FURTHER DISCOVERIES, IN THE NORTH-WEST From the Montreol Herald.

We are enabled, by the kindness of Governer Sir George Simpson, to lay before the public the following correspondence; by which it will be seen that, the great Geographical question of the existence of a north-western passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean is, at length, set at rest, or nearly so-the othern shores of America having been completely surveyed, and, in the words of the lamented Thomas Simpson, " the precise limits of this great continent fully and finally es-

Under these circumstances, it may prove interesting to the reader to present bun with a sketch of the history of this, so long agitated question, and to give him a short abstract of the several steps in the exploration of the eoast, the completion of which, has, at length, been effected by Mr. Rae.

The cause which, at first, led to the at tempt to discover a north-western passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was the hore that, through it would be found a short and convenient route from Europe to India-the jealousy of the Spanisteds and Postneuese having blocked up, as it were, from the En glish and Dutch, their great rivals in commerce, the routes by the Cape of Good Hope and the Southern Pacific. The discoveries, however, of Frohisher and Davis in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and of their successors while they failed in ascertaining the exis tence of the wished-for passage, abundantly satisfied the world, that, even if ultimately discovered, it would be found, from its vicinity to the north pole, and its being continually encumbered with ice,-utterly useless for the purposes of navigation. The settlement of the great geographical question continued. notwithstanding, to interest the world of seicuce, and its determination has, within late years, called forth the nimost efforts of the British Government. In 1818, an expedition wes sent out to Baffin's Bay, under the command of Captain Ross, which resulted in his disbelief of the existence of any passage. His second in command, Lieutenant Parry. had, however, come to a different conclusion: and on returning with a new expedition, sucreeded in penetrating into the Polar sea, through Lancaster Sound. He there found a chain of large islands lying parallel to the American coast; and among them continued his navigation, until stopped by the accumulation of ice in the straits and channels thro which he bud to pass. This induced him to make his next attempt by Sir Thomas Rae's Welcome, a channel running from Hudson's Bay. He here, also found a narrow strait communicating with the Polar Sea but so encumbered with ice as to preclude the hope of its ever affording an open passage. He re-newed his efforts, but without success, by Lancaster Sound. The obstacles which h had formerly been unable to overcome, still continued and prevented him from making any material addit on to his former discoveries. While these, so far successful, voyages were in progress, Captain Franklin was sent out at the head of two successive expeditions three-fourths of the Northern boundary coast of America; his operations terminating at a point beyond the 149th degree of West Iongitude. On the other band, an expedition under Captain Beechy, sent to meet Capt. Franklin on his second toilsome journey, passed the Icy Cape of Cook, and prinetrated 1837, Messre, Simpson & Dease, officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, ourby Captains Franklin and Beechy, and, in the following summer, 1838 and 1839, having reached the Polar Sca, from the interior, by the Copper Mine River, continued their survey of the coast up to the 86th degree of west longitude, a point previously visited by Captain Back. From thence they were forced, by the advanced season, to return to Winter Quarters on the Great Bear Lake. The only portion of coast then remaining: unnorreedd, vans that thereen Parry's Straits of the Fury and Hecla; and, out for Mr. Simpson's disastrons death in 1840, he would have been entrusted with the command of the expedition, the success-

The regults of all these explorations and the exception of Captain Ross's peninsula of detained here two days, we did not arrive at Boothia Felix, which stretches as far North as seventy-four degrees of latitude-the Northern coast of America extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in a line not varying much from the parallal of the seventieth degree of latitude; and that, the existence of a naval pessage, in the line of Captain Parry's arst voyage, is all but demonstrated.

ful result of which is stated in Mr. Rae's let-

We need scarcely add, that whatever benebts may accrue to science and navigation from these important discoveries, will be, in a great measure, due to the enlightened liberali-Ay of the Hadson's Bay Company-at whose expense these latter expeditions have been carried on,-and to the interpidity, perseverance and self-devotion of their officers.

> (Cory.) Red River Settlement, 15th June, 1846.

Sin,-You are aware that the grand object of the expedition, which has been placed under vone direction, is to complete the Geography of the Northern Shore of America, by surreying the only section of the same that has not yet been traced, namely, the deep bay, as it is supposed to be, stretching from the western extremity of the Straits of the Fury and Heela, to the eastern limit of the discovering of Mesers Dease & Simpson.

2.- For this purpose you will proceed from Churchill with two hoats and twelve men, that have been selected for this arduous and important service, lo-ing not a moment, at least on your outward voyage, in examining such part of the coast as has already been visited and explored. In a word you will reach with as little loss of time as possible, the interesting scene of your own exclusive labours.

3-In prosecuting the survey in question, you will, as a matter of course, endeavour to ascertain as accurately as circumstances may permit, without causing any serious delay, the latitudes and longitudes of all the most remarkable points within the range of your operations, and also the general bearing and extent of all the intermediate portions of courts, embodying the whole, at the same

time in the form of a Chart, from day to day. 4.- But in addition to this, your principal and essential task, you will devote as much of your attention as possible to various subordinate and essential duties. You will do your estmost, consistently with the success of your main object, to attend to botany and grology, to zoology in all its departments, to the temperature both of the air and of the water, to the condition of the atmosphere and the state of the ice, to winds and currents, to the soundings as well with respect to bottom as with respect to depth, to the magnetic dip and the variation of the compass, to the autora lacerahis and the refraction of light. You will also, to the best of your opportunities, observe the ethnographical peculiarities of the E-quimaux of the country ; and in the event of your wintering within the arctic circle, you will be careful to notice any characterestic features or influences of the long night of the high laton the open, you will record fully and precisely, in a journal to be kept, as far as practica-

6 .- In the event of wintering in the conntry, you will cultivate the most friendly relaions with the natives, taking care, bowever, to guard against surprise. For this purpose on will repeatedly and constantly inculcate on your men, collectively and individually, the absolute necessity of mildness, firmness, and of frankness and circumspection.

7 .- If, in the event of your being unsale lo accomplish the whole of your task in one season, you see ground for doubting, whether the resources of the country are competent to maintain the whole of your people, you will, in that case, send back a part of them to Charchill with one of the boats. For the re naining part of your men you cannot fail to find subsistence, animated as you and they are by a determination to fulfil your mission at the cost of danger, fatigue and privation. Wherever the natives can live, I can have no fear with respect to you, more particularly as you will have the advantage of the Equinaux, not merely in your actual supplies, but

8 .- During the winter you will pursue the rations objects of the expedition by making xeursions with a due regard, of course, to fafety, go the snow and fre; and at the close of your second season, after having accomplished the whole of your task, you will return according to your own discretion, either by cont original course or by Back's Great Frish River, keeping constantly in view, till you eral spirit of these your instructions.

9 .- In conclusion, let me a sure you that we look confidently to you for the solution of what may be deemed the final problem in the geography of the northern hemisphere. The eyes of all who take an interest in the subject are fixed on the Hudson's Bay Company from us the would expects the final settlement of the question, that has occupied the attention of our country for two hundred years and your safe and trininghant retorn, which may God in his mercy grant, will, I bust, speedily compensate the Hudson's Bay Coinany, for its repeated sacrifices and its protracted anxieties.

> I mmain, Sir. Yours, very faithfully. (Signed) G. SIMPSON. (Corv.) . YORK PACTORY.

Hadson's Bay, Sept. 20, 1847. SIR GEORGE SIMPSON,-Sin,-I have now the honor to acquain you that, the expedition which left Churchill under my command, on the 5 h July, 1816. for the purpose of completing the survey of the northern shores of America, reached this

place in safety, on the 6th instant. Having already written you by the way of Red River, and enclosed an outline of the discoveries, I shall murely mention here that I reached Repulse Bay on the 25th July last year, and immediately had a boat taken across land, and through Lakes, to the sea west of Melville Peninsula .- The ice here is too closely packed for us to make any progress, by land, and, by actual survey, ascertained so that I determined on returning to Repulse Bay, and making preparations for wintering. A stone house was huilt, measuring 20 feet by 14, and covered with oil cloths as a roof there being no wood, some moss and a sort of heather were collected for fuel; and 160 deer were shot before November was ended, when all these animals had passed southwards, nearly as far as the 156th degree of West ion- Our house was frequently cold enough, the gitude, leaving nearly seven degrees, or 160 thermometer being sometimes 100, or 200, bemiles, between the farthest point thus reach- low zero. On the 5th of April, I started with ed from West, and the utmost limit reached a party, and traced the coast up to Lord Mayby Caplain Franklin from the East. In the or's Bay, of Sir John Ross, thus proving that veteran discoverer to be correct in his ments. Boothia Felix is part of the Ameriveyed the coasts between the points reached can continent. This journey occupied us until the 5:h May, and we had travelled about

560 geographical miles. I again set out with four chosen men, on the 13th of the mouth, (May) and after undergoing much fatigue and suffering, and some privation, we traced the west shore of Mellville Peninsula, to within 6 or 8 miles of the Fury and Heela Strait .-We arrived at winter quarters on the 5th June, all in good health and spirits, but much teduced in flesh. From this time until the How the grant more maken to make my the mean appearant Taxa a secrete Past point, and | all busily occupied in procuring the means of existence, and in making preparations for our omeward voyage. We took leave of our dreary home, and of our Esquimeaux arquaintances, on the 12th August. Our progress southward was much impeded by contrary winds, so that we did not enter Churchill River natil the 31st. We had still 8 hags of Pedetained here two days, we did not arrive at York Factory until late in the evening of the 6th Sept., where my sudden appearance sonewhat surprised my friends, who had not ex-

> pected to see me so soun. As I intend going to England by the ship, I shall do myself the honor of addressing you more fully from London.

With the utmost respect, I remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

OPENING OF THE LACHINE RAILWAY

From the Montreal Herald, Nov. 20. Yesterday this important work was opened o the public, by the passage of a train of cars from Griffintown to Lachine. The Directors have had no slight obstacles to overcome in the prosecution of their valuable enterprise, but the work is at last completed; and it has been finished in a singularly short period .-The short course of a Canadian summer has sufficed for the beginning, middle, and end of the industrial epic; and this result has been attained by the energetic co-operation of Messes. Brown & Company, the contractors,

with the Board of Directors. The train started at about 1 o'clock, with the President, the Hon. James Ferrier, a large number of Directors and Stockholders, and their guests, Among these, was his Excellency Lord Elgin the Houbls, Messrs, Daly, Sherwood, McGill, Papineau, Cayley, and Badgley, several members of His Excellency's Staff, the Hon. Justices Day and Gale, his Worship the Mator, and a numerous holy of the most in fluential of our fellow citizens. There were eight care, of all classes, attached to the engine, and with this weight, the speed attained was about twenty miles an hour, the entire distance being performed in about twenty minutes. The shed at the Gr ffintown end of the line is a very large open building, amply sufficient for the intended purpose, and the Lachine terminus is upon a spacious wharf abutting upon the river, and introded to afford moorage for the stramers, which will, no doubt, land and embark, at that place, numer-

ous passengers departing for, or arriving from Upper Canada and the United States. Owing o the manner in which the rails are laid, and the angerior construction of the springs, the hangings, and the buffers of the carriages, the motion on this road is of a peculiarly smooth and equable character-indeed, we do not remember, after a telerably extensive acquaintance with all kinds of locomotion, having ever travelled on any line which possessed here agreeable qualities in a higher degree. The inside fillings are precisely on the English plan. The first class carriages are furnished

n a luxurious menner, with satin hangings, the softest cushions, and silk blinds. The second class are substantial, with confortable leather seals, and windows to protect the inmater against the inclemency of the weather.

Tie third class are open.

ing been drunk with all the honors, His Lord- dear to His Excellency. They ship rose to reply :-I feel myself, said his Lordship, deeply i

kindly proposed by my hon. friend, Mr. Ferrier, and equally grateful to him for the terms n which he was good ecough to introduce it Every undertaking intended to contribute to the resources of this noble province, to extend its trade or promote its general prosperity, is entitled to all the encouragement and support can give it and shall be heartily welcome. But perhaps on this occasion I may venture to go farther-I have almost an hereditary interest in the promotion of a railway com-Inunication. It so happens that the very first railway ever built in Scotland is on my paternal estate. That railway like all the old railways in Scotland and England, has gone through many vicissitudes before arriving at its present state of comparative perfection. Its history may serve for a kind of epitome of dso in the means of recruiting and renewing railway improvement. First, we had two wooden hoards laid toughly down on a very imperfectly graded surface; affording us draught better than a turnpike road of that day; but very little better than a good macadamized ro-d of the present day. Then we had these materials superseded by casiron rails, subject to frequent displacement and breakage, frequently cutting the wheels of the waggons, and n'terly incapable of hearing the weight of a locamotive. Lastly, we reach Churchill or Great Slave Lake, the genthese things to remind you of the advantage you have, in following the footsteps of others of avoiding the consequence of our errors, misfortunes, disappointments and blunders. You can lay down the most recent improve ments, and adopt the most perfect methods devised during the last fifty years down to this year 1817. But as a farther justification of my use of the words " hereditary interest," you will allow me to mention, that the first en-professional persons who travelled on the Liveranol and Manchester railway, at the time, when all the world was astonished with the intelligence that Mr. Robert Stephenson, had contrived an engine to go thirty miles an hour-at a time when travelling by a railway was somewhat of a fearful experiment, because people doubted whether if they started at the rate of thirty miles an hour they would ever stop again-I say the first persons who travelled on that railroad, were the Earl and Countess of Elgin, my father and mother. Having thus established my right to an hereditary interest in railways, I will now mention some other circumstances which have connected me with these enterprises. I took part in the first railway ever constructed in the British West Indies. It created a vast ensation, for in that part of the world such a thing had never been heard of-and especially did it excite the amazement of certain black old ladies. (Laughter.) I was told afterwards that they declared themselves ready to go home and die-they wanted to see nothing arther. (Laughter and cheers.) I am forther linked to railway improvement, by the proceedings of this day, which give me the occasion to congratulate you on the completion of the first railway ever constructed on the

north side of the St Lawrence. Now, on the complete sucress of their undertaking, I may xpress my hope and confidence, that the Diectors and Shareholders will meet with an dequate and sufficient return. I trust the time is not distant when this railroad will be but a link in the chain, which, if it do not bind together the two oceans, will, at least, unite the various dependencies of Great Britain in North America. Before I sit down, I shall beg Mr. Ferrier to allow me to ask the gentlemen around me to drink the health those gentlemen to whom we owe the speed with which the works, over which we this day travelled, have been completed. I may add that, I never travelled over a smoother road, "The Directors of the Lachine Rail-

Mr. Fennien returned thanks; remarking that it was a great satisfaction to see the whole company seated round the table, after the first trial of the safety of the new line. Not a life had been lost in its construction; and, with the exception of one trifling accident and the fact of the following throat Modes he fightly white and

His ExekLikNey again tore :- Mr. Ferrier ie said, has been good enough to allow me to ropose another teast; and hoping that many ther Canadian railways will be opened before leave the country-looking forward to a coninnance of my connection with Canadian railways, and seeing the Chairman of the Portland line, besides gentlemen connected with other and similar undertakings, I would heg to propose the health of the President and Directors of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic

and of all other Canadian railmads. The Hon. Mr. Monry (in French) said h onsidered the events of that day as an omer that His Excellency would be present at the opening of other lines; and as he had spoken particularly of the Portland line, he (Mr. Morin) believed it his duty to reply in quality of President. Corsidering the industrion pirit now prevailing in these provinces, he had little doubt of being speedily able to invite the citizens of Montreal, and especially the Governor General, to the opening of the entire line. As far as the river Richelieu, near to Major Campbell's residence, it was already almost complete; and not only did be expect to have that sixteen miles open in the spring; but to have the bridge across the Richelien, entirely finished, in the course o next season. He hoped, as his Lordship did of the Lachine railroad, that this line would serve as a link between the Atlantic and Pacific, or at least that it would more closely unite different parts of the British Provinces. His Excellency again rose :- I know that I am tresparsing upon you; but I have ognin obtained the permission of my friend Mr. Pertier to call upon you. A very melancholy dispensation of providence has deprived us to-day of the presence of the late Chairman of the first railway ever constructed in Canada, and as I have been again allowed to rise, culozise your late Mayor; but his successful career in this province again proves bow sarely appropriate reward. The close of his course, and the circumstances under which he forfeited his valuable life, show us how lightly the

so to invite you to drink a glass of wine in silence to his memory. It is not for me to diligence and upright conduct will insure its highest earthly blessings are valued by the good nan and the christian, when placed in competition with charity to his neighbor, and duty to his God. The Hon, P. McGrat had hoped the Comnissioner of the St. John's railway would have replied to the last to 1st; but as he had obably from delicary to him (Mr. MeGill) he felt bound to do so. He (Mr. McGill) had

been the chairman of that railway at its first commencement, and for some time after its completion, and he could now fairly congraulate the gentlemen present on the change which had come over the minds of the peaale of the province, since that time, in relation to such undertakings. Great difficulty was experienced in getting that line started; the projectors had to get a deal of the stock taken up in the United States, but eventually they completed the work. It had been a successial undertaking and would, he hoped, contime to be. He hoped the Lacline line would be so too; and would serve as one of series of links between the lakes and the Secan. Those who first projected the Portland railroad did him the honor to place him at the head of the enterprise : it had since fallen into better hands, those of the hon. Mr. Morin, and it was to that gentleman's effi- United States than in Canada. After the trip to, and from Lachine, the civit management the public was indebted for itades in question. These particulars, and company adjourned to Danegana's, where the its present satisfactory condition. In another the President, New President, and Secretary things remain for the present satisfactory condition. such others as may suggest themselves to you, Directors had provided for their guests, a very capacity, he begged to thank his Excellency handsome and substantial lunch. The Hon. for his mention of Mr. Mills. He (Mr. Meand authorized to adopt any measure they
like Vatican and the Court of Vienna. Mr. Ferrier presided, Lord Elgin was at his Gill) had been for some time Mayor of the He, from day to day, collecting, at the same side, and he was supported by the members of the Provincial Ministry who are in town, and the Canadian grower.

The first president to obtain access to the same side, and he was supported by the members of the Provincial Ministry who are in town, and the Canadian grower.

The first president to obtain access to the same side, and he was supported by the members of the Provincial Ministry who are in town, and this fellow citizens—(cheers.) It had to the Canadian grower.

The first president to obtain access to the same side, and he was supported by the members of the Provincial Ministry who are in town, and this fellow citizens—(cheers.) It had to the Canadian grower.

The first president to obtain access to the same side, and he was supported by the members of the foregoing the two honorable Indians are in town, and this fellow citizens—(cheers.) It had to the Canadian grower.

The first president to obtain access to the same with the same and amnestics are talked of, but nothing definite is done. Meanwhile, we are president to obtain access to the city, and enjoyed, he believed the confidence to the Canadian grower.

The first president to obtain access to the same with the same and amnestics are talked of, but nothing definite is done. Meanwhile, we are president to obtain access. have mentioned. After a furious onslaught was in the full enjoyment of that confidence, secretity of your requiring two seasons for god will take with you, all posed the health of Her Majesty, which was death, that he had devoted his talents and for the British American Culivator,

to that illustrious individual, whose health he was about to propose, if they separ ebted to you gentlemen, for the cordiality out expressing their wishes for the led withwith which you have responded to the toast so of Lady Elgin. He (Mr. McGill) hosperity she felt a deep interest in the ady was sure of the country, as well as in the honor and character of her noble husband, so in imately connected therewith. A full bump in imatery

> Elgin's feelings for Canada involves :- Lady the associations of the present, but the recol lections of the past; and I assure you she is anxious to identify horself with a for the future ; and this is not only in respect to society and its amusements, but gard to those more important matter on which the foundations of the prosperity of the Province must be laid. (Cheers.) It servation, which we make daily, that we live in a wonderful age; and I had good proof of its truth on the very day that my brends, the Hon. Mr. Ferrier and Mr. Sheriff Caffin, called on me, to invite me to be present at the opening of your railway. Lady Agin and I, that day, made a tour of the city we first went to the office of the Electric Polegraph, and there, through the kindness of the gentleman in charge, we were initiates into the mysteries of the wire, and saw how by a simole chemical process, an agent coult he geneated in any quantity, and made ashservient to human utility, and the transmission of intelligence. We then went to M. Doane's dagnerrotype rooms, and saw that, by an equally simple chemical process, applied by the skill of the operator, the salactight was made subservient to human utility. From thence we went on board the Magiet, a magnificent iron vessel, infinitely larger han those which Jacques Cartier brought seross the ocean, and left in St. Charles Rive; when in search of Hochelaga. This beautiful steamer came from the farthest extremit of Lake Ontario, and is only waiting till my friend Mr. Robinson gets the canal completed, to find her way still farther. From theree, I returned to the Government House where I found Messrs. Coffin and Ferrie: waiting with an invitation to me to attend your opening. I could not help taking the liberty of observing to Lady Eigin, that whaever our friends on the other side of the line nay heretofore have thought, they can hadly fail to acknowledge, now at least, that wrin Canada are beginning to go a-head. Il mention these things to show that while lady Elgin is happy to contribute to the best other power, to the amusements of the placeme sympathizes no less with me, in the more important interests of the Province.

His Lordship then rose, which was the signal for the company to break up, all in the best possible humor.

ST. LAWRENCE AND LAKE CHAM-PAIN CANAL, FROM CAUGINAWA-GA TO ST. JOHN'S.

The Memorial of John Young, L. H. Holton, John Glass, James Gilmour, Geoge Elder, Junr., and others,

Respectfully Shereeth-That your Memorialisis are about giving notice of their intention to apply, A the next Session of the Legislature, for a charter to contract a Canal to connect the St. lawrence vith Lake Champlain, at or near N. John's. That this Canal will be of vital oportance

to the interests of the Province, thefollowing being some of the advantages while may be confidently expected to result therefore: First -It will be the means of atracting to the Western States of America, which is now finding its way to New York by the Erie Canal, and it would thus, by increasing the cartying trade on the St. Lawrence, add im-

mensely to the revenue derived from our Provincial Canale, Secondly-It would have a testency to cheapen downward freight, which would enable fall and winter shipments of woduce to be made by railroad from Burlingen, and it would also he a favorite route for passengers from New York destined for the Wat.

Thirdly-It would open up the important Eastern American towns, to the humer merchant on the Ottawa, and thus poverfully assist in developing the resources of test rich but neglected region of the country.

That, in addition to these direct advantages, the negative results of this undertaking should ender it a work of the greatest consquence in the estimation of Government, asthe following consideration will show. A railroad has already been projected from Ogdensburgh to Burlington, the stock of which is al taken up, and the work on the eve of commercement. Should this railroad go into operation, the canals on the St. Lawrence which have been built at such immense expense, will be rendered almost wholly unproductive, as he produce of the West will deflect from the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburgh, thus seeming a eparate mode of transit to its ultimate destiation. On the other hand should inmediate steps be taken for the construction of the canal, it is more than probable that he proposed railroad from Ogdensburgh to Buington will be abandoned, as such a railread would be unable to stand competition with a canal constructed to admit a large class of ressels. That your Memorialists would be willing to build that Canal, subject to the conditon that it might be, at any time, assumed by the Government upon its paying cost, interes, and a

bonus of ten per centum on the stock. That the object of your Memorialist in thus espectfully addressing Your Excelleny, is to eg you will be pleased to direct hat the Board of Works will procure a full and camplete survey to be made of the country lying etween the St. Lawrence and Lake Chamdain, with a view to determine the 15st line or such a Canal; and in the event I you Memorialists obtaining from the Legilature the Charter for which it is their intestion to apply, they will engage to reimburse if necessary, the expense attending the savey in

May it, therefore, please Your Excilency o take the prayer of your Memorialits into your early consideration, and to act in the premises as to your wisdom may seem the

And your Memorialists will ever pra-(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG, GEORGE ELDER Junt. JAMES GILMOUN. JNO. GLASS. I. II. HOLTON.

Sin,-With reference to the Armorial signed by yourself and others, praying that the Commissioner of Public Works may be directed to have a full and complete 'arve') made of the country lying between the St. awrence and Lake Champlam, with a view n determine the best line for a canal to connect the St. Lawrence with IAke Champlain near St. John's, I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that the Commissioners of Public Work have been instructed to cause the above surey to be made forthwith. &c. E. PARINT.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT. At the late Provincial Agriculture Exhihition, held at the City of Hamilton, the following Resolutions were unanimously

Resolved - That from the experience it 1835. '36, and '37, and the present Autumn, pears that when bread stuffs are higher in

the committee have authorized the receiving

wanting in the duty and love which would be products upon the most advantageous terms, been made by these vessels, assuming the may contribute a small portion of their means French flag, with the sanction of the French for the purpose of securing that object. It is now pretty certain that Canada will seldom fail in having a large surplus of agri-

cultural produce, this surplus must find a market in other countries, and as it is probable that all protection will shortly be removed in the British markets, it now appears absolutely necessary that the farmers should uploy every means in their power in securing the admission of their products into those markets that will be certain to give them remunerating prices. The markets of the United States, the present season, for breadstuffs, if they had been open to the Canadian wheat grower, would have afforded a price for our wheat equal to six shillings currency per bushel, which is fully 30 per cent greater than the current prices in the Canadian markats. So long as we have large quantities of wheat and flour for export, their value in the Canadian markets must be governed by the value of the article in those countries that have a short supply, and whose Government will evince a willingness to admit it at a low rate of duty. The only countries to which the Canadian people may with any degree of certainty calculate apon having as profitable customers for their surplus agricultural proucts, are Great Britain, the United States, nd the West Ludia Islands. Every person the has given the subject a careful consideration is prepared to admit that if proper steps were taken to secure that object, it would be an easy matter to effect important changes in the tariff laws of the governments above mentioned, which would secure to the Canadian people the privilege of exporting their they will not allow their opponents time to conagricultural products to those countries upon nuch more favorable terms than can be donat the present period. The Association have appointed a Committee to aid in bringing about that very desirable end, and the course they will pursue in the matter will very much depend on the character of the support they receive from those on whom the benefit s particularly intended to be conferred. Provincial Advertiser.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH STEAMER NEW YORK AT NEWPORT.

From the New York Herald. The steamer New York, as we published in our evening edition of yesterday, put into Newport out of coal, on Friday, at balf-past fire, P. M. This fact we learn from one of the passengers, who arrived yesterday morning in the steamer Bay State.

The New York left Havre on the 25th ult. early in the morning, and, from her departure to Sunday last, met with unfavorable winds. On Sunday last, the steamer met with a terrible gale, and her captain was obliged to make his way to the southward. and reached the Gulf Stream, where he was detained three days. On Wednesday last the engineer discovered that the coal bankers were very low, and the matter being exposed to the captain, it was deemed necessary to put

uto the nearest port, which was Newport. It appears, that instead of 840 tons, which were said to be on hoard, the quantity was much less, and the quality very inferior. In this case, as before, the fault is upon those in Havre, who ought to make indispensable examination upon such an important matter .-Capt. Ferrand having been taken sick, immediately before the departure of the New York. the company put in his place a very intelligent other, M. Pacini, a lieutenant in the oyal navy, who was in the French war against Mexico, when the French fleet cap-

tured Vera Cruz. We understand that the passengers were highly pleased with the able conduct of the our waters the produce of Upper (mada and captain and of the engineer, M. Demanet, both of whom have done their best to perform a quick trip; but wind and coal, and chances vere against them.

M. Thomas, the royal mail agent, arrived in town yesterday morning, and delivered his mail, which was a large one, to the post office.

Madnin, Oct. 18, 1817. Great has been the change in the aspect of ablic affairs here since the date of my last, The question however, by the title of the palace question," has been solved. The knot which could not be cut by all the skill of be progressolds and the clever diplomacy of the English minister, Mr. Bulwer, has been ent by the gold of Queen Christina, the secret service money at the disposition of M. Guizot, and the crosses of the Legion of honor dispensed by the king of the Barracades. The favorite has been for the present bought off and induced to desert his royal mistress, and to mislead her by a fabricated narrative of a conpiracy against her throne. The king consort. who for many months has obstinately refused to enter the same house with his royal consort has returned to the palace. The Queen mother and her husband whose entrance into Spain had been interdicted, who have been exiled to France, and ordered to be arrested on the frontier if they should attempt to cross it, have returned to Madrid, and have been cordially received at the palace by the Queen. The moderades are received to office, and Narvaez is prime minister. English influence, which was predominant, is lowered; and French influence, which was annihilated, is again in the ascendant. How long all this will last is quite another question, which those who know Spanish affairs heat, will he the least willing to answer. In addition to all these, the Infante Don Francisco de Paula and his daughter, who had been exiled from Madrid, have been recalled; and the palace, lately the theatre of such license and disorder. sesents a scene of at least apparent domestic

Since writing the above, I have been asured by a person well informed and worthy of confidence, that the separation of the Queen and General Serrano is all a sham, and that the withdrawal of the General is only a temporary measure. We shall see.

RONE, October 14, 1847. In the Italian Peninsula no important movement has taken place since the date of my last letter. I communicated to you then he abdication of the Duke of Luccha and the innexation of his Duchy to the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. This measure is not so important as it seems at first. By the treaty of Vienna made in 1815, the Duke of Luccha was o hold that principality only during the life of the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa, the ex-Empress of France, to whom the Duchess of Parms, Placenza and Guastellee were assigned. On her decease she was to be succeeded by the Dake of Luccha or his heirs, and then the Duchy of Luccha was to be annexed to Tuscany. What has now happened, therefore is only an anticipation of part of what must take place in a few years. Until the decease of Maria Louisa the Grand Duke of Puscany is to grant an annuity of £40,000 ; year to the ex-Duke of Luccha. It is now, however, understood that a negotiation is on foot to induce Maria Louisa to abdicate in favor of the Duke of Luccha, receiving fom him during her life an indemnity in the shape of an annuity. Thus are states and people transferred from hand to hand in this old

We have had great rejoicings here in corsequence of a municipality being granted to this Eternal City of ours. The great feature of this measure is to give to the faity a share in the government of Rome, and to infuse into it some of the spirit of representation. Fertara is still occupied by the Austrians, It was to have been evacuated on the 3d, but the Pope declined accepting any concession Europe than America, they are highe in the short of the complete evacuation of the citadel and all of Ferrara, and also that of Com-Resulted-That a Committee, constring of machin. To this Austria demutted, and In Naples, the situation remains the same thing definite is done. Meanwhile, we are Hamilton, with " Guy Pollock."

Constantinople, Oct. 7, 1847. The quartel with Greece is still unsettled. death, that he had devoted his talents and death, that he had devote seed shifty I place the health of your few words, on the interest which His in reference to his loss. Before he said both of your few words, and other friendly to the sould not help reminding the company of improvement of the country. The tost have

Minister, but the Porte has protested against this. We have been in fear here of the arrival of the cholera, which rages with considerable intensity on the shores of the Bosphorus. It has not, hovever, yet arrived. At Trebesonde it has attained its greatest intensity, and is reported to be on the decline. It has also been severely felt at Bagdad, where the French consul, Mr. L. Weimer, has been at-

attacked by it, but has recovered. The insurrection still continues in the interior of Greece. Indeed nothing can be more deplorable than the domestic situation of that ingdom, from which so much was expected. It seems likely at present to settle down into a sort of French protectorates.

BRITISH WHIG

"Opifer per Orbem Dicer."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1847.

Notices of Births charged 2s. 6d. Marriages 54 We have nothing fresh to tell our readers on th subject of the approaching Elections; but the let ter of Mr. Attorney General Sherwood, in the Montreal Herald of the 18th inst., places the matter beyond doubt. We keep to our opinion, that the Dissolution will take place almost immediately; and our reasons are, that as the Ministry are compelled to consent to this suicidal measure, centrate their energies, but have the Elections over as speedily as possible. They know they can depend upon their friends; and a quick Election is their only chance of safety. Some rumors are current in town, that the

French Party below are about to listen to reason. On dit, that they have consented to give no further opposition to Her Majesty's Government, on two conditions only, viz., that the Ministers shall have as supposters, a clear and well-defined ma jurity of the members returned from Western Canada; and that Mr. Secretary Duly be dismissed from office, and not pensioned from Canada. This last condition is a sine que non; and is to he provided for by the Imperial Government's giving Mr. Daly official employment in Antigua, and allowing the transfer of his claim for services from the Canadian to the Home Government. It certainly will be a happy thing for the Ministry when this gentleman is removed; for his continned presence in the Cabinet acts like a perpetual blister on the French Party. At the same time it must be admitted, that with the exception of his base detection of his political confiders in 1842, we know of no public charge that can be substantiated against him; every one, even his encories, allowing him great merit as an official man of business. With Mr. Lafontaine as Attorney General East, and Mr. Papineau as Provincial Secretary, a strong Government, as much needed, might be farmed.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP



Through the Toronto Globe, of the 20th instant, we learn the arrival of the Steamer of is very scanty. Figur seems to have gone up to their own foolishness and criminal indul-

BUFFALO, Nov. 20th, 8, P. M. At 3 o'clock this afternoon, we received dvices of the arrival of the Acadia at Boston this day. Only a year meaning report of the news has reached us, owing to the Eastern Telegraph having failed this evening, beyond Albany. In consequence of this, the following is all that has reached us to this hour. hamits of the unfortunate and ahandoned. -

Liverpool, Nov. 4, 1847. Best Western Canal Flour, 20s a 29s 6d per bbl. : Richmond and Alexandria 28s a 29 ; New Orleans and Ohio, 26s a 27s; United States and Canadian Sour, 21s a 23s. United States Wheat, white and mixed, 7s 6d a 8s per 70 lbs.; Red, 6s 6d a 7s a 6d. Indian Corn, 30s a 351 per quarter. Indian Meal, 14ca 15c per bbl.

Oats, 2. 41 a 2. 101 per 45 lbs.

Barley, per 60 los. 3s. a 1s. Before the date of the departure of the last steamer, and for two days subsequently, the Liverpool market was unusually dult and de- revealed; that is, to depict them in all clining, owing to the pressure of heavy home arrivals, with a limited demand, but a slight 26th imparted a better feeling, which was dreadful would unfold themselves before him, greatly stimulated by the advice received per Hibernia. Since then prices steadily advanced to our present quotations, at which they continue firm. The demand for Indian Corn and Meal for Ireland, has been remark-

The arrivals of the English wheat in London last week was a fair average sale; but the show of samples was small yesterday. Selected quotations of both red and white were in good request, but in all other kinds business triffing.

Cotton Market, still a downward tendency and was dull in consequence of favorable advices of crop and reduced consumption, caused by additional shutting up of mills and short working. Fair Upland 5; Orleans 5].

THE QUARTER SESSIONS .- The Court of General Quarter Sessions and District Court did not rise until Friday last, much business having been transacted at both Courts. Upwards of thirty cases of Lurcenies and Misdemeanors were on the Calendar for trial. The following are the Sessions :-

The Queen vs Isabella Lemen, Larceny; month in Gool.

The Queen es Mary Hamilton, Larceny; month in Gaol. The Queen es Abigail Lemon, Larceny; 3 trifling one, that the authorities should be

years in Pravincial Penitentiary.

months in Gaol. The Queen vs Ellen Horan, Larceny; 1 month in Gaol. The Queen es Henry Newton, Larceny; 2

The Queen ex Ann Maria Rowe, Larceny;

weeks in Gaol. The Queen ra Valentine Kelly, Larceny ; 2 months in Gaot.

"GUY POLLOCK."

the Editor of the British Whig. Tunnam, 20th November, 1847. I perceive by the British Whig received here last evening, that you have fallen into the

singular erms of identifying the late Dr. Jureph importance. The subject of which I am treat-The late Dr. Hamilton of this City, was a most concrable and high minded man; as universally of uncontrolled and heastly profligacy, has a direct contradiction to both the assertions or extremed, as his death is universally deploted, but had little pretentions I believe, to Literary fame.

Your most electiont Servit, GEORGE GURNETT.

MAIL TO BOSTON. To the Editor of the British Whig.

Sin,-With others of the Inhabitants of Kingston, I am deeply impressed with the onsiderate kindness of Mr. Dewe, Post Office Surveyor, in procuring a Special Mail Mencipul Willia .from Kingston to Cape Vincent, on the 25th inst., in order to take advantage of the Eng- circles, that your friend "Kappa" intest lish Mail which leaves Boston on the 1st fleeing to "the land of freedom" in the hop proximo. But while I bestow upon Mr. of escaping a criminal prosecution for the wil-Dewe what is harely his due, I cannot avoid ful murder of "Kildare," in a fatal duel ;cantioning my fellow townsmen against mail- now, he it known to all men that "Kildare's" ing their letters and parcels by this special wounds are by no means of a dangerous charconveyance; and for this good reason. The acter, and that so far from any intention to delays of the ordinary Mail between Cape | prosecute, he has declared to me that he is not Vincent and Boston are so numerous, and the enemy of "Kappa," and would cordially the obstructions so many, that no person can safely rely upon his letter or parcel's reaching before "Kappa" thought fit to dissolve the Boston in time for the Steamer, if the American Mail leaves the Cape on the 26th inst., which is the day proposed under the present arrangement. So confident am I of the truth t this assertion, that I will leave it to stand or fall by the opinion of the Post Master here, than whom no man better knows the inter-

For the British Whig.

BULLETIN EXTRAORDINAT.

" The falling out of friends is but there

It being currently rumored in well infemed

grasp his "tiny hand," as he was wont to do,

compact and place himself in a new " posi-

tion," were it not for some pugnacious manifes-

tations in a private letter from that gentleman

"He cannot mean that 'Kappa' has done

anything suggestlements, that would be more

of a private affair than would be at all

Arrest him at once-save-O do in mercy.

save the further effusion of human blood, for

between ourselves, I cannot contemplate with-

out fear and trembling, the result, should a

whisper reach "Kildare's" ears concerning

"Twelve paces," " Detonators," or "Hair

Triggers." Quite certain am I that he would

contemptuously sparn all offers of an acenm-

modation, though coming from a noted "Fire

eater," with a pistol in one hand, and a dis-

gusting proposition in the other. From the

evidence new adduced to prove the value of

'Kappa's" friendship, I greatly fear that

my patient, weak and "insignificant" as he

may be deemed, would scarcely consider him-

SEPTIMES COSTELLO, M. D.&L.L.D.

self honored by its renewal.

Your's in great haste.

Kingston, Nov. 23, 1847.

to the Whig.

pleasant!!!"

of friendship."-So saith the " Donnybros pro-

As Mr. Wm. Ware runs an Express to Boston on the 26th inst., for the especial pursome of overtaking the Steamer, and as his Messenger will travel day and night, and spare no expense in temoving obstructions that may occur on the tedious overland journey to Utica, I think all prudent people should avail themselves of this Express, and thereby ensure the arrival in England of their letters and parcels. At least I shall.

minable delays on the Cross Mail of the Unit-

A KINGSTON MERCHANT. Nov. 23, 1817.

For the British Whig. THE FRENCH VILLAGE. My DEAR WILL

I have often lamented that no well-disposed

serson had ever made the above den of iniqui-

y and corruption, the subject of a severe strictere on our City Authorities. For years has it For the British Whig. been passed over unnoticed, as if the existence | SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. of such an accursed locality was perfectly un-A STEEPLE CHASE. known to them. Indeed, I think the City One of those popular amusements, from Press are much to blame in the matter. In which very often the lovers of sport derive their hands, more particularly, rests the power more real pleasure than is commonly found of bringing such haunts of vice to the knowamidst the noise and excitement and brillianledge of the proper authorities. Whether ey of regularly constituted races, was got up their efforts, in so doing, would have been after a brief consultation among our gallant attended with success, or not, is another friends of the Garrison, and came off a few thing; they would have done nothing more evenings ago, in rear of the village of Barriethan their duty - a duty which would have field. The ground chosen was the famp of called down on their heads the thanks of the Mr. Thomas Baillie, affording a run of two virtuously disposed portion of our citizens .- miles, intersected by a large brook, with a fair I dare say there is not another town in the sprinkling of soake fences, of sufficient eleva-Province which would have tolerated the tion to test the bottom and leaping qualities of disgusting auisance with so much apparent the noble chargers selected for the enterprise; unconcern as we have done, and for so long some half-dozen of which, exhibiting as many a time. The publication of a late Coroner's shades of age, stature, and pedigree, were Inquest shows the actual necessity which brought prancingly to the scratch, variousty exists of the evil being either crushed at caprisoned and mounted by their several once, or, at least, partially put down; were owners, whose weight respectively seemed to it only for the credit of the City. And yet, range between twelve stone and "a feather. the trifling Report made by the Jury, is There were no distinguishing colours, save the nothing, when compared with what is daily, diversified bucs of shooting-jackets, indicating and has been for years, taking place in the equal diversity of taste and fancy in the Village. Young men, of good standing and wearers, but this slight deviation from the the 1th instant. The news, (by Telegraph.) reputation in the world, have fallen victims usage of the "Turf" was more than amply compensated by the unexceptionable style of gences, by frequenting the dens of immorality "Tops" and " Leathers." with which the Village abounds. Many of Owing to the lateness of the hour, and the them, too, men of first-rate talents, and short notice given, the course was clear of holding a high place in the estimation of their spectators, if we except some military officers frience for morality and wants. I would have any neveral groups or soldiers, with side arms, a terrible catalogue of clever young men, who attested their approbation in loud huzzas, who might have been ornaments to society, and should of "well dore Light Company," who have died an early death by resorting to, as their favorite young "Sub" swept along I had almost said living in, those infamous with a fum scat and a graceful attitude, which,

Many, I have no doubt, will, on the perusal

he compelled to draw to any great extent

on his imagination Facts sufficiently

which, if arrayed in plain truthful colors,

would curdle the blood with horror. Inhu-

man murders might be brought to light, com-

mitted by the confirmed inebriates of both

sexes, or the fiend of wild and ungovernable

passion; seemes of debauchers, of any num-

her or degree, of which no idea can be formed,

wait ready to receive the touch of the rela-

tor's wand, to spring up before him in all their

terrible array; robberies, to any extent, which

now lie concealed from view, and the various

unscrupulous means restored to, to effect them:

the wretchedness which has empittered the

lives of many hundreds of deluded victims to

their own evil propensities. Would not these

suffice to please the palate of the most horror-

loving of our modern novelists? And yet,

these are circumstances of too trifling a nature

authorities for, if not to see that such abomin-

able haunts are sought out, and the creatures

who infest them punished according to their

deserts? The Police force cannot be alto-

gether to blame, for it will require more power

than they are capable of bringing into the

field, to rout the wretched occupants of the

Village from their holds, or even to keep up

any degree of order or decency in the place.

The matter would not appear to be such a very

above taking it, not only into consideration,

but of adopting the most effectual measures

for eleansing that portion of the town from

such wholesale pollution as now disgraces it.

They have but to make the matter a subject

so they would be performing an act of justice

to frail human nature at least, if nothing more.

at once. It is a subject which calls for im-

actiate action. A little delay may be at-

tended with the most serious results. The

human happiness, are matters of no triffing

ing, deserves the closest investigation. The

fact that the whole Village is one wide matt

prevented persons having any claims to decen-

cy or respectability from living in it, or even

A CITIZEN.

have the power of suppressing them. Your's, faithfully, A Cl Kingston, Nov. 20, 1847.

of this article, he able to call to mind some tion, the well-earned honors of the Field. one or more instances of the awful touth It is understood that another " brush," on a which I am compelled to relate. Volumes more magnificent scale has already been might be written, embracing a view of the spoken of. If so, and a few day's notice were Village for the past twelve or fifteen years, given through the Press, the opportunity which would equal any of the hooks o would be gladly bailed by many of our Kings-Mysteries which have appeared so plentiful of ton young friends as the means of shaking off 'ate. " The Mysteries of the French Village," that throat-cutting connoi, of which all the could be twrought into a terrible tale; and world complains at this dull season of the would require the hand of a master to paint A SPECTATOR. some of the heinous scenes which might be Kingston, Nov. 23, 1847. their awful reality. Nor would the writer

We find what follows in the Montreal Herald of the 18th inst. It is pitiable to reflect upon the degradation to which Her Majesty's Ministers are reduced, when they descend to such a paitry subterfuge, as one man to ask a question on a public matter, for the purpose of eliciting a favorable answer. Mr. Sherwood may say what he pleases, but be'll find it extremely difficult to convince one single man in Canada, that the Dissolution of Parliament is a measure that has the hearty concurrence of the Executive Council :

combined with the powerful action of his steed

secured for him, amidst boundless acclama-

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

DONEGANA'S HOTEL, Nov. 17, 1817. Sin,-Being in Montreal, and seeing what suspected to be a deep laid electioneering scheme, by certain parties, to serve themselves and delude the public at any hazard,- I felt it to be my duty to expose, as fully and as promptly as in my power, the pitiful fabrication they had invented, in order to impose upon the country the belief, that the Home Government, or Lord Elgin himself, had interposed to bring about a dissolution of the present to arouse the public attention! What are our parliament. Mr. Editor, by publishing the accompanying note to Mr. Attorney General Sherwood, and his reply therete, you will nomask the impostors, and show the public the truth of the matter, and also exhibit to what tricks and misrepresentations certain parties are capable of resorting for their own onds.

Your obed't serv't. G. DUGGAN, JR.

DONEGANA'S HOTEL, Nov 17, 1847. My Dean Sin,-It is broadly asserted in the Globe and Minerre newspapers that a dissolution of Parliament is about to take place shortly, and that this course has been determined, not by, but for the Council, by received from the Imperial Government, or by his own desire to make an appeal to the country. If you are at liberty to give a distinct answer to my question, which involves a point of inquiry, to assure themselves that by doing vitally affecting the interests of the country, I shall be obliged: my question is not wheth er there is or is not to be a dissolution, but whether any remmunication has been re-Let those courts of polished vice, of festered ecived by the Governor tieneral, of the purand ahominable dissoluteness, be sought out port to which I have alluded, or whether His Lordship has expressed the desi:a attributed

Ever truly yours, G. DUGGAN. Jr. value of human life, and the preservation of To the Hon, HENRY SHERWOOD, Att. Gen., U. C.

> Montreal, Nov. 17, 1847. My Dean Sin,-I have just received your letter of this date, and am authorized to give assumptions referred to in it.

His Excellency the Governor General his their being investigated into by those who Connell alone.

Your's, faithfully, HENRY NUEBWOOD Greans Drenau, Fog , M. P.