

Correspondence of the British Whig.

ROYAL EXCHANGE,
London, Oct. 18, 1844.

The visit of the King of the French Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, is emphatically public great event of the last fortnight, absorbing public attention on both sides of the Channel. In England, his Majesty by his affability and the marked expression of his desire to promote a cordial union between the two countries, has greatly increased his popularity. On the other side of the Channel the warm reception he has met with from the English people, seems only to have added to the intensity of the bitter hatred entertained by our neighbors towards this country.

On the afternoon of the 11th, having been over here exactly a week, Louis Philippe, accompanied by the Queen and Prince Albert, proceeded to Portsmouth, with the view of re-embarking at that port on his return to Tregort. Such however was the threatening aspect of the weather (blowing a gale of wind) that he thought it prudent not to risk the dangers of the long passage; and finally determined to cross the channel at the shorter distance from Dover to Calais. Leaving his royal hosts at Portsmouth, he returned to London, and proceeded to the terminus of the Dover Railway. Here he found the Station enveloped in flames—a destructive fire having broken out previous to his arrival. But even this catastrophe detained his Majesty but a short time, for a special train having been got ready, he hastened off to Dover. It is not often that the movements of Royalty are attended by occurrences of a novel and startling a character; but such vicissitudes could little disturb the equanimity of one whose career has been so chequered and extraordinary.

His Majesty arrived over safe, and the Queen and the fleet which accompanied, sailed from Portsmouth two days ago. The French officers were entertained in the most hospitable style during their stay, by the inhabitants and of both services.

The Great Western Steam Ship, under the able command of Capt. Mathews, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday the 12th, and will have taken out a week later news to America than previous arrivals. Amongst her passengers, 140 in number, were his Excellency M. de Bodisco, Russian Minister at Washington; M. Jang, beater of dispatches from Paris, and Mr. Chapman, Dutch Consul at Charleston. The Britannia arrived at Liverpool on the 14th. The new American line of packet ship arrived in the St. Catharine's dock from New York, her first voyage, on the 24th. She is a handsome vessel, and much resembles in general appearance the Victoria and Prince Albert packet ships. She is 900 tons register, and when she entered the dock was drawing 18 feet water. The Belgian Government have refused to confirm the sale of the British Queen, in consequence of the low price at which she was knocked down.

The alteration of the upper Locks, for admitting the Great Britain steam ship into Cunard Basin, at Bristol, has been commenced this week. The lower lock, considered to be sufficient to allow of her passing from the basin into the river, on the top of a spring tide.

To turn from steam ships to railroads, and the transition is a natural one, I may state that the mania for new schemes in railways is going on much too rapidly, and there will be an awful smash in the Spring, when most of these early measures have to come before Parliament. The thirty one or thirty two Acts passed this Session will require a capital of £11,761,717. And one is always tempted to inquire where is the money to come from. But of this there is never any lack.

Notwithstanding that we may expect a railway panic; still in the absence of better property to speculate in, I do not anticipate any immediate injurious results. There is another consideration resulting from these intended operations, namely, the circulation of money in the country, and the employment of miners and laborers of every denomination. Capital expended in a country becomes spread in every direction, and instant benefit is derived by all classes of the community.

Parliament was on Thursday last further Prorogued, by Royal commission, until Thursday the 12th of December. The Commissioners were Lord Warneford, Earl Dalhousie, &c. The revision of parliamentary votes is now completed throughout the provinces, and both parties claim the majority.

Lord Stanley has been Gozzeted to the House of Peers by the style and title of Baron Stanley of Bickensfie. Lord Ellenborough, immediately on his arrival in England has been created a Viscount and an Earl, as Viscount Southampton of Southam, and Earl of Ellenborough. This is considered to be a recompense for his unscrupulous recall from the Governor Generalship of India, by the Indian Board. It is said that her Majesty is about to raise the Earl of Durham to the first rank in the Peerage, by reviving in his person the extinct dukedom of Dorset.

Sir Henry Pottinger has arrived in town from China.

Mr. O'Connell has been keeping himself remarkably quiet lately. He is expected shortly at Bristol, on his promised visit to England, and it is in contemplation to entertain him on that occasion at a public dinner to be given at Clifton.

Sir James Graham's bill "for the better regulation of the medical practice" is causing great excitement amongst the profession, the members of which have held public meetings in several of the large towns, as Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Norwich, &c., and passed strong resolutions condemnatory of the leading provisions of the new bill.

Professor Lisbie, the great Agricultural chemist, has been over here on a visit, and has been entertained at public dinners at Glasgow and Edinburgh, where the freedom of the city has been conferred on him.

The Court of Aldermen of the city of London have rejected the claim of Mr. David Solomon to be sworn in as Alderman of Portobello Ward; the consequence of which will be another election.

Mr. Solomon, who is a member of the Jewish persuasion, of great wealth and respectability, being a Magistrate for two counties, contests the office on principle; when we observe other Jews returned and sitting in the corporate bodies of Portsmouth, Southampton, Liverpool, &c., and Hebrew gentlemen as magistrates for Sussex, Richmond, Devonshire, and many other counties, I do not see why he should be rejected. Mr. S. has in the meantime addressed the electors, telling them that "the contest is not over, it is removed only to another tribunal, where he will meet with more able judges and more temperate expositors of the law." Mr. Moon is again in the field.

The Revenue returns have been published for the year and quarter ended the 10th instant, and are extremely satisfactory. They afford indisputable evidence of the continued improvement of trade and commerce, and offer a gratifying proof of the energy, enterprise and industry of

the British nation. The increase in the Customs revenue is large. This is the sure test of national prosperity.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with their children, are spending a week or two at Cowes. They will return to town, in order to open the New Royal Exchange in St. James's on the 25th October, which is the day now definitely fixed for the ceremony.

Three blue ribands are placed at the disposal of the Government. Earl de Grey and the Marquis of Abercorn are spoken of as likely to have the honor conferred on them.

Among the recent deaths in high life, are the Marquis of Donegal, Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, Major General Cotton, Sir Geo. Higgins, K. C. H., and the Dean of Carlisle.

There is really no other news to communicate.

Yours truly,
OMEGA.

A friend writes us as follows:

Montreal, 7th November, 1844.

Dear Sir,—

You are an independent Editor, every one admires this, and ever ready to expose Quackery in politics, religion, or any other branch of affairs legitimately belonging to public matters. A trifling retrenchment, as a Tab to the Whigs, is the order of the day with our new Ministry. They are not disposed to attempt this with the Heads of Departments, and Deputies and Assistants, almost sinecures, but they have at one fell swoop cut off from the expenditure of the government, the amount of postages of letters to and from the Clerks in the Government Offices. This enormous saving will tell well; it would tell better, however, did they dare to effect a real retrenchment by doing the same with the Members' postages, or even introducing it as a government measure into the House. If retrenchment is to be the order of the day, it is not a pity that our present Executive do not know at which end to come in! Now, Sir; I write this in the hope of enlisting your Pen in the cause of exposing these penny-wise pound-foolish measures, a little of your caustic applied at this moment will do good—perhaps it may effect real retrenchment by bringing these subjects prominently before the House at its meeting.

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From the New York Herald, Nov. 8.

JAMES K. POLK GETS NEW YORK, AND IS PRESIDENT ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES.

By the steamer which arrived last evening, about 6 o'clock, from Albany, we received important election returns from the western counties, as far as Buffalo—by which it is ascertained, beyond a doubt, that New York has cast her thirty-eighth vote for Polk and Dallas, by a majority varying from 1,000 to 4,000, and that there is now no doubt James K. Polk is President elect of the United States.

Annned will be found returns—not official, but sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes—from forty-six counties, which gave Mr. Polk a majority of 1,638—in the remaining thirteen counties, having only given 6,913 for Harrison, in 1840. The most startling defection to Clay has taken place in the abolition counties of the west. These have probably voted largely for Birney, although we have none of their returns to show that, but that alone can account for the retention of Clay's vote from Harrison. Mr. Clay will come to Niagara Bridge with only about 700 majority, a very small diminution from the vast popularity of Harrison in 1840. The excitement has even throughout the city was of a most tremendous character.

There is an important question of the next Presidential election at last, and just as we have all along predicted in the teeth of the politicians around us. New York city has determined the vote of the State—and the State will determine the election. If the whole could effect a complete combination with the nations here—with even the existing vote of the abolitionists at the West, they might have carried the State and elected Mr. Clay. But their policy—management and managers, for the whole canvas, have been bad, indolent, silly, and contemptible. It is the whigs themselves who have destroyed Mr. Clay's chances—they have sacrificed, by their intolerance and equalities, and humbuggs, the prospects of one of the noblest statesmen in the country, though somewhat defective in certain small points. Mr. Polk is undoubtedly a good man, and will make a good President—but he never can pretend to possess the talents or influence that Mr. Clay could. He will encounter mighty difficulties from his party, and from his enemies—especially from the Whigs—“Tyrone” and “Cass” clique—“Tyrone” clique—“Cass” clique—all striving to win his confidence exclusive of the others. He will be tormented from this time forward during the next four years, by office seekers and politicians. If he had the firmness to keep aloof and act on independent principles, he may have some peace and a little comfort.

In regard to public affairs and public measures, we do not expect any great changes. The tariff may be somewhat modified at the next session—but it never can be essentially altered in principle. No bank—no distribution, can take place for the present. New negotiations may be opened for the cession of Texas, but as the Senate will be voting for two years at least, nothing can be done effectively on that point for some time to come.—There are two measures, however, which we expect from the new administration—the first is, the reduction of the Post Office rates, and the second, the establishment, in conjunction with the New York shipping interest, of a splendid line of ocean steamers to transverse the Atlantic, as rivals to those of England and France. The present U. S. navy must be merged into some such new steam naval establishment.

At last have the demagogues had a mighty triumph—but their victory arises as much from the folly of their opponents, as from their own merits and exertions. The leading whigs in Congress, out of spite to the south, agitated an abstract question for years past—a question which has resulted in the organization of the abolition party in the Free States—and this party, assisted by Mr. Clay's own friends, have destroyed all his chances of success. The American Republicans recently organized here and elsewhere, came to him to inform him that he must give up his seat in the Senate, but it would last but an hour, but it would last to save him.

The first effect of such events will be to disband at once and scatter the whigs as a party, and on their ruin, fall upon the American Republicans, their heirs and lineal descendants. And if this new party intend to succeed in 1848, with a candidate of their own, must exhaust from their creed some of their ridiculous and narrow principles—Nominate some man connected with the history of the country—such a man as General Scott—and then if General Scott keeps a close mouth, and wags a prudent tongue, (that is, never speaks on politics,) he will beat all competitors in the next presidential election. This is our prediction—and we sometimes prophesy right end up.

SIBERIAN SPRING WHEAT.

This variety of wheat is now pretty generally cultivated in the central districts of the Province, though it may be had in the largest quantities in the vicinity of Coburg, Port Hope, and Peterborough. We expect that thousands of bushels may be purchased in the neighborhood of the above towns, for about the same rates that good fall wheat commands.

We sowed 47 bushels of Siberian wheat last spring, which has given a return of about 25 bushels per acre, and its flouring qualities are nearly equal to red chalk winter wheat. Our average was not equal to many of our neighboring farmers, who only sowed a few acres upon land prepared in the best possible manner; notwithstanding we have no reason to complain, as it yielded a much more profitable return than about an equal number of acres of autumn wheat, which was summered, and prepared with the greatest care. We also sowed about 30 bushels of white chalk, called spring wheat, and acre for acre, the Siberian will yield 25 percent more than the common variety, and will bring 2d. or 3d. more per bushel in the market for grinding purposes. We have met with a number of instances in the neighborhood of Newmarket, where from 40 to 45 acres of Siberian wheat have been harvested the past season; and these large yields have been made without an application of manure, with not be 1550.

other preparation than an autumn ploughing, and a thorough spring harrowing. Potatoes follow well to be the best preparation for spring wheat, and if the ground be properly managed in the autumn, it will require no further trouble for the rearing of the seed. The seed is sown in the spring time to get dry, before it is harrowed. To facilitate the spring work, it should be ridged in the fall, and the furrows should be ploughed as deep as the strength of the team will admit. Many inquiries have of late been made relative to the peculiar appearance of this wheat, which we shall briefly answer. The chaff and straw are red, and if green from rust, are beautifully transparent. The diameter and length of the straw are considerably under the common varieties, and the straw, are much harder, and of a more wiry appearance, like the straw of chick, than other kinds of wheat. The heads are remarkably long, and the grains are placed at a considerable distance apart; notwithstanding we have frequently counted ninety grains upon a single head, but the average number is about sixty. The grains are short, plump, and of a light colour; and the bran is very thin and light when compared with the common wheat. The high character which we gave of the Siberian wheat, has been fully borne out from numerous and repeated trials made from this fact we feel an additional confidence in soliciting the Canadian Farmers to try this valuable variety of wheat. We trust that merchants and millers, who are interested in this matter, more than even the farmers themselves, will purchase this wheat from the present sellers, and retail it out to the farmers in their respective neighborhoods, for seed for the coming season.—British Amer. Cultivator.

THE HON. VILLUM SYKES' LETTER OF CONDOLENCE TO MR. HINCKS.

Venerable Master Hincks, and so you are out, is you?—

After your about doing all the mischief you could among God's creatures, how werry funny you must feel when the Parliament meets without you.—"Ver's Master Hincks," says you, as vises to the office of the day, is it not a pity that our present Executive do not know at which end to come in?

Now, Sir; I write this in the hope of enlisting your Pen in the cause of exposing these penny-wise pound-foolish measures, a little of your caustic applied at this moment will do good—perhaps it may effect real retrenchment by bringing these subjects prominently before the House at its meeting.

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YOUNG, AND CO.—And so you are out, is you?

P. S.—Miss Sykes wishes me to ax how long you think she will have to ax before you can transact her a letter, as she tickly wishes to ride her friends in England!—Mont. Times.

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