IMPERTANT PROM MEXICO. THE CAPTURE OF THE CAPITAL OF

MEXICO. From the F. Y. Herald. The steamer James L. Day arrived at New

Orleans on the 25th ult., with the most im-portant intelligence yet received from the We extract from the New Orleans Picagune of the 26th alt., received by the overland express for the New York Herold, the follow-

ing particulars :-The Areo Iris of Vera Cruz, had received letters from Mexico, under date of the Sth. stating that on the 7th the Mexican commissioners declared that the propositions made by Mr. Trist were inadmissible; in consequence of, which General Santa Anna conthat notice should be given to General Scott that the armistice was at an end, and appointed the 9th for the recommencement of hostili-

On the 6th of September, General Scott addressed a letter to Santa Anna from Tacubaya, accusing him of having violated several articles of the armistice, one of which was that of not allowing the American army to obtain supplies from the city of Mexico. General Scott demanded an explanation, and concludes as follows:-

. . . . I hereby formally notify you, that if I do not receive the most complete satisfaction on all these points, before twelve o'clock to-morrow. I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour.

To this letter General Santa Anna replied at considerable length, and with great severity. He accused General Scott of having violated the terms of the armistice in refusing to allow er, from the mills in the vicinity, to be brought into the city, and says that the American waggons were driven out of the city on arcount of the objectionable conduct of the officers accompanying them. Santa Anna althe Mexican towns in the vicinity of the capital. and robbed and descerated the churches, and fatter myself that your Excellency will convinced, on calm reflection, on the ight of my reasons, but if by misfortune is should seek only a pretext to deprive the city of the American Continent of an ounity to free the unarmed population of

high obligations impose upon me. On the 7th, General Herrera, as Commondant of the city of blexico, addressed the elergy, exhorting them to exert all their in-Juence to incite the people to arms, and prepare to resist the American Army.

On the 8th, General Scott attacked the Mill del Rey or King's Mill, in the immediate vicinity of Chapokeree, and according to the Diario del Gobierno, and the Boletin pubto seven hundred in wounded, and fell back

The accounts given by the Boleton, repre sents the battle to have been the most bloody and severely contested of the whole war .-This, however, is a Mexican account; it con-

At II o'clock the enemy commenced a re trograde movement, and by 2 o'clock in the Chapoitepec.

Pierce directed the attack, and that they put in motion about 8,000 men, It is certain that the fire was more intense

and brisk than at Churubaere. side 'sours thes 'not unount' to the killed and 250 wounded.

There are a few missing-nearly all no killed or wounded, retiring to Chapoltepec. The enemy, according to the confession of an Irishman, who came over to us in the evening, carried off 400 dead and 600 or 700

We have to lament the loss of Gen. Leon nince dead; that of Col. Balberas, of the valiant Cols. Hueria and Geleati, and of the determined Capt. Mateos of Puebla.

A Mexican letter announces that Riley and his legion of St. Patrick, 70 in number, were ordered by the court martial to be hung. The scalence was approved by Gen. Scott, and on the 8th of Sept., the whole legion were hung in presence of the army; as also of the ene-

The Diario del Gobierno says, "at half past 4 o'clock in the morning, the Americans at-tacked the position of the mill of El Rey, done to the fortress of Chapoltenece. Their palsed three times by valiant soldiers, who day gave brilliant proofs of their patriottermined on the field of battle, and on that number, baving to lament the death of the gallant Col. John Lucas Baldras and Gen Don Antonio De Leon, being wounded, together with several other distinguished chiefs and officers. The traitor Santa Anna commanded in person the column which forced the Americans to retreat; taking with them without doubt, the conviction that this only brought rivers of blood-that they cannot penetrate the city of Mexico, and that at all events they will there find their sepulchre.'

We translate the subjoined letter from Jalapa to the Arco Iris, without vouching for its correctness :- "When Gen. Perez abandoned years, would be preferable to ignominy. the mill El Rey, a bomb discharged from Chapoltetee, fell among the ammunition wagons of the enemy, in the yard of the mill, causing four of them to explode, by which 300 Americans are said to have been blown up, including Gen. Worth, who according to the accounts had not been seen or heard from. the following day at Tacubaya."

The next accounts we have from the capi tal, comes in a letter the Aren Iris, dated the 10th inst., of which the following is an extract :- "The Mexican Government has taken three thousand dollars, which were being sent by a commercial house to the enemy? camp. General Smith has expired. By the enclosed slip you will see that the Americans mutilated and cruelly assassinated the unfortunate Irish who were taken at the battle of

Another letter from the capital, under date of 11th and 12th, says, "it appears that the enemy is convinced of the improbability of reducing the city, by any other means than by hombarding it: because there is no doubt that he has lost 900 to 1000 men, who were placed hors de combat by the action of the 8th, and among them thirty-seven officers and three colonels were killed, and one colonel wonnied. It appears that the death of Gen. Pillow is uncertain.

They have expelled from their houses all the inhabitants of the village of Mixcoac, in order to establish there their lumpitals and

ing, the bells awoke us by the announcement enemy, opened upon each other. We have servatories of our city. seco discharged by the enemy a multitude of policipes, on the right side of the town, and in the mountains whence came the attack. A short distance from the enemy are stationed Bacco Naevo, which is situated in the angle, of strangers. Toronto Patriot. formed by the causeway leading to the villages of La Piedas and Tuculaya."

This brings us, says the Program, to the 120; but at what bour of the day the letter Assistant have achieved a brilliant triumph, the shapeyard, having on board, by the kind attention of the Captain, a goodly number of Ladies and Gentlemen of the neighborhood. After the Bentezawas. The only reliable account

Collector at Vera Cruz, from Orizaba, as fol-

"ORIZANA, Sept. 19, 1847 .- I have the honor to inform you that an express arrived here this evening from Mexico, which brings intelligence that General Scott was in the city of Mexico. That on the 13th the American troops took Chapoltepee and the Citadel, and went into the city that night, Gen. Bravo was killed, and General Santa Anna was counded in the arm, and has retired with the remainder of his troops, which have suffered much, to Guadaloupe. Your friend, &c."

A letter, from a creditable source, confirms all that is said in the above, and only disagrees with it in stating that the city was carried by assnult on the 14th. The Sun of Anahave has it on the 13th, the heights and forks of Chapoltopec, were carried, on the 14th and 15th the city was bombarded, and that a part of our army entered it on the morning of the 16th, the balance remaining at Chapoltepec. In regard to the American loss, the Picagune says-" As to our loss before the army entered the city, we have nothing authentic. We fear this new victory has not bee achieved without great loss of life. The Mexican accounts show that active hostilities commenced on the 8th, and were continued with more or less activity until our army took possession of

the city. A passenger by the James L. Day informs us that it was reported among the Mexicans at Vera Cruz, that we lost 1700 men in killed and wounded, but he could trace it to no authentic source. Another passenger estimates Gen. Scott's loss at from a quarter to a third of

From the Arro Iris of Vera Cruz, Sept. 16. Protest of the Representatives of the States of Mexico, Jalisco, and Zacateess, to His Excollency the President ad interim of the

Most Excellent Sir :- The deputies who assembled on the 10th of this month, had agreed to suspend their meetings in the capital. | gobe-mouches, and to fill the columns of the Under these circumstances, the undersigned so charges General Scott with having socked have to-day learned that the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday summoned the deputies for the purpose of discussing an arrangement soling and destroying articles held secred by with the invading army, and that there was a buy Mexican. He concludes as follows:— meeting, but not enough to constitute

The undersigned deem it their July to declare that existing circumstances in the city of Mexico would not allow the legislative body the necessary freedom in its discussions and had had withdrawn from him and transferred deliberations if it should assemble in that city; the hopens of war, there will be left me no and that it would not compart with the digother means of salvation but to repel force by nity of the Republic that its representatives force, with the decision and energy which my should deliberate there on this matter. This should deliberate there on this matter. This Queen to issue a decree of Amnesty of all popinion is the same as that which the Congress itself entertained when, under less pressing circumstances, it passed a decree for removing its sessions to Queretaro-a decree which was not fulfilled in its other provisions, owing to unlawful proceedings, which are not a secret, and which resulted in a determination not to repair to that city.

But as it is ab-olutely beyond all doubt that any arrangement which may be made with Rished at Alisco, near Poebla, our array was regard to external relations, without the ratifirepolsed, after a short conflict, in which we eation of Congress, will, besides being indelost about four hundred in killed, and from six cent under existing circumstances, be entirely null, as being unconstitutional, and will bring him by whom it may be made, within the case of treason, declared by article 5th of the law of 20th April, the undersigned are willing to repair to the city of Querelaso as soon as your Exertlency shall issue the necessary summons to them for that place.

The understaned protest before the whole nation, and particularly before the States of afternoon he withdrew all his forces to Tacu- Mexico, Jalisco, and Zacatecas, their constibays, abandoned the two points be had occu- thents, that this resolution on their past, which to the dictatorship, Narvaez would appeal to and blew up the house of Mata, although as the proceedings of Congress referred to some say it was set on fire by a bomb from show, is concurred in by a majority of their fellow-deputies, does not imply the abandon-It is believed that Generals Twizgs and ment of their duty, or a resignation, tacit or express, of the legislative power, but is the result of the indispensable necessity of having that freedom of discussion and deliberation, which does now exist in the federal city, and would ingvitately attack to a treaty concluded and ratified under the guns of the enemy, and on the day succeeding unlooked for re-

> All which we have the honor to communicate to your Excellency, availing ourselves of pect and consideration.

God, Liberty, and Federation. VALENTIN GOMEZ FARIAZ, JOSE MARIA DE LACUNZA, LUIS DE LA ROSA. PASCAL GONZALES FUENTES, MARIANO OTERO, COSME TORRES. MANUEL ROBSEDO JOAQUIN NORRIEGA.

Toluca, Aug. 22, 1817. To His Excellency the President of the Con-

gress of the Union. The foregoing Protest was enclosed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in a communication from the Governor of the State of Mexico. dated at Tolnea, (the capital of that state, and about forty miles south-east of the city of Mexico,) August 26. The governor enlarges on the sentiments contained in the protest, speaks of the efforts made by the people to raise and equip an army, which, if there had been a chief worthy to command it, would have been victorious; and finishes by declaring that the war must be continued until peace can be made with dignity and honor, and such a peace as will be approved of by just and

generous men thronghout the world. Then follows an address from the same governor to the people of the State, exhorting them to continue the war, reminding them of their ten years' war with Spain under more adverse circumstances, and telling them that war for another ten years, or for a hundred

The Annual Meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Association, which is to be held at Hamilton on the 6th and 7th inst., is expected to be productive of a most satisfactory result to the Agricultural interest. On looking over the list of premiums we were amused and not a little surprised at the variety of subjects proposed for competition. While some of them can hardly be considered within the real limit of an Agricultural Society, by far the greatest portion come duly within its sphere; and as to the others such as in the Fine Arts, if the name of the association were the General Improvement Society," they would have been held to be praiseworthy objects of its support. As it is, we are pleased with the "extra limits," for everything that tends to humanise the mind and raise it above the grovelling pursuits to which the farmer or mere seeker after gain sometimes is confined. is to be viewed with satisfaction.

Of the great utility of these societies no one who has witnessed their effects in other compared to what it was fourteen or lifteen years ago, is remarked by every one who has had an opportunity of witnessing it, and in tracing the causes of the improvement, the stimulus given by the Agricultural Societies

The effect of the Horticultural Society i this city is very marked in the improvement in both the quality and quantity of flowers and vegetables to be seen in our markets, and an alarm. The hatteries of San Antonio in the numerous and beautiful varieties which Ahad, and the corresponding battery of the now adom the variors green-houses and con-

The Canada Company has come forward bombs, the greater number of which burst in spiritually on this occasion, offering twenty fire cutive of the intention of our Government to the air long before they reached our trenches. Prouds for the bot to ning-five buch is of abandon the absurd and highly inconvenient of. At the same hour a firing commenced at Cha- wheat - the prize wheat to be given up to the position in which we have hitherto stood, We are not surprised to find that Mr. Donald Bethane with his accustomed liberality, our forces of cavalry and infantry, who were will affed every facility for the conveyance watching the foe. We opened at half after of stock and produce to soil from Hamilton. ex, from the battery of Garipa of Belen, of it The Committee also, with due foresight, have

27 Lauren, - Yesterday afternoon the New Steamer Dome, built for Merers, 11, & S. Jones, by Mr. Parkin, ship-builder of this Town, was launched, and there of a large concurre of for sufficient to same us that the under commend of Capt Johnson, was lying off bere of the last struggle before the capital tounch she book the Doung in tow and brought free stressed to Mr. Hammond, our last mits part - Howkeille Recorder Sept. 30.

BRITISH "Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1847. COUNTRY LETTERS SINCE OUR LAST

P. M., Consecon; O. B., Troy, N. Y. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

HIBERNIA. TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important Commercial Intelligence-Additiona

Extensive Failures in Europe-Improvement in the Corn Trade. The steamship Hibernia, Captain Ryrie was announced off Boston at ten o'clock or Sunday morning. She reached the city at wenty minutes of two in the afternoon.

LONDON, Sept. 18, 1847.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Matters are as dult as they well can be and your readers will believe this, when I inform them that another " first white swallow ever seen" is going the round of the press, and also that "O'Connell is supposed to be alive and living in a snug Italian retreat." This is mere rubbish, but it serves to astonish the papers. My task, therefore, of chronicling be events of the past fortnight will be a brief one. The foreign intelligence supercedes every domestic topic, and is of some importance, both politically and commercially. In Spain, the inevitable crisis in public aff. irs is rapidly approaching. Gen. Narvaez not only failed in his attempt to form a ministry, but to M. Salamanca the power to re-construct the Cabinet. The Ministry have advised the litical refugees and offenders, who are permitted to return to Spain and reside there, without further molestation. This decree has been followed by the recall of Gen. Espartero, who is restored to his rank, honors and property, whose restoration to power may be speedily looked for. This event, will, no doubt, lead to an entire change in the government, and most probably in the financial and commercial laws

of the country. On the evening of the day on which the decree was issued, making Espartero senator, the Queen was received in the streets of the capital with deafening acclamations of Viva In Reina, and the most impassioned demonstrations of loyalty. It began to be apprehended in Paris that matters would not end without bloodshed, that if foiled in his pacific attempt the soldiery for support, and that in case of success he would disincumber himself of all his

The Queen of Portugal has also obtained a new Cabinet which has been completed by Saldanha, and is composed of his friends .-The anneales when which it takes o the? " in this document the Cabinet declares that it has adopted conciliation between all parties as the basis of its policy, that it has determined to respect and observe the charter, and to folfil the occasion to offer the assurances of our res- all the diplomatic engagements contracted with foreign powers. They declare that the object of the men now entering on power, is " to carry on the government on principles of morality, bonesty, independence and virtue." What these fine phrases mean, I cannot tell : but, in fact, there has been no Portuguese Ministry for a long time, having any more definite object than the promotion of their own personal interests. The military occupation, by the troops o

Austria, of Ferrara, which belongs to the dominions of the Pope, continges to be the source of much excitement throughout Italy, and might give cause for uneasiness as to the peace of Europe being disturbed, were it not clear that the course pursued by Austria, is discountenanced by our Government. Pope Pius IX, the present head of the Roman Catholic Church, has been evincing a spirit of liberality and regard for the inhabitants of the Romish States quite unexampled at the Vatican. It is both a pleasing and remarkable thing to find the Pope so far in advance of many of his neighbors in bestowing civil and political institutions, that it has excited the jealousy of Austria; and it is clear that should this power be permitted to put its plans into execution, the Pope must be contented to be directed by Austria, as to the wisdom and practicability of entering upon the course proposed. It is well known that this power has long influenced the policy of the Vatican and as the Pope, cannot proceed to tenovate the civil institutions and political rights of his dominions, without reading a disagreeable lesson to such of his neighbours as entertain such no notions of civil im provement, we cannot be surprised that Austria should be anxious to cool, if not to-

tally extinguish the generous and patriotic ardonr of her ancient Ally. It is clear that should Austria extend he aggressions to Ferrara, there is a determination on the part of Pius IX, and his people, to resist to the atmost. In this he is to be supported by Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, who has formerly protested against the oc cupation, and sent copies of the same to all the Courts of Europe. With respect to a British Ambassador, the Atlas has the following:-"The departure of the Earl of Minte, for the Continent, briefly noticed in the Court Circular, is an event likely to interest others besides the mere amateurs of fashionas on his way to Rome, to assume the post of British Ambassador at the Court of Pins 1X. We are confirmed in that opinion both by positive testimony from parties worthy of credit, and by various circumstances, all indi-

with regard to the Roman Sovereign," The Peadin tragedy has received new horror by the eldest son of the purderer and murdered, having committed suicide. The rgal investigation has established the Duke's guilt, but throws no light upon the other parts of the case. As far as can be judged, there seems to be no evidence at all, that the Governess Deluzy, was either guilty as a paramour of the Dukes, or as having any knowladge of the murder; and, at all events, there cannot be a doubt that the sort of examination she has undergone, is grossly cruel and widely extended, as the connections

that the new Governor, Sir Harry Smith, sensation, the liabilities being between two contracted scale, together with the alleged will place them on a more satisfactory footing. and three hundred thousand pounds.

state of the weather in the north, has obliged Her Majesty to return earlier than was at first anticipated. A Proclamation, by order of the Queen in Council, will be issued shortly, directing a general thanksgiving for the blessings of the present bountiful harvest. Sir of him. The Right Honorable Bunnet re-Railway Station, to the Town Hat, where the inhabitants were assembled, thirting for political revelations. But, after receiving all ling. their compliments, nothing would Sr Robert say, but that he was much obliged to them turn of political affairs-but he keep his own

The Post says that the Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers is to be the Bishoyof Manchester. The Earl of Chichester is the President of the New Poor Law Burd, Lord the immediate causes of the calestrophe. Courtenay, is the Parliamentary Secretary, and Mr. Nicholl, the Permanent Scretary. Lord Constensy is a moderate Conservative, and it is somewhat surprising that to should have thus joined the Whig party.

On Saturday week the new regulations, reprisoners, who have completed that term of confinement in this country, were se the first time carried into effect, from 70 to 100 male prisoners being conveyed from Mill 1994 prison to Woolwich. They will there be joined by another batch from the model prison, and will be shipped for Australia calling at Gork, on the way, for more. They will all be provided with " free tickets," and on their aftival in Australia will be free, like other sellers and emigrants. Two new stamps, revesenting postage rates of 10d. and Is. each, have been prepared. The 1s. stamps will be very convenient for the pre-payment of leiers to and from the Colonies and India. The other stamp is intended for the French, Spanish, and Italian postage. The deaths p be noted are: Lord Kenmure, Lady Jane jeel, Marshal Ondinot, one of Bonaparte's Generals, Sir Richard Dobson, and Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart. The late Mr. John Walter 135 left his freehold estates in Berks and Will, and his interest in the Timer newspaper, to his Son John Walter, M. P., and the resilue of his real and personal estate to his gife. The personality was valued at £90,000.

The Times, Morning Chronicle, the Northern Star, Economist, the Lancet, and some other newspapers, are now represented in which it has been beset. Parliament.

I am sorry to announce the Messis. Gower, Nephew, & Co., and Messrs. Alison, Cumberlege, & Ch; both of which firms stopped payment on its 11th .-The fribescof the bratemarted trity have six of the recent disasters, excepting only that of the Governor of the Bank of Enghad .-The failure of two Directors of the Bank so shortly following one another, is anevent unprecedented during a time like the present. On Wednesday Messrs. Sanderon, & Co. suspended payment; in allusion to which, the Morning Herald of yesterday says-" The failure of Sanderson & Co. has been the chief topic of conversation in the City to-day."-The liabilities are named at £800,000 or £900,000. The failure of Thomas Isborne & Son, and of Hastie & Hutchinson have also been announced. The increasing gloom which gathers over the trade of our countrythe numerous failures-and the fear of others of an equally, if not of a more serious character, give rise to the greatest uneaspess in commercial circles, and the progress of events will continue to be watched with the greatest anxiety. I am afraid the worst is dill to come. There are symptoms of a run on the Banks-many of which cannot possibly stand

The well known firm of Reid, Irine, & Co., failed yesterday. The liabilites are

The Corn markets are rallying, and there is a general tendency to improvement. At Mark Lane on Monday, prices assanced from 5s to 6s per quarter for English wheat, and from 3s to 5s for foreign. On Westerday and Thursday the improvement continued .-Wheat sold freely at an advance of fom 6s to 6s per quarter, and in some instances infeior American whrat sold 8s higher than it would have done last Monday. On event which contributed to this change, was the large quantity of orders for the Continent and the Provinces, and the presence if many buyers from Belgium and Holland, as well as from our inland towns. It turns out that the stocks of old grain are everywhere nearly exhausted, and will be quite inadequate to now going on. The fact, also of the more decided appearance of the potato disease, both in this country and on the continent, has contributed to this advance. As one impediate result, rice has advanced 2s per cwiteffect of this rise will be materially to improve the estates of some of the house? which have recrutly failed. In London, peas, and Indian corn are dull. The com trade has been very active at Liverpool, and extensive business has been done in flour and wheat at gradually increasing prices. 304 to given for the best Western Canal flour. American wheat per 70 lbs., White, 8s 3d to 9s ;14; Red, 7s to Sc 3d. Canadian flour, Sweet; 28a to 30s; Sour, 23s to 25s. Indian corn per 480

The following is taken from the Telegraphic Report of the New York Herald, compiled from Willmer & Smith's Times, of the 19th

The firm of Thomas Ushorn & Co., and failures, and great commercial embarrassment dency. was felt all over Europe.

was caused by the non-arrival of the last China mail; and its effects have already at 28. fel. to 30., and in London on the 17th, house were considerable, with Canton, Lima,

The failures in Venice, Genoa, and in Paris. Her Majesty's Highland tour is shout to increased the general gloom. It may, thereclose, and the Queen will reach Osborne House fore, be readily imagined what consternation on Tuesday or Wednesday. The unfregrable was created in fondon on the 11th uit., when transpired that Messrs. A. A. Gower, Nephew & Co., of Coleman street, had stopped payment. The extensive banking and commercial relations of this house with Italy.

Spain, France, South America, India, and the United States, cannot fail to produce corresponding mischievons results. This house has been established nearly Robert Peel having visited the north of Eng- a century, and the founder died twenty years bound not to refuse the Sovereign Pontiff that land, to be present at the marriage of a ago, at an advanced age, worth about £400,-000. His nephews have since carried on the daughter of Lord Londonderry, several des- business. Mr. Abel Lewis Gower, the present States of the Peninsula to be respected, as perate attempts were made, by Town Councils chief, has been a director of the Hank of Engand other public hodies, to draw a speech out land for many years, and has also taken an active part in the company of Royal Copper Miners, but his connection with the latter body fused all interviews; but at Darlington, was is said to have lately ceased. The liabilities dragged unexpectedly and per force from the of the house upon acceptances alone, were said to amount to £600,000. The other engagements, we should think, cannot fait to bring the total amount to nearly a million ster-

The house of Alison, Cumberledge & Co., of London and Valparaiso, of which firm one of the Gower family is a partner, was immefor their good opinion, and had no tine to say diately compelled to stop payment. It would more. It would be interesting to know the be improper, at this moment, to animadvert course the ex-premier intends to take at this upon any act of the partner in Messes. Gower's irm, which may accelerate its ruin; but it is plainly stated that losses on railway shares have contributed to this insolvency, whilst the failure of Gemmell, Brothers, of Glasgow, and the turn which political affairs have taken in Spain, with which country Messes. Gowers were deeply compromised, have no doubt been

From the nature of the dealings of the firm with Spain, it having been originally threeeighths a Spanish house, there can be no doubt that the effects will be felt there as well as in Cuba, whence large shipments of sugar come annually into their own hands.

The failure of another Bank Director so recently after the disqualification of Mr. Robinlative to the remova! to Australia of young son has revived angry animadversions against the establishment of the Bank of England .-Mr. A. L. Gower, being at present out of office by rotation, no change of officers will be rendered necessary.

The public had scarcely recovered from these shocks, when it further transpired that Messrs. Sanderson & Co., bill brokers, which house stood second in the metropolis in their branch of business, had suspended payment. They were known to be heavy sufferers by Leslie, Alexander & Co., and Gower, Nephew, & Co., and a severe run having been made upon them for money of their depositors, held at call, they were compelled to stop. It is quite impossible to estimate the extent of their liabilities, as the amount of their endorsements

on paper circulation must be enormous. The mischief and interruption to discounts from this failure must extend to numerous classes in the metropolis, and in the manufac-turing and mining districts. Whilst closing this fearful catalogue of failures, the intelligence reaches us that Reid, Irving & Co., of London, one of the oldest houses in the West India and Mauritius trade, besides having considerable business with the Continent and the United States, have been compelled to stop pay-

By the death of Mr. John Irving, M. P. for Antrim, which happened about two years ago, the house lost the benefit of his sagacity and experience. His property descended to his nephew, a partner in the house; but the firm being deprived of Mr. Irving's great capacity for business, has not been able to contend against the overwhelming difficulties with

Sir John Rae Reid, the present chief, was Governor of the Bank of England in 1839, and still holds a seat in the direction. Thus no less than three Bank Directors have succumbed to the times within the last four weeks.

It is stated in the London Exchange, that a gentleman connected with the firm of Prime Ward S. Con that his presence in the city had riven confidence and satisfaction. The bills f this house upon Overend, Gurney & Co., which arrived by the Cambria, have been accepted in due course. The amount, however, was only two thousand pounds.

The Ohio Life and Trust.Company, which has stood high, and deservedly so, in publi estimation, being one of those who, in 1837 honorably fulfilled all their engagements, i was anticipated, would have a large amount of their drafts on Gowers' house, returned b the Hibernia, but it has been arranged that the Ohio Company's bills, accepted, will be taken by Messrs. Barnett, Hoares & Co., the ondon bankers. The bills received by the Cambria the Gowers offered to accept, but the holders will probably prefer returning them to

the United States. It is said that the Ohio Life and Trust Comnany will be creditors of Messrs. Gowers, Nephews, & Co., for not less than fifty thou-

The relaxation of the stringent measures of the Bank of England, in allowing loans on bills and stock at 5 per cent., till the 14th of October, however it may have rendered facilities in some quarters, has not as we anticipated, improved the position of the Bank

In the last four weeks there has been a de crease of bullion to the amount of £371.865. in the last three weeks, only, the securities, . e., the bills discounted, have increased to the extent of £1,697,039. The bullion has decreased £215.546, whilst the reserved fund, which had decreased considerably, has recovered itself in the last week. Under these circumstances, with a smaller amount of bullion than the Bank has ever had since the Bank Charter Act, it could have been only an carnest desire to relieve the commercial body, which induced the bank directors so far to depart from principle as to

lend money at 5 per cent. when its actual value was higher in the market. The inevitable result has been decreased power to assist, with perhaps ultimately, the

necessity for further stringent measures to protect themselves. The continued failures in the corn marke sufficiently account for the further depression in the prices of grain. During the first week of the month, on the market day of the 6th ult., prices still continued to recede; but towards the close of the week, both wheat and supply the enormous consumption of bread flour were in active requisition. This improvement was further maintained on the market day of the 13th, when wheat advanced about five shillings per quarter on the quotations of the 6th, and flour, for which there was an immense demand both in London, and Liverpool, advanced three to four shillings per barrel. The top quotations for the better descriptions of wheat was sixty-two shillings per

In Liverpool, the best Western Canal flour which on the 1st was quoted at twenty-five shillings per barrel, and barely fetched that price, was selling on the 18th at twenty-eight to thirty shillings. Indian corn also, had been in more demand, and higher rates had been paid for it; and the corn market at the latest moment, appeared firm; but as large supplies were still expected from abroad, and as the English market was expected to be an abondant one, it was very doubtful whether fur. The arrivals form shroad during the week ending ther fluctuations would not take place before prices reached their natural level.

sequence of the diseased appearance of the Thos. Booker and Sous, in London, have been corn trade especially, render it a matter of

of the at 294. The great want of confidence which

inremunerating state of trade, bave tended. throughout the week ending the 17th ult., to depress the Liverpool cotton market, and to reduce quotations of a penny per pound.

At Paris, on the Brd instant, the Sardinian Ambassador, resident at the French Court presented at the office for Foreign Affairs diplomatic note from his government, of which the following is the fabstance:

In case his Holiness Pope Pius IX, should claim armed agsistance of his Majesty, that King of Sardinia, against Austrian invasion, his Satdinian Majesty will consider himself assistance, it being his duty as an Italian power, to cause the independence of all the guaranteed by the treaties of Vienna.

The communication was immediately forwarded to the King and M. Guizot, both of whom were absent from Paris. In the chief political and diplomatic circles, this movement of Sardinia in favor of the Pope, excites the greatest sensation.

It is stated in the London Sun of the 18th alt., that the Marquis of Normandy called on eign intervention in Italy. Austria, on the other hand, it is said, announced her intention of interfering in every town of Italy and Corn Mont same on the 15th.

The Semaphore de Marselles of the 13th ultimo, states that if the protests of England and France against the occupation of Ferrara, were productive of no result, those two powers would effect a landing at Ancona and Civita Vecchio.

The Pope was said to have declared to M. Rossi, that he would not, until the last extremity, claim the assistance of the foreign powers, and that he still hoped to induce the Austrians to evacuate the town by the firmness f his attitude. It was rumored on the Bourse on Thursday,

he 16th ult., that M. Guizot'had refused to concur in any intervention in the affairs of Madrid journals of the 10th and 11th ult. state that the Duke De Frins had declined to accept the Presidency of the Council, but at

the request of the Queen had promised to econsider the subject, and to announce his efinite answer to her majesty on the 11th. Naravez, who is intriguing actively, it onjunction with the Duke of Glucksburgh or the overthrow of the new ministry, had

an interview with the Queen on the 11th. The Foro states that an order had been riven on the 6th to send 200,000 rials to General Espartero, and also to pay the Queen's household. The same journal states that Marshal Soldanha has been nominated Minie-

ter of Portugal in Madrid.

M. Cabestana, the new political chief of Madrid, had arrived, and had immediately entered on the discharge of his duties. The latest letters from Catalonia mention the defeat of a Montemulin band of 300 men at Binolas Depostobella; of another from 800 to 900 men at Sabadell, and of three or four

others of minor importance at different places. The Forente of Barcelona, of the 10th ult. states that the French troops had surprised a hand of between 110 and 115 Carlist refugees, commanded by Cortana and Col. Ramonaibones, just as they were preparing to enter Spain; and that most of them were taken

Gen. Concha was to arrive at Barcelona on

Italy is still the scene of great excitement. In Lucia and Tuscany, it will be observed that the population have extorted from their rulers a sort of pledge to promote progress, who have devised, encouraged, and assisted, institution of the Civic Guard, from the-two

The accounts which reach as are vague and conflicting, but it is evident that a serious movement is gradually working in favor of popular rights. The Austrians have faltered the execution of their ambitious designs on the control of the con sorbed into Austria as Cracow was last year; but the resistance of the population of the whole of Italy, and the decided opposition of England, have so far wrought upon Prince Metternich, that he has written an apologetic note to President Ochbenson, whose political existence he hefore scarcely recognised, endeavoring to explain away the occupation of

Ferrara by the Austrian troops. There is no doubt that some diplomatic excuse will be framed to enable the Austrians to retrace their steps, and retire from Ferrara. inless some event should happen, either in Naples, or in the Papal dominions, to excite further the alarm of Prince Metternich, lest the liberal sentiments now finding loud expressions throughout Italy should extend into Venetian Lombardy, and perhaps reach Vienna

The Germans are as ready as the Italians to strike a blow in favor of constitutional and

religious freedom. Letters from St. Petersburg of the 7th ult. state that the city has been visited with the most terrible storm of wind and rain ever experienced within the "memory of the oldest inhabitant." It rained incessantly for furtyeight hours, whilst the wind blew with intense violence. The result of this visitation was the destruction of above 400 houses. At one period fears were entertained for the safety of the entire city; and some timid and superstitious persons apprehended that the end of the world was at hand.

The Nouvellis dem Marscilles, of the 14th at Naples on the 8th. One account stated that the King had fled. And another that he had fallen into the hands of the insurgents. Bologna letters of the 9th ult., announce that the Duke de Modena and his family had left their dominions, and retired to Tharma. It was currently believed in Bologne, that Austria would take military posse-sion of the

Duchy; and was determined to interfere in Romagna and Tuscany. In Ireland there appears to be a general nclination to resist the payment of the loans advanced by government, through the relief commissioners, to the several poor law boards throughout Ireland, for the purpose of alleviating the universal distress which prevailed in that country during the past year. Such

upon the repayment of the money. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

conduct will, no doubt, lead to very serious

results, especially if the government insists

Sept 18,1417. WHEAT, per 70 lbs. Canadian red. 7s 3.1 @ 7s 3d ; white, 7a 9d @ Sa 3d ; United States red 7. 9d @ 8. 3d ; white, 8. 1d @ 8. 9d. BARLEY, per 60 lbs, distilling, 4. 8 4s 3d.

OATE, per 45 lb, 3e 6d @ 4e.

Pris - Canada white 33s @ 38s per ge INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs, 26s 64 @ 31s 6d. INDIAN MESS., per 196 lbs. 15s @ 16s. Faren, per bri. 196 lbs, Canada sweet, 27s fid @ 30a; United States sweet, 28a 6d @ 30a; U. S

REMARKS.—The trade has become firmer since our last report, and notwithstanding the state of the money market, higher prices have been paid. the 7th of September were large. On that day there was a numerous attendance, and a very arge retail business transacted. Wheat brought Considerable purchases have been made in the full currency of that day week, and as obnice the market for Belgium and Holland, in conthe full currency of that day week, and as oboice some instances haught rather more money. Outs notate crop in those countries, and these pur- were slow of sale at the reduced prices of the 2nd. chases have tended to strengthen the market. There was a moderate sale for Barley and Bonns The state of commercial affairs and of the at former rates. A considerable business was Denny, and Gemmell, Brothers, of 19259w, were a little higher. There was a general feeling of apprehension, beyond the general feeling of apprehension, beyond the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limited supply of reasons were made for Ireland and Ireland offering. Indian corn was 1. per quarter deater.

country burieralet our Corn. Exclunge on the 14th. all the leading articles of the trade were held with increasing femmes at improving rates. For English, Irish, and foreign Wheats the demand was considerable, as well for local as country conrumption, and an advance of 1s per 70 the upon the currency of Tuesday but was indiscriminated cotablished. American Flour being still very largely dispersed in various directions throughou the United Kingdom, the stock here is rapidly diminishing, and continues to meet a lively and extensive sale, the best, as well as inferior brands, commanded is per barrel over the terms of that day semnight. The demand for Indian Corn becausing more general, the transactions on both English and Irish account, were extensive, at an amendment of 2s @ 3s per 48ll lbs; and Indian Meal, being taken freely, was Is per barrel deser-The market held yesterday, Sept. 17, was well at-tended, and the trade ruled firm for most articles: yet, generally considered, rather less animution was apparent than before; the transactions in Wheat, however, were to a moderately fair extent, and for some purcels of both English and Foreign a further advance of 2d per 70ths was obtained American Flour, although not taken quite . freely as of late, was in good request, superior brands routising the full rates of the 14th, and secondary qualities an improvement of 1s per burrel. Benny and Peas continued to rule stendily Guizot, and officially announced to him that at the terms med shore. Indian Corn, continu the British Covernment would not permit for- ing to meet a very lively and extensive demand prime samples fully supported former prices, feed ing parcels commanding 1. per 480 lbs advance;

The following is a list of the failures which have taken place from the 4th to the 19th September. NAMES OF THE INSOLVENT HOUSES.

1,915	Places	
Names	of Business.	Linbilitie
Allison, Cumberlidge &	Co. London	Not state
Thomas Booker, Son &	Co. Lendon.	£ 50,000
Burnet & Co	Lindon.	Not state
A. & A. Custo	Genoa	. 89,00
Denson & Co	Lunerick	Not State
D. & A. Denny	fölapgaw.	400,00
Euda Borden	Honfluer	120:00
Fols & Co	! Venice	Not state
E. Genmel	Clasgow	. 200.00
A. A. Gowary Nephew	k Co	.1,000,000
Hastie & Hutchison	Lundon.	. 100,000
O-zle & Co.	Vouice	. 30,00
Matthew Perelim	Glesgow	. 45.00
Reid, Irring & Co	London	.1,500,00
Sanderson, Wetherall &	Ca. Strekton	. 30 00
Sanderson & Co	London	.1,500,00
Thomas Unborns & Su	nlondon	. 200,00
Westlake & Co	Southempton	Not state
and the second second second second		

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY. MIDLAND DISTRICT,) The Jurors of our Sovereign Lady the to unit :

Quoen, on their oath present-That they have visited the Gaol of this District, and found the several cells and apartments well ventilated, and in good order; and on interrogating the Prisoners were informed by them that they had no complaints to make, with the exception that their allowance of food was not quite sufficient.

That on maturely considering that part o the Charge of His Honor the Judge, which has reference to the Emigration of this season, they are of opinion that it is a subject of the utinost importance in its effects, on the present and future destiny of this young and hitherto thriving Colony.

That while the inhabitants of this Province

are generally disposed to hail with a welcome the arrival amongst them of so many sound, able-hodied, and industrious Immigrants, as their limited capital can put into useful employment, and also to extend charity in proportion to their means, whenever a claim can be presented on their benevolence, this Jury are at a loss to find language sufficiently strong to express their deprecation of the moral turpitude of leading men, and landlords, leave their native dome, the kind sympathy of friends, and even their best chance of pro-longed existence, such large bodies of their destitute countrymen; many of them too old purpose of electing a secretary and other on to work for their living; others exhausted by famine aird sickness, and some of them even | were duly elected :blind and cripples, who, congregated into dense masses on board of ship, without whole-some bod and freed arr, have generated such contagious disease as usually accompanies such a complication of miseries; and without any reference to the evil consequences resulting to the inhabitants of this Province. This conduct is most cruel to the emigrants them-selves, rendering more bitter the last sorrows of a shottened life, by casting them out from

their native country to die in a distant land. That in addition to the crocities thus inflicted on those unfortunate individuals themcharity, (but, in the opinion of this Jury, for work under contract, so that setual of of nanpers, destined to be a serious burden on At this meeting committees were appr the resources of the humane and industrious, and exposing them to the influence of conta-

It is with reluctance this Jury remark that the Immigration of this season is more calduhunger and cold during the inclement season of winter, unless the Provincial Government ean, by authority and means from the Mother Country, adopt some plan of affording relief. not only to those of them who are sick, but also to those in health, by giving them emaloyment.

The Jury confidently hope that such representations have already been forwarded, from he Provincial Legislature, and from the Executive Government as have procured a ult., mentions that an insurrection took place | guarantee of means to alleviate the distress of those paupers so unjustly located upon us. The Grand Jury trust that the Imperial Government will shield this Province from a future recurrence of this gross injustice, and that our local authorities will be more guarded in presenting the introduction of contagious monest the population of Towns and Cities. by making choice of isolated situations

whereon to erect sheds and hospitals. In expressing as above, their unanimou opinion, and also what they conceive to be a general opinion throughout the Province. on the immigration of this season, it may not be out of place for them to suggest that such of those immigrants, in this District, as are able to work, should be forthwith employed under the direction of experienced workmen is opening up the road contemplated to be made by the Government from Kingston towards the Ottowa River; not merely with a view to the public benefit, but rather to teach them and encourage them to become adustrious, good settlers in the neighborhood of such roads should the Government deem proper to grant them lands there on the Owen Sound principle.

This Jury farther present that there as throughout this Province, large numbers of orphan children, whose interests and future happiness would be greatly promoted by their being bound as apprentices either to Farmers Mechanics, or others; but owing to the want of a Provincial Law on the subject, no authority exists for carrying out so desirable measure. This Jury therefore suggest, that at the next meeting of the Legislature, an Act for this purpose, be introduced by the Law Officers of the Crown.

All of which is respectfully submitted, J. COUNTER, Foreman

Grand Jury Room, 2nd October, 1847. }

THE POTATOR ROT .- A gentleman rom Grenville, Lower Canada, writes us lo say that the rot in the potatoe crop is much greater this season than any former one since well known, and their failure caused contains a process of the future course of prices.

The sale of flour was extensive, and 25a 6d a greater that season than any torner one since the potate of the future course of prices.

The sale of flour was extensive, and 25a 6d a greater to about Grenville, in the potate of the future course of prices. established price for Western Count. Considera; orop this year, than in any former one since it Denny, and Genmell, Brothers, of Clasgow, At Mark Lane on the 14th and 17th ult., ble purchases were made for Ireland and for commenced; mine grew an abundant crop. were known to have suspended payment, a general feeling of apprehension, bey and the limited supply of wheat, and the stocks of the limits of the cosn trade, spread far and wide.

There was a little higher. There was a little new Irish wheat was said at from \$6.60 ? \$7.30 per 70 lbs. A few pay for taking up; even those that look pretty houses which had failed being witheld from new nats, at from \$2.10d ? 3.20 per 45 lbs, and well raws, when boiled, out of half a bushel

IT The elections for the Town of Bytown In the money of the first trade, created a great want of confidence which the more money. There was an extensive sale for interportant London fultures have produced by the composition of the longistion.

The great want of confidence which the more money. There was an extensive sale for interportant London fultures have produced by the composition by an Act passed at the late important London fultures have produced by the composition of the Longistion. The failure of A. Roux, in Paris, a feet in the money market, and the fact of the confidence which the more money. There was an extensive sale for incorporated by an Act passed at the late feeting for the feetings for the Twent of the feetings for the feetings for

THE COVERNOR GENERAL'S TRO His Excellency the Governor General, socompanied by the Counters of Elgin, who Wednesday last, on board the R. M. Steam City of Toronto. The steamer which the Kingston Tuesday afternoon about 50 clocks. noming. His Worship the Mayor (W. E. Boulton, Esq.) was at the what awaiting His Excellency's arrival, and the vice-regal party immediately proceeded in close carriages (the rain pouring down all the time) to "the Grange," where they were hospitably entertained by his Worship. At noon, His Excellency and Her Ladyship returned to the steamer, which shortly afterwards, departed for Hamilton, whither the Governor General is bound, for the purpose of being present at the Provincial Agricultural Association. His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. W. H. Boulton -Colouel Carthew, and several other gentlemen, went over at the same time. His Excellency, we learn, travelled merely as a private gentlemen; he was dressed in plain clothes; and his appearance and manner were singularly quiet and upassuming. A number of our fellow-citizens were assembled on the wharf, to witness His Excellency's departmenand, as the Boat moved off, they gare three

> HIS EXCELLENCY'S RECEPTION AT HAMILTON.

bearty cheers, which Ilis Excellency se-

knowledged by constrously bowing to the company.—Toronto Herold.

At a Meeting of the Representatives of St. George's, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's, and the Highland Society, and a Deputation of the Members of the City Council, and from the Provincial Agricultural Society-Sir Allan N. MacNab in the Chair-

It was Resolved, That the following he the lency the Governor General, on his arrival at the wharf.

1.-Constables of the Gore District. 2,-High Constable.

4. - Deputy Marshals. 5 .- St. Andrew's Society. 6 .- Band.

7 .- St. Patrick's Society. 8.—Band. 9 .- St. George's Society. 10.-Highland Society.

11 .- His Honor the Mayor, with his Excellency the Gov. General and Lady Higher 12.—His Excellency's Suite, in carrie 12. 13.-The Honorable the Speaker of the

House of Assembly. 14.-The Chief Justice. 15. - The President, Vice President, and Officers of the Agricultural Association. 16.—Members of the Executive Council, 17.—Members of the Legislative Council 18.—Members of the House of Assembly

19 .- The District Judge and Monther the Bar. 20 .- The High Sheriff. 21 .- The Warden of the District.

22.—District Council. 23 .- City Council. 24. - Magistrates.

25.-Grand Marshal on borseback. 26 .- Citizens. 27 .- Band. 28 .- The Abolition Society.

And that Colonel Gourlay, the Grand Marshal, do carry the same into effect. ALLAN N. MACNAB.

29 .- Police.

Hamilton, Oct. 6, 1847. NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE pany was beld, pursuant to advertisement, on the 24th tilt., at the Clifton House, for the cers, &c.; when the following gentleme

W. H. Merritt, President ; Thos. C. Street, Treasurer : Wm: Oliver Buchtnan, Seerclo-ty : Ames Summags, Charles B, Stewart, James Oswald, Samuel Zimmerman.

After the election a meeting of the American and Canadian Directors was held, and once entered upon their duties. Mr. Ellot of Philadelphia, was app to make a survey of the River and its hanks were ordered to be published for Plans and Estimates of the work, to be received at the Cataract House, on or before the 1st Novemflicted on those untortunate marviousis them ber next, when it is intended to put the the purpose of getting rid of them,) it is mani- may be commenced about the 15th of the fest injustice amongst those whom they are mouth, and the material prepared and on the landed, and imposes upon them a multitude spot, ready for construction early in the Spring.

for the purpose of purchasing the land on both

Hamilton- Guzette. YOE NAVIGATION LAWS PARTIALLY RElated to depopulate than to stimulate the rearro. We find the following intelligence growth of this Province; and this Jury have in the New York Express. It is of important fearful anticipations of their starvation from ance as showing what will be the probable action of the British Government with regard to our own claim for similar relaxations :-JAMAICA A FREE PORT .- The disposition of the Home Government is favorable to the pe-tition lately transmitted to the Colonial Office. praying this Colony may be made a free port though not quite to the extent demanded. It case our House of Assembly agree upon and recommend the importation of certain goods to be nominated, the importation of which in foreign vessels is now probibited by the Navigation Laws, the Government will ex ercise the power vested in the Crown to suspending the Navigation Laws with respect to those articles, and will name certain parts of the Island in which bonding warehouse shall be established for the reception of such

> effect has either already been, or soon will be, transmitted to the Governor. FATAL ACCIDENT.

> goods. It is, however, to be understand, that

the goods shall be imported exclusively for consumption in this island. A despatch to this

A melancholy occurrence took place, short distance above Billings bridge on Thomas day last, by which an active lad about a years of age named Hypolite Sabourn with deprived suddenly of life. It appears that was driving a load of wood on a cart toward. Bytown, and at the foot of a hill the centime. off the track, one of the wheels sinking intom deep hole, which caused it to upset; and the infortunate youth was crushed beneath the load of timber with his face in the mid which was of itself authorist to came, his death independent of a number of severe contri tusions on the head and other parts of the body. A Coroner's Inquest was held upon the body before Doctor Stewart, which result ed in a verdict of " Accidental death." The road in the neighborhood where this sad accident occurred, is in much need of repair: particularly a cross laid bridge on the hank of the Rideau, close to Billings' bridge, which is in a most dangerous and wretched state ; and when we consider that this is the jost road to Prescott, we are surprised that the stage manages to pass such places in the night, and also to wonder that its improve-ment is neglected. Really the roads in the vicinity of Bytown, and in some of the man that can easily be met with, without travelling, as the District Surveyor does, for the purpose of discovering bad ways. Ottowa Advocate, Sept. 28,

SERIOUS CHANGE OF EMBERSLEMEN On Friday night, 10th ult., the Post Office Surveyor from Canada arrived in town and gave such information relative to the emberford, High Constable, having been seen pursuit, he was overtaken in bed some miles this side of Hangar, and brought the this City on Thursday and ladged in laik.

SI. May Country