

Private Correspondence of the Daily Advertiser. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21 1834.

The Edinburgh dinner to Lord Grey was truly a national festival, worthy of Scotland and the occasion. Whatever difference of opinion may exist respecting many points of Earl Grey's general policy—and great difference does necessarily exist on the subject—still, all but the most bigotted and besotted will admit that he bestowed upon Scotland a Constitution,—upon her sons a benefit, which will outlive the present and succeeding ages. Had the Ex-Premier terminated his official life on the passing of the Reform Bill, instead of tarnishing that great victory by the selfishness of his more subsequent acts—he would have gone down to posterity as one of the greatest men and ablest Statesmen that ever regulated a nation's councils. Notwithstanding, however, Earl Grey deserves well of his country, and more especially that portion of the north of the Tweed. The dinner is represented on all hands to have been on a scale of the most superb magnificence though the hungry visitors are said to have dispatched the substantial and satisfied the cravings of nature long before the arrival of the great "lion" of the day. So impatient and voracious were the company that the dinner was all but finished before Earl Grey, whom it was intended to honor, entered the apartment! The scene thus produced, the company eating before the appointed signal, and Stewards begging them to desist for a time, is described in the London Journals with infinite tact and humour. The Tory Journals have seized upon this circumstance to represent the bulk of the company as consisting of the "lowest of the low." It is however, a difficult task to regulate the proceedings of nearly two thousand people.

The speech of the Earl of Durham has been most admired, on account of the bold and uncompromising tone which it displayed—the contrast was the greater from the special pleading harangue to which the former was a reply and a powerful antidote.—Earl Grey's address was remarked for that elegance which distinguishes his addresses. The statement that he regarded this compliment more strongly, because it was not paid to a minister in the plenitude of greatness, "but to one who had descended," he would not say fallen from power," was remarkably terse and told well. The speeches of Sir J. C. Hobhouse and Mr. E. Ellice, both members of the Cabinet, are remarkable for their abhorrence of the truckling policy hitherto pursued by the Cabinet in order to conciliate the Tories. Altogether, apart from the friendly and personal feeling evinced not only by the Scotch metropolis, but the whole of the Scotch people in almost every part of the kingdom to Lord Grey, the meeting is important in another light, as showing the firm and decided opposition in which Tory doctrines are held in that part of the United Kingdom. This feeling will doubtless appear the more strong, from the circumstance of the Tory section of the city of Edinburgh being about to give a dinner to the great champion of Toryism, the Duke of Wellington. If I mistake not, judging from the feelings of the people and the present position of parties in the Scotch metropolis, this last attempt will be a failure.

Corbett has been "astonishing the natives" in Ireland. O'Connell, although at present closeted at Derrynane Abbey, has used his influence to procure the most marked respect and attention to be paid to the Editor of the "Register."

Political dinners are the order of the day. One on a large scale, but infinitely less magnificent, has been recently given to the member for the town of Birmingham. The company amounted to nearly three thousand, principally composed of the lower ranks of life. Messrs Attwood and Scoble made lengthy after dinner speeches. The latter gentleman was particularly energetic on the Bill for the amendment of the Poor Laws, which he denounced in extremely strong terms.

Lord Brougham has been journeying far and near in his native country—Scotland. The "Times" and other papers which have been censuring his Lordship pretty freely of late, maintain that the flattering reception which he experiences is paid to his official character, and should be paid to any man in similar circumstances who was fortunate enough to be Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. His Lordship seizes upon every available opportunity to defend his conduct and set himself right with the people.

PROJECTED ESCAPE OF BONAPARTE.—It is not generally known that a vessel was undertaken to be built at Bateria, by the renowned Johnson, the smuggler, for the purpose of liberating Bonaparte from the island of St. Helena.

The vessel was about 90 feet long and of the burthen of 100 tons. It was built of half inch plank, the grain of two such plank was placed in a horizontal position. These planks were so well caulked and cemented together, that the thickness of the sides of the vessel did not exceed that of an ordinary washing tub. The masts were so contrived, that they could be lowered to a level with the deck, and the whole vessel might be sunk in shoal water with the crew on board, without danger. Ample means were provided for supplying the vessel with fresh air.

The plan was to sail up at night, within a short distance of St. Helena, and sink the vessel until the next or subsequent night, when Bonaparte would be enabled to make his escape to the beach, at which time the vessel was to be raised, Bonaparte to get on board, and away in the dark. It happened, however, that Bonaparte died before the vessel was quite finished—and it is a curious coincidence that the vessel was to be capped the very day the news of his death arrived.

Johnson was to have received £40,000 as soon as the vessel got into blue water, exclusive of the reward to be given in case the enterprise succeeded. This Johnson had previously offered his services to the Admiralty, and affirmed that he could blow up any ship without doing any hurt. Accordingly, a trial was given him in the Thames, accompanied by a boatswain of one of His Majesty's ships, who had been married only a week before, in a boat of similar construction to the one before described, to a barge moored in the middle of the stream. They sunk their boat, made fast the tripod to the bottom of the barge and lighted the match, Johnson then perceived that his vessel remained fast, having got (as the sailors expressed it) athwart hawse of the barge. Upon which he pulled out his watch and having looked at it attentively, told the boatswain that he had only two minutes to live. Upon this the boatswain began to make lamentations—"Oh, my poor Nancy!" said he, "What will she say?"—"Avast blubbering," said Johnson. "Doft your jacket, and be ready to stuff into the hawse hole while I cut the cable." Upon saying this, Johnson seized the axe, and cable. The boatswain stuffed his jacket into the hole and they got out of the torpedo, which blew up the barge.

Mrs. Fitzherbert, for many years the favorite friend and companion of George IV., then Prince of Wales, is just returned from a lengthened visit to Aix-la-Chapelle and Spa, where this accomplished evergreen passed the whole of last winter. On her way to England Mrs. Fitzherbert spent a few days at Brussels, and came to Dover from Calais, where she remained at Dessin's hotel nearly a week. In this house, it has always been reported, a certain marriage was consummated between this exemplary lady and a very high personage, forty years ago. Horne Tooke published a pamphlet on the subject at the time, and there was subsequently a discussion in Parliament relating to this affair, in which Mr. Fox took a remarkable share. Mrs. Fitzherbert, although beyond seventy years of age, retains many marks of the beauty and grace that distinguished her early life.

THE DEVIL AND HIS GUEST.—Between five and six o'clock on Monday night, the inhabitants of

Chiswick, which were heard proceeding from the lanes and fields between that place and Chiswick. A party of the police and a number of the inhabitants proceeded to the place from whence the cries were heard, and after following the sound for upwards of a mile, they overtook a man, who, although apparently exhausted, was still screaming "murder" as loud as he was able. On their inquiring the cause, he told them that as he was coming through Brentford that afternoon he met a respectable looking old gentleman, who invited him to partake of a rump steak, which invitation he gladly accepted. During their repast he accidentally looked under the table, when great was his consternation at discovering that he was dining with "his Satanic Majesty," for he declared that he distinctly saw that "the old gentleman" had only a boot on one foot, and that the other was cloven. He immediately left the table, and ran out of the house, and along the road towards town, as fast as he was able. When near Hammersmith, he ventured to look round, and saw "the old gentleman" following him, which so frightened him that he commenced screaming and hallowing, in the hope that he should thereby escape him. He was removed for safety to the station-house of the T division at Brook green, and it appearing evident that he was insane, his handkerchief and neckcloth were taken from him for fear of his attempting self-destruction, but he had not been long there before Sergeant Lang was alarmed by hearing a low moaning noise, and upon his going into the room where the unfortunate man had been placed, he discovered him suspended by one of his braces, which he had fastened to a bar in the window. He was immediately cut down and medical assistance sent for, which, after some time, succeeded in restoring animation. In about two hours afterwards, upon one of the policemen going into the room to see how he was, found him in the act of again suspending himself with his leathern boots. His design was again frustrated, and every thing with which he there was a possibility of his injuring himself removed from the room. About three o'clock in the morning, he called out loudly for assistance, and upon their going into the room, he told them that eighteen young devils had just come into the room, through the keyhole, and one of them had touched him with his tail, and told him that "the old gentleman" with whom he had dined at Brentford," wanted him, and that he was determined to have him, do what he would to evade him. He then begged they would give him a truss of straw and a basket, that he might pick them up and keep them warm. The next morning the unfortunate man was taken before the Magistrate of the district, who ordered him to be delivered to his friends who reside at Chiswick, from whose statements it appeared that his reason was affected from excessive drinking.

NEW-JERSEY DANCE OF DEVILS.—There are few of our old ones, who do not remember the particulars of this celebrated dance, at an isolated haunted house in Bergen, New-Jersey, some five-and-thirty years since, and how the fiddlers kept their violins in motion for a week, without cessation, and how the dancers kept it up till they shamed the fate of the chivalric Whirlington, who fought upon his stumps—and how it turned out that the handbills, after having galled the Goliathites, were discovered to be dated on the first of April! Now there is a match traveller for the old dance going on at Woodbridge, about three miles from Railway. The Newark Daily Advertiser, of yesterday, employs a column in relating "A Tale of Marvel." In that village the house of Joseph Barrow has been, for the last fortnight, rocking as if shaken by an earthquake by a servant girl, of fourteen years of age, so that the windows have been all shaken out of their casements, and all the crockery and glass broken to pieces. The family are almost furnished having no power either to spread their table, or to remove out of the house. An agent of the Newark paper had been sent expressly to report the case, who among many wonderful stories in relation to it, says—

"In order to ascertain more satisfactorily that the girl did not produce this effect voluntarily, among other experiments, we placed her on a chair on a blanket in the centre of the room—handled the chair with cloth, fastening her feet on the front board, and confining her hands together on her lap. No change, however was produced; the shaking continued as before. Yet she did not move a limb or muscle, that we could discover.—She remained in this position long enough to satisfy all in the room that the girl exercised voluntarily no sort of agency in producing the noise. It was observed that the noise became greater the farther she was removed from any other person. We placed her in the door-way of a closet in the room, and she continued to shake as before, as if violently struck with a mallet. This was repeated several times with the same effect. In short, in whatever position she was placed, whether in or out of the room, similar results, varied a little perhaps, by circumstances were produced. There is certainly no deception in the case!"

MATTHIAS THE IMPOSTER.—In the Court of Sessions yesterday, this individual was brought into Court and was placed near the door of the Grand Jurymen's chamber. He was clad in a very fine brown cloth coat, lined through with silk, a green cloth frock coat, which cost 11 dollars a yard, lined with pink satin, with a silver sun on the left breast, and seven silver stars on the right; a handsome scarlet colored sash of knit silk, round his waist; pointed lace ruffles at the wrist bands; a fine buff vest, and brown cloth pantaloons; had shoes and stockings on his feet and legs. His beard now given to grey, was grown to the length of about two inches on his chin and upper lip, and he was quite free with his conversation with those who assembled about him. Soon after his introduction into court, the District Attorney, rose, and addressing the court stated that he entertained strong and well founded doubts of the solidity of the indictment against Matthias. That although it was drawn with all possible care and attention to technical rule, and embraced all the facts, of the case as presented to the Grand Jury, yet he believed that it did not and could not embrace those essential attributes of guilt, which in a legal point of view were numerous, to constitute the crime of which he stood charged and therefore moved the court to take the indictment into consideration, and if defective, to enter a Nolle prosequi in the case. This motion was resisted by Mr. Western, Counsel for the prisoner, who contended for the right of a fair and impartial trial. He stated that he had intended to have filed a demurrer, against the indictment and thereby to have its validity tested, and then to have it questioned; but in explaining the matter to the prisoner, he positively refused to sanction the proceeding by demurrer, as calculated to implicate him into an acknowledgment of guilt, whereas he contended that he was entirely innocent, and had been traduced in his character as to his principles he professed, and the public mind abused and misled on the subject of his belief; and he therefore claimed the right to be tried. To this determination of his client, Mr. Western said he entirely responded, and although he must have the political and religious point of Mr. Matthias' defence to be taken care of by himself, yet he must insist upon having the matter tried, that the guilty and innocent might be known.—And it was rendered the more important that such should be the case, inasmuch as Mr. Matthias was to be tried in a sister county, for an imputed offence of a much more serious nature, which might involve his life, and the present proceedings might have an important bearing in Westchester, which was to follow this. The District Attorney, however, wished the court to dwell on the indictment, and read a letter, from Mr.

ceedings to be suspended. The court meets on Monday next.

PRATT'S PATENT CHURN.—Yankee ingenuity has often been put in requisition in contriving labor saving means to facilitate the operation of churning.—Mr. Pratt has succeeded in effecting this object in the highest perfection, as we conceive. It is on the most economical and convenient plan which can be imagined. Every family in the country will find their advantage in obtaining one of these churns.—A child large enough to turn a wheel can perform this operation of the dairy; or it may be done by any animal power, by steam, wind or water. Peter R. Livingston, Esq. Dr. David Hosack, and a number of farmers who have tried this invention have certified in unqualified terms to its practical utility. One of these churning machines may be seen at No. 41 Courtland-street New-York—where orders for their construction may be left and rights for individuals, or for towns, counties, &c. secured.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A DUEL.—We have heard a rumour, says the Mobile Register, that the Siamese Twins have had a falling out with each other. and that a duel would have ensued sometime since, but the parties could not agree upon the distance. The quarrel originated from the interference of Chang, in a love intrigue of his twin brother Eng. It is to be hoped the affair will be so adjusted, as to prevent a division between friends hitherto so closely united.—ib.

MR. BURDEN.—This gentleman's courage is not dismayed by the unforeseen accident which destroyed his boat; nor should it be. He is determined to persevere and build another, that the principle of construction he has discovered may have a full and fair trial. He has, as our readers know, issued a scrip at five dollars a share, to raise a certain sum. The persons thus subscribing will be an association owning the boat, and therefore interested in its success. We may add that Mr. B. is now in the city, and will call personally on his friends and acquaintances for the purpose mentioned. He has made several alterations in his plan; one of which is a very considerable curtailment in the length of the trunks. They are also to be of sheet iron, instead of pipe staves. Mr. B. has left one of his subscription books at our office, where those wishing to take shares will also be supplied with a guarantee, if required, against any responsibility.—N. Y. Star.

MR. BURDEN is not a native of America, but was born in the neighborhood of Stirling, which place he left in 1819. His reason for leaving his native country, to use his own words, was "he could not brook the idea of a numerous, industrious, and healthy family laboring continually, and the whole proceeds of their labor going into the pockets of the laird." Mr. Burden visited Scotland in 1825, where he sold the patent for an invention for making mills. He was brought up in the farming line, and when he crossed the Atlantic, was master of neither money nor a trade.—Albany Daily Advertiser.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A letter from Missouri to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated October 25, states that the steam-boat Boom-lick, in descending the river, on the previous night, came in contact with the Missouri Belle, bound to St. Louis, when about fifteen miles above that city, and that such were the effects of the concussion, that the Missouri Belle sunk in less than two minutes, in about one hundred feet water. It is added that, at the time of writing the letter, fifteen or twenty persons were missing—supposed to have been lost with the boat!—N. Y. Com. Adv.

ST. CLAIR RIVER.—It is stated in the Detroit Courier, that both banks of this beautiful stream are fast settling with a population of the very best kind. They are hardy and industrious, and with the assurance of a never failing ready market, are encouraged to go to the very extent of their powers as producers for their neighbors below. There are also among them many persons of intelligence and education, who would do honor to any community.—The cause of learning cannot fail of support among such men.

On the Canada side are numerous highly polished English families, whose means afford them every comfort and luxury in this rich and fertile land. Their proximity to each other enables them to preserve their former social habits, and though in a strange land, and in a wilderness, yet they retain many of the privileges and comforts they had at home. They are all men of ready capital, and anxious to make the most of it for their children.

A few years will find the St. Clair river lined on both sides with farms under the highest state of cultivation; and the convenience of a pleasant and rapid conveyance up and down the river, will induce many to make their residence there, when lands in this vicinity shall have become too dear for the possession of the few who now hold them.

The utmost amity prevails between the settlements of both sides of the river, and their deportment towards each other is that of neighbors and fellow citizens of one community, rather than subjects of distinct and foreign governments.

Provincial.

THE CANAL.—This work seems to progress much better than might be expected at the commencement by any casual observer. The contractors continue to persevere in their respective sections, with the exception of Mr. Fraser, who had to suspend operations in consequence of an interruption by water. Many of them have a very considerable portion of their contracts excavated to the level required by law, but the embankment on the St. Lawrence side, and the sloping of the sides of the canal, must necessarily cause a protracted delay. Some were of opinion at first, that five or six years would be as little time as the work was likely to be accomplished in; for our own part, we think a little more than half of that time will see the whole undertaking in a state of completion, the sections being short and the contractors having an abundant supply of men, the work must naturally be executed in much less time than was anticipated.—Cornwall Observer.

The rapid improvement that has been effected in this town since the first of March last, exceeds any thing that has heretofore been attempted in U. C. in the building line. Not less than 50 or 60 houses have been commenced since the above period, the greater part of which are completed, and occupied by storekeepers, &c. &c. Even at the present late season there are houses almost without number erecting, the proprietors of which, we trust, during the course of the ensuing season, will be rewarded for the pains and expense they have taken now to accommodate in a measure those employed on the canal.—ib.

We are extremely sorry to say, that a few nights ago, some infamous vagabonds threw several stones at the new house of D. M. Martin, Esq. and broke two or three of the beautiful mahogany sashes, and a number of panes of glass. A reward of £20 was offered immediately by the magistrates, for the conviction of those concerned; however, as yet, no one has been apprehended; if caught, the fellows should be severely punished. Wanton conduct is at all times to be reprehended, and especially in a case of this kind, when wickedly endeavoring to deface the beauty of a building which is an honour to Perth, and would be a splendid ornament to any city in America.—Bathurst Courier.

COMMITMENT.—A man having been dangerously wounded in the London District by three men apparently sailors, a warrant was issued for their apprehension; one was taken up at St. Catharines and held to bail, the other two were apprehended in this town on Sunday morning last and committed to this goal until further orders.—Niagara Reporter.

for the murder of Louis Marcoux, with one exception of Isaac and James Jones, were admitted to bail on Monday by Austin Cuvillier, Esq. one of the Magistrates of this city. This conduct of Mr. Cuvillier is strongly at variance with the law of the land. Mr. Cuvillier knew that these persons were committed as accessories to murder. He also ought to know that in cases of Felony, the law does not distinguish between the persons present when the act was committed, but that all are principals. Mr. Cuvillier ought further to have known, that by admitting these people to bail, committed as they were on a charge of felony, he was going beyond his jurisdiction, as no authority but that of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, could have done what he illegally took upon himself to do. We hope before this affair is terminated, that Mr. Cuvillier may be taught the extent of his jurisdiction, as he has shown how extremely ignorant he is of his duties as a Magistrate.—Montreal Vindicator.

WEST WARD ELECTION.—Poll Adjourned.—According to adjournment last night, the poll opened this morning at 10 o'clock. Shortly after the arrival of the Returning Officer and Messrs. Papeau and Nelson, several persons were noticed opposite the window at which Messrs. Walker & Donellan's voters are received, armed with sticks and bludgeons, and actively engaged firing their weapons to their fists. Taking into consideration the brutal assault on the Watch the preceding night, the Returning Officer called on those persons who had bludgeons to retire from the poll, or if they chose to be present, to be so at least without sticks. This order the parties pre-emptorily refused to obey. The Returning Officer in consequence adjourned the poll to this morning, not choosing to expose the lives of the Electors to a repetition of the ruffianly attacks of the preceding night.

The "Faction" must eventually see that they will gain nothing by their breaches of the peace and terrorism.—ib.

A person of the name of Israel Woolfe was yesterday arrested and committed to goal, as having in his possession a great quantity of the goods lately stolen from the shops of Mr. R. Campbell, Place d'Armes, and D. Madden, St. James Street, and from the Store of the Canada Island Forwarding Company. This individual keeps a shop in the Quebec Suburbs, and has apparently been in the habit of buying the goods, stolen by the gang of villains which has lately infested this city. In addition to the goods found in his premises, a very large quantity of merchandise was lately recognized as stolen property, at the rooms of an auctioneer in this city, to whom they had been by Woolfe consigned for sale, but who on learning his character has given his assistance in leading to the discovery and arrest of the individual now in goal.

Two individuals were arrested last evening, on suspicion of having stolen a key of lead marked "Scioto Lord," which they had with them. They were taken at the door of Woolfe, to whom they were probably desirous of selling the article.—Montreal Gazette.

We are enabled to give to the public another instance of the baneful domination of the mother country. Orders have been transmitted from London, for an immediate survey of the "Rapides Ste. Anne," with the view of ascertaining the most propitious point for establishing a Lock, or Canal, which shall overcome the impediment offered, by these rapids, to the communication between Montreal and the Rideau Canal; and with the view of obviating the necessity of passing round Ile Perrot, as at present; and through a lock which, in some seasons, has proved inaccessible to the steamboats, and complicated a portage of passengers and cargo, over the Ste. Anne Rapids, from one steambot to the other. This survey will be immediately entered upon by the Commanding Royal Engineer of the Montreal district, in person; and an estimate made of the expense to accomplish the object in an efficient and permanent manner. Basely as it has been attempted to traduce the British Government, and the British people, in the Canadas, it cannot be denied that both the one and the other have nobly and liberally contributed their funds towards the advancement of an ungrateful colony.—Montreal Herald.

As a political manoeuvre, the party of Messrs. Papeau and Nelson, at Montreal, contrived to alarm the fears of the lower class of Canadians of that City and neighbourhood, as to the safety of the Montreal Bank, and succeeded in producing a temporary run on that establishment. The report was received here on Saturday, and we learn that during Sunday it was circulated with great exaggeration, and the consequence was, that the Office of the Branch of the Montreal Bank was thronged at an early hour on Monday by holders of notes, mostly in small sums, demanding specie. These notes were exchanged with the utmost expedition, and to accommodate the public, the Bank was kept open till five o'clock yesterday evening, two hours beyond the usual time of closing, as will be done also this evening. No accounts have been closed or balances withdrawn, the demand for specie having been confined to the holders of notes of the Bank. Of course the paper of the other Bank was affected by this unprincipled intrigue; but the solidity of both is undoubted, and their credit will be raised by the very means the anti-commercial party have taken to injure banking generally and one establishment in particular. Indeed we should not have deemed it necessary to notice the malevolent but feeble attempt of the enemies of Banking and Commerce, but for the paragraph in the Canadian of last night, the evident intention of which is to excite distrust in the stability of the Banking establishments, as a means of embarrassing British merchants.—We learn also that at a political meeting lately held in the suburbs, a very singular discourse was delivered 'by a stranger' tending to excite suspicion against the paper currency of this Province; the plan therefore has been deeply laid, but the conspirators have not the means of effecting the mischief they contemplate.—Quebec Mercury.

FIRE.—It is our painful duty to record the destruction, by fire, of nearly the whole of the property of one of our most industrious and worthy mechanics, Mr. Moses E. Jones, blacksmith, consisting of a large frame shop, and a good supply of tools; together with every scrap of his writings, book accounts, notes, &c. &c. thus rendering him mainly dependent on the generosity of his customers for the settlement of his just claims upon them. The fire broke out about 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning the 5th inst. and was not discovered until too late to save only a small part of the tools; and but for the usual highly praiseworthy alacrity with which a large portion of the villagers turned out and gave their ready assistance, several of the adjoining buildings must have shared the same fate. Mr. J. was not only a good citizen, but a superior workman, and was principally engaged in ironing carriages—part of several of which, with a large quantity of iron, &c. belonging to Mr. Mills, coach-maker, were in the shop at the time, and consequently, suffered much damage, or were entirely consumed. Mr. Jones' loss, including his demands on book, is estimated at between \$1,000 and \$3,000, no insurance. Thus in a few short hours, has the produce of a long season of toil and prudence been dashed from the possession of a deserving individual; and we cannot but hope some exertions will be made to cheer up the drooping spirits of the unfortunate. The cause of the fire could not be precisely ascertained; but is supposed to have been purely accidental. No blame is attached to any one, that we can learn.—St. Catharines Journal.

The election for the East Ward of Montreal terminated on Tuesday last, Mr. Bellingham having sent a notice to the Returning Officer, intimating his intention of retiring.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY. And for sale at the Office of the Barrister at Law, "Chambers on the Rideau Canal," by Edward J. Barker, M. D. Instructed (by permission) to His Excellency Sir John Colborne. Price, one shilling and three pence. Kingston, Nov. 21, 1834.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 18, 1834.

We have received via New York, London dates to the 10th October.

ENGLAND. A fire broke out on the night of the 10th of October in Liverpool, and destroyed 1500 bales of Cotton, 900 lbs. of Sugar, and other property in the extensive warehouses of Messrs. Dover & Co. at the uncelof hey—loss estimated at £30,000. Another fire had also done great damage in Jordan Street Park land.

The Thetis, one of the Government steam packets between Liverpool and Dublin, employed in conveying the mail was partly consumed by fire while lying at her moorings opposite Liverpool on the 5th ult.

A spirit of speculation, particularly in Spanish stock, had prevailed in London to an unprecedented extent.

There had been considerable amelioration of the pressure for capital, among the mercantile classes in London, although two heavy failures were announced. The stock-jobbing mania was deeply probed.

The English Court had gone into mourning for the death of Don Pedro.

It is said that the oldest person living had no collection of any thing like the heat of the weather in the month of October with which it has this year set in.

Rear Admiral Dundas died on the 6th ultimo, at the 57th year of his age. His decease creates a vacancy among the Lords of the Admiralty. Gen. Sir Henry Ward, the father of the Countess of Gainsford, also died on the 1st of October.

James Patterson, Esq., had been recommended to supply the place of Mr. Raikes, as Governor of the Bank of England.

The quantity of coals consumed in England and Wales is calculated as follows:—In the manufactures, 3,500,000 London chaldrons; in household consumption, 5,500,000! making 9,000,000 London chaldrons, consumed from inland collieries. The quantity sent coastwise on both sides of the island, is 3,000,000 chaldrons—making 12,000,000 in all.

Adverting to the subject of emigration to the Canadas, a London editor remarks—"The proximity of the United States influences the price of labor in Canada, and no system with respect to future grants of land can have the effect of keeping labor below that it is in the United States, and the extent of land already granted in Canada, in an involuntary manner, must also in a great measure determine the price of future grants."

It appears from a late semi-annual report, that there had been an increase on the Manchester and Liverpool railway during the last half year, of one hundred and seventy thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven tons, and of passengers twenty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty-five persons. A dividend of four and a half per cent. for the last six months has been declared, leaving a surplus of four thousand pounds to meet contingencies.

HOPS.—The present is said to have been the most remarkable year for an abundant crop of hops, and the county of Kent, the picking had been brought to a close. In the early part of the season, the duty was estimated at £60,000, whereas the general opinion now is that it will reach £165,000.

We understand that the liabilities of Mr. Raikes, the late Governor of the Bank of England, do not exceed £80,000.

The distribution of the Navarone prize money has been announced—the highest prize is £7,450 and the lowest thirty shillings. Government have resolved to discontinue the practice of giving presents to foreign ministers, and no longer to permit British ministers to receive presents from the foreign governments to which they may be accredited.

THE TEA TRADE.—The first sale of tea, being the cargo imported into London from Singapore, since the opening of the trade by the discontinuance of the monopoly of the East India Company, took place Oct. 5th, at Garroway's Coffee-house, and was numerously attended. There were declared for sale 100 one-eight chests of Hohea, 381 chests and 15 quarter-chests of young Hyson, 79 chests of Hyson, 111 chests of Congou, 45 chests of Orange Pekoe, and 1 chest of Bancha. The sale, which began at 10 o'clock, great competition was evinced to purchase the first chest of tea put up under the new plan. The Congou first offered realized 2s. 5 1/2 per lb. and the other portion of the tea went off at 2s. 5 1/2 per lb. in bond. Padre tea in small parcels realized from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6 1/2 per lb. The next lot occasioned some discussion. It was acknowledged by the selling broker to be a spurious imitation, containing not one particle of tea, and was ultimately withdrawn. The sale was then continued. The tea put up sold from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. for Congou, and Padre, from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5 1/2 per lb. The result of the sale is, that, allowing for the quality of the tea sold, prices were realized on the average from 6d. to 9d. per lb. in advance of those obtained at the quarterly sale of the East India Company.

IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

So great has become the communication between this country and Ireland, that it was ascertained by a clerk in the Post Office, at Dublin, that the postage received upon the letters in an American post-bag, in one day, was upwards of £300.

Mr. O'Connell is employing himself in preparation for a strenuous effort to procure the abolition of tithes in Ireland. He intends, says the Dublin Register, to give notice of a bill, for next session—

"That the payment of tithes, and all composition rent, modus, or other satisfaction thereof, or substitution thereof, shall totally and forever cease." He would extinguish tithes, and compel the landlords to contribute to make good to the public a reasonable share of the property which the expropriation of these lands from the tithe would confer on them. He would compensate the lay proprietors and the benefited clergyman. We see no possible objection to his proposition. Tithes cannot last. They will not last through the next session; and if O'Connell is the instrument of abolishing them, his would be the proudest boast any patriot could ever make—that he obtained Catholic emancipation—that he abolished tithes!

SPAIN.

The war, or rather the butchery, between the government and Carlist parties, continues to be carried on with no definitive results in the northern parts of Spain. It is evident that both parties are feeble in force, but mutually excited by a spirit of exasperated vengeance. In their frequent conflicts, no quarter is given on either side. The weaker party is massacred by the stronger, and neither age nor sex is spared. It assumes every feature of civil war in its most ferocious aspect, and is immeasurably worse than the sanguinary contest that was so long carried on in Portugal. We cannot but hope that measures will be resorted to by the neighboring powers to put an end to this bloody warfare.

On the whole, the Queen's party seems to have the advantage. On the 25th of September, whilst El Pastor and Cordova were driving the Carlists out of the Bastan, Zumalacaregui, with his four battalions, was engaged with the division of Oran and part of the column of Lorenzo. The action com-