place for them.

That Kingston will recover from its present stagnated and its own earnest hope and belief, but that expectation does not diminish the suicidal conduct of the *Tories*, who to gratify malignant spirit have not hesitated to drive away from them a large portion of their fellow townsmen.

We offer the following as a choice sample of the species of newspaper composition, styled *break*. It is taken from that most learned of all learned newspapers, the *Toronto Recorder*. Verily *Break* is a great *Ass*.

"We have heard a great deal about a few of late elections about to be scrutinized, and the ph which have been acted upon, and those which must likely be acted upon at an approaching riot. For our own part we are determined not offer an opinion as it regards any of them at present Time, the truth teller, will let us all into the secret We would not willingly make a false impression."

CONORER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday morning an inquest was held upon the body of a seaman, named Robert Chambers, (a native of North Shields) who was found drowned near Drummond's Wharf. It appeared on evidence, that the deceased was on board the schooner *Kingston*, then lying at