Home and Foreign News.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS BY THE ACADIA.

The Queen at Blair Athol, Scotland.

The unostentatious simplicity of the Queen's mode of life in Scotland, and the graceful affability with which she dispenses with the stately trammels and enforced ceremonies of a court, whilst she retains her queenly dignity, have excited the most lively enthusiasm amongst her Majesty's Highland subjects. With them the idea of a Queen is inseparably connected with a crown sparkling with rubies and emeralds, about two furlongs of crimson velvet for a train, with the entire regalia and all the paraphernalia of princely state; and they scarcely believe their eyes when they see her Majesty mingling with them as an humble worshipper at the village kirk, and fording the river Garry on a small pony, led by a Highland gilley, and wearing a common shepherd's plaid over a plain black morning dress, and then covering affably with the wild Highlanders. The popularity which her Majesty attained last year at Taymouth Castle, has been this year visibly increased by her simplicity and tranquil seclusion at Blair Athol. The leading London papers have a corps of reporters on the spot, who record her Majesty's movements with great minuteness. The private habits of the royal party are sketched with considerable interest. One of the accounts states, that "Her Majesty seldom allows the sun to be up and stirring before her; and by the time that 'rosy-fingered morn' has expelled the mists from the surrounding hills, her Majesty may be seen walking about the grounds, accompanied by her illustrious consort and the Princess Royal. The young Princess is always mounted on her Shetland pony when she accompanies her royal parents in their morning walk; but Prince Albert occasionally takes her in his arms, and points out to the Princess any object within view that might attract the wandering fancy of a child. Her Majesty's piper, Mackay, who came over in the Stromboli, in order to attend her Majesty during her sojourn at Blair Athol, has orders to play under her Majesty's window every morning at seven o'clock; and at the same early hour a bunch of fresh heather, with some of the icy cold water from the celebrated spring at Glen Tilt, are presented to her Majesty."

Another anecdote shows the noble host is not stirring in the morning *quite* so early as his royal guest:—"One morning about seven o'clock, a lady, plainly dressed, left the Castle; who, though observed by the Highland guard on duty, was allowed to pass unnoticed, until after she had proceeded a considerable distance; when some one having discovered it was the Queen, a party of the Highlanders, turned out as a royal body-guard. Her Majesty, however, signified her wish to dispense with their services, and they all returned to their stations. The Queen meanwhile moved onwards through the Castle grounds alone, until she reached the lodge, the temporary residence of Lord and Lady Glenlyon; where, upon calling, with the intention, as was understood, of making some arrangements as to a preconcerted excursion to the Falls of Bruar, she was informed that his Lordship had not yet arisen. The surprise of the domestic may be conceived when her Majesty announced who was to be intimated as having called on his Lordship. On her return, her Majesty, having taken a different route, and finding herself bewildered by the various roads which intersect the grounds in every direction, applied to some reapers whom she met to direct her to the Castle by the nearest way. They, not being aware to whom they spoke, immediately did so, by directing her Majesty across one of the parks, and over a paling which lay before her; and which she at once passed, and reached the Castle—a good deal amused, no doubt, with her morning's excursion."

With the romantic scenery of the place the Queen and Prince Albert are highly pleased. Indeed, rumours are current that her Majesty desires to take a permanent residence in that part of the Highlands, to which the court will adjourn every year; the object being, in addition to the salubrity of the district, to afford Prince Albert an opportunity of enjoying the noble sport of deer-stalking. The royal party have made repeated visits to the beautiful Glen Tilt, the Queen riding in a carriage or a pony phaeton, Prince Albert driving or riding on horseback. The accounts describe the Queen as being an expert horse-woman, and that she dashes across roads, up the mountains, and over obstacles which deter even the natives.

The first Sunday that the Queen attended divine service at the Presbyterian Church of Blair Athol, she was not annoyed by the gaze of prying curiosity; the visit was unexpected, and the number of persons at the church was consequently small. It was not anticipated that she would have sanctioned by her presence the Presbyterian form of worship. On the occasion of her former visit to Scotland, the Church of England service was performed, while she remained in her private apartments. This was the cause of her first appearance at the Kirk passing off so quietly. On the second Sunday, however, the scene was changed: the quiet little village was filled with visitors from the surrounding districts—from Perth, Dundee, Dunkeld, and elsewhere. The strangers took possession of the church, to the exclusion of many of the legitimate occupants, and from the windows on the outside the gazing and the staring continued during the service, not less than from the crowded interior. On the first Sunday the sermon, delivered in a strong Scotch accent, was preached and the service performed by the Rev. Mr. Irvine, the ordinary minister; on the following Sabbath, Dr. M'Leod, of Glasgow, officiated, and he is stated to have introduced a marked allusion to the presence of the Queen into the sermon, as well as the prayer, which produced a marked and somewhat embarrassing effect upon the object of the eulogy.

Lord Glenlyon, the heir presumptive to the dukedom of Athol, and nephew to the Duke of Northumberland, is the great grandson of Lieutenant-General Lord George Murray, who commanded the rebel army under Prince Charles Edward Stuart during part of the [illegible] of the rebellion in the 1745, until the battle of Culloden gave the death-blow to the hopes of the unfortunate house of Stuart. Lord George was obliged to flee to France, and died under attainder and in exile, during the whole of which he experienced the most [illegible] malignant hostility from Charles Edward, but he enjoyed the friendship of Chevalier St. George up to the death of that prince; and, upon the death of his uncle, the then Duke of Athol, without issue, the son of Lord George Murray became Duke of Athol, and from whom descended the present Lord Glenlyon, who has now the honour of accommodating a sovereign of the House of Brunswick at the ancient feudal residence of the Athol family, and in the very centre of a district whose former inhabitants, the [illegible] of the "Murrays of Athol," [illegible] ed Lord George Murray to the field to [illegible] the claims of the exiled family of [illegible] the throne of these realms.

The royal party will leave Blair Athol on Tuesday the 1st instant, embark at Dundee in the afternoon of the same day, and in the course of Thursday will reach the Thames and their home at Windsor.

Mr. Charles Landseer, the artist, is at Blair Athol, and was sent for to the Castle with his portfolio. Mr. Leech, the Landscape painter, was also sent for by her Majesty's command. Mr. [illegible], a gentleman from Perth, [illegible] portrait of Lord Breadalbane [illegible] has [illegible] attention among the [illegible] [illegible] been making sketches.

CURIOUS MOVEMENT IN THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the Corporation was held on Wednesday, for the purpose of discussing a motion of which Dr. Maunsell gave notice, to the effect that a humble petition be presented to her Majesty, praying that she might be graciously pleased to hold the Imperial Parliament in Dublin at least once in every three years, and that measures be taken to ensure the continuance of the same in future times.

Such was the interest created by this motion, that long before the hour appointed for meeting, every avenue leading to the Assembly House was crowded to excess, as well as the building itself.

At half-past one o'clock Mr. O'Connell arrived, and was received with loud and repeated cheers from all sides of the house. Shortly afterwards the Lord Mayor took the chair, and Dr. Maunsell delivered himself of a very long address in support of his motion. Although portions of his argument might no doubt be shaken by controversy, as an opening of the subject, it was plain, clear, practical, and calculated to make a most favorable impression. Dr. Maunsell glanced at the chief bearings of the plan. He promised that it would relieve the Irish Protestant from the false medium that interposes between him and the Legislature in England, distorting his character and purposes and diminishing his just influence; that England would benefit by a better knowledge of Ireland and some counteraction to the too strong spirit of centralization; that Repealers would realize all their *legitimate* objects—increased attention to Irish affairs, more powerful representation of Ireland in Parliament, diminished absenteeism, and improved social condition of the people; for the occasional residence of the Court and Legislature would give an impulse to trade of every kind, and diminish the inducement to seek in England or abroad, country splendors, or opportunities for conducting local legislation, which might be found in Dublin itself every third year. Instead of the perpetual grievance of Ireland, and crude tampering with Irish affairs, a concentrated attention would be devoted to new laws, and encouraging a unity of conception in a really proceeding to legislate. And imagine the relief to England, and the advantage to general legislation, from two years' silence in the Senate! Dr. Maunsell concluded by stating that as the gentleman who supported him (Professor Butt), and intended to second his motion had changed his views, on the ground that the time had not arrived for bringing it forward, the motion, of course dropped.

Mr. O'Connell made some complimentary remarks in reference to Dr. Maunsell, and concluded with, "I am delighted to perceive that his philosophic mind has ascertained the fact that the elements of society have been shaken in this country from their ancient state, and that a new combination has now become essentially necessary; may that combination be founded in benevolence, and originate in feelings of philanthropy towards each other, all of us recollecting that though there are many roads to Heaven, by which each of us may travel, there is but one road that leads to the political salvation of Ireland, and that that road ought to be trodden by all Irishmen of every religious belief. I believe recent events warrant me in saying that there has been none of the insolence of triumph witnessed after the recent victory of the popular party, and that greater moderation, has, perhaps, been exhibited than might be expected in an hour of greater strength, and of greater defiance on the part of our opponents. I hope that spirit will go forth throughout the land, and that all idea of our being satisfied with those things they call "sops" will be given up. As for the University of Dublin, I can only assure him that I would be sorry to see any alteration in it by which its utility would be lessened in any way, or the property belonging to it endangered. I do think that it would not be an injury to the university if the number of those who attend its lectures, and to whom its honors are open, were augmented; and if the number of fellowships were increased with the increasing demand for education that will exist among the gentry of Ireland; and if in that University, while the Protestant theological department was kept perfectly independent and untouched, for the use of the Protestant population of the land, a door were to be thrown open, that would leave every other department of literature and science to be shared equally by Irishmen of all persuasions. I do not wish that there should be any Church establishment in connection with the state; but I would rather perish on the scaffold than be the means of depriving any one individual of the interest vested in him.—At the same time I think that no Protestant should be apprehensive for the stability of his religion, because it would be deprived of state support. Let him look to the Roman Catholic faith. We have preserved our hierarchy against all the emaciating cruelty of the penal code. Surely you who think Catholicism an error and Protestantism truth, should not be afraid of leaving your religion open, not to persecution, for that can never occur—but on that scriptural authority on which you say it stands. You cannot fear that the Protestant faith is not as well able to buffet the storm of neglect of the State, for that is all that you can fear, as the faith that is professed by the majority of the Irish people. It is clear that things cannot remain as they are. There must be a change, and God forbid that that change should be effected without the consent of men of all religions. I would consider that change not a blessing but a curse, if it were forced on any portion of the Irish people. Every hour tells me that other combinations are about being formed. They shall be met by me half way, or more than half way, to restore those advantages to Ireland which the learned Doctor would give us but once in three years, but which I would be for having every year.—When that spirit extends further abroad—and I believe it is working to its manifestation, and will appear in the course of a few weeks—it will totally defeat religious partizanship, combining all in love of a common country. I move that the assembly do now adjourn."

The motion was put and carried, and the [illegible]

Mr. T. E. M. Turton.—This [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Chief Rabbi of the Hebrews.—[illegible]

[illegible]

the three first being doctors of philosophy of eminent foreign universities. Dr. Adler, who possesses high testimonials and recommendations from the late and present government of Hanover, it is expected will be the successful candidate, although the friends of the other Rev. candidates are equally confident of success.

A SCENE IN THE EAST.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated Jassy, 1st September, 1844:—"We have had a dreadful conflagration in Jassy, which has been making a salamander of me for the last ten or twelve days. We have been living in fire, and during the heat of summer it was a visitant by no means welcome. Two hundred and forty seven houses were burnt in my quarter alone, and my house had a very narrow escape. The account has been carried by some as far as one thousand houses, which is exaggerated. The circumstances were appalling. Nothing can be conveyed by description, to those who have not witnessed these kind of conflagrations.—They spread with a frightful rapidity, conducted by the combustible material of which a great part of the city is built, and by the universal roofs of shingle. The wind was blowing a simoon at one time, and in the afternoon a thunder storm, charged with electric matter collected during weeks of drought, hovered in a black, dense mass in the distance, that gave one to see the effect of the fire still blazing, and throwing up its white volumes of smoke and glares of flame, mingling with the black cloud, and then lightning; when the storm assumed the character of a whirlwind, lit up the streams of flame in every direction, and confounded the dust with the smoke issuing in all directions.

"The inhabitants, in the most dreadful consternation, were flying with their effects, when they could not know where to turn, and blocking the streets. Day was converted almost to night. I could not see my hand before my face and knew nothing, but that the danger was imminent and might engulph me in a moment, for the fire seemed around the hundreds and thousands running in every direction. I could not return to my house for my retreat was intercepted. In the meantime the fire was raging with dreadful violence and rapidity, and the rain fell. This lasted for some time, when the clouds burst and poured their torrents down. Then, and then only, was an interval of some security felt. It lasted during the night, and left protection to those who had a roof to shelter them.

"The fire approached on one side of me, about three houses distant, and their courts, or fifty or sixty paces, and on the other side about thirty paces. The wind might at any moment have turned and destroyed the property. A mile in breadth and a mile and a half in length have disappeared almost.—Three churches, and some mansions of the Boyards, are the same imposing ruin, and the chimneys of the others stand alone, like blackened columns, to commemorate the disaster for the rest of the buildings which have been burnt."—*Willmer's American News Letter.*

CHINESE MARRIAGE MARKET.

The harbour at Hong-Kong was generally very crowded with Chinese native craft. The gayest and most highly decorated boats which arrived at our port were those which brought from Canton a mercantile commodity very commonly trafficed in by the Chinese. These were young ladies, who were bent upon the speculation of marriage, being brought from the [illegible] [illegible] ous settlers who had come from the continent to our new colony, so many of every trade and occupation having already flocked in vast numbers to the island. These boats arrived with drums and gongs beating, and colours flying, generally coming to an anchor immediately under my own window. Tea-tables were soon arranged; and the young ladies, from twenty to forty in number, arrayed in their smartest jackets and trousers, might be seen endeavouring to bewitch those visitors who flock to the boats. I was informed that the price, generally speaking, averaged from one hundred to two hundred dollars; the greater portion of which money was transferred to the mother of the young lady, a due proportion being charged for the expenses attendant upon the voyage, together with commission, &c. upon the bargain. I have known instances of some of the natives of India becoming purchasers; but, in that case, they would obtain solely the refuse of the community. Upon one occasion, a hitmutgar or table-servant, a native of Bengal, complained to me, and entreated my interference, stating that he had entrusted a friend of his own, who had gone to Macao, with one hundred dollars, all his savings, for the purpose of buying him a nicecomely wife; but when she arrived, she by no means answered the description given of her, being too short and too old, and by no means a hundred-dollar wife, but not more than a thirty-dollar one, when, much to his grief as well as surprise, he only got laughed at by me for his pains.—*Captain Cunningham's Recollections of Service* (just published.)

The Importance of Executing Wills in the Season of Health.—We ought never to lose sight of the fact, that we are only stewards of the worldly goods which we possess, and hence are responsible for the right distribution of them by will. When a man reflects how many domestic animosities and family separations have been, and are yet constantly produced, by the neglect of the heads of families in not having their wills duly and promptly executed; when he considers that, from the want of a proper specification and appropriation of property by will, it may go into the most unworthy hands, to be lavished away by prodigal heirs, who were never intended by the testator to have full possession of it—nay, even their having any control over it would, perhaps, have been his last wish; when also he remembers that so great is the uncertainty of human life, that "in the midst of life we are in death," not even knowing what the next day or hour may bring forth, how clearly and forcibly must it appear to his mind as it must [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the disease, [illegible] the afflicted person has completed his testamentary arrangements—The very anxiety, and distress every member of the family, and no one is willing to put the question to the sufferer, "Have you made your will?" as a question that will speak volumes to him. It will disturb every power of his soul. The very mention of the subject may be the feather in the scale which will turn the balance of death. Thus this, surely, no fact can be conceived offering a more powerful argument in favor of performing this duty whilst in a state of health and vigor, when the task will have a better chance of being judiciously executed, and without any risk of ill consequences either to the mind or body.

To an active mind there is something solemn and even elevating in the task of watching in the night. The silence, the darkness, have their effect; the sally-ports of the ear, and the eye are closed. The spirit, shut up within its citadel, holds no intercourse with the world without. The thoughts, the feelings, the fancies, the passions, which form the turbulent garrison of the human heart, cut off from communion with all the busy things of external life, may be reviewed by reason, and brought under the rod of judgment. Well used, an hour's watching in the midst of the night is often more valuable to the mind of man than whole years of the busy life of day. If ever spirit triumphs over matter in this world, it is in the hours of solemn and silent watching in the midst of the night.

Provincial Extracts.

MONTREAL ELECTION—FINAL CLOSE OF THE POLL.

From the Montreal Gazette.

We congratulate the Constitutionalists of Montreal on the victory they have gained. After two days of as rapid polling as a most stupidly constructed Act would admit of, their candidates are placed in a triumphant majority.

Want of time prevents our dwelling much on the events of the day. When the polls opened, the withdrawal of the troops at nine o'clock, both parties, generally, filled their avenues in the suburban wards, though the centre wards were pretty well exhausted, and only an occasional voter straggled up.

The military formed in M'Gill Street, Custom House Square, and the Champ de Mars, and mounted officers patrolled every part of the city. As rumours of a most serious description prevailed, larger reinforcements were drawn in the course of the day from Chambly and the different depots.

Shortly after the opening of the polls, intelligence was received at the Queen's Ward booth that the enemy would try to take forcible possession of the avenues assigned to the Constitutionalists, who immediately put themselves in the best posture of defence their position allowed, and on the [illegible] of two electors the Deputy Returning Officer applied for military protection, which was promptly afforded by stationing the Queen's Light Dragoons in St. Maurice Street and St. Joseph Street. About 1 [illegible], it was obvious that the tactic of the enemy was the same as yesterday, namely, to collect in one body and make charges on different polls, in the hope of dislodging the Constitutionalists from one of their avenues. A body of about three or four hundred men, brought in from the Lachine Canal that morning, had formed near the foot of M'Gill Street and charged up it with the view of storming either the West or Queen's Ward, whichever they might find most practicable. In this manœuvre they were defeated, encountering a body of [illegible] which charged and broke them, and they were pursued by the cavalry down the adjacent streets, and about thirty of them captured and sent to prison.—The troops discharged their duty with great moderation, and but a few trifling wounds were inflicted. This was the most open attempt at interruption.

In the Centre Ward a most extraordinary freak was played in the course of the afternoon. The learned gentlemen on both sides wanting, we suppose, a little amusement, agreed to take the votes of females having the qualification prescribed by the act, and the Returning Officer actually complied with their [illegible] up, and their names were [illegible], some on one side and some on the other. Both parties, however, soon wearied of this foolery. These votes will, of course, be struck off the book, as the Returning Officer cannot make them any part of his return. There is no law, that we are aware of, either for or against the polling of women, but it is a part of the common law of all Europe, much older than any recorded act of any legislature, that municipal franchises are male franchises, and cannot be exercised by women. The exceptions, if any, are under special statute. The reason is obvious. The basis of all the Teutonic political institutions, is the view of frank-pledge, or general array of the free-men, owing allegiance, and liable to serve the state in a military capacity, which women are not. From the same cause we have not male juries.

In St. Mary's Ward, Mr. Beaudry indulged in another freak, not quite so incomprehensible in its object as this. We mentioned that at the instigation of somebody or other (Mr. Drummond was in that booth), he had determined to keep his poll-booth open all night, and was at last induced to adjourn his poll at the hour previously agreed on. It was generally believed that he had verbally adjourned to nine, and we understand that affidavits can be made of the fact; but lo and behold, at six o'clock Mr. Beaudry sends a requisition to Sir James Hope, for two hundred soldiers, and appears at the poll attended with a train of Drummond's voters, the other party having no notion of any such intention, or any one in attendance! It appears afterwards on the face of his record, that he had made the adjournment to six o'clock. This trick, the most pitiful ever we heard of, was only defeated by the accident of the occupation of the booth by troops. The officer on duty said that his orders were distinct—to hold the booth until nine o'clock, and that he would admit no one until that hour.

We are happy to say that, on enquiry, we are unable to obtain any distinct certainty that any life whatever has been lost, and we believe all reported seriously wounded are recovering. The great mischief was done by stones, of which there was a most unfortunate abundance in every quarter. [illegible] the constitutionalists [illegible] the [illegible] therefore the defensive [illegible] Every attack was [illegible] Drummond and Beaudry's [illegible] where was the little Doctor during the two days—he was invisible to us? [illegible] and every attack was repulsed.

The following returns come down to four o'clock, and is the latest we could procure.—Few votes were polled after [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

	Moffatt	De Bleury	Drummond	Beaudry
East Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Centre Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queen's Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Mary's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Majority for Moffatt over [illegible]

BANK OF MONTREAL.

An infamous attempt [illegible] [illegible] the Bank of Montreal [illegible] institution in British America [illegible] ignorant and unwary [illegible] alarm was excited, and a large number of small holders of notes rushed to the Bank for specie, which they promptly received. [illegible] stated with some designing [illegible] to avail themselves of [illegible] of the notes at half or a quarter their value. We hear that several city people were thus "shaved." The Cashier, Wm. Wilson, Esq., promptly issued bills offering a Reward of *Four Hundred Dollars* for the discovery of the originator of this disgraceful scandal, and to the notice was appended a memorandum from the Cashiers of the Bank of Upper Canada, Commercial Bank, and Bank of British America,—Messrs. Ridout, Cameron, and Medley, to the effect that these Institutions were ready to receive the Montreal Branch Bank paper as usual.

We fervently hope that the inventors of these scandalous hoaxes will be discovered and punished. People must not be so easily duped as to believe anything so absurd against such institutions.—*Toronto Patriot, Oct. 25th.*

Coteau du Lac, October 23, 1844.

Unfortunate Accident.—On Friday night, the 18th instant, about eight o'clock, Lemeri Christin dit Santamont was driven from his store by the threats of the canal men at Beauharnois. He embarked with his sister, Miss Adelaide Christin, a quantity of goods, money to the amount of £150, and the two ferrymen. From fear of the threats of the men he unwisely loaded the scow too heavily. Shortly after they pushed off the boat filled, it is supposed, the two ferrymen endeavoured to swim ashore, as nothing was heard of them. The young lady was heard not far from the shore, and after passing all the rapids of the Cascades was still heard. Nothing was done to assist them, and they, as well as the ferrymen, all perished. The scow was found bottom up at Isle Perrot with a bedstead and some articles still in her. One object of this notice is to request any one finding any of these unfortunate people to send up directly to Mr. Santamont's father, so that they can be brought home for decent burial.

Miss Stantamour was dressed in a brown calico frock. Her hat has been found, but most likely she had a cap on. Her brother was dressed in a grey home-made coat of the present cut, rather long.

Many of the articles have been discovered in the possession of the Canallers, and one was found drying bank-bills on the stove. All most positively refused to give up any thing. Thus these poor people are drowned, and their families and friends robbed of everything.—How much longer are these outrages to be tolerated?—*Montreal Herald.*

WRECK OF THE INDIAN CHIEF.

Sir,—I avail myself of the R. M. S. Unicorn, expected to come here this morning on her way to Picton, to state that the fine ship "Indian Chief," R. McCartney, master, from Liverpool and bound to Montreal, having on board a general cargo, was driven ashore on the morning of the 5th inst., in Cap de Rosier Bay, and is now a wreck. The place where the ship was stranded is only a short distance from where the ill-fated Cheppewa was wrecked, and every soul except Capt. Moller and a boy perished. The morning had become very dark, with a dense fog;—a heavy sea setting in from the eastward, the ship drove on the beach, meantime she had touched the reef, and her rudder was broken off. With much difficulty and very nice management the passengers and crew were safely landed. As soon as Capt. McCartney succeeded in getting ashore he despatched a messenger acquainting me of the event, and I engaged intelligent and proper men to proceed to the master's assistance and to hold surveys, who arrives there next morning (Sunday). The Custom-House Boat has returned with the intelligence that the ship has bilged, her keel broken in three places, and her mainmast through the bottom. By the vigilance of Capt. McCartney, seconded by his officers and crew, the cargo it is hoped will be saved, and every exertion is making to get it into a place of safety from the action of the dreadful surf which sets in at that place; and I hope by the wise and prompt measures which have been employed, much property will be saved from the merciless billows. I am endeavouring to engage Schooners to go round to the place, but the masters of these craft, in consequence of the numerous accidents, approach that inhospitable shore with fear and trembling. Of course, every article of cargo has been thoroughly wet, and is more or less damaged. A very favourable change, as respects the weather, is anticipated from present appearances, which may have a tendency to enable us to continue saving cargo, materials, &c. I am,

Yours very truly,
John D. McConnell,
Agent for Lloyds.

Custom-House, Gaspe Basin,
14th October, 1844.

BRITISH WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, OCTR. 29, 1844.

ELECTION RETURNS SINCE OUR LAST.

City of Montreal.—Messrs. Moffatt and De Bleury were returned, as we anticipated in our last, by a majority of 1?9. A full account of the last day's proceedings will be found in another column, copied from the *Gazette*.

Ottawa.—The Hon. D. B. Papineau has been returned without opposition.

Megantic.—The Hon. D. Daly has been elected by a small majority.

Rouville.—The Hon. D. B. Viger has been defeated by Dr. Wolfred Nelson, one of the leaders in the late rebellion. This County was the scene of the successful Candidate's exploits in 1837.

L'Islet.—Dr. Taché, Radical, has been returned by a majority of 47.

Kamouraska.—Mr. Berthelot, a supporter of the late ministry, has been unanimously elected.

Huntingdon.—Mr. Lemoine, cashier of the *Banque du Peuple*, has been elected—defeating Mr. Cavalier, the speaker of the last House. It is doubtful which party Mr. L. will support.

County of Quebec.—We regret to state that the Hon. John Neilson has been defeated by a member of the late Ministry, Mr. Chauveau. The accomplished and independent member elect says that he will "be guided by the Councils of the [illegible] [illegible] the city."

[illegible]—Mr. [illegible], has been returned for this County.

[illegible]—Mr. [illegible], a staunch supporter of the Governor General, has been elected [illegible] Mr. [illegible]. The [illegible] partner of Mr. Drummond. [illegible] [illegible] business [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]—Mr. [illegible], Conservative, has been [illegible]

[illegible]—Mr. Moffatt [illegible], has been elected.

[illegible]—[illegible] Conservative, has been returned for this County by a large majority. His [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]—Mr. D. [illegible] McDonald, [illegible] [illegible] in the Parliament of Upper Canada [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible], North Riding.—George B. [illegible], Esq. Conservative, has been returned.

[illegible], South Riding.—A. H. [illegible], Esq., a staunch Conservative, has been elected by a large majority.

[illegible]—By far the most gratifying intelligence that we have this day to communicate is the DEFEAT OF BUCHES! Mr. [illegible], his Conservative opponent, was returned by a majority of 10.

York, First Riding.—Mr. Price, a thorough-going Radical, has been again returned.

Middlesex.—Edward Ermatinger, Esq., a well known Conservative, has been elected, defeating Mr. Notman, the nominee of the "Reform Association, by a small majority.

Wentworth.—Dr. Smith, Radical, has been returned. Two Conservatives contested the County, and thus allowed their Radical opponent to secure the seat.

ELECTION FOR FRONTENAC.

The Election for the County of Frontenac has resulted in the return of Mr. Henry Smith, over the Conservative Mr. Marks and the Radical Mr. Thibodo, beating them both by a clear majority.—This is an event that every man of sense might have predicted, although we as well as others entertained hopes that the very long and very meritorious services of Mr. Marks had given him a claim upon the gratitude of the country that could not easily have been evaded. But it was not to be so. The indomitable industry and unwearied perseverance, combined with great electioneering tact, and a liberal expenditure, of the winning Candidate, were more than a match for the sterling good qualities, both of head and heart, of his Conservative opponent, connected as the latter were with a determined resolution to ask no man for his vote, and an equal determination to expend no more money than was legally necessary. In this reasoning we have excluded all idea of Mr. Thibodo, because he never had the smallest chance of a return, and his pretensions to represent the County were of the most impudent description.—A few of Mr. Marks' friends, indeed, threw in their votes for Mr. Smith, under a mistaken apprehension of the Radical's slipping in between the two Conservatives, yet their number was not sufficient to have made any material difference in Mr. Marks' favor, had they all voted for him. Mr. Henry Smith beat both his opponents, not because he was the better man, and would make the better member; but because he used the greater diligence, evinced the greatest tact, and had a host of active friends, who spared no pains or expense in securing his return. Mr. Marks relied upon his past services, his long well spent life—and relied upon a rotten stick. There is no such thing in life as public gratitude, and therefore Mr. Marks lost his election.

Although it is no credit to the Electors of Frontenac, this choice of Mr. Henry Smith in preference to Mr. Marks, yet we cannot withhold from them their due meed of praise for the noble stand they have taken in behalf of the Governor General's general policy, particularly at the present time, when most of them are suffering in their pocket from the Governor General's particular policy in removing the Seat of Government from Kingston to Montreal. It displays a disinterestedness and forgetfulness of injury but rarely witnessed in public matters. Out of Eight Hundred polled votes, only 123 were in favor of the ex-Ministers, and this in a county that in former days returned John Campbell and Jacob Shibley, in opposition to more loyal men.

Mr. Henry Smith is again the Member for Frontenac, and will remain so for another four years.—Let it be hoped that this time he will stick unflinchingly to the colors he has hoisted; and not, as before, be halting between two opinions.—[illegible] the choice of the Electors, by-gones with us shall be by-gones, and henceforward he will receive that justice and attention at our hands, which his future services, we trust, shall merit.

The following is the state of the Poll at the close:

		Smith.	Marks.	Thibodo.
Township of	Kingston,	284	56	40
"	Portland,	87	8	32
"	Loughboro',	78	2	49
"	Pittsburg,	64	77	2
"	Bedford,	2	2	0
Wolfe Island,		8	9	0
		523	154	123

Among the various Electioneering Addresses promulgated by candidates ambitious of Parliamentary honors, none interests us so much as the well known Mr. John Cary's, to the people of the 2nd Riding of York. It speaks some home truths, and cuts into very small pieces that immaculate man, Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. Cary insists that, "the question now before the country, if we believe Mr. Sullivan, the adviser of the execution of Lount and Matthews, is Responsible Government. But I declare to you that it is no such thing. The object of him and many of his followers, is place, or plunder, and that man who votes for his avowed supporter, Mr. Blake, will sanction the execution of the above men, and the desolation of their widows and their numerous offspring.

"Mr. Sullivan approved of a Government Proclamation, which excepted Mathews from punishment; yet to the shame of the British name, he had the hardihood to send him to the gallows! Never did man commit a greater outrage against law, than the law committed against Matthews on the morning of his execution! I believe he was the first man to whom the Royal clemency had been extended by proclamation, that suffered death?

"Gracious Heaven! how I felt the morning of the execution. I felt not only for the men, but I felt for Royalty, and the Prerogative of mercy which was trampled in the dust! Sir Francis B. Head declared in his God-like proclamation, that mercy should be extended to Matthews and all concerned in the rebellion except five; but strange and cruel as it may appear, I witnessed the monstrous violation of that pledge in the wanton execution of the unfortunate man.

"Mr. Sullivan was chief Minister in Upper Canada at the time the merciful proclamation was issued by Sir F. B. Head; he was also Chief Minister on the day of the execution, and he sanctioned the warrant for his destruction! And yet this same Mr. Sullivan has the impudence to call upon the country to defame and crush the very man who has had the humanity to implore her Majesty to restore the suffering exiles to the arms of their families; and a man, too, who has forwarded to the exiles the sum of £100 in order to provide necessary supplies for their [illegible]

"Mr. Sullivan, whose fingers are stained from the part he had taken in the execution of Lount and Matthews, has, Camelion like, changed his colour? he now pretends, as he did when he was playing a second fiddle to Mr. Mackenzie, that he is your friend and the friend of liberty.

"Will the adviser of the execution of the humane Lount and the gallant Matthews, the plunderer of the sand bank votes at the Credit, succeed in his wily schemes of self aggrandizement?—Will you place it in his power to play the game of the sanguinary tyrant? No! You know the man. You know that he is a trafficker on your [illegible]? you know and feel the grinding injustice [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] He it was that [illegible] you [illegible] without [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] through a rotten and corrupt Parliament, the Union of the Provinces! What, my friends, have you gained by this act? Nothing; but your loss has been serious. It has reduced the value of your farms at least 25 per cent. And, not satisfied with the ruin effected by this measure, he and his late colleagues, as if in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], have [illegible] with out your consent, the seat of government from your city to Montreal! Here then, as come to the fruits of their Responsible Government. [illegible] Will you swallow them? I know you will not. The [illegible], the Responsible Government of Sullivan & Co. are no more humbug; and I shall prove to you when I meet you at the hustings, that many of the acts of the late administration were subversive of that Responsibility for which you so long [illegible] struggled.

"I have now laid before you some of my views upon the state of things and parties in this province, which will enable you to decide whether the object of Sullivan & Co. is place and plunder, or the peace, happiness and prosperity of the country. If you think that their object is to advance your interests and preserve your liberties, you are mistaken. They weep not for the evils brought upon you by the measures of the union and the removal of the seat of Government; but they mourn the loss of those offices which secured to them enormous salaries; and they attempt, by false and slanderous assertions, to delude you, in the hope of gaining what they have lost.

"Look to the strictures of the ruffian editor of their infamous journal, in Montreal. He denounces every man as a corruptionist who has the honesty to resist their odious proceeding. The talented, and virtuous, and venerable patriot, Mr. Viger, has been assailed in that filthy journal. Even Mr. Morris, a gentleman who must be viewed as a benefactor of the province, is denounced by the turn-coat editor as a Tory and a corruptionist."

Correspondence of the British Whig.

Royal Exchange,
London, Oct. 3, 1844.

Dear Sir,—There is very little of interest in the news of the past fortnight. A state of profound tranquility prevails both at home and abroad, and the political world has nothing to excite attention or discussion.

The great dinner to Mr. O'Connell, at Dublin, has been given. It was undistinguished by novelty of any kind, except that the ex-prisoner is much tamed by his confinement. He has backed out of the Clontarf and every other "monster meeting," postponed the Preservative Society of three hundred, and admitted the advocates of "a Federal Parliament," to be good repealers. The enthusiasm is fast subsiding, and the rent by no means flourishing. Daniel has retired to Derrynane to ruminate on his prospects, and to devise some new plan for the improvement of the rent.

Things have been insufferably dull in town for a month past, but in the shape of amusements a brighter day is dawning in the re-opening of all the theatres, after undergoing sundry alterations and improvements during the recess. Charles Mathews and his wife (Madame Vestris, who had been "starring" it in the provinces, and at the Surrey, have returned to the Haymarket. At Sadler's Wells, of all places in the theatrical world, the legitimate drama is being performed, and most creditably too. At the handsome little Princess's Theatre the melo-dramatic business is likely to become prominent, Mr. Wallack and Mrs. Sterling being engaged as its chief supporters. Drury Lane is to be devoted to opera and ballet, under the management of Mr. Bunn. Madame Celeste undertakes the management of the Adelphi, for Webster. Keely and his wife are doing wonders at the English opera house (Lyceum), and at the Strand Theatre, Mr. Marble, an American Comedian, is delighting crowded audiences, with real Yankeeisms, in a piece entitled the Vermont Wool Dealer.

Fanny Elsler is drawing crowded houses at Liverpool, and Taglioni is said to have accepted an engagement in the United States for one year, to be secured £10,000, and probable contingencies. This is to be her final leave taking.

The Gloucester annual musical festival was held last week, and largely attended. The British Association for the advancement of science also held their scientific meeting at York last week. The Dean of Ely is the new President elect.

Agricultural distress, and incendiarism, are, I [illegible]

The Queen and her Consort are expected to arrive at Woolwich to-morrow, on their return from Scotland, where they have made a very pleasant sojourn. Her Majesty has amused herself by sight seeing and ruralizing about the mountains and glens of Blair Atholl, and the Prince has been Grouse shooting and Deer stalking. The cannie Scots are disappointed at the privacy which has surrounded the movements of the Royal party.

Louis Phillippe is expected over in about a week on his promised return visit. He will be accompanied by M. Guizot and Admiral Mackau. The Prince de Joinville is not coming, nor are the people of England very anxious for his presence. The King of the French, it is expected, will, as an European Sovereign, be elected an hon'ry knight of the order of the Garter, during his sojourn in this country. The good citizens of London are very anxious for the presence of His Majesty, in company with the Queen and Prince Albert, at the opening of the Royal Exchange, but the King wishes his visit to be strictly private and not one of ceremony.

There has been plenty of civic contention in this good city within the last week—two Aldermanic gowns having become vacant, as well as the post of Lord Mayor. The elections have fallen on Mr. Thomas Sidney and Mr. D. Solomons for Aldermen for the wards of Billingsgate and Portsoken, and Mr. Alderman Gibbs is to be the new Lord Mayor. The new Sheriffs for the ensuing year have just been sworn in.

Canadian affairs are just now occupying a good deal of attention; in the last two numbers of Simmonds's Colonial Magazine, there are some able papers from the pen of Dr. Rolph, on the commerce of the Canadian Lakes, and there is a paper in the October number on the Gaspé Fishing and Mining Company, and a very interesting article on the descent of the Ohio and Mississippi by an American. In the last two numbers of Mr. Urquhart's Port Folio, there are some most powerfully written and caustic articles entitled "Canada under successive administrations." In the last Mr. Edward Wakefield catches it most unmercifully, in respect of the Beauharnois job.

His Excellency the American Minister, and Mr. and Mrs. Everett, have been paying a tour of visits in the country. According to the last accounts they had arrived at Weslan House, on a visit to Lord and Lady Belhaven, from Taymouth Castle, the seat of the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel are staying at Brighton. It is fully expected that the Queen will pay a visit to the Isle of Wight during the autumn.—Osborne House is in preparation for the reception of the Court.

Death has been busy among the great ones of the land. Among others now no more, are the Duke of Grafton, Lady Ellen Fane, 3rd daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield, Countess Dowager of Bradford, Lady Hunter, widow of the late Sir M. Hunter, and Mr. Dunn, the well known proprietor of the Chinese collection.

Of foreign barrelled beef and pork the import lately has been very moderate, and as a large quantity has been and is still required for our commercial Marine, the stocks are considerably reduced, and good American Beef commands higher prices, 65s. being the value of the best, down to 50s. for middling, and 42s for inferior. American Pork is low in stock, and very little of good quality amongst it; but large quantities are being put up and at present shipping to England; and the advanced price of Irish Pork, and the price at which the Government contract has been taken is likely to induce further imports from America. The Government contract was taken on Thursday last for 3000 tcs. of Beef, at an average of £3 5s., and £11,000 tcs. Pork, at £5 13s.

The imports of flour from Canada continue large. The week before last 26,000 bbls. arrived at Liverpool. Last week, although the imports were lighter, yet there being a great deal in the