☞ Single copies of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publishing office. Price 2d.

☞ Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS containing the news of the week, may be had, in wrappers for mailing. Price 4d. each. Issued every Friday morning.

The Daily News.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17.

The United States press have become so disgusted by fradulent voting during the late Presidential election that they now loudly demand a Registry law as a preventitive to such practices for the future.

An American schooner bound down the Welland canal, ran against the lock gates, at the lock opposite Phelps' saw mill, a short distance above St. Catharines, on Tuesday morning, and entirely carried away the four gates. Of course business on the Canal is suspended for the present. Mr Woodruff, the active superintendent, has put an ample force of men, so that the damage will be repaired in a very short time.

THE FRENCH ALLIANCE.—The Manchester Times concludes a spirited article on this subject as follows:—

"We do not pretend to be alarmists. We believe the Emperor of the French is desirous of remaining in alliance with this country, and if that aliance is restricted to legitimate objects we have no wish to see it severed. At the same time, this manifesto in the Moniteur makes its appearance at an awkward moment. The previous acts of the alliance have placed us in the midst of complications which make it difficult to ascertain how we stand. Causes of jealousy are rife on all sides. A mischievous rivalry is going on at Constantinople. The question of the Principalities, involving the mode of government to be adopted in those provinces and the continuance of Austria's occupation, is yet unsettled. The recent demand of the Porte for the recall of our ships from the Black Sea, supported, as is alleged, by the influence of M. Thouvenel, may furnish a new occasion of difference. To crowd all, there is the Protean intervention in the affairs of Italy, which has already assumed so many shapes, and is on the point of making us look so supremely ridiculous. Whither will these things lead? As surely it behoves us to hold the reins of our foreign policy with firm hands, and, above all, to hold them in our own. As for the press, we know our province, and we mean to retain it come what may. We have, doubtless, certain sins of our own to answer for, but they are not such as our imperial censor has a right to condemn, and, with whatever other trophy he may adorn his marvellous career, he must not think to intimidate or stifle the free voice of the English people.

Later from Kansas.

A MURDER—DICK MCCAMISH ROBBED.—Mr Richard McCamish arrived in Westport yesterday afternoon from Bull Creek: he reports a Mr Glenville shot by the Abolitionists, and himself robbed.

Glenville has been living on the claim of Reese Jones, Esq., and he was driven away from Toy Creek by Dr Westfall's crew. He was on his way to Missouri, driving a waggon loaded with Jones' furniture, when, near Bull Creek, on the Santa Fe road, he was stopped by four men who demanded his money. He had none with him. One of the assassins tried to shoot him with a revolver, and as Glenville drew up his rifle to protect himself, another shot him in the back. He is not expected to live. A carriage has been sent for the wounded man, and when he arrives we will endeavor to get his statement under oath.

Mr McCamish, an industrious, deserving young man, has again been robbed, no doubt by the four rascals who shot Glenville—all the shooting and robbing is done now-a-days by four men. We suppose the Abolitionists have got up a new military order, and that the squad consists of *four* each. We hope Gov. Geary will look after this mysterious four. People are getting afraid to send their teams to the Territory. The prairie caught, or was set on fire near McCamish's, and while he was out trying to save a fence, these fellows went to his house and took clothes, a saddle and bridle, and several blankets. He saw and could identify the robbers. They rode off galloping in the direction of Black Jack. Gov. Geary truly has a bad time of it, trying to restore order and enforce obedience to the laws. We stop the press to give this late news; it may be relied on.—[Westport Star of Empire, 1st.

CERTAINLY A GOOD REASON FOR DISCONTINUING THE PAPER.—The Warsaw, Missouri, *Democrat* has the following: "We strike the names of two of our subscribers from our books this week who have recently been hung in Texas. We do this because we are not advised, as yet, of their present locality."

THE SCHOONER PEARY.—This vessel was sunk during the great storm on Tuesday. She was lying at the Port Granby, about nine miles west of this town, taking in a cargo of wheat, when the gale sprung up. There being no protection for her at port, several attempts were made to get her away, but all proved unsuccessful. The waves dashed her against the wharf until finally she sank. She had about 5,700 bushels of wheat on board. It will be nearly all lost. It was owned by W. Burnham, of this town, and is fully insured. The vessel is owned by Messrs. J. Brown & W. Marshal,, of this town.

It is said there are five other schooners ashore between this town and Toronto, one being the 'Caroline,' of Cobourg.—*Port Hope Guide.*

A RAILROAD INCIDENT.—As the express passenger train on the Erie Railroad approached Shohola, on Friday night, a bright light was seen in the distance. As the train advanced the light became brighter, until the surrounding objects upon the distant hills were rendered as distinct to the eye as they would be under a noonday sun. The effect of the lurid glare cast by the flames upon the trees, the river, and the side of the mountain, was truly magnificent, and can be more easily imagined than described. Upon reaching Shobola the train was stopped, when it was found that two sheds, containing each about a thousand cords of wood belonging to the Railroad Company had caught fire, and with their contents were now nearly destroyed. The sheds were situated on either side of the road, so that, owing to the great heat, it was impossible to pass between them; the rails also had become bent in such a manner as to be useless. After a delay of nearly an hour, the passengers and baggage were carried around the burning piles, where a train was found ready for their reception. When this train left, the flames were still burning fiercely, and their light was seen for miles after leaving the Shohola depot. Those who witnessed this scene will not soon forget its grandeur.—*N. Y. Commercial*, 10*th*.

GREAT FIRE IN GENEVA—HORSES AND PRODUCE BURNED.—We learn that when the cars passed through Geneva this morning at half past 4 o'clock, a fire was still raging in that village which had already destroyed a large amount of property. The store and warehouse of Mr. Price were burned, with 3000 bushels of barley and 3000 bushels of rye. The canal stables were also destroyed, and in them were burned to death 40 canal horses. The smell produced by the burning horseflesh tainted the atmosphere for miles and was encountered by the railroad men long before they reached the vicinity of the fire.—[Roch. Democrat of Saturday, 8th

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Steamer Monarch, Lake Ontario,
Nov., 1856.

Sir:—Thinking you might not take it amiss, I propose to amuse myself, if not your readers, by giving a few particulars of my travels West.

It is now early in the morning after a good night's rest, although it was storming when we left Kingston and heavy swells are now running, I can write as well here as I, if not yourself, could in your editorial chair. This speaks well for the ability of the Monarch to stand heavy weather. She is fitted up, however, as a freight steamer; and the load she took out, I should think, was never surpassed. Thus far I have enjoyed it much. It is the next best thing to camping out in the woods. There are about half a dozen carpenters at work on the upper deck, and you must think we are pretty full. But we are now coming into Port Colborne. Just below the wharf is a sort of cove with a gravelly beach, and just such a fine place for drawing a scene that they are very liable to be interrupted in their domestic arrangements—for almost as far as the eye could reach the shore was lined with nets hanging up to dry, and box after box was piled on each other full of fine fish, ready for the Rochester market. Now, if these fish were fugitives from the land of freedom, there is no propriety in kidnapping them in this way, and returning them, but as all these things tend to enrich Canada, it is very well. This probably is some of the fruits of the international law. I cannot help feeling a little glad that in this thing we have beaten our cousins across the lake. Another good thing is a little improvement in the tariff, but hardly enough to induce capitalists to invest sufficient in manufacturing to bring the balance of exchange this way. If we made our own goods, the lumber from our forests, produce from our farms, and fish from our Ontario and St. Lawrence, would cause drafts on New York to go begging, unless at a discount, or at least par. If you like, after passing Cobourg I will write you again.

H.

The Bay of Quinte.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR:—In your paper of the 30th Oct., was an interesting communication signed *Omega*, on the derivation of the name of the Bay of Quinte, and as I am unable to discover from what reliable source Omega draws the melancholy legend which, too, he has so cleverly rendered in verse, I am forced to conclude from the evidence in my possession that Omega is mistaken as to the name of the officer who commanded the Fort first established at Niagara, and, consequently, in the derivation of the name of our beautiful bay.

In the fall, after the first establishment of Fort Niagara, according to Omega, the French under Colonel Quinte were driven out by the Indians and harrassed in their retreat upon Fort Frontenac, till on Stickneys Hill, Quinte and party, with the exception of two, perished in endeavoring to cross the Bay, hence the name "Bay of Quinte."

Fort Niagara, according to La Houtan, one of the party who established it, was constructed in the latter part of the year 1687, provisioned for eight months and garrisoned by 120 men, under the command of deTroyes and deBergeres; and, according to the same authority, it was abandoned in the following spring. Whilst the author was absent on a tour to the upper lakes, the force having been reduced by scurvy to 12 men and an officer, deBergeres, who, with a few Indians, embarked for Frotenac. Charlevoix confirms the above; but he goes farther, and says that shortly after the establishment of the Fort, under deTroyes, the entire garrison perished from sickness brought on by the consumption of bad provisions. From these authorities, I think it is clear that Col. Quinte, if there ever was such an officer, did not conduct the retreat from Fort Niagara, as Omega states.

So far, however, as to the fact of there having been a retreat from Fort Niagara, at the time in question, Mr Rogers in his late history of Canada supports Omega, for, in speaking of the Marquis Denonville's reign in this colony he says that Fort Niagara was destroyed by the Iroquis, who followed the retreating French to Cataraqui, &c. This event he places in 1686, a year before Fort Niagara, according to La Houtan, Charlevoix and others, was erected. It is to be regretted that Mr Rogers has not been more particular in citing authorities, since from comparing early works on Canada with points raised in his otherwise valuable work, I find several inaccuracies.

The Bay of Quinte, under the French domination was known by its Indian name, and called, Riviere de *Tannaouate*, being considered a continuation of the present River Trent, by wich traders and missionaries used to ascend to Lake Huron; and it is so laid down on a map of Canada 162 years old, in my possession.

The present name of the Bay of Quinte, if pronounced *Cuntay*, as all old-fashioned people do still pronounce it, I attribute to the existence, formerly, of an Indian Village, near Hay Bay, named *Kente*; but when, where and how all came under the peculiar orthography. "Quinte," I am at a loss to discover.

BELLEVILLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Mr Editor:—I am here at Kingston on a visit to some old friends, after an absence of thirteen years (having been at that distant period a resident of this city). I have looked around and have been struck with a sense of admiration and approbation on viewing the improvements, elegant, yet useful, private and public of this advancing city. I feel pride in once having been a denizen of the place on witnessing the taste and energy of my former townsmen for effecting such improvements and ornaments. I visited the Crystal Palace. As I stood in the centre at the fountain I reflected. Here have been exhibited the rarest specimens of nature's products of our bountiful land; here were shown the most perfect and exquisite features of the ornaments of the artistical; here were seen evidences of the progress of civilization by the educational department: how noble the object, how grand the result. May the adventurers of the scheme have their reward. But as enterprise deserves remuneration, no effort to effect that end can be offensive that does not depart from innocence. An idea crossed my brain, what a splendid place for a fancy-dress ball during the holidays. What is wanting is light, heat and music. The youthful public would be gratified, the proprietors remunerated, and all satisfied. Mr Editor, I only suggest the idea (en passant.)

Your obed't servant,
HERMIT OF CANADA.

Kingston, Nov. 11th, 1856.

YORK AND PEEL ASSIZES.

Monday, November 10, 1856.

The Queen v. Joseph Abraham—The prisoner was put on his trial, charged with the wilful murder of his own son, in the Township of Scarborough, on the 27th of June last.

Mr. Philipotts acted as Counsel for the Crown, and Mr. James Boulton appeared for the defence.

After a few words with regard to the importance of the case, and his sense of the deep responsibility under which he acted, Mr. Philipotts proceeded to call the following witnesses:—

Elijah Abraham—I am a son of the prisoner, and brother to the deceased, Felix Abraham; he lived with me about one hundred yards from my father's house; my father lived alone; on the 27th June, my father had been away the greater part of the day; my father came to my house about seven o'clock in the evening; my brother was then in bed; father asked me why I had not done his road work; I said I had done my own, which I considered was plenty; I had the place rented from father; he asked me for the rent; this was after he spoke about the road work; the rent was due; I told him I would pay it; my brother was awake; father said he would seize my horses; I told him to do so; my father was outside, and I spoke through the window; I came out of the room; my brother said something to father which I did not hear; they had a quarrel about four weeks before; cannot say what it was about; my father was displeased at me for having my brother about the place; none of the family has lived with my father since last winter; the day before this occurred, my father and my brother Felix took supper together at my house; the day before, my father said it would be better for me if Felix was not with me; he often expressed himself in that way; cannot say why he disliked my brother living with me; cannot say what my brother said to my father; my father replied, but I cannot say what he did say; he then went into his own house; I saw him go in; he returned immediately with a gun in his hand; he always kept a gun in the house; he came towards my house, and said he would blow my brother through; he was about twelve yards from the house when he said that; I was then in the bedroom, looking out of the window; my brother was still in bed; he walked twice by the end of the house; my brother said he would get up and go out and take the gun from him; he got out of bed and put on his pantaloons; my father was still outside; my brother again said he would go out and take the gun from him; I would not let him, but said I would go out and endeavor to get the gun from him. I went out; my father was then going towards his own house; he went in, and I followed; he was quite in a rage; I went to the door and requested him to put the gun up; he would not; I had left my brother in the house; after talking awhile, he got cool, and said he would put the gun up; my father was just inside the door, I was on the outside, with my hand resting on the door-jam; did not see my brother come out of the house; my back was in the direction my brother would come in coming from my house; heard the gun go off, he had the gun resting upon his thigh, the muzzle pointing outwards; don't know that the gun was cocked; could have touched my father when the gun went off; I looked round and saw my brother; he was about four yards off; he put his hands on his breast, and said, oh! dear, oh! dear, I am shot; he did not fall, but turned and walked to my house; he entered the back door, and walked through the house to the front door; he sat down on the grass, and told me to go for some of the neighbours; I went and brought some persons; on my return, my brother was dead; I might have been half an hour away, because I had nearly half a mile to go to Mr. Galbreath's did not see my father when I came back; my brother was where I left him sitting; saw my father the next day after he had been taken; cannot say where he was taken.

To Mr Boulton—My father was a good deal pacified; did not see him cock the gun, nor pull the trigger; it was nearly dark; could see the gun and that is all; he was looking at me and talking to me; he raised his arms, but cannot say that he presented the gun; he could have seen my brother; cannot say that the gun was accidentally discharged, nor can I say purposely; did not know that my brother was about to be married; don't know that my father was at Mrs Cliudenning's arranging about my brother's marriage; my father appeared annoyed at me when I refused to do the road work.

[This constituted the principal evidence, which other witnesses corroborated. Several witnesses were called for the defence, evidently with the view to impress the jury with the existence of aberration of mind on the part of the prisoner, for their testimony was very uniform to the effect that he manifested great sorrow at the deat of his favorite son John, last April, and had exhibited extravagant signs of grief, but the jury could not be so deceived, and brought in a verdict of guilty.—Ed. News.]

WAYLAYING AND ROBBING OF PROFESSOR STILLIMAN'S PARTY.—*First Importation of Lamas into Cuba.*—We are indebted for the following to C. H. Denison, Purser of the Empire City:

The Empire City, Capt. A. G. Gray, left New York on the 17th of October, at 2 P.M., with 97 passengers for Havana and 115 for New Orleans, and anchored that evening under Sandy Hook, a heavy gale blowing outside from the southeast.

Proceeded to sea the next morning at 9 A.M., and arrived at Havana at Sunrise on the 24th. Landed the Havana passengers, and remained awaiting the arrival of the steamship Granada Capt. J. P. Griffin, which vessel entered the harbor at 10 A.M., the following morning, bringing the California mails and 51 passengers, from San Francisco, October 5, per Royal Mail steamship Golden Gate, which latter vessel arrived at Panama on the morning of the 26th, after a boisterous passage, bringing 380 passengers and $2,153,000 in specie.

The Granada left Aspinwall for Havana on the 20th, at midnight, and, in addition to the above, brought to Havana, eighty-six lamas for the Cuban authorities under the charge of a French naturalist, M. Roehn; four additional died on the passage. This is the first successful importation of these animals (as used in Peru beasts of burden) into the Island, and it is believed entitles the gentleman in charge to a considerable reward offered by the authorities to the first who should succeed in their introduction.

Capt. Griffin was informed by Mr Roehn that a party of Americans en route to Quito, were waylaid by the Indians in the mountains, between that city and Guyaquil, robbed by them and left entirely destitute. They were doubtless Professor Silliman's scientific party, co-laborers with Prof. Moore and Dr. Francis, who recently left New Orleans for that quarter on a tour of explorations.

The Empire City having received her passengers from the Granada, and thirteen others from Havana, after a transfer of captains between the two ships, left at 5, p. m., for New Orleans, under the command of Captain S. P. Griffin, and arrived off the bar at 1, a. m., Monday morning. She brings one hundred and eighty passengers, all in good health.—[N. O. Delta.

BURGLARY.—On Saturday night last, the store of Mr Samuel Glascow, on the Main street, was entered, and the change amounting to about $6, abstracted from the money drawer. From the movements of the depredators, it appeared as though the parties must be well acquainted with the premises, as they removed boxes, piles of paper, etc., to effect their entrance, proceeded to the candle-box, lit a candle, and then proceeded to the money drawer. After having secured their booty, they decamped through the front door, leaving it open.

It is only a short time since, the store of Mr Fergusen was entered under almost exactly similar circumstances. Look well to your bolts and bars.—*Prescott Messenger.*

Arrival of the George Law.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL.

The U. S. Mail Steamship George Law, Wm. L. Hendron, U. S. N., commanding, arrived here at an early hour this morning, with the California mails of October 20, a large number of passengers, and $1,626,507 in specie.

The George Law experienced a succession of easterly winds, with very heavy sea, during the entire passage. All well on board, there not having been a single case of sickness among the passengers since their leaving San Fransisco. Nov. 11, 1 o'clock P. M., lat. 34:27, long. 73:54 passed brig Swan of Portland, bound South. Same day, 3 P. M., passed brig South, bound to the Southward.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Star and Herald of the 1st, furnishes the following narrative of a suspension of relations between Great Britain and New Granada:

By a sailing vessel which arrived at Aspinwall on Thursday from Carthagena, we have received the important information that Mr Griffith, H. B. M.'s Charge d' Affaires at Bogota, having failed to arrange with the New Granadian Government, the old standing Mackintoch's claim, has broken off negotiations with the government, and given notice that the Admiral of the British West India Squadron, has been ordered to enforce the payment of the claim. The *Gaceta Official* of October 11th, thus introduces the correspondence:

"Unfortunatly a disagreement has arisen with the Government of H. B. Majesty, originating from the non-legislative approbation of the convention arranged on the 24th November, 1855, to compensate Mr James Mackintoch, a British subject, for the damage suffered by him, in consequence of not redeeming, in the Custom House, during a certain period, and in virtue of certain executive dispositions of some portion of the vales of a floating debt of 6 per 100, which he received in payment of his claim of Columbian origin.

"The Republic is threatened with coercive measures, on the part of the British Naval Forces, without the executive power using its constitutional powers, having been able to prevent it. By its order, and for the information of the nation, it publishes the documents relative to the recent diplomatic controversy on this disagreeable affair. It is to be hoped, from the sentiments of justice of the British Government that ere long it will be regulated in a satisfactory manner."

The following is a summary of the correspondence:

September 16, 1855.—Mr Griffith to Sr. Lino de Pombo, demanding, by order of his Government, the immediate settlement of Mr Mackintoch's claim.

September 23.—From same to same, saying that his letter remained a week without acknowledgment, and asking for an immediate answer.

Same date—Sr. Pembo to Mr Griffith, acknowledging receipt of his letters, and promising an answer in time for the mail to London of the 26th.

September 27.—Sr. Pombro to Mr Griffith, answering his letter of the 13th, explaining the circumstances of the debt.

September 30.—Mr Griffith to Sr. Pombro, acknowledging his letter of Sept. 27, and expressing surprise at its contents, and asking for a decided answer to his demand for Mr Mackintoch's claim.

Oct. 5.—Mr Griffith to Sr Pombro, stating that six days had elapsed without any answer to his last note, and asking for a reply before the departure of the mail on the 10th, enclosing a copy of his private instructions from the British Government, ordering him, in case of Granada not settling the matter satisfactorily, to suspend relations, and that the British Admiral will receive orders to take forcible measures against the Republic, to compel the Executive Government to comply with its engagements to Mr Mackintoch.

Oct 7.—Sr. Pombro to Mr Griffith, giving further explanations, and stating that the Executive does not provide for the immediate payment of the debt, because it cannot dispose of the state funds without legal authority.

A memorandum from same to same, offering to $100,000 in bonds of the floating debt, providing the consolidated bonds, held by Mr Mackintoch, are returned to Bogota in a stated time.

Memorandum of a conversation between Mr Griffith and Sr. Pombro, in which the former states he has no authority to enter into the discussion of the terms of the memorandum.

Oct. 8.—Mr Griffith to Sr Pombro, stating that he finds himself compelled to carry out his orders and suspend relations with the government.

Oct. 9.—Sr. Pombro to Mr Griffith, acknowledging his last communication, regretting the decision he has come to, and informing him that the authorities of the Atlantic coast would be ordered not to act with reprisal or hostility to the opposition of the British naval force, and giving orders against any attack on the personal guarantees of British subjects, &c.

The central government had suspended the effects of the law regarding the tax on mails crossing the Isthmus. Nothing has yet been determined in respect to the tonnage law.

From Costa Rica the intelligence is to the 6th October. The Star and Herald says:

General Canas was still on the frontier, watching the Walker party, and a large additional force is to be sent to join him immediately. Private advices state that 1000 men had already marched, and 500 to 1,800 more were soon to follow. A public meeting was held on the 5th Oct. at San Jose, in which it was unanimously agreed to carry on the war with vigor. The Bishop of San Jose made an offer to Government of all his private property, and many influential citizens contributed largely to the expenses of the war.

From Nicaragua the news is no later than that previously received direct.

A letter from Greytown, under date of October 19, says:

On the 11th, Walker marched his forces to Massaya, and when within two miles of that place, the allied forces came out to meet him, and after some skirmishing, retreated to that town, where Walker received a very warm reception, so much so, as to think Granada more hospitable quarters. On his return, which was most unexpected, he found the city in possession of a party of Chomorrists, from Chantales, numbering some three hundred, who had completely sacked the city, even Walker's private papers coming into their hands, and Granada was theirs were it not that in their eagerness for plunder they neglected the necessary prepartions for defence. They stripped Walker of all his clothing and provisions, as well as those belonging to his army.

Walker's position is now a critical one, and on his next battle depends his fate. He receives numerous augmentations and plentiful supplies by every opportunity; nevertheless the desertions from his army are numerous. In the last battle he was 850 strong; the 300 men who occupied Granada made bad use of their time, and thought more of plunder than of duty; had they burnt the town Walker was completely ruined. The few Americans who were in Granada behaved well, defending the ordnance, guard-house and hospital.

The next battle which must be fought at Masaya will probably decide the fate of Central America, and were it not for the jealousy of the native forces there is no doubt on what side the victory would be. In fact they have too many generals who quarrel and intrigue among themselves, and neutralize the good they might otherwise be able to effect.

Another letter, written on the same day, after stating that Walker had defeated the assailants of Granada, says:—

It turns out, however, that this affair has been anything but a success, and that the results may be most disastrous to the filibusteros. The 300 men who occupied Granada for 20 hours, with the exception of the military hospital, guard-house and (they say) the ordnance store, completely sacked the city, carrying off hungo loads of stores of all kinds to Tipitapa. Walker acknowledges to have lost all his provisions and desires that the steamer expected from New York might be sent off, instantly to New Orleans, (which was done), adding that they must do the best they could for money, as he had not a dollar in Granada.

His own house was ransacked, and he has not an article of clothing, but what he stands in, and from what I can learn, the regular troops who occupied the city got off safe with their plunder, and the only killed were some stray persons still engaged in plundering.

This letter says that the Rev. Mr Wheeler and Mr Lawless, who were shot by the invading force, were taken with arms in their hands.

The brig Chinchilla arrived at Aspinwall on the 29th of October, after forty-four days' passage from Sabanilla, entirely out of provisions, and with a majority of the crew sick. The Aspinwall Courier says:

We are informed that all hands were reduced to the extremity of eating the hides binding bales of tobacco in their cargo. On Wednesday morning early, the brig was seen, and Mr Smith, of the Crescent, went out in a sail boat, and came in with them. Immediately, on their arrival, soup and other food were sent off to the sufferers. We are glad to say, all are doing well now.

The Chinchilla was four days on allowance, after being out nineteen days from Sabanilla, before she put into Carthagena—and after she left Carthagena she was several days on allowance, and then live without provisions before arriving here.

The Panama Star and Herald says that a stone from the best quarry along the line of the Panama railroad, will soon be ready to be forwarded to Washington for insertion in the Washington monument.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Advices have been received at Panama, by way of Callao, from Melbourne to the 15th of August. From the summary in the Star and Herald, we copy the following:

Notwithstanding the heavy rains, which have interfered materially with the diggers, the mines continue to yield beyond the usual average of gold, and the quartz mining operations are reported to have become exceedingly successful. The total amount of dust received by escort during the week ending the 2d August, was 54,887 ounces, being upwards of 12,000 ounces, over the amount received in the corresponding week of 1855.

Tin and copper are appearing to exist extensively in several widely spread localities.

The wet season was nearly over, and trade beginning to improve. The balance of exports, from the port of Melbourne, over imports for the half-year, ending 26th July, 1856, is 1,254,070*l.* sterling.

The establishment of telegraphic lines throughout the entire colonies is attracting much attention.

The weekly report of the 13th August reports the weather as unusually cold and wet, and ice has been met with an inch in thickness near Melbourne.

FRENCH STATISTICS.—The *Siecle* thinks it demonstrable that France, for the last forty years, has not produced enough of cereals for her ordinary consumption. In the first eight months of the present year the importation has amounted to nearly 700,000 metrical quintals; in the same term last year it was only a little above two hundred thousand. The quantity of cotton imported since the 1st of January last greatly exceeds the quantities of the corresponding periods in 1855 and 1854. In the south of France and in Savoy the crop of chestnuts is represented as splendid. It is for months the chief food of the mountaineers, who mix the chestnuts with milk. The consumption in Paris is considerable. Eleven or twelve of the large cities of France have imperial *tobacco* manufactories. It is found that more are needed. In Paris 2,500 women are constantly employed in making cigars. According to a statistical organ thirty millions of the French use tobacco; they consume twenty-eight millions of pounds. There is exaggeration in all this, but it is certain that the article annually increases in a material degree. We have a statement that, within the six years past, in Paris, 2,000 large houses have been demolished after expropriation with a view to embellishment and public health; 2,000 more will soon disappear in execution of the municipal plans; in ten years a third of the city will have been "transformed." The new structures do not exceed nine hundred and fifty, one reason for the advance of rents.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—BREAKERS AHEAD.

The United States Presidential election has resulted in the signal triumph of the party in favor of the extension of slavery and the annexation, by force, of Canada and the other British Provinces in the North, and of Cuba and Central America in the South—the party that believes in the 'manifest destiny' of the United States to overrun and enjoy disputed sway over all the continent. Mr Buchanan, the author of the Ostend manifesto, which threatened Europe with the consequences of interference with American affairs, is the elect of the nation, and owes his position this day to the fact that he is pledged by this document to go to the extreme length the most ultra of his party could wish. The most influential and well-informed journals in the United States, both before and subsequent to the late election, make no hesitation in declaring that Mr Buchanan's election—supported as he will be by a democratic legislature—renders war between the United States and France and England almost inevitable. The French and English journals took the same view of the contest, and the success of Mr. Fremont was ardently desired everywhere out of the United States, not because any one cared for Mr. Fremont or his principles, but because his triumph would avert an impending calamity. It remains now to be seen whether Mr. Buchanan and his party, having attained the main object of their desires, the possession of the loaves and fishes for four years, will be content to gorge themselves with the spoils of the nation, and shun foreign quarrels and foreign broils until another election is at hand, or whether all the planks in the Cincinnati platform be held to and clutched as real political and national life preservers. The President elect is only inaugurated four months hence—the fourth of March—and in the meantime expectation will be on the tiptoe watching the indications which give a clue to the policy which will be followed by the new President. Our own opinion is that every President of the United States is the mere tool of the multitude, that it is the pressure from without that guides him and his cabinet, and that whether Mr Fremont or Mr Buchanan desired war or not it made little matter, the people would have it if they were bent on it. There is, of course, more likelihood of a resort to blows when the men at the head of affairs are less apprehensive of the consequences of a national calamity than the loss of place and power, and we have every reason to suppose that Mr Buchanan will be surrounded by politicians who, for this reason, look upon the horrors of war with little actual terror. There is, of course, another way of arresting the fight, that is for Great Britain to concede everything that is demanded, after what is termed negotiation, but which in reality should be termed a surrender. We therefore expect to hear shortly of another Ashburton treaty or Oregon reciprocity treaty, which, like those three, conceded them, gave up all to the Yankees. The annexation of Canada may not come this time, but the position of Great Britain in Central America will be abandoned, and perhaps Cuba will be left to its fate.—*Quebec Gazette.*

A HASTY GLANCE AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 18th—It is generally remarked by those from the East who visit Chicago for the first time, that it is a fast town—fast in everything, business, living, politics and drinking, and the longer one stays here the more does he become impressed with the truth of his first impressions. In a business point of view, it is certainly fast beyond all calculation or even imagination; new houses are going up all over the city. Real estate, which was supposed to have reached the highest figure several years ago, is still on the rise, and when or where it will stop no one now pretends to say. The continued influx of emigration at this point, the railroads centering here and pouring in the wealth of the far West, and the large country trade, constantly increasing as it is—makes it impossible to even give a reasonable guess as to what the city will reach in years to come. Lots on Lake street, 26 x 100 feet, are now readily selling for one thousand dollars per foot, where only three years ago the same lots were sold for $250 per foot, and this was supposed to be an exorbitant price.

Two new hotels of the largest size have been added to the before immense accommodations offered in that line to the travelling public, and another is in course of erection. A fine large building of stone has recently been erected for the High School, which does great credit to the educational department of the city government, and a splendid hall built by the Free Masons and dedicated with imposing ceremonies in June last shows that this ancient fraternity is in a flourishing condition. Stores of the largest class, of stone and brick, are being put up with all possible speed, and I am told that there is an immediate demand for them. The shipping interest is largely represented, and as the first attempt made to open a direct trade with Great Britain from this port has been so eminently successful, it is but reasonable to suppose that hereafter the Chicago merchants will do the most of the grain exporting. I allude to the cargo of grain sent to England in the Dean Richmond, upon which a handsome profit was realized, and the vessel afterwards sold for nine thousand dollars advance upon her original cost.—[Newark Daily Advertiser.

PORT OF KINGSTON—IMPORTS.

Nov 12.

Str Ontario, Rochester—1 bx brush, Angus Pollas, 5 bbls , W E Evans, 1 [illegible] and buggy, C Cherry, 1 bbl, W H [illegible]rant.

Nov. 13.

Str Cataract, Ogdensburgh—2 horses and waggon, Cox; 7 horses and 1 waggon, [illegible] Haddock.

Barque Allies, Chicago—15000 bush wheat, Holcomb & Henderson.

Schr America, Oswego—50 bbls plaster, C W Kinghorn.

Str Magnet, Ogdensburgh—1 bx sewing, J Cruthers & Co; 2 bxs goods, 1 trunk, Pollard & Hickey; 1 bx goods, W W [illegible] beams warp, S Wheaden, 1 bx, Frank George.

Str Napier, Cape Vincent—4 bxs, [illegible] 25 chests tea, 18 bxs cheese, A [illegible] rolls leather, 25 pkgs tubs, 15 doz pails, [illegible] 1 bx, W Martin; 1 keg, 1 bxs oil, 4 bxs soap, [illegible] bxs candles, 1 bx citron, 1 bx lemon peel, [illegible] bxs herrings, 20 kitts fish, D Sullivan, [illegible] C Haight; 6 bxs candy, W Pillar; [illegible] bx, J Hickey; 1 bx, T J Higgins; [illegible] glassware, Ontario Foundry Co; [illegible] leather, 1 bale moss, 4 bdls hoops, Webster & Co; 2 bdls chain, 1 pce casting, Thorburn & Mead; 2 casks hams, C F Staples; [illegible] Walter Ross.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 13th.

Str Napier, Cape Vincent—1 lot hides, [illegible] pelts, 7 bales wool, 50 kegs butter, [illegible] horse, 20 head of cattle.

Nov. 13th.

Str Napier, Cape Vincent—24 bales pelts, [illegible] bales wool, 38 kegs butter, 6 bbls ale.

Special Notices.

INSURANCE.—Mr Ambrose W. Thompson, No. 10 Wall Street, has been appointed agent in this city, of the Farmers and Mechanics' Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia. This Company is one of the most respectable of Philadelphia, and has the Hon. Thomas Florence for its President. It has complied with the law of this State in regard to companies belonging to other States, and has provided the accruing trust Fund of $100,000 with Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. Messrs. Rushing & [illegible] publish a card of thanks in the Philadelphia North American for the prompt manner in which this Company settled its losses on their establishment, thus enabling them to resume business without delay.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

S. ROWLANDS is agent for the above-named Company in Kingston. Office No. 4, Wilson Buildings, Wellington Street.