dame de sapon-sope, comprenez vous?" 'This is soap.' "Dat sope!—dat potage—Madame. I am not one unbecile, one fool! I want de sope—not one lump of savon sape, Madame!' But she wouldn't understand; and so, sare, I vashed my hands vid the savon, and vent to bed. De hands ver clean—but for want of de sope the stomach was ver empty!"

Provincial Extracts.

TORONTO CONSERVATIVE FESTIVAL.

This convivial demonstration of Conservative success, was celebrated on Friday evening the 22 d inst., in the Racket Court, the use of which was given by its proprietor, who on this, as well as on all other occasions, was prompt and willing to promote and advance Conservatism with all the enterprise and energy of his character.

The Court was tastefully decorated with the national colours, fire companies' banners, &c., &c., in the centre of which stood pre-eminently conspicuous, a large flag, emblazoned with, on one side, "VICTORIA OUR QUEEN," on the reverse, "CANADA OUR HOME." The room was brilliantly lit by five chandeliers suspended from the ceiling. Four tables its full length, —with one across—were laid, and even with this extensive accommodation, there was no more than room for the numbers that pressed forward to join in the festivities of the evening and partake of the good cheer; the parties on whom these preliminary arrangements devolved, deserve much praise, for the able manner in which they were carried out.

Dinner was provided for upwards of three hundred persons, and in variety of viands, excellence of cookery taste, and warmth in serving up—which latter is of rare occurrence at public dinners—Mr. Mirfield, the Conservative pastry cook succeeded admirably.

At the cross-table were seated the President, W. Cayley, Esq., supported on his right by the Hon. H. Sherwood, M. P. P., G. P. Ridout, Esq.—Cumpins, Esq., M. P. P., W. E. T. Connell, Esq., the Hon. Robt. Dickson, &c., &c.; and, on the left, by Sir Allan McNab, M. P. P., W. H. Boulton, Esq., M. P. P., Walter Dickson, Esq., M. P. P., George Chaffers, Esq., M. P., &c. &c.

The following is a list of the toasts, to all of which justice was done, both in the reception of them and the replies thereto:

The Queen, God bless her.
Band—"God save the Queen."
Song—"God preserve the Queen,"—Mr. T. Bilton.

Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and the rest of the Royal Family.
Band—"Brunswick march."
Song—"Old England is my country forever."—Mr. Graham.

The Governor General and British Connexion.
Band—"See the conquering hero comes."
Song—"The fine old English gentleman,"—G. D. Wells, Esq.

The Army and Navy.
Band—"British Grenadiers."
Glee—"Gay boys in field or camp,—Messrs. Wells, Thompson, Young, Bilton, and Humphreys.

The Hon. H. Sherwood.
Band—"All's well."
Song—"Cheer up my lads, 'tis to victory we steer,"—Mr. Young.

The Conservative Candidates at the late Election.
Band—"Hearts of Oak."
Glee—"Lutzow's" "Wild Hunt."

British health and Conservative measures.
Band—"When Vulcan forged, &c."
Song—"The Dawning flag of liberty."—G. Bell.

The Conservative Members and Loyal Electors of Montreal.
Band—"Auld lang syne."
Song—"Old England is the land we live in,"—

The health of the President, W. Cayley, Esq., was then proposed, and responded to by the unanimous voice of the company, for the able and gentlemanly manner in which the ardous position was filled.

The health of the Stewards of the festival, Messrs. G. A. Barber, George Hilton, J. C. Bettridge, Robert Beard, Alexander Dixon, and C. E. Romain, was proposed in a very handsome manner by W. H. Boulton, Esq., and to which Mr. Alderman Dixon responded.

The next toast, "Geo. Monro, Esq." given by Mr. Boulton, was received with loud and hearty cheers.

Thus ended the festivities of the evening; and, we will safely say, that a more numerous, respectable, and gratified party were never yet congregated in the city of Toronto.

Toronto Herald, Nov. 25.

RAILROAD THROUGH THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

The following interesting memorial was submitted, on Friday last, to the Governor General by the deputation named below. The deputation had every reason to be pleased with their reception by His Excellency, who assured them in his reply, that he took great interest in the prosperity of the Eastern Townships, and that, in his opinion, they deserved some attention from the Government and Legislature, to make up for past neglect.

We hope that the application will be taken up in a proper spirit by the legislature. The road, as laid out not only would benefit the Townships, but running through that district of the seigniories which used to be called the garden of Lower Canada, it would be of incalculable benefit to it, as well as to Montreal and the Province at large.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, &c., &c., &c.*

The Memorial of the Committee of Management of the proposed St. Lawrence and Atlantic Grand Junction Railway, duly appointed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That the Eastern Townships, with a territory exceeding five millions of acres of available fertile land, and a population of fifty thousand souls, are at present completely debarred by long land carriage, over bad roads, from participating in that prosperity which the liberal policy of the British Government is extending to other sections of Canada.

That the natural advantages offered by the Eastern Townships would, from their proximity to the great Emigrant posts, speedily cause their general settlement and occupation were the communications with them of such a nature as to encourage it, but at present bad roads and indifferent conveyances offer difficulties which few are disposed to encounter. That the same cause prevents the capabilities of the Township lands as a grain growing country being developed, the cost of carriage of a bushel of wheat to Montreal being more than double that from the Western District of Canada. That while the union of the Provinces may have been required as a measure of state necessity, yet its operation has been most unjust and disastrous to the Eastern Townships; inasmuch as they are now not merely jointly subject to the payment of a large debt incurred prior to the Union, but have since the passage of that act seen the whole resources of the Province pledged in aid of works, which however necessary for the western sections of Canada and the United States, are yet operating most injuriously on the Eastern Townships, which, while subject to the same competition [illegible] at their joint cost, vast fa-

That the inhabitants would not, and do not complain of the Government and Legislature having undertaken the Western public works alluded to, but they would urge that on every principle of policy as well as of justice, their interests should now be fostered, and such aid afforded to them as may remove that feeling which is now arising, that they are alien as well to the French Canadians of Canada East, as to the Anglo-Canadians of Canada West.

The people of the Eastern Townships have for years regarded a Railway as the measure best calculated to improve and develope their resources, but until lately have feared that the work would be thought too extensive to support itself. Now, however, the establishment of the British Mail Steamers, the passage of the Canada Corn Bill, the recent treaty with the United States, and the vastly increased intercourse with the Mother Country, all combine to prove the importance of a more speedy and safe intercourse between the capital of Canada and the Atlantic, and this communication nature and art alike demonstrate must be by Railway.

That whether Portland or Boston be preferred, it is demonstrable that the best and shortest route is through the Eastern Townships, thus affording an opportunity to the Govern't to complete a work of the utmost importance to the Commercial community of Canada, while an act of justice is performed to an important and neglected section of the Province.

That your Memorialists at their own expense caused have a complete and elaborate survey and estimate, to be made of the Railway route, from the Province Line to Montreal, (the report of which is shortly to be delivered by the Engineers,)—a routome, however, they are assured of no natural obstacles having presented themselves to the formation of a cheap and permanent Railway.

That the agitation of the subject has produced the most lively interest in every section between Montreal and the Atlantic, in proof of which may be adduced public meetings, deputations, newspapers, &c. &c.

That the practicability of directing the Canada Trade *under Bond* through the States is very generally conceded, and that it appears now to be a question of time only when the work shall be commenced.

That altho' your Memorialists have been the first and warmest advocates of the Railway from the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic, yet their poverty prevents them exercising that influence in favor of their own particular route which would insure its being preferred; and while they are confident of its being the best, they feel that, having at their own cost demonstrated its practicability, they may now seek at the hands of a paternal Government that aid and encouragement which is required to warrant a poor community in embarking its all in an undertaking of such extent.

That your Memorialists cannot now enter upon proof of the data upon which they look for a successful result to their enterprise, but they venture respectfully to point out the very limited amount of Provincial aid which would, they believe, be required. And they trust that your Excellency will favor their humble petition.

The Railway will probably cost about Five Hundred Thousand Pounds currency; of which your Memorialists believe that the whole could be raised, were the Province to undertake one of three courses, either to give an annual grant of Five Thousand Pounds, for a limited number of years, say fifteen or twenty, receiving gratuitous conveyances of mails, government stores military, &c.; to take £100,000 of stock, or to loan £200,000 to the work at a low rate of interest, secured on the tolls. A fourth mode might be adopted, by pledging the public lands in the Eastern Townships for the payment of the principal and interest, for say £125,000. With reference to the above suggestion, your Memorialists would respectfully observe, that the Eastern Townships have, it is conceived, an indefeasible claim upon the Public Lands to an amount exceeding £1,000 sterling, inasmuch as under the agreement between the Government and the British American Land Company, the sum was pledged to be laid out in public improvements in the District, but the Government having resumed part of the lands, the Townships were deprived of the benefit of the outlay, after having for years had their prayers for relief rejected, on the ground that this large sum was pledged to their improvement.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) SAMUEL BROOKS, *Chairman.*

Sherbrooke, 16th November, 1844.

INTER-COLONIAL TRADE.—We have much pleasure in being able to communicate to our readers the intimation that steps have recently been taken by the Chamber of Commerce of this city, which it is hoped will result in the establishment of freedom of inter-colonial trade, and the transit in Bond, through this Province of foreign goods to the large settlements of citizens of the United States on the Upper St. John. These two measures, which we look upon as likely to be productive of incalculable benefit to the North American Colonies generally, and to this province in particular, have been brought by petition before the members of her Majesty's Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, where they will no doubt receive the consideration to which they are well entitled. The suggestion, as detailed in the petition, for the remedy of the injuries sustained by the respective Colonies by retaliatory restrictive Provincial tariffs, and the obligations imposed by the Despatch of the Right Honorable the *Secretary* of State for the Colonies, of June 1843, in respect to different duties, is—that no duties shall exist between these North America Colonies on articles the produce or manufacture of each other—but there should be a free inter-Colonial trade between these Provinces, the same as if they were only different Counties of the same colony. After stating the existence of large settlements of lumberers and others on the upper St. John, and the importance to them and to us of their being supplied with their provisions, &c., purchased in the United States, by means of the River St. John, together with the prohibitory effect of Imperial Duties upon such goods when now imported into New Brunswick, another suggestion is made that foreign goods should be allowed to pass through this Province in bond, such bond being cancelled on the production of a certificate, properly authenticated, of the delivery of such goods at Houlton or other places within the territory of the United States—a suggestion which will meet with the hearty concurrence of every well-wisher to New Brunswick. We cannot omit to notice the third and only remaining suggestion which the proposition is said to contain, namely, that which may be gathered from the expression of the perfect satisfaction felt by the Chamber that a general advalorem duty on imports, not exceeding 5 per cent, and imposed for *Revenue alone*, would be accompanied with many advantages to the Province, and tend materially to put a stop to the illicit trade which prevails to so great an extent under the imposition of the present tariff.

St. John, N. B. Courier.

☞ On Sunday night, shortly after mid-night, a fire broke out in the porch of the National School, in Bonsecours Street, and were it not for the early appearance of the firemen, and their usual activity, the house must have fallen a prey to the devouring element. It is strongly suspected that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as there was nothing in the Porch of a combustible nature.—Fortunately the fire was got under without doing much damage to the house.

Montreal Transcript, Nov. 23.

Galignani's Messenger says—that her Majesty and Prince Albert have promised the King of

BRITISH WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

KINGSTON, FRIDAY, NOV'R 29, 1844.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP BRITANNIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer *Britannia* arrived at Boston early on Friday morning, after a rough passage of 17 days.

The intelligence is of very little importance.—In the absence of our own papers we have given the correspondence and summary of the *New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Canadian Flour has attained an advance of 6d. per barrel; it is in fair request.

Business in the manufacturing districts is as good as it has ever been known in the memory of that ubiquitous personage the "oldest inhabitant."

The Livery of trade for American Provisions is active. This trade is only in its infancy, and every month will add to its importance. Last month no less than 2,700 tierces of American Beef were sold here—the greatest sales effected since the opening of the trade—and yet insufficient for the demand. The supply of Cheese falls short of the inquiries, and the result is that improved prices have been realized. Irish Butter has advanced, and Canadian has been asked for, but there is none to be had.

The Imports of Timber exceed anything on record. The astonishing number of 110 vessels, laden with 61,530 tons, have arrived in the Mersey. Under the pressure of the heavy imports, the timber market supports prices better than might have been expected. Prices have, of course, receded a little, but not to the extent that the imports would seem to indicate.

The new crusade made by the Brazillian government against the admission of British produce, is another blow and great discouragement against the commerce of this country. It is just such a species of retaliation as might have been expected. An *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent. is imposed on British goods. The Brazilian representative has proceeded to Germany, the country of exclusive tariffs, and he is armed, in all probability, with powers to direct his tactics according to circumstances.

We have heard it mentioned, as a positive fact, that an American gentleman of the most unblemished character was refused admission into one of the largest clubs in London on the sole ground that he belonged to a republic that did not fulfil its engagements. All possible pains were taken to convince the gentleman that there was not the slightest personal objection to his admission, and that his own reputation was such that the club would have had the greatest pleasure in receiving him, had he belonged to a more creditable government.

In fact, the whole affair, and the manner in which it was done, may be considered as reflecting quite as much honour on the gentleman himself as it conveyed a deep reproach to America. From the feeling with which we have heard this subject mentioned in this city, it is not too much to expect that the example will be followed in other establishments. No distinction, as we understand, has been made as to the State to which an individual may belong, but the whole United States are looked upon as equally tarnished.

The Globe mentions a report, in quarters likely to be well informed, that the Earl of Haddington, whose health is precarious, will retire from the First Lordship of the Admiralty, and be succeeded by Lord Ellenborough.

The Great Britain steam ship was released from her long confinement on Saturday week, and got safe into the Cumberland Basin.

M. Arago says the atmospheric pressure priest, ple may be so applied as to move safe trains at the rate of six leagues a minute, or one thousand miles an hour.

The Garter vacant by the death of the Duke of Grafton has been conferred upon the Earl of Powis.

Sir T. Wilde has contributed 1,000 guineas toward a fund for the aid of the widow and family of Sergeant Bompas.

The property of the late Lord Keane, G. C. B., has been sworn under £45,000.

The *Courrier Francois* announces that the King has sent a splendid doll, worth 1000 Of., to the Sultan Abdul Medjid, as a present for his daughter Maime, now four years old.

The Cologne Gazette publishes letters from St. Petersburg, contradicting a report of an intended marriage between the Princess Olga and Prince George of Cambridge.

On the 19th ult. the Duke of Wellington visited the room in Eton College which he occupied when a boy. It is well known as the "Duke's room." Sixty-five years have elapsed since he occupied the apartment.

The great Chess match in Paris, between Mr. Staunton and M St. Amand, which was to have commenced on the 17th ult., has been postponed *sine die*, owing to the severe and sudden illness of the English champion.

Miss Martineau states in a letter to a friend, that she has been much benefitted by submitting to the mesmeric process, so much so that, after a long confinement to her room, she can now take a three-mile walk with ease and pleasure.

Advices from Alexandria, of the 19th of Oct., inform us that nothing further has been done by the government commissioners towards the settlement of the India mail question.

M. Arago has predicted that the impending winter is likely to prove the coldest known for many years.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS.—There are about ninety new railways proposed, ten of which are opposed to the interests of others. The total share capital required for these ninety railways amounts to about £71,000,000, on which deposits to the extent of £4,200,000 will have to be paid before application is made to Parliament.

THE REV. DR. WOLFF.—Notwithstanding the lamentable account of this intrepid man's continued imprisonment, which has appeared in the London papers, I believe I may announce to you with the fullest degree of assurance and correctness, that the Rev. gentleman has left his dungeon, and arrived at Moosh, a place half way between Bokhara and Achiauple.

I have strong reasons for supposing that he has even reached the latter place, but cannot affirm that. The latest letters from Trebisond gives the intelligence that he was expected there about the 24th of November, and they are written by "persons in authority" who are little likely to mislead the public.—*Corres. London Times.*

EXPORTATION OF COALS TO NEW YORK.—The new American line of packet ship Northumberland, Griswold, 990 tons register, which sailed from the St. Katherine Docks on Thursday afternoon, for New York, had on board 400 tons of Newcastle coals, and this shipment was made in consequence of the want of more valuable cargo. The Northumberland carried out about 60 passengers. This is her first outward voyage.

PIRACY AND MURDER.—The Liverpool Mercury of November 1, gives the following account of an atrocious case of piracy and murder committed on the high seas:

"The Pomona, of Glasgow, a fine merchant brig of 320 tons burthen, under the command of Captain Munro, was unfortunate enough on the 29th of July last, while on her passage from Jamaica to Europe to be overtaken by a pirate schooner, carrying Spanish colors, with a crew of apparently about 150 men, most of whom were negroes and mulattoes. She was a beautiful craft, with a large gun on a pivot between the main and foremasts; painted yellow on the starboard side, and black on the larboard.

Captain Munro, deeming all thoughts of resistance vain, surrendered at discretion, and the result was the immediate slaughter of himself and his chief mate, Mr. Gough, followed by the murder of most of the rest of the crew, excepting some who threw themselves overboard, to avoid the savage cruelty of the pirates. The remaining few, after the most cruel treatment, were bound in coils, and left in the forehatchway, by the pirates, who, having plundered the vessel of all they wished, cut away the topmasts, destroyed the rigging and sails, and scuttled her in several places.

The unfortunate vessel was fallen in with a few days after the massacre, when she was water logged, and nearly in a sinking state.—The second mate and three seamen, after the pirates left the vessel, contrived to extricate themselves, and were found by the brigantine in a deplorable state.—This is the third act of piracy which has been committed in the West Indies within the last six

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE, BY THE QUEEN.—The grand ceremony of opening the new Royal Exchange of London, took place on Monday last, and was attended, in great state and splendour, by the Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Cabinet Ministers, many of the nobility, Foreign Ambassadors, and other distinguished individuals.

Just before leaving the building to return to the Palace, the Queen declared it to be her royal will and pleasure that the building should henceforth bear the name of the Royal Exchange. This gracious announcement was received with loud cheers.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Viscount Loftus, eldest son of the Marquis of Ely, with Miss Jane Dupe Vere, niece of the Marquis of Tweeddale, was solemnized on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, in the presence of a large circle of the nobility. At Watford church, by the Hon. Rev. Montagu Villiers, George Cornwall Lewis, of the Poor Law commissioners for England and Wales, to Lady Theresa Lister, relict of the late Thomas H. Lister, Esq., and sister to the Earl of Clarendon, and to the Hon. Chas. Pelham Villiers.

It is reported on good authority, that a contract has been concluded between the Government and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of monthly mails between Chili and Panama, and it is understood that for the performance of that service, the Company is to receive $325,000 per annum.

Last week, at the Howden Horse Fair—the greatest, perhaps, in England—among those present, strange as it may appear, there was a buyer from the Emperor of China in the person of one of his subjects, attended by an interpreter.

CORRESPONDENCE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

London, November 4th.

During the time which has elapsed since the departure of the last steamer and the date of this letter, the affairs of England have been unusually calm; and indeed the same remark applies to Europe universally, if we except Spain, which your accounts will inform you continues to be distracted with plots and threatened revolutions. There are few points of importance in the political world—In our Commercial relations with Belgium, however, there has been a general, and, as regards English interests, an injurious change. The late railway excitement formsthe only point of importance in our domestic affairs.

Returning to the state of politics; the League, which, according to some of your journals, has extended its corrupting influence among your citizens—has reappeared, in all its pristine vigour, proving, by the magnitude of its achievements during its late cessation from public agitation, the truth of the adage that "smooth waters run deep." The first meeting since the close of the session was held, on the 24th ult., in Manchester, and Mr. Cobden then astounded the monopolists by stating that the free traders had gained a majority of upwards of one thousand one hundred votes in the registration of South Lancashire, and it is now added that they have also wrested from the Conservatives seven seats in the boroughs and two in the country. This is, indeed, a resuscitation.—The usual municipal elections are now taking place throughout the country, but few returns have been received, and they manifest, on the whole, a state of indifference on the part of the Liberals.

Your advices will inform you of Lord Stanley's late declaration in favour of farm leases and the union of the tenant with the landlord for the improvement of the land, more particularly as regards draining, the basis of all improvement.—His speech has been the subject of much comment, but he has carefully avoided all mention of the ruinous effects of the game and the game laws upon the amount of produce and the social condition of our agricultural pleasures. The Liberals consider the sentiment respecting leases to be equivalent to a proclamation from the Premier to his "dupes," as they term them, to set their house in order.

The particulars of the fêtes and dignities showered upon Lord Ellenborough, since his return from his Indian government, the papers will give you. The opposition denounce this as "flying in the face of the nation," whose decision was to recall his Lordship, while in Post considers it as an evidence of the esteem in which his administration was held by our ministry. The opposition, again, attribute it to a desire of the Premier to conciliate Lord Ellenborough.

Ninety new railways are proposed for this country—ten of which are opposed to others—not distinguishing between new and existing lines. The total share capital required for these amounts to seventy-one millions.

Ireland has settled down though ever and anon the Liberator favors his followers with long epistles respecting the "Federative" movement, as it may now be called.

The Great Britain has at length been released.—Harry Lorequer commences a new work in the early part of the coming year.—Dr. Wolff has escaped from Bokhara.—Father Mathew is involved in difficulties—the result of his liberality in support of the cause of paperance. Subscriptions are made to relieve him.

Cotton remained pretty much the same as at the date of our previous advices. There was no change in the prices, but the market generally had a dull aspect.

Business in the manufacturing districts was good. Makers of heavy cloths, silver loom printers, and manufacturers of domestic had as many orders on hand as they could execute. The woollen trade was hardly as good.

The market for American provisions in Liverpool was active. The sale of beef during the month of October amounted to 2700 tierces. The supply of cheese had fallen short of the inquiry.

The Corn trade exhibited a firm aspect at the latest date, and Canadian flour had advanced 6d per barrel.

Home freights from Liverpool were dull. The Yorkshire was taking on board a cargo of guano at 12s 6d a ton.

The London money market was easy. Three per cent. consols stood at the latest dates at 99¾ a 100.

The iron trade was firm, but there was not much doing. Buyers were holding off in expectation of lower prices, and consumers were supplying only their immediate wants.

The leading article of the European Times is on the subject of repudiation; or rather of the measures taken by the English clubs to wreak their vengeance on the American States which their neglect to pay the interest on their debts, have failed to pay the principal, or denied their obligation to pay either interest or principal. The article is not seen particularly severe—also late exclusion of all Americans, whether payers or repudiators, from the clubs.—We can imagine that an article so is as to take the lion so very anxious for admission out of the hands of publication seriously to heart. Besides, the universality of the exclusion destroys its moral effect. There is no distinction made between innocent and guilty, and consequently the guilty are not made to feel themselves humiliated by innocent.

A copious topic for the London journals, or their reporters, has been the visit of the Queen to the city, on the occasion of opening the new Royal Exchange. Her Majesty "conducted herself right royally," the papers say, and was enthusiastically cheered.

Liverpool has also had its great public event—laying the foundation stone of the new docks at Birkenhead, on the other side of the Mersey.

Captain Woodhouse, of the packet ship Queen of the West, was assaulted in the street of Liverpool on the 25 h of October, knocked down with a pool on the 25 h of October, knocked down with a sling shot and seriously injured. His hurts, however, were not dangerous. The perpetrator of the outrage had not been arrested when the Britannia left Liverpool. He was known, however, as one of the packet's crew, among whom a mutinous feeling had existed during the passage from New York.

Madame Taglioni, the celebrated dancerne, had signed engagements to proceed to this country.

On the 28th ult., a large cotton mill at Oldham, but recently erected, and belonging to Messrs. Radcliffe & Sons, suddenly fell, and buried in its ruins twenty-one of its inmates. There were only thirty-two persons working in the mill at the time, of whom, in addition to the twenty-one who have thus lost their lives, five were more or less hurt, and one is not expected to survive. The others escaped with little or no injury.

The disaster is supposed to have been occasioned by the breaking of one of the iron beams in the uppermost floor. A man employed in the sixth story observed an arch giving way, and immediately heard the crash. He ran to a side door opening into an adjoining mill, and had barely got within the door-way when the floor on which he had been standing fell, carrying with it the remaining floors. Of those killed more or eight were

The Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived in Liverpool, from Boston, on the morning of the 20th ult.

In Ireland the discontent with Mr. O'Connell, for his abandonment of thorough-going repeal, and advocacy of a federal union, appears to be on the increase. The warmest of his former partizans seem now to be the loudest in his condemnation; among others Mr. Duffy, editor of The Nation, who has published a letter on the subject. Meantime Mr. O'Connell was enjoying himself at Derrynane.

MOHUN LAL.—Mohun Lal, an attaché of the late Sir Alexander Burnes, the English ambassador, who was murdered by the Affghans, has visited Scotland, for the purpose of delivering into the hands of his employer's father, certain papers, which he secured from the flames when the Affghans were burning Sir Alexander's house.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

From the London Commercial List, Nov. 2.

The discovery of a forgery of Bank of England notes has created great excitement among all who are acquainted with it, as there is every probability of the fraud having been carried on to a most alarming extent. The notes discovered to be forgeries are all for £100, and all of them, it seems, are dated the 5th of December, 1843, and are marked with the letters "Y-E," although their numbers are different, as if they formed part of a series.

The paper on which they are printed distinguishes this from all similar attempts that have been known for some years. In the ordinary forgeries of £5 notes, the water-mark has been copied on a wooden block, and a mark, sufficiently like the ordinary water-mark to deceive the unpractised eye, has been made on the false note by intense pressure. In these £100 notes, on the other hand, there is a real water-mark, such as could only have been obtained by manufacturing paper expressly for that purpose.

The parties who have seen the notes declare that they are such excellent imitations that none but experienced inspectors of the Bank of England could detect the forgery, and even those only by the most careful examination.

As far as can be learned at present, it seems that the perpetrators of the fraud selected the foreign Bourses as the places where they should give circulation to their forgeries. The notes already discovered have come from Belgium and Antwerp; and it is said that a real note, bearing the same date and letter as the forgeries, and now in possession of the Bank of England, can be proved to have travelled to Paris.

The supposition is, that this note, which was paid into the Bank of England as far back as last June, is the original, according to which the forgeries were made as copies. Therefore it is far from improbable that the paper was made, and the plate engraved, at Paris.

The whole amount of the notes already discovered is less than £1000, but there is no reason to believe that this is the whole extent of the fraud. If the forgeries were copied from the note now in the Bank of England, there has been sufficient time to issue a great number of them, and it is hardly to be expected that so much pains would have been taken for the sake of a limited amount.

The foreign Bourses are notorious for the facility with which stolen Bank of England notes are circulated, and considering the absence of immediate check, it is obvious that the facilities for circulating forged notes may be equally great.—Every caution therefore, should be used by merchants, and all whose business requires them to receive remittances from the continent, for it is evident that a party has been at work whose acts it requires the greatest vigilance and acuteness to detect.

THE OVERLAND MAIL—NEWS FROM INDIA, CHINA, AND EGYPT.

The Calcutta Mail has reached us, by which we are placed in possession of papers from India of the 17th of September, and from China of the 2 th of July, being a month later than those received by the last mail.

The Calcutta money market was quiet, and capital was in great abundance. Government securities had risen in consequence of this redundancy.

Disturbances had again taken place at Canton. The English last year repaired the walls of the company's garden, which had been broken down at the fire in 1842.

On the 15th of July the Chinese endeavoured to force themselves into the garden, but were opposed.

Resistance being offered, they commenced an indiscriminate attack upon all the foreigners who came within their reach. Several American gentlemen immediately armed themselves and drove them from the front of the factories. Still continuing to throw brickbats, they were fired upon, and one man was killed, and another wounded in the arm, which ended the affair for the day. The English and American Consuls applied to the Chinese authorities for a sufficient force to protect the factories, and a message was sent to the American man of war at the Bogue, to request assistance.

IRELAND.

There is a lull in the agitation of Repeal in Ireland, the Liberator since his declaration in favor of Federalism remaining in quiet at his mountain home of Derrynane.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting of this Association, on the 21st ult., a letter was read from Mr. Henry Grattan, advocating increased exertion in the establishment of Repeal reading rooms throughout the country, and placing at the disposal of the Association one hundred copies of his father's memoirs edited by himself. Thanks were voted to Mr Grattan for his donation.

Mr. Maurice O'Connell handed in £20 from Waterford; £8 18s. 6d. from Glasgow; and then observed that he had to present the Association with a proof that the cause of repeal was making considerable progress amongst their sturdy countrymen the Presbyterians of the north. The Hon. gentleman then handed in several contributions from the south. The Hon. Mr. Hutchinson said that, from the information he had been able to obtain, he could fully bear out the observations of Mr. O'Connell with regard to the spread of repeal principles in the north of Ireland.

Mr. O'Neill Daunt (having handed in £7 from Airdrie, in Scotland,) had the disagreeable duty devolved upon him of moving, "That the names of two Scotch repeal wardens, who had publicly avowed themselves ribbonmen, should be struck off the books of the association." It was on the representation of their fellow wardens that the course was so adopted. It had been said that O'Connell encouraged ribbonism. To that calumnious assertion he would reply, that it was as false as hell.

Mr. Maurice O'Connell seconded the motion; and then proceeded to denounce emphatically the Ribbon system, stigmatizing it as injurious to the best interests of the country. In concluding, he observed that if the individuals in question did not retract their sentiments, and express a regret for their conduct before that day fortnight, he would feel it his duty to move that their names be publicly exposed on the walls of the Conciliation Hall.

After some routine business had been disposed of, Mr. O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be £1216s. The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Gavan Duffy editor of the "Nation," has addressed a letter to Mr. O'Connell, deprecating his adoption of Federalism.

Federalism is certainly less hated, less blown upon by ignorance and prejudice, than Repeal; but the Lords have rejected bills because they were countenanced by O'Connell; and, adopted by him, Federalism would meet with the same party prejudices at home. The prevailing idea of Federalism is England, as that of Repeal is Ireland; and there is no doubt which course O'Connell, upon mature deliberation, must choose.

The Federalists are a *juste-milieu* party between Repealers and Anti Repealers; and Mr. Duffy would leave that bridge where it stands. He earnestly hopes that Mr. O'Connell does not mean to propose the adoption of Federalism by the Repeal Association; and he suggests that to do so would be a breach of faith towards those members who have joined the Association as Repealers.

"An Irish Priest" has addressed a letter to the Weekly Register on "the Anti-Catholic spirit of the *Nation* newspaper;" and the letter is reprinted by the Pilot, "in consequence," says the editor, "of its being required of us as a public duty."

To this letter Mr. Duffy replies in a letter to the Register, vindicating his orthodoxy as a Roman Catholic.

At the meeting of the Association on the 28th ult., the Hon. H. Hutchinson stated that his medical advisers had ordered him to winter in France, and in a parting speech he exhorted the Repealers [illegible] nell. On the motion of Maurice O'Connell the thanks of the Association were voted to Mr. Hutchinson; who retired amid a burst of valedictory cries and gesticulations. Mr. Maurice O'Connell moved the expulsion of a Repeal Warden who had been guilty of some quarrelsome irregularity at a repeal meeting in Westminster; which was of course carried.

He also obtained the appointment of a committee on Ribbonism, suggested by a letter from the Rev. Mr. Hearne, complaining of the prevalence of Ribbonism in Manchester and Liverpool. In making this motion, Mr. O'Connell cautioned the people to beware, for the wolf was on the walk.

The Repeal rent was £476.

Mr. O'Connell says in a late letter—"For my part, I feel that my first duty is to combine the people of Ireland, in our peaceable, legal, and constitutional struggle to restore Ireland to her domestic Legislature, without which there is no prospect before us but of increasing misery and accumulating discontent. Protestants of Ireland! non-Repealers! we hold out to you the hand of perfect conciliation, and there is a heart in that hand."

Exportations of arms in the North of Ireland from Scotland had taken place, and spies and traitors were a foot. Even in Dublin they were not safe.

FATHER MATHEW INVOLVED IN DIFFICULTIES.—A public subscription has been commenced for the relief of Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance, who, by his liberality in support of the cause has involved himself in great and ruinous pecuniary difficulties. Lord Cloncurry has contributed £50. It appears, from a paragraph in the Cork Examiner, that the Rev. Mr. Mathew has actually been arrested for debt. His debts are said to amount to £5,000. The money now collecting will speedily exceed this sum, and leave the philanthropic friar something in hand.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a letter from Derrynane Abbey to the Acting Secretary of the Repeal Association, calling attention to "a most important article which appeared in a journal once devoted to Orangeism, and still highly Protestant—the *Warder*, of the 19th of October." In several extracts from the *Warder*, the writer declares that "Irish parties were never so feasible as now;" dwells upon the dangerous misery of Ireland, tending to revolution; and says that "if Irish parties are to unite, it ought to be in a spirit of equality, neither submitting to the other's power.

One passage from this Orange writer may be quoted as a specimen—

"There are influences of change abroad which cannot be re-imprisoned; deep in the heart of the country lie the volcanic elements of earthquake; there are physical masses, out-numbering the three armies of Waterloo, whose misery reproaches humanity, and cries to God, who would bless Heaven for such food and lodging as Englishmen give their swine; creatures who have none to help them—who are starving—whose despair will yet burst into delirium."

"Depend upon it when the long-accumulating misery of a country combines with its ambition and its vanity, and its energy, it is a tremendous combination to cope with. Such a combination revolutionized France; and all influences seem at work together to effect such a union here."

Mr. O'Connell expresses a fervent approbation of this paper, and calls upon "all Irishmen" to unite.

FRANCE.

The return of King Louis Philippe to his own dominions has not yet lessened the discussions of the French Journals on the policy of his visit, but their speculations offer little novelty, and are becoming tedious from their frequent repetition.—The marriage of the Duc d'Aumale to the Princess Caroline of Salerno, will take place immediately, and will be made the occasion for a general amnesty for political offenders in France and Naples.

According to the Paris papers, the government is taking measures to abolish slavery in the colonies. In the place of negro slaves in the Island of Bourbon, Chinese and East India labourers are to be introduced.

Violent storms have ravaged the South of France. In Marseilles the inundations have been so great that the water rose above the carriage wheels in the streets. A terrific storm visited Toulouse on the 24th of October. At Avignon and other towns, the Rhone, the Durance, and the Saone have overflowed, and committed much injury.

A very destructive storm and whirlwind ravaged Cette, near Montpelier, on the 22d of last month. Many buildings were destroyed, and two hundred more or less injured; and a number of persons were killed and wounded by the falling houses.

Some little excitement has been caused at Paris, by the arrest and trial of Prince de Robecq, for "sedition," he having caused busts of "Henri Cinq," or the Duc de Bordeaux, to be distributed and sold. He was acquitted, however, on the plea that the busts were sold solely for the purpose of increasing the funds of the Society of St. Louis—a charitable institution—and was loudly cheered as he left the Court.

There was a battle fought on the 15th of October, between the French troops, under General Comman, and a body of 7000 Kabyles. The French loss is stated at about 150 killed and wounded, and that of the Arabs at 600. The French were compelled to retreat—and "marched 40 miles without once halting," harassed by their enemies.

SPAIN.

The state of affairs in Spain is every day becoming more critical. The "new constitution," takes away the last vestige of personal liberty from the Spaniards, and substitutes the *ipse dixit* of the crown or ministry, for the will of the people.

The Queen Mother has been made an "honest woman," as far as the law of marriage can render legal or moral a connexion with her paramour.—Rumors prevail that to procure the Pope's sanction to this tardy binding of the hymeneal vow, certain stipulations in favor of the young Queen's marriage to the son of Don Carlos were made and agreed to. These rumors are, however, denied.

GREECE.

A correspondent of a London paper writing from Athens on the 10th Oct. gives the following somewhat extraordinary and startling announcement: "It is generally reported here that the three protecting powers, wearied with the affairs of Greece, intend to retire from any farther interference in the destiny of this country, to recall their ambassadors, and to abdicate in favor of Austria—some say Austria and Prussia combined—which is to be the future guardian of Greece, and will march into the country a corps of 15,000 men as an army of occupation till things get a little settled.

Well-informed persons pretend that although a startling announcement, and perhaps somewhat exaggerated, yet there is some truth at the bottom of this. It is quite clear to all impartial observers that things cannot long go on as they are at present. The different conflicting interests of the three Powers, and their intrigues in Greece, only tend to embarrass the country, and make it impossible to carry on the Government. The great mistake in the appointment of the Regency was its being composed of three member, which led to discord, intrigues and internal dissensions, which created wounds that the hand of time has not yet healed."

EAST INDIES.

The Calcutta overland mail arrived in London on the 31st of October, with advices and papers from India to the 17th of September, and from China to the 29th of July.

Every thing seems to augur well for the administration of Sir Henry Hardinge. He has made no promises, but is quietly looking about, and had not taken any decisive steps which might denote his future policy. In the Punjaub there are signs of discord, and in Scinde there have been some warlike operations.

Captain Mackenzie has had another brush with the Beloochees, and regained the laurels he had lost on a former occasion. Letters from Lahore of the 28th of August state that Goolab Singh still continued to hold out against the solicitations of his nephew for a reconciliation, and it was strongly reported that he had been joined by Meean Lab Singh.

Advices from Cabool mention that an engagement had taken place, on the 2d of August, between Ackbar Khan and Auhdool Summund, in which a great deal of bravery had been displayed on both sides. The issue was frequently doubtful during the contest; but at last the former came off the vict