# Home and Foreign News.

## HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort left Windsor on Monday morning, Sept. 7th, for the slough station of the Great Western Railway. The royal *cortege* consisted of three carriages and four. In the first were the Queen and Prince Albert with the Princess Royal.—The second carriage contained the Viscountess Canning, Lady in waiting on her Majesty; Lady Caroline Cocks, Maid of Honour to the Queen; General Wemyss, Equerry in attendance on the Queen; and Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in attendance on his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The third carriage conveyed the attendants upon the royal party. The train reached Paddington about half past seven o'clock. Here other of the royal carriages were in attendance to convey the illustrious tourists forward, and her Majesty having entered the first carriage with the Prince Consort and the youthful Princess, the royal cortege proceeded rapidly across Hyde Park, by Vauxhall Bridge, through Kensington and New Cross to Greenwich, and thence on to Woolwich, entering the gates of the royal dockyard as the clock struck nine. The royal party were accompanied throughout their journey from Paddington by an escort of the seventeenth Lancers. At five minutes after nine the thunder of the cannon announced her Majesty's departure from the shore, and in a few moments the shouts of the spectators and the hoisting of the royal standard at her mainmast, told of her Majesty being on board the Royal Victoria and Albert. Her Majesty was dressed in black.—Her royal consort Prince Albert handed her Majesty on board the yacht. The Princess Royal, who accompanied her Royal parents on their excursion, was an object of peculiar interest. Viscountess Canning and Lady Caroline Cocks accompanied her Majesty as lady in waiting, and Colonel Bouverie attended the royal party to the yacht, but did not embark with them. The Lord Steward and Sir James Clark, however, accompanied the royal party. Within five minutes of the embarkation of her Majesty the royal fleet was under weigh, and proceeded rapidly to the land of "brown heath and shaggy wood."

At the time the yacht got under weigh to proceed on her destination the weather was unfavorable, so that her Majesty did not remain on deck more than five minutes. His Royal Highness Prince Albert did not go below, but took shelter in the above abaft the starboard paddle-box, where he could see the various objects that presented themselves as the yacht pursued her course towards the sea.—The Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool remained in the above with his royal Highness. Although her Majesty was unaccompanied by any of the Government steamers except the Black Eagle, she was attended by many of the most rapid river boats, which, notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather, were filled with company, anxious to accompany her Majesty some portion of her voyage. As the yacht neared Stone, she met the Lightning steamer, which had conveyed the Prince of Prussia to the Continent, and here the commander of the latter vessel communicated to the Queen and Prince Albert the safe arrival of his Royal Highness in his own country. At Rosherville and Gravesend crowds of people were congregated to testify their loyalty to their sovereign. Some idea of the rapidity with which the royal yacht and her attendant squadron proceeded, may be formed from the time which she took in reaching the Nore.—She left Woolwich at twenty minutes past nine a.m., reached Gravesend at fifty five minutes past ten, and passed the Nore-light at ten minutes past twelve, performing the whole distance from Woolwich to the Nore in two hours and fifty minutes, and from Gravesend to the Nore in one hour and fifteen minutes. About ten o'clock the yacht altered her course to the northward and eastward, and proceeded on her voyage to Scotland. The Royal Victoria and Albert steam-yacht, having her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal on board, passed Scarborough on Tuesday morning, about half-past ten o'clock. Mr. Mackay, her Majesty's Highland bagpiper, in full national costume, will accompany her Majesty during the royal progress through the Highlands.

The Royal squadron passed Tynemouth, near North Shields, about half-past two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. To the great disappointment of the spectators, neither Her Majesty nor Prince Albert were on deck, nor could they be observed through the cabin windows. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, however, acknowledged their loyalty on the part of Her Majesty. The passage from London to Tynemouth effected by the royal yacht is the quickest on record. The distance, 320 miles, was accomplished in about twenty-nine hours. Blair Castle is to be entirely given up to Her Majesty during her stay in Scotland, and Lord Glenlyon has been actively engaged in making preparations for her reception. 200 Highlanders are to form her body-guard. Her Majesty reached the harbour of Dundee about four o'clock on *Wednesday* morning. As the royal barge approached the shore, it was observed that her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal were seated at the stern, on a handsome couch, and and that they were accompanied by the Earl of Haddington and the Earl of Liverpool, Sir R. Peel being absent on account of the indisposition of his daughter. On the barge nearing the landing place it was hailed with the most enthusiastic cheering; and on her Majesty stepping on the gangway, with the infant Princess, the plaudits were resumed, and, spreading to the outer quays, and the streets of the town, re-echoed with an effect absolutely overwhelming. Her Majesty, when she reached the quay, bowed repeatedly to the gentlemen around and bade them "Good morning." Prince Albert also gave the usual courtesy; the royal pair then walked along the quay, arm in arm, Prince Albert leading the Princess Royal by the hand, amid the most enthusiastic shouts of the people. At this moment the scene was singularly striking and impressive. The vessels in the harbor were profusely and gaily decorated with flags, and the yards fully manned by seamen, who sent forth the most resounding shouts, while the appearance of the men standing aloft in such imposing numbers produced a singularly striking effect. On reaching the carriages, the Queen and Prince Albert entered their own carriage, which was close, and the Princess was taken to the carriage following by one of the servants in attendance. The procession went up Castle street, High-street, the Nethergate, and Tay street, and thence along the Coupar-Angus road on her way to Blair Athol, [illegible] distance by great crowds. The Queen was dressed in a black silk gown, with [illegible] bonnet and [illegible]. Her Majesty [illegible] than when last in Scotland, but she appeared to be in good health. A guard of [illegible] 60th regiment was in readiness to receive her Majesty on landing, and parties of the Scots Greys were stationed at intervals of six miles on the road to Blair Athol, which is 50 miles from Dundee, in order to escort Her Majesty as she passed along. Her Majesty is expected to return the first week in October, about which time the King of the French is looked for at Windsor.—*Leeds Mercury.*

## THE FOOT RACE, BEACON COURSE HOBOKEN.

The excitement relative to this race, in which several noted pedestrians from England were to compete with some of the best in the United States, [illegible] of the kind ever [illegible] sporting [illegible] have [illegible].

After [illegible] weather, [illegible] race was [illegible]

ing sums, to the four best runners in one hour: $600 to the first, $250 to the second, $100 to the third, and $50 to the fourth. The morning papers give the following result:

We give below the time of running each mile, and the first three or four who came in. The remainder, including Major Stannard, were behind promiscuously, without apparently any hope of winning. The numbers used represent—No. 1, John Gildersleeve; No. 2, John Barlow, No. 3, John Greenhalgh; No. 11, John Ross; No. 8, Thomas McCabe.

Nos. 2 and 3 are Englishmen; No. 11 is an Indian.

The following is the running:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st mile, | 11 | 2 | 3 | | | Time. 5.15 |
| 2d " | 2 | 3 | 11 | 7 | | 5.30 |
| 3d " | 2 | 3 | 11 | 7 | | 5.30 |
| 4th " | 2 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 5.45 |
| 5th " | 2 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 5.45 |
| 6th " | 2 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 5.45 |
| 7th " | 2 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 5.50 |
| 8th " | 2 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 6.45 |
| 9th " | 2 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 6.00 |
| 10th " | 2 | 3 | 1 | 11 | | 5.15 |
| ½ mile & 75 rods | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | 3.00 |

The Indian won the first mile; but afterwards he fell behind, and continued until the 9th, when Gildersleeve passed him. The two Englishmen ran within a foot or two of each other during the whole race, and at the end of the tenth mile were about 100 yards ahead of Gildersleeve. After passing the stand, Gildersleeve passed both Nos. 2 and 3, and won the money, making 10½ miles and 75 rods in the hour. The two Englishmen ran nearly the half mile over, and stopped before the time was up, finding they could not win. This is we believe unprecedented running. Gildersleeve did not appear to be fatigued. He is a young man, a chair gilder, and a member of the N. Y. fire department.

The Indian, Ross, came fourth on the last ground. He continued after the hour was out, and ran about 11 miles, in about 3 minutes over the hour. He fell upon coming to the stand, but whether from accident or weakness we could not learn.

Major Stannard completed his tenth mile just within the hour and stopped. There were [illegible] behind and six ahead of him. The number that [illegible] to the 9th and 10th mile was much larger than was anticipated. The men were so much separated toward the end of the race, that it was difficult to tell on which mile some of them were running, but we believe that as many as ten got into the tenth mile.

## TEXAS.

The rumor that Anson Jones, the Houston candidate, is elected President of the Republic, by a majority of from eight to thirteen hundred votes, is confirmed by late advices.

The U. S. steamer Union, Lieut. Bell, which left Pensacola with Gen. Green on the 27th ult., was brought to anchor off Velasco on the 28th, it having been found that the boiler was giving way. Gen. Green landed and proceeded to Galveston. He there applied to Winslow Foster, the commander of the U. S. revenue cutter Woodbury, for a passage, who on the 1st inst. despatched her to Vera Cruz with the General. Captain Foster himself repaired to New Orleans in the steamer Republic, which arrived there from Galveston on the 7th inst.

The Texian brig of war Wharton, being in an unsound condition, was run ashore, and now lays on her beam ends, on the flats opposite Galveston.

A council was to be held with the Waco and Comanche Indians, about the middle of the present month, on the Upper Brazos. Gen. Houston intended to be present in person, and it was hoped a complete pacification [illegible] [illegible] de Solms (a Prussian nobleman, at present on a visit to Texas for the purpose of founding a colony) with his suit, intend to accompany President Houston.

## COUNTY OF ESSEX.

*To the Editor of the Western Express.*

THE PARK FARM,
Sandwich, Monday, Oct. 14th, 1844.

The moment your leading article in last Saturday's paper, under the title of "*Shameful Expose,*" caught my eye, I knew it to be an atrocious falsehood concocted by my political enemies, and by them imposed on you, as I believed. I now call on you to deliver up to me the name of its author, knowing also that both Major Lachlan and Mr. Wingfield [illegible] letters which that lying [illegible] me, I [illegible] my friend, Mr. William Duncan Daly, that they should immediately contradict the statement. They did so; and I send you a copy of their letters to me.

## FROM MAJOR LACHLAN TO ME.

October 13th, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—Having seen in "The Western Express" of yesterday an editorial article headed "Shameful Expose," and reflecting in strong language upon yourself in reference to the contest going on between Mr. Wingfield and me as candidates for the representation of this County in the ensuing Parliament, and having particularly noticed that in the article it is asserted, that at a meeting held at Amherstburg on Tuesday last, at which Mr. Wingfield and I attended, "Mr. Wingfield produced a letter from Mr. Prince, which was read and proved to be "verbatim et literatim" the same as one addressed to Major Lachlan, promising him his support, with this slight difference, which, to a gentleman of Mr. Prince's consistency, was a mere trifle, that, in that to Mr. Wingfield he pledged himself to the support of the late ministry, while in that to the Major he pledges himself to support Sir Charles Metcalfe, &c.

I beg leave to inform you that the editor has made a great mistake, there being only one letter read by me, and being cognizant of no other [illegible]. I presume, from incorrect information, and as *you never wrote any such letter to me*, I therefore, of course, never could produce any such. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this. I remain,

Yours, &c.,
R. LACHLAN.

To John Prince, Esq.,
The Park Farm.

## FROM MR. WINGFIELD TO MR. PRINCE.

October 13, 1844.

DEAR SIR,

[illegible]

Now, sir, after reading the above letters, I cannot but think that you must regret having been imposed upon as you have been by the despicable and malignant author of your leading article. A more base, malicious, or cowardly stab was never aimed at the reputation of any gentleman than that was. You are now convinced that the whole *is utterly unfounded*, and being so convinced, *I again call upon you to give up the author's name*—and I also call on you to publish this communication in your next paper, as a trifling balm for these wounds which your unjustifiable readiness to comply with every libeller's vindictive wishes inflicted on my breast.

I remain, sir,
Your humble servant,
JOHN PRINCE.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, (N. B.) Oct. 12.—The returns of the Revenue of this Province, which we copy from official statements published in the Royal Gazette, shew a gratifying increase in the Provincial Funds, and give sure evidence of returning commercial prosperity. While giving publicity to so gratifying a fact, it is also pleasing to know that the trade in our staple articles of export to the Mother Country is in a healthy state, and that of late we have indications of a revival in our hitherto languishing commerce with the West Indies.—Several vessels have recently arrived at our port from British Islands with cargoes of produce, which shew a turn in the trade in favor of British interests, as nearly all the West India produce consumed in this Province has for some years past been brought from Foreign Islands, and purchased, in many instances, with specie obtained from the sale of cargoes of Provincial produce in British Ports. And even with the United States, a valuable trade in Lumber is springing up, which is likely to increase largely, and become very extensive before long, and thus help to pay for the large supplies of Bread stuffs and other articles of Provisions which we are constantly receiving from our Western neighbors.

# BRITISH WHIG.

"Quid Verum atque Decens."

KINGSTON, FRIDAY, OCTR. 25, 1844.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP ACADIA.

### FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Steamship Acadia, Capt. Harrison, at Boston, we have Liverpool papers to the 4th instant, the day of sailing.

The news is not of much interest. We are indebted to *Willmer & Smith's European Times*, for the following summary by this arrival.

**Alderman Gibb has been elected Lord Mayor of London.**

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

Since our last the Queen has been enjoying, in rude health, the pleasures of her mountain residence in the Highlands of Scotland. The splendid scenery, the bracing air, the invigorating exercise, and the early rising at Blair Athol, can be traced, we are told by the steady chroniclers for the daily press, in Her Majesty's person and that of her consort. The physical improvement is marked and palpable. Every movement she has made in her romantic retirement appears not only to have been witnessed, but minutely recorded, by the [illegible] habits are creditable to the tastes and feelings of the woman and the sovereign. Indeed the facility with which she can divest herself of the state and trammels of royalty, appears to have won the hearts of the unsophisticated people amongst whom she has been thrown. In exploring the scenes in the Highlands, frequent opportunities have occurred for eliciting traits of character that the atmosphere of a court, with its accompanying pageantry, could not have drawn forth; and, in all these, the good humour, the kindly feeling, the self-possession, and the practical shrewdness, of the young and buoyant female, appear to more advantage than even the glare and splendour of the sovereign. No crowned head of recent days has shown the same satisfaction in being at home amongst the people, and the result is that the feeling is reciprocated; for while there [illegible] in the Kirk of [illegible] Sabbaths, she has been attacked with [illegible] by a Conservative paper—the *Morning Post*—that represents the feelings and the interests of the exclusively aristocratic portion of society. Whether to silence cavil, or to prevent a repetition of some annoyance to which she was subjected on her second attendance at the village church of Blair Athol, we know not, but her devotions on the third Sunday, were confined to the walls, it is said, of the Castle, and the service was that of the Church of England. The Queen, at the time we write this, is on the sea, returning home, where she will arrive on Wednesday or Thursday next, in the possession of renewed health and additional popularity.

O'Connell, whose movements are recorded with a degree of interest not inferior to those of royalty, has left the Irish metropolis for his mountain home. The meetings of the Repeal Association will continue during his absence, but they will hardly arrest attention. He is the soul of the agitation, and the want of Conquered, in other hands, is [illegible]. [illegible]

Railway travelling in England is a necessary of life. The country is cut in every direction, and, on a map, presents the appearance of a complex gridiron. The amount of property involved in these undertakings is immense. The railway interest is one of the most potent in the country.—To their credit, Government, during the last session, encountered this mental monster, and curbed, to some extent its power. The Board of Trade has now a department devoted exclusively to the surveillance of railways, and, in the act of last session, companies hereafter to be formed were tied down to carry third class passengers at a rate not exceeding one penny per mile. Although the act only applied to embryo undertakings, many of the leading trunks have taken the hint, and reduced their fares accordingly. There is a growing feeling in favor of cheap travelling, and the directors begin to think, as the Government and the public have long thought, that a large amount of business, with moderate fares, will ensure a better return to the proprietors than high fares with a limited traffic. Accordingly, cheap trains are now encouraged by the railway boards, and, for a trifle, thousands of persons are in the habit of visiting their friends or seeing the sights of places hitherto considered inaccessible except to those above the labouring class. This movement, combined with the more temperate habits of the people, has caused [illegible] a marked improvement in the character and tastes of what has justly been termed the "bone and sinew of society"—the working population. The reduced fares on the Grand Junction, the London and Birmingham, and other lines, begin from this, the quarter day.

The visit of Louis Philippe to Windsor is a fruitful topic for the speculations of politicians on both sides of the Channel. His Minister, M. Guizot, will not, it is said, accompany him, but will join his royal master in England. The King, who leaves Tréport on the 5th, will be accompanied by Admiral Mackau. Amongst the topics which are likely to engage the attention of the Sovereigns of England and France, the most prominent, it is believed, will be the condition of Spain. French intrigues succeeded in driving Espartero into exile, but matters have worn a more alarming face since his expulsion. Indeed, it is clear, from what is passing around, that the country is on the eve of an outbreak; and one in all probability of a desperate character. France can have no object in upholding the state of things which at present exists in Spain, and the interference of the two friendly powers—if they do interfere—must be favourable to the constitutional liberties of the people. The boasted [illegible] of the Spanish Constitution have of [illegible] desecrated.—At the same time, [illegible] of other nations has [illegible] the honour of England, and has added many a [illegible] of gold to her national debt. Even Spain, where British influence is now so prostrate, has bled England in blood and treasure to an extent, the details of which, as they exist at this day, it is humiliating to think of. To add to the complexity of the Spanish question, the young Queen is said to be dying, and Christina is busily engaged in intriguing for the possession of power during the minority of her second daughter.

A rumour prevails in the city—the *Times* first gave currency to it—that the British Cabinet propose excluding from the honours of the court and the conciliatory dinners of the ministers, all the ambassadors and other representatives of foreign nations, whose governments have not sustained, in this country, their pecuniary engagements with their creditors. Such a mode of retaliation would be so personally stinging, if not degrading, that the bankrupt nations [not a few in number] would find it difficult to persuade any persons of gentlemanly feeling to accept the *honour* of representing them at the court of St. James. There is originality in the idea, and if carried out it will be a source of delight to the money-grabbing capitalists of the city. It is on this rumour that Mr. Everett, the American minister, is said to have solicited his recall! Every American, who has the credit and honour of his country at heart, ought to feel delighted at this, or any similar plan, which can be successfully hit upon, for shaming the defaulting states into honesty. No American can have travelled in England, without [illegible] repudiating policy of Pennsylvania and other non-paying states; and the same annoyances exist, [illegible] on the Continent.

The Great Britain steam ship, [illegible] be pleased to learn, is on the eve of being relieved from her confinement in the Bristol dock.

Rumours exist that a new treaty has been entered into between Brazil and England. This intelligence may or may not be correct; but the news which arrived by the last packet is of a very dubious character—so dubious, that little reliance is placed upon the intelligence.

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE NEAR SUNDERLAND.—Accounts from Sunderland give an account of an explosion in a coalpit at Haswell colliery, about ten miles from Sunderland, which has caused the destruction of Ninety-six human beings! It is said that at the time of the accident there were [illegible] persons in the [illegible], and that only [illegible] [illegible] The number of men in the pit at the time of the explosion was nearly 100. Only one [illegible] 94 dead bodies have already been brought to the bank. It is utterly impossible to describe the scene of anguish of the surviving relatives.

## IRELAND.

THE GREAT REPEAL BANQUET TO O'CONNELL AND THE OTHER STATE PRISONERS.

The great Repeal Banquet to Mr. O'Connell and the other state prisoners took place on the 20th ult., in the Music-hall, Dublin, a large square building, surrounded with galleries, which were appropriated to the use of the ladies, of whom there were nearly a thousand present. Covers were laid for 900, and nearly that number were present. Mr. Smith O'Brien filled the chair. Amongst the company present were Lord Ffrench, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, four Catholic bishops, several Catholic priests, two or three Protestant clergymen, about a dozen members of Parliament, and most of the leading members of the Repeal Association. Letters of apology were read [illegible] [illegible] the health of Mr. O'Connell and the Repeal [illegible] the toast was given from the chair.

Mr. O'Connell rose to [illegible] [illegible]

ing prepared to approach the Parliament at the next session with the united and combined voice of Ireland embodied in our petitions, giving England to understand that as there is not rest for the wicked in the presence of the Almighty, so there shall be no rest from agitation until Ireland is righted. (Cheers.) What is our first duty in that agitation? Our first duty is to combine together the Irish of every sect and persuasion—to unite and combine all Irishmen of every gradation of opinion, who agree with us in thinking one thing necessary—the repeal of the union. (Cheers.)

## REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The last meeting of this association which Mr. O'Connell attended before leaving town was densely crowded. The chair was filled by an ex Justice of the Peace, Francis Comyn, Esq. The speakers were Mr. James Kelly, M. P., who eulogized Mr. Greg Porter's pamphlet in favor of a Federal Parliament. Mr. Porter was the son of a Protestant clergyman, and was high-sheriff of Fermanagh. The sentiments of such a man were entitled to high respect. Mr. James Grattan, M. P., moved that the municipal declaration in favor of the Repeal of the Union should be engrossed, and enrolled amongst their records. Mr. O'Connell, in the course of his speech, denounced Ribbonism, which had made its appearance in the county of Antrim, as the greatest curse to Ireland. He proceeded to compliment the gentlemen who attended as reporters on behalf of the Government; but he was not equally pleased to see a policeman taking notes of their proceedings. He next repudiated, on behalf of the association, the harsh language which Dr. Gray had used at the Repeal banquet, in speaking of the people of England. He alluded to the assembling of the Preservative Association, and suggested that the subject be referred to a committee, as he was anxious not to compromise the people of Ireland by any act that would be considered illegal. There was a growing spirit of nationality in the party calling themselves Conservative. (Cheers.) He then touched upon the proposed impeachment. He thought it would be impossible for the British ministry to resist inquiry. He again declared his intention of visiting the chief towns of England, and expressed his belief that the ministry would resort to some strong measure to prevent impeachment. The repeal rent was declared to be £690 12s. 6d.

This association met on the 30th Sept. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. M. O'Connell and others, and the rent was announced to be £359 1s.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

The India Mail, by the overland route, arrived in London on the 2nd instant. The dates are from Bombay, 27th August; Calcutta, August 15.

The intelligence is rather important. Sir Henry Hardinge arrived at Calcutta on the 23d July, and was immediately sworn in to his high office. He immediately appointed Mr. Bird governor of Bengal; and a few days he held levees and durbars, and was likely to become popular. Lord Ellenborough embarked on the 1st August, and proceeded to Suez. A subscription was advertised to erect a testimonial to him, which was violently opposed by his enemies. The rainy season in the northwest provinces had stopped all military operations. Sir H. Hardinge would proceed to Allahabad, where the Lieutenant Governor of the north-western provinces would meet him.—It is said he will visit all the principal military stations in those provinces, and minutely examine the details of the army, with whom he is likely to be popular, as it is reported that he is empowered to raise new regiments, and add one captain to each of the actual corps, and to introduce flogging into the native army. The ringleaders of the mutiny of the 64th regiment were under trial at Sukkur, and it was expected that a severe example would be made of those found guilty. There is but little of news in the Scinde district this year. The Punjaub continues to be a scene of anarchy and confusion. The British India Government is the object of their bitter hatred; and, it is said, that, as they contemplate a conflict with the British, an alliance has been formed with Dost Mahomed and his son, Akbar Khan, to aid them with a [illegible] conquering [illegible] in the north of India. These intrigues are well known, and although it is the avowed wish of Sir H. Hardinge to [illegible] peace with the Sikhs, it is probable he will be forced into an attack upon their threatening position. The rulers of Cabul, Kandahar, and Herat are acting with great unanimity, and Heera Singh, notwithstanding the difficulties of his government, is eager to side with and is supported by these chieftains. Gwalior and Bundelcund are tranquil. The last mail from London had reached Bombay in 28 days and 16 hours, which had given great satisfaction.

Sir H. Pottinger had arrived from China in the Driver, and had been received at Bombay with great rejoicing; and was welcomed with addresses, dinners, balls, &c. In answer to an address of the Chamber of Commerce, he reviewed in his speech the late proceedings and negotiations in China, [illegible]. The news from China is not of particular importance. [illegible] the French and American [illegible] Mr. Davis the new governor, had been introduced to Keying by Sir H. Pottinger before his departure, and they had held a conversation together without the aid of an interpreter.

Lord Ellenborough arrived at Malta, in the steam-frigate Geyser, on the 27th Sept. Commodore Smith, with the United States squadron, was still at Malta.

The American and French men-of-war Brandywine, St. Louis, Cleopatra, and Alcmene, had arrived almost simultaneously in the Chinese waters.

At Canton the populace were very unruly, manifesting, on every occasion, a spirit of extreme discontent at the presence of foreigners. An arrow as a [illegible] had been placed on the top of the United States' flag-staff, and great umbrage had been taken at this by the Chinese; on what ground is not explained. On the 9th of May the American Consul, Mr. Forbes, had caused the obnoxious weathercock to be taken down. While a party of sailors were engaged in this, a riot commenced among the [illegible], some of whom pushed themselves into the square and threatened mischief.—A [illegible] was shortly afterwards issued by the [illegible], strongly recommending the maintenance of good feeling. Intelligence of the 17th from Canton is contained in private letters from Hong-Kong of the 19th, more recent than any we can discover in the papers of the last named date.—The mob had broken into the square of the American factory on the afternoon of the 17th, and [illegible] to pull down the United States' flag. They were [illegible], and a Chinaman, who in [illegible] was killed. At 10 p.m., the Chinese soldiers made their appearance and cleared the square. The populace continued in a great state of excitement, and Canton was placarded with threatening notices that the factories would be attacked and burned.

## FRANCE.

The papers announce the arrival at Paris of the Duke de Glucksberg with a treaty between France and Morocco. The Emperor stipulates that he will communicate to the [illegible] [illegible] the Emperor and the French [illegible] that [illegible] be treated with every respect due to his station; that Mogador island and the town of Ouchda be evacuated by the French; that prisoners of war be immediately exchanged; and that the ratification of the treaty be exchanged within two months.

The *Journal du Cher* publishes the following speech, purporting to have been recently addressed by the King to M. Lerminier and Lamoureux, who presented to him, as President of the Society of Christian Morality, various addresses forwarded to him by the English and American Societies for the preservation of Peace:—"I am happy to receive these addresses, and feel particularly gratified to find that our American friends should do justice to the [illegible] I have taken to maintain the general peace of Europe. There is an advantage in [illegible] war, even when a nation has attained the object for which it has fought, because, [illegible] [illegible]

wish that universal and permanent peace should exist among all nations. I was then exiled from my country, and my anxious desire was that it should enjoy peace and happiness. This is what caused me to adopt that salutary precept. I could not then foresee that I should be called upon one day to exert my influence and act myself in favor of that great cause.—May the Almighty accord me the maintenance of Peace. War appears to me a malediction; and war in Europe, between civilized nations, I regard as an absurdity; if the smaller states desired we should prevent them; and as peace between the great Powers becomes daily more consolidated, I hope if I live a few years longer, that a general war in Europe will have become impossible." This speech has been severely criticised by some portions of the French press.

A statue of Admiral Du Quesne, given to the town of Dieppe by King Louis Phillippe, was "inaugurated," that is uncovered, for the first time on Sunday week, with much ceremony, in the presence of the principal inhabitants. The festivities in honor of the celebrated commander were kept up on Monday. A vessel fully rigged and manned was dragged through the streets of the town in procession. At night, the Mayor gave a magnificent ball to 1,500 persons; and the theatres were gratuitously thrown open to the public.

The subjoined historical document—a letter from the King of the French to the Prince de Joinville, published by the Prince in a general notice conveying the expression of the King's approval to the squadron for its services at Tangier and Mogador—will excite interest:—

"Neuilly, Thursday, 29th August.

"My dear and most beloved Son,—I thank God for having preserved you amidst the dangers you so nobly braved, and for permitting that I address through you to the squadron under your command my personal congratulations, and the expression of the national gratitude for the new laurels which it has added to our flag.

"In congratulating our brave seamen for having displayed that French valor which never fails to respond to the appeal of the country, I take pride to myself that you restrained their ardour until the moment when the justice of our cause imposed upon us the duty to have recourse to arms.

"I saw with delight the simultaneous efforts of our navy and army crowned with such brilliant success; and it is particularly grateful to me that my son should have led our seamen to victory.

"I embrace you, my dear son, with all the effusion of my heart.

"LOUIS PHILLIPPE."

The battle of Isly was fought on the 14th August, Mogador was bombarded on the 15th, and on the intervening night the Princess de Joinville gave birth to a daughter: the army of Algeria and the squadron of Mogador have requested, says the *Algerie*, that "Victoria" may be added to the infant's names; and the King's assent is assumed.

The accounts of the vintage in Beaujolais are most flattering. The grapes are ripe and in the most perfect state of preservation. The wine crop will be, it is said, unusually abundant, and the price will consequently decline.

## TAHITI.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Wednesday, the 25th ult., conveyed the following intelligence as received by the Government from Tahiti, dated the 24th April:—"After having vainly endeavored to bring back to their obedience the rebels who made the attack at Taravan, Governor Bruat went out to meet them at Mahahana, where they had made themselves intrenchments, defended by 3,000 men and three pieces of cannon. On the 17th, Governor Bruat landed with 111 men of all arms. The redoubts were taken with the bayonet; the enemy having 102 men killed, their colours taken from them, and their cannon spiked.—The next day we destroyed their works, and carried away their arms and ammunition. On our side we have to lament the loss of two officers, M. Nansouty, enseigne de vaisseau, and M. Seignette of the Artillery. We had, besides, 52 men wounded."

## SPAIN.

A letter from Bayonne of the 22d instant, in the Morning Post, announces that a movement on a grand scale had been intended by the Carlists of Navarre; money and munitions of war, along with a large number of printed proclamations, having been for some time past in [illegible]. Colonel José Maria Lacoste, the nephew of the Carlist General Santos Ladron, who was shot in Navarre in 1833, by the Christino General Lorenzo, with 400 to 500 men distributed in concealment along the frontier, was waiting an opportunity to commence the movement. Colonels Echarte and Cortes, chiefs who are highly popular in Navarre, had undertaken the organization of the Carlist forces in that province, and had gathered about 4,000. Some of [illegible] letters, dated in London, were received from General Balmaceda, but the discontinuance of the preparations. The reason assigned for this hesitation is the repugnance of Don Carlos to acts of violence, and a lingering hope that the succession may be adjusted by a marriage between his son the Prince of Asturias and Queen Isabella. It is, however, doubted whether the order will be obeyed by the organized Carlists. Meanwhile, the Spanish government is despatching reinforcements to Navarre with all possible expedition. The Captain-General of Valencia had been directed to send thither 2,000 men.

In Catalonia, the Exaltados, of Barcelona and Reus continued to occasion uneasiness; and the garrisons were harassed by perpetual vigilance and activity.

Don Martinez de la Rosa had accepted the administration of the foreign department; professing equal repugnance to despotism and popular licence.

Reports are rife, that Queen Isabella's health is so bad that Christina has taken steps to secure herself in the Regency during the minority of the Infanta Louisa Fernanda.

## MIDLAND DISTRICT ASSIZES.

The Court broke up yesterday evening, after a session of ten days. The learned judge, before closing the Assizes, passed sentence on the following prisoners, prefacing each sentence with a suitable admonition:

*J[illegible]*, horse-stealing, two indictments; [illegible] years' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary at hard labor, on each indictment.

— [illegible], horse-stealing, two indictments; three years in the Penitentiary on each.

The above prisoners had stolen two horses from Farmers in the vicinity of Bath, on Tuesday night last, brought them down to Kingston, and tried to dispose of them. They were arrested on Wednesday, tried yesterday, and are now safe within the precincts of the Penitentiary, where they will remain for the next six years.

*J. Morris*, grand larceny, two indictments; six years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

*R. McGibbon*, grand larceny, two indictments; six years in the Penitentiary.

*J. C[illegible]*, larceny, three years in the Penitentiary.

*James W[illegible]*, larceny, three months in the District gaol, at hard labor.

— *Chambers*, Esq., misdemeanor, fined £5,—in default of payment, one month's imprisonment in [illegible] gaol.

[illegible], larceny, 6 months' imprisonment in District gaol.

[illegible], larceny, 6 months' imprisonment in District gaol.

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

*Hiram Brandin*, uttering counterfeit money, four years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

*George Fisk*, obtaining money under false pretences; sentence deferred.

*Wm. Nabant*, larceny, 3 month's imprisonment in District gaol.

*Julia Lancaster*, larceny, one month in gaol.

*Margaret Hall*, larceny, four months in gaol.

*Bridget Quin*, larceny, 3 months in gaol.

*Mary Larery*, larceny, 3 months in gaol.

Mr. McTavy, for the sake of the profession, we are happy to say, was acquitted of the Libel against Mr Anglin—it is too bad to beat a man and then action him afterwards.

The Mr. Chambers who was fined Five Pounds, for an assault upon that fighting man, Major Richardson, is a son of the late Col. Chambers, 41st Regt., and was a brother officer of the gallant Major in the British Legion in Spain. The punishment was woefully too little for the offence, for the gallant and fighting Major was most cruelly and wickedly beaten by his adversary, in the most open and public manner.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

Below will be found all the returns that we have received since our last.

TOWN OF HAMILTON.—The election in this town has resulted, as we always said it would, in the triumphant return of Sir Allan McNab.—State of the Poll at its close:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Allan McNab | 222 |
| Mr. Tiffany | 109 |
| Conservative majority | 113 |

TWO MOUNTAINS.—Mr. Scott, Conservative, has been returned by a large majority.

TERREBONNE.—Mr. Lafontaine has been returned without opposition, Mr. Papineau having retired at the Nomination.

CITY OF MONTREAL.—The polling commenced on Tuesday morning last, and proceeded with unusual spirit throughout the day. The Canaller's attempted their old game of taking possession of the polls, but were repulsed in every instance.—One man is said to have died of wounds inflicted by these ruffians. State of the poll on Tuesday evening, at the adjournment:

| | Moffat | DeBleury | Drummond | Beaubien |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Ward | 68 | 67 | 85 | 85 |
| St. Law'ce | 185 | 183 | 175 | 175 |
| Centre W. | 166 | 105 | 42 | 42 |
| West W... | 107 | 106 | 50 | 49 |
| Queen's... | 86 | 85 | 83 | 83 |
| St. Mary's | 95 | 95 | 92 | 92 |
| | 647 | 643 | 527 | 526 |

It will thus be seen that Mr Moffat is 120, and Mr. DeBleury 116 a-head of the revolutionary candidates.

By the boat of last night we learn that at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, three hours before the final close of the Poll, Messrs. Moffat and DeBleury were ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE a-head of their opponents. There is, therefore, no doubt of their return. Several Protestant Churches are said to have been injured by the Canallers; one, the Methodist, very seriously.

LEEDS.—Contrary to general expectation, Mr. Ogle R. Gowan has succeeded in this county by a small majority. There must be an immense change in favor of the Governor General when the Conservatives of Leeds return Ogle R. Gowan [illegible].

## EAST RIDING OF HALTON.

The Radicals have two Candidates in this Riding, both equally determined to come to the Poll. The late member, Mr. Hopkins, is looked on with some suspicion by the "Reform Association," on account of his having voted for the retention of the Seat of Government in Upper Canada. Of course a person who takes the liberty of thinking for himself, on any question, is unfit to represent a Radical constituency at the present moment. All that kind of thing will be done at head quarters. The following extract from the speech of Mr. Hopkins, at the nomination, will give a slight idea of the power attempted to be exercised by this "Association" in their strongholds:

CALEB HOPKINS, Esq. then rose.—He commenced by reading a statement from a printed paper, to the effect that he was not ambitious of Parliamentary honors. That when he first appeared before the public he was pressed forward by those who were contending for Civil and Religious liberty. He then referred to the delegation and said he considered that when they broke up in the first instance their functions were at an end.—That the different candidates had then agreed to refer the matter to Mr. Baldwin and some other gentlemen; but Mr. Baldwin, on the 7th October, wrote to him stating that they could not agree, and that the reference must fall through. On the receipt of this letter he had been urged by his friends to come forward, and he did so. After this, a Mr George Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, came to settle the difference, producing at the same time a document from the Reform Association authorising him to do so. But what right had they to interfere? The electors were the persons to settle it, and if they allowed any interference they deserved to be slaves. He contended the reference had fallen to the ground, and at all events, he was pressed into it, dogged night and day, till he signed it. He acknowledged with shame he had signed it, but he never would have agreed to it. Who delegated these gentlemen to come here and settle the differences? Did they go into the townships and inquire into the merits of the case? No. They went to Wellington Square and Dundas, and found out he was abused for voting against the removal of the Seat of Government, which he considered was the best vote he had ever given. He was there as a criminal, and it was for the electors to accuse him. The people have no right to be dictated to by a man like Brown, who was nothing but a Scotch Yankee, only in this country about eighteen months, nor to be led astray by the low, deceitful means used by the two men from Toronto. There was a charge made against him for nominating Mr. Duggan to be Sheriff. It was a poor, paltry charge. He (Mr. H.) was called an orangeman, and a high tory, &c., but he believed it could be proved he never voted for a tory in his life. He (Mr. H.) had never turned his coat. He had written to the different Townships when the Seat of Government question came on, and the majority of them advised him to act as he had done. Was he to obey a secret committee in Dundas and Wellington Square, when the majority were against them? He had been asked what he thought of Responsible Government. He thought it was a very nice principle, if you could get a set of men all one way of thinking, which was not likely, in a cabinet; but even if they did the Governor might at any time upset it all. After some more general remarks Mr. Hopkins concluded.

CURIOUS FACT.—There is a gentleman in this Province, who has, at present, a vote for a Member of Parliament in the following places, namely:—1, Beauharnois; 2, Berthier; 3, Bytown; 4, Carleton; 5, Drummond; 6, Dundas; 7, Durham; 8, Essex; 9, Frontenac; 10, Glengary; 11, Grenville; 12, Haldimand; 13 and 14, Halton East and West; 15, Hastings; 16, Huron; 17, Kent; 18, Lanark; 19, Lennox and Addington; 20, Leeds; 21, Leinster; 22 and 23, Lincoln, North and South; 24, Middlesex; 25, Montreal City; 26, Montreal County; 27, Niagara; 28, Norfolk; 29 and 30, Northumberland, South and North; 31, Ottawa; 32, Oxford; 33, Prescott; 34, Prince Edward; 35, Russell; 36, Shefford; 37, Sherbrooke; 38, Simcoe; 39, Stanstead; 40, Stormont; 41, Toronto City; 42, Vaudreuil; 43 and 44, York, 1 and 2 Ridings. So that is within the sphere of possibility, that this said pluralist in votes, might [illegible] in 44 Counties, Cities and Towns at a General Election—a dangerous power which the ex Ministers should have provided against, [illegible] disfranchised the whole Christian [illegible] of the Province.—*Montreal Courier.*