LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.

R. B., Brighton, 2; J. R. Quebec; B. F. Toronto.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

The New York, which left Southampton on the 2nd inst., brings later details than the Hungarian. They contain some matters of interest.

A return at Lloyd's made up to Saturday, 29th ult., gives the following result of casualties to life and shipping by the great gale on the English coast:

Vessels totally wrecked	96
Vessels stranded, and other casualties	530
Total	626
Probable loss of life, including the 'Royal Charter'	600

Numerous losses are reported on the Welsh coast.

The ship 'Rimouski,' of and from Quebec for Maryport, put into Fleetwood Oct. 26th, with loss of mainyard, fireyard broken, and ran ashore on the Knott.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from the scene of the wreck of the 'Royal Charter,' says:

Very few additional bodies had been washed ashore. It is supposed that the great majority of the corpses are still confined in the body of the ship.

The London Herald of the 2nd inst., remarks in the city article:

The accounts continue conflicting in relation to the recovery of the gold from the wreck of the 'Royal Charter.' It was stated yesterday afternoon that the impression of one of the representatives of Lloyd's is favorable to the divers securing a considerable amount when a proper inspection of the wreck shall have been carried out, but this cannot be immediately accomplished. No fresh insurances have occurred, but to effect risks for anything approaching a fair quantity the rate would now be 30 to 35 guineas per cent.

A late despatch from Turin says:—

According to advices received from Sicily the insurrection there has not ceased. The insurgents have withdrawn to the mountains. Reinforcements of troops are being continually despatched by the Neapolitan government to quell the insurrection.

A Brussels despatch of Oct. 30, says:—

In spite of the semi-official sent the Paris papers yesterday, letters from well informed persons received here to-day, state most positively that M. Mon has made a request for materials of war, to which Marshal Bandon has given his consent. (M. Mon is the Spanish Minister at Paris.)

The Madrid journals of the 27th ult., record various circumstances which, they say, prove the great popularity of the projected war with Morocco. Thus the inhabitants of the town of Jaen, on the receipts of the news of the declarations in the Cortes, spontaneously illuminated; at Tarrassa a subscription has been opened; at Alicante preparations have been commenced for toasting the troops who are to leave that port; at Vacencia a shipowner has offered to place some steamers at the service of the government without remuneration; at Saragossa a number of students and retired officers have offered to serve; and lastly the Bishop of Cartegenay. Murcia had sent an address to the Queen, expressing for himself and clergy warm approbation of the war. Part of the baggage and some of the horses of Marshal O'Donnell had been despatched from Madrid to Algesiras. The last accounts from Tangier say that the Emperor of Morocco, irritated at the energetic attitude of Spain, had withdrawn his last propositions, and that such great excitement prevailed in the place that Europeans were leaving rapidly.

The Paris Moniteur of the 21st ult. publishes a list of the various regiments and commanders of the expeditionary corps sent against the Moors on the frontier of Algeria, and a further detail of the movements of the troops up to the time of the departure of the Col de Ain-Tacouarat, already announced.

A Paris correspondent of the London Herald, writing on the 31st ult., remarks:

From Italy the only news of importance to-day is that Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi have had an interview. The letter of Napoleon III. to Victor Emmanuel in connection with the state of Central Italy has led to this ominous meeting. Keeping in mind the declaration of the Opinione, that Piedmont had not adhered to the arrangement made at Villafranca, Paris and Zurich, for the disposal of Italy, it is easy to come to the conclusion that in Piedmont and in Italy the letter of his Majesty is not considered so satisfactory as it is pronounced by the private and confidential organ of the English premier.

A Berlin letter of the 28th ult., in the Cologne Gazette contains the following:—

There appears to be no doubt that the arrangements concluded at Breslau with Prussia, relate to the Italian question and the position to be assumed in the Congress. Prussia and Russia favor the principle of the restoration of the dukes, but are opposed to all coercive measures.—Prussia is endeavoring to remove the misunderstandings existing between Russia and England. The English government still shows great indifference as to the Congress. The interview at Breslau was proposed by Russia, and its object was the affairs of Italy. There is then no reason to fear that Prussia will again return to its old relations of dependence on the Court of St. Petersburg or that the Holy Alliance will be renewed. The present policy of Prussia is in accord with that of England on pending questions.

A Vienna letter says:—

General Benedek has arrived here from Syria, where he was on leave of absence, and has been received by the Emperor. On the proper of Count Schlik, Commander of the Second Army, of which Benedek's corps formed part, he has been appointed Commander of the Order of Maria Theresa; and it is said that he is to be appointed to the command of all the troops concentrated in Italy, with his head-quarters at Verona.

A letter from Dublin, dated on the 1st inst., says:—

Orders have been received from the Post Office authorities to have a special train in readiness at the King's bridge terminus, to start at eleven o'clock a. m., on Sunday, with the American mail for Cork. It is arranged that the special train will perform the journey in four hours. A special steamer will be in readiness to convey the mails to Queenstown and place them on board one of the Cunard steamers, which will proceed on her voyage to America without any delay.

The Emperor to the King.

The following is the letter in full of the Emperor Napoleon to King Victor Emmanuel, upon the subject of Italian affairs, to which reference was made in the Hungarian's news summary. The letter has excited very general comment at the pass Europe. One English journalist thinks it probable that the French Emperor has gone as far as he could, in securing for the people of Italy that which he had promised, but they have a right to hope that the Italians will, generally, by the moderation they show, induce Austria to observe the treaty of Zurich, which has, in fact, created Italy.

'Palace of St. Cloud, 20th of October, 1859.'

The Grand Trunk Line Completed.

This day, the 21st of November, the Grand Trunk Line from Portland to Detroit is completed and opened, and the cars run the whole distance in 38 hours. This is a wonderful achievement, the Line crossing, as it does, the mighty St. Lawrence, the almost equally mighty Ottawa, and more than a dozen other large rivers.

A TORONTO COUNCILLOR IN TROUBLE.—Mr. Thomas Berkinshaw, Councillor for the Ward of St. Lawrence, has been summoned to appear before the Police Magistrate this morning, to answer a charge of fraud. The information upon which the summons was issued, sets forth that the defendant gave a cheque on the Bank of Toronto, for $51, to a Mr. McGill, which cheque Mr. McGill handed to a Mr. Brown; that the cheque was presented at the Bank of Toronto, through Mr. Brown's bankers,—the City Bank; and that the cheque was protested, on the ground that Mr. Berkinshaw had 'No Funds' in the Bank of Toronto, and never had. The case is an important and interesting one, in a commercial point of view, but it requires considerable importance and interest, from the fact of one of our 'City Fathers' being accused of so serious an offence as that of fraud.—[Colonist.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1859.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The Canada arrived at Halifax at 4 a.m. on Saturday, the 19th. She left Liverpool on the 5th and Queenstown on the eve of the 7th. The Indian arrived at Liverpool at 2:30 p.m. of the 3rd.

A Paris telegram of the 4th instant says the French and English Governments had completely agreed on the basis of Congress, which is to be held at Brussels. All that remained to be settled was an official ratification from the English Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Eastern left Holyhead on the 23rd, and reached Southampton on the morning of the 4th inst. She experienced very rough weather and a heavy sea on her passage round. The Times' account says that when the ship was exposed to the roll of the Atlantic she rolled and dipped, but with an easy motion, which is described as peculiar. The ship seemed to swing herself with a sidelong, gentle motion over every wave, dropping deeply and easily with a peculiar slow roll, and often quite deep enough to leave one paddle-wheel out of water, turning high and dry in the air. The greatest speed attained was over 15½ knots, or nearly 18 miles per hour. The run from Holyhead to Southampton is pronounced more satisfactory than either of the previous trips.

The new Cunard steamer just contracted for is to exceed the Persia by 500 tons, and will in every respect be a large and more powerful edition of the Persia. Arrangements are to be made with her to ply

is recalling once more to your Majesty the obstacles which rendered every definitive negotiation and every definitive treaty so difficult.

In point of fact, war has often fewer complications than peace. In the former two interests only are in presence of each other—the attack and the defence; in the latter, on the contrary, the point in to reconcile a multitude of interests—often of an opposite character. This is what actually occurred at the moment of the peace. It was necessary to conclude a treaty that should secure in the best manner possible the independence of Italy, which should satisfy Piedmont and the wishes of the population, and yet which should not wound the Catholic sentiment or the rights of the Sovereigns in whom Europe felt an interest.

I believed then that, if the Emperor of Austria wished to come to a frank understanding with me, with the view of bringing about this important result, the causes of antagonism which for centuries had divided these two empires would disappear, and that the regeneration of Italy would be effected by common accord, and without further bloodshed.

I now state what are, in my opinion, the essential conditions of that regeneration.

Italy to be composed of several independent States, united by a federal bond.—Each of these States to adopt a particular representative system, and salutary reforms. The Confederation to them ratify the principal of Italian nationality; to have but one flag, one system of Customs, and one currency. The directing centre to be at Rome, which should be composed of representatives named by the Sovereigns from a list prepared by the Chambers, in order that in this species of Diet, the influence of the reigning families suspected of a leaning towards Austria should be counterbalanced by the element resulting from election.

By granting to the Holy Father the honorary presidency of the Confederation the religious sentiment of Catholic Europe would be satisfied, the moral influence of the Pope would be increased throughout Italy, and would enable him to make concessions in conformity with the legitimate wishes of the populations. Now the plan which I had formed at the moment of making peace may still be carried out if your Majesty will employ your influence in promoting it. Besides a considerable advance has been already made in that direction.

The cession of Lombardy with a limited debt is an accomplished fact.

Austria has given up her right to keep garrisons in the strong places of Piacenza, Ferrara, and Commachio.

The rights of the Sovereigns have, it is true, been reserved, but the independence of Central Italy has also been guaranteed, insomuch as all idea of foreign intervention has been formally set aside; and, lastly, Venetia is to become a province purely Italian. It is the real interest of your Majesty, as of the Peninsula, to second me in the development of this plan, in order to obtain from it the best results, for your Majesty cannot forget that I am bound by the treaty; and I cannot, in the Congress which is about to open, withdraw myself from my engagements. The part of France is traced beforehand.

We demand that Parma and Piacenza shall be united to Piedmont, because this territory is in a strategemical point of view, indispensable to her. We demand that the Duchess of Parma shall be called to Modena; that Tuscany, augmented, perhaps, by a portion of territory, shall be restored to the Grand Duke Ferdinand; that a system of moderate (sage) liberty shall be adopted in all the States of Italy; that Austria shall frankly disengage herself from an incessant cause of embarrassment for the future, and that she shall complete the nationality of Venetia, by creating not only a separate representation and administration, but also an Italian army.

We demand that the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera shall be recognized as federal fortresses.

And lastly, that a Confederation based on the real wants as well as the traditions of the Peninsula, to the exclusion of every foreign influence, shall consolidate the fabric of the independence of Italy.

I shall neglect nothing for the attainment of this great result. Let your Majesty be convinced of it, my sentiments will not vary, and so far as the interests of France are not opposed to it, I shall always be happy to serve the cause for which we have combated together.

'Palace of St. Cloud, 20th of October, 1859.'

preparations at sea ports for embarkation have already commenced.

It is stated that the French Government have resolved to establish from December next, a coal station in the Red Sea, in imitation of England.

LATEST.

The following is telegraphed via Queenstown:—

The troops to be contributed by India to the China expedition will be 6,000 Europeans and 4,000 natives.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday morning, 7th October—The steamer Africa from New York, Oct. 26, arrived at 10:30 this morning.

ZURICH, 5th—In the last Conference held the working out of the treaty of peace has been entirely completed, and all that now remains is for the Sardinian plenipotentiaries to receive from Turin the official order to sign the treaty of peace. It is believed the treaty will be signed to-morrow, and the conversation held at Paris will follow immediately.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Nov. 5.—Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat and corn slightly advanced, flour dull; sales new state 24s @ 24s 6d per bbl. Prices range at 22s 6d @ 27s 6d. Wheat steady; inferior and bad had advanced 2d to 3d. Corn firm and advanced 1d to 1s on the week. Provisions generally dull. Beef heavy and slightly declined. Ashes steady; pots 27s 6d; pearls 27s 9d @ 28s. Sugar quiet.

London, Monday, Oct. 8th Noon.—Consols 96¾.

The Reform Convention.

The following is the report of the Committee on Party Organization.

The Committee appointed to consider the best means of securing unity and efficiency of action, by the friends of Constitutional Reform in Upper Canada, beg to report the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*,—That an Association be forthwith established, with branches in each electoral division in Upper Canada, to be called 'The Constitutional Reform Association of Upper Canada.'

2. *Resolved*,—That the following be the Constitution thereof:

ARTICLE I.

The Constitutional Reform Association of Upper Canada is established for the purpose of—

1. Procuring for the people of Upper Canada a Legislature and Government which shall have control of all matters of a local or sectional character.

2. Procuring the establishment of some joint authority, charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both sections of the Province.

3. Procuring, under an amended Constitution, further and better safeguards against extravagant public expenditure, and Executive mal-administration.

4. Procuring the election to Parliament of candidates pledged to the foregoing principles.

ARTICLE II.

The Association shall consist of all members of Parliament, and members of the Press, and all other persons, who shall subscribe this Constitution.

ARTICLE III.

The general affairs of the Association shall be managed by an Executive Committee, holding its first meeting in Toronto, of which Committee all members of Parliament subscribing this Constitution, and all presidents of branch associations, shall be members, with such other members of the Association as the Committee may from time to time elect. The said Committee may appoint its own officers, and adopt rules and by-laws, ten being a quorum for that purpose.

ARTICLE IV.

Branch associations shall be organized in each assembly electoral division, at the most central or convenient town or place, which shall be managed by a President, as many Vice-Presidents as there are municipalities in the division, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a local committee of not fewer that five persons.

ARTICLE V.

The members residing in any municipality may, under the Vice-President for that municipality, organize a sub-committee.

ARTICLE VI.

Meetings of the Executive Committee of Branch Associations, and sub-committees, shall be held pursuant to adjournment, or at the call of the Chairman, President, or Vice-President, of which due notice shall be given.

ARTICLE VII.

Meetings for the election of officers, after the first meeting, shall be held annually on some day (of which due notice shall be given) in the first week of December of each year.

ARTICLE VIII.

The funds of each Branch Association shall be subject to the disposal of the officers and local committee thereof, or a majority of them, for any purpose consistent with the objects of this association.

ARTICLE IX.

The Secretary of each Branch Association shall, as soon as may be after their appointment, communicate to the Executive Committee the names of the officers and local committee, and their respective post office address, and such other information from time to time, as he or the President may deem advisable.

3. *Resolved*,—That the Opposition members of Parliament, and members of the Opposition press, with the delegates of this Convention, be charged with the duty of organizing Branch Associations in the divisions in which they respectively reside.

The Editor's Table, No. 138.

Our weekly task is but light to-day

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for October. Reprint of L. Scott & Co., New York; John Creighton, Kingston. $3 a year.

The contents of this number of the most spirited of the great English Reviews are the following, viz:

1. Militia Forces. 2. Rousseau: his Life and Writings. 3. Spiritual Freedom. 4. Modern Poets and Poetry of Italy. 5. Physical Geography of the Atlantic Ocean. 6. Garibaldi and the Italian Volunteers. 7. Tennyson's Idylls of the King. 8. Bonapartism in Italy. 9. Contemporary Literature.

The article on Rousseau is very reprehensible. Of all the consummate scountrels that ever disgraced human nature, Jean Jacques Rousseau was the worst. In our humble opinion he had no one single or redeeming quality to save his memory from execration. It is not for his free opinions in religion and social policy that we condemn him so much, as for his general depravity. He was vain, immoral, unnatural and ungrateful; his talents were fearfully overrated, and what the French or Germans could see in him, to make him the god of their idolatry, is more than we can imagine. If men are punished in this life for the wickedness of their actions, the Genevan philosopher was so punished; for he lived a life of misery, and died the death of a dog. The Reviewer here does not think as we do. He describes all the crimes of Rousseau as weaknesses, palliates all his offences against decency, and paints couleur de rose actions that in themselves were infamous. In fact he takes Carlyle's conception of this notorious bad man, and that is his best excuse. We form our opinion from his own 'Confessions.'

THE COLLEGE JOURNAL for November, edited by Dr. C. H. Cleaveland and Associates. P. C. Brown, Cincinnati. $1 a year.

The original articles in this cheap and neat monthly medical and surgical journal

existence. One fact is, it has killed every other publication of the kind, and commands a monopoly of the article almanac. And well it may, for it is the best compendium of useful knowledge in the cheapest form that can be seen or heard of. There is, however, little to distinguish it from its many predecessors, though doubtless it contains many new tables, and many other matters new to the Canadian public. But all the former almanacs were so good and so complete, that we shall not praise the present at their expense. May it live a thousand years.

THE FAMILY HERALD. No. 1, Vol. 1. John Lovell, Montreal. John Creighton, Kingston. $2 a year.

This is the commencing number of a very excellent Family Journal, so very excellent, that we sadly fear no succeeding number will approximate to it in general excellence and variety. Judging from the sample, we pronounce it one of the best publications of the kind on this continent. Most of the literary matter is original, and that good; while the selected articles display a refined taste and much judgment. In fact, as we before said, it is altogether too good to last. Too much pains have been taken with the first number; a sad error, as it will entail much labor on the editor to keep the new paper up to the sample. But we may be mistaken, and the Nos. to come may be equally spirited, in which case it is sure of that success which it well deserves, and which we wish it. For what Canadian will send to New York for 'The United States Journal,' the 'New York Ledger,' or 'The Century,' when he can procure at home a family newspaper equally as good and as cheap.

THE LIVING AGE, No. 808. Littell, Son & Co., Boston. $6.00 a year.

The contents of this No. are,—

No. 1. Rain drops; 2. Luck of Ladysmede, part 8; 6. Connection of the Physical Sciences; 4. The Naval Armament of France; 5. Austria and the National Party in Germany; 6. The German Movements for Unity; 7. The Chinese Policy; 9. Sparks from a Locomotive.

Our readers can judge from the above how varied are the matters, literary, scientific and political, treated of in this Weekly Magazine. Though apparently the dearest of first-class periodicals, it is, in point of fact, the cheapest; for it contains the ordinary letter-press of a monthly magazine, while in reality it appears every Saturday, giving fifty-two numbers a year instead of twelve.

THE UNITED STATES INSURANCE GAZETTE AND MAGAZINE for November. G. E. Currie, Pine Street, New York. $3 a year.

Mr. Currie was here in Kingston a few days ago, and then he posted up all parties interested in Fire Insurances, as to the peculiar good qualities and usefulness of his Gazette and Monthly Magazine. To all Fire Insurance Companies, their Agents, Actuaries, Managers and Directors, this publication will prove pecuniarily advantageous.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December. John Creighton et John Duff, Kingston.

This number commences the twentieth volume of the great Harper Monthly. In addition to a host of other articles there are three finely illustrated papers on 'Washington in 1859,' 'Holidays in Costa Rica,' and 'Insects destructive to Wheat.' The latter will be found of value to the farmer, as it enters minutely and microscopically into the subject, both as regards the text and the engravings. Altogether this is an admirable number.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW for October. Leonard Scott & Co., New York. John Creighton, Kingston.

The following is the table of contents:—1. Bain's Psychology; 2. A visit to England in 1775; 3. Sir Emerson Tennent's Ceylon; 4. Carlyle's Frederic the Great; 5. The Graffiti of Pompeii; 6. The Virginians; 8. Unpublished Correspondence of Madame du Deffand; 9. Senior's Journal in Turkey and Greece; 10. Secret Organization of Trades. Carlyle's 'Frederic the Great,' and Thackeray's everlasting 'Virginians' are both severely handled in this number, a lashing which the latter work more especially most richly merited.

ALBION LODGE, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, SYDENHAM.

In consequence of the departure from Canada of the Worthy Master of this Lodge, it became necessary to elect and install a new Master, and the choice falling upon Bro. Watson, the Senior Warden, that officer was duly installed on Thursday last, on which occasion the under-mentioned visitors were present; viz., R. W. Bro. George F. LaSerre, D.G.M.; R. W. Bro. Samuel D. Fowler, P.G.S.W.; V. W. Bro. S. H. Blondheim, Grand Poursuivant; V. W. Bro. Rev. H. Mulkins, D.D.G. Chaplain; V. W. Bro. Suther and, D.D.G.S.; W. Bro. John Kerr, P. M.; W. Bro. Edward Henry Parker; W. Bro. Elliott, P.M.; Bro. Shaw; Bro. John Underwood; Bro. Meyer, St George Lodge, Montreal.

The following is a list of the Officers of Albion Lodge:—W. Bro. Joseph Watson, Master; Bro. Samuel Campbell, S.W.; Bro. John Wolfe, J.W.; Bro. James Spike, Treasurer; Bro. Upham, Secretary; Bros. McGinness and Graham, Deacons.

At the conclusion of the interesting ceremony, the Brethren supped together at Mr. McCarty's, and had a pleasant time of it.

The Mayor of 1860.

Dr. Strange, the present Mayor of Kingston, has promised his many friends to accept another year of Kingston's mayoralty, if that honor be tendered to him next January. This is more than Mr. Gildersleeve has promised his many friends to do, for that gentleman positively refuses to become a candidate for the people's suffrages. He has been waited upon repeatedly by deputations and by private friends, with a view to his acceptance of the proffered dignity, but has invariably declined, as his own affairs will call him to the South this winter. He has now requested us to say this publicly. So Dr. Strange will have the course to himself, for we hear of no other candidate; though it is not impossible but that before the first of January some other gentleman, ambitious of civic honors, may be induced to offer his services to the city.

HAY FROM THE LOWER PROVINCE.—The general movement of hay from Lower Canada to ports in the Upper Province, in consequence of the comparative failure of the Crop in this section of the country, was instanced in Kingston this week. Mr. John Breden received on Sunday evening from Montreal a cargo of one hundred tons of hay, said to have been laid down here at $15 per ton.

THE LECTURE.—Thomas D'Arcy McGee

in the same manner that we speak of the Flemish, Italian, French, and English schools of painting. Commencing with Sir Theobald Butler, whom the lecturer considered the father of the school, and comprising the names of Edmund Burke, Brinsley Sheridan, Grattan, O'Connell, Plunkett, and others, and ending with John Philpott Curran and Richard Lawler Sheil, the lecture was a eulogy throughout, beautifully pronounced, and meeting with the heartiest applause.—The proceeds of the lecture, which was given under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society, are intended to be devoted to charitable purposes. It is gratifying to be able to state that the receipts were tolerably large.

THE BAZAAR IN CHRISTMAS WEEK.

Charity, like mercy,

——is twice blessed;

It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.'

The bazaar advertised in our columns to take place in the City Hall during Christmas week, is held, as we understand, to supply funds for founding a house of Charity, in which the aged, the infirm, and the helpless infant may alike find shelter, if they need it; and from which the Sister of Charity may issue on her mission of mercy to attend on the sick and suffering poor.

We are assured that great exertions are making for the bazaar, and hope the success will be commensurate with the exertion. Florence Nightingale has made our people familiar with the good that may be accomplished in service to the sick, by earnest, self-denying, and volunteer nurses. Miss Nightingale never thought of asking the wounded soldier what form of faith he professed before she gave him her aid, and every one knows how much more valuable and valued volunteer service to the sick is than hired service.

Mr. David Fraser's band is engaged to discourse sweet sounds on one of the evenings.

[To the Editor of the British Whig.]

SIR,—Your correspondent "Canada-Scotus,"—the pigmy cynic whose penny whistle squeaked a few notes of spiteful hostility on the eve of one of the most successful demonstrations which ever took place in Kingston, viz., the Burns Centenary Banquet, has again, I perceive, emerged from his shell—evoked by that green-eyed genius who formerly inspired his pen—to clear his amiable bosom of 'that perilous stuff which a great authority tells us 'so weighs upon the soul,'—the occasion this time, being the proposed friendly gathering of 'brother Scots' on the 30th current.

Now, sir, to embark in a controversy with this tiny croaker, and thus to raise him for the moment from his native insignificance, is quite foreign to my purpose.—He is the true type of a class, too numerous here as elsewhere, whose province it should seem to be to stand aloof from all projects or enterprises, whether of a national, social, or benevolent character, and to snarl with envious malignity at those who have head and heart enough to engage in them.

I merely desire to state a fact or two in opposition to the insinuations of 'Canada Scotus,' after which I shall leave him to the 'potent brewings' of his distempered fancy.

That apathy and indifference in regard to national topics prevail largely among Scotchmen here, experience forces me in shame and sorrow to admit. 'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true!' But the charge as against that comparatively small section of them who compose the St. Andrew's Society (I do not speak of merely nominal and non-paying members, among whom very probably 'Canada Scotus' ranks), is most ungenerous, most unjust, and most untrue, as this puny caviller knows right well.

Ever since its resuscitation in 1855, the St. Andrew's Society of Kingston has taken the initiative in every movement or project relative to Scotland set in motion here.

The Wallace monument meeting was organized by the Society; but for its fruitless result, Scotchmen of the Canada Scotus type are to blame. At Roy Fraser's concerts the members of St. Andrew's Society were too frequently the forlorn hope. 'The Maclachlan lectures were uniformly attended by members of the Society, meagre as might be the attendance of Scotchmen generally. Furthermore the St. Andrew's Society, limited though its charitable operations necessarily are, has in many instances, even during the past year, befriended and assisted indigent and sickly countrymen and countrywomen, and only requires the hearty support of Scotchmen generally to be a powerful instrument for good.

As to the 'glorification meeting' sketch over which 'Canada Scotus' chuckles so consumedly, he must have drawn it from his recollection of the scenes at the annual convivial meetings of the 'Drapdaily Debating Society', of which, it is understood, he was a distinguished member, long ere his effulgence shone o'er benighted Kingston.

Your obedient servant,

A MEMBER OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1859.

Letters and Telegrams.

R. B., Brighton; J. S. V., Ottawa, with rem.; T. H., New York, with rem.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTON.

The following highly interesting letter from the celebrated African explorer was received by Sir George Grey on the morning of his departure from the Cape for England:

'RIVER SHIRE June 1, 1859.

'MY DEAR SIR GEORGE: We have lately discovered a very fine lake by getting up this river in the steam launch about 100 miles, and then marching some fifty more on foot. It is called Shirwa, and Lake Nyanji is a mere pond in comparison. It is, moreover, particularly interesting from the fact reported by the natives as to its shores, that it is separated by a strip of land only five or six miles in width from Nyanja, or Lake N'yinyes—the stars—which Burton has gone to explore. We could hear nothing of his party at Shirwa, and having got no European news since you kindly sent some copies of the Times last year, we are quite in the dark as to whether he has succeeded or not. Lake Shirwa has no outlet, and its waters are bitter, but drinkable. It abounds in fishes, leeches, alligators, and hippopotami. We discovered this by examining partially a branch of the Shire, called Ruo, that one portion of Shirwa is not more than 30 miles distant from a point that may easily be reached by this launch, which by newspaper measurement draws thirteen inches, and actually thirty-one inches. Lake Shirwa is very grand. It is surrounded on all sides by lofty green mountains. Dzomba—or, as the people nearest it say Zomba—is over 6,000 feet high, of the same shape as Table

but such is the disinterestedness of some people, that labor is exported to Bourbon instead of being employed here. The only trade the people have is that of slaves; and the only symptoms of impudence we met were from a party of Bajana slave-traders; but they changed their deportment instantly on hearing that we were English, and not Portuguese. There are no Maravi at or near Shirwa—they are all west of the Shire—so that this lake can scarcely be called Lake Maravi. The Portuguese know nothing of it; but the minister who claimed (blue book for 1857) the honor of first traversing the African continent for two black men with Portuguese names, must explain why they did not cross Shiriva. It lies some 40 or 50 miles on each side of the latitude of Mozambique.

They came to Tete only, and lacked at least 400 miles of Mozambique. We go back to Shirwa in July, and may make a push for N'yinyesse.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

A Land-Slip at St. Hilaire.

NOTES OF A VISIT.

Having information that an extensive Land-slip had taken place at St. Hilaire, the writer went yesterday to visit it. He met Sir W. E. Logan on the Grand Trunk Ferry boat at 7 o'clock A. M., en route for St. Hilaire, with the same object in view, and so we proceeded together. It was a fine Indian summer morning. One more pleasant could not have been desired. We reached St. Hilaire about 8 o'clock, where Major Campbell, M.P.P., who was the first to bring news of the event to town, kindly undertook for us the office of guide. The slip, or subsidence, took place near the right bank of the Richelieu, about 3½ miles below the railway bridge; but by walking some distance along the railway, and then crossing some fields, we were enabled to reach it by a shorter cut. The land in this neighborhood is generally flat. We approached the site of the slip, walking in a northerly direction in the highest table land in the vicinity, until we came suddenly upon it; when an extraordinary spectacle arrested our attention and made us pause. We were on the brink of an enormous basin or pit, caused by the sinking of about 30 acres of land, as near as we could estimate without measuring, to the depth of about 30 feet! Habitans in the vicinity, drew upon their imaginations for a greater depth than this, but the hard fact of measurement would not support excited fancy. It is, however, quite unnecessary to exaggerate. The dimensions which the writer has given, are quite sufficient for a great hole. Parts of two farms have sunk. Standing on the brink of the basin where we approached, the visitor might be led to think that, as of old, the earth had opened her mouth to receive the surface. The bottom presented a strange appearance; one in some particulars difficult to account for. In places the surface had quite disappeared; in others the newly ploughed furrows were visible; in others, the turf; and in others one saw parts of fences. All over the bottom, as it were, at regular intervals, are numerous pyramids or cones, having somewhat the appearance of dividing walls, with their strata lying horizontally. Between these the surface had sunk. They evidently stand in their natural position, but they may have moved from their original places. They run for the most part across the direction the slide has taken, and how large portions of the earth that has disappeared got under them, or around them it is not easy to imagine. These cones are of blue clay, and they appear to have cleft the earth, which has sunk on each side of them, as it were by a wedge. The surface earth lies in very irregular forms in the basin. It is thrown on its back, on its side, and, indeed in every direction. The subsidence commenced on Monday last, about 9 o'clock P.M., as we gathered from the only eye-witness we could discover, a habitant, who lives close by, named Veaugle. It was not until Wednesday that Major Campbell saw it; and on Thursday he brought word of the event to the city. The main subsidence occupied about half an hour. It went slowly down with very little noise. Portions of earth along the margin have gradually fallen in since; and cracks may be seen in various places around. Walking round the westerly edge, we come to what may be termed the neck of a gully, about 100 or 150 feet broad, leading to the river, and distant from it about five-eights of a mile. Along this gully the earth had been forced to about the middle of the river. We have here the curious phenomenon of an earth stream, if such a term may be used. It is the nearest description one can think of. The surface is rough and broken, something like the ice on the St. Lawrence after packing. It has evidently been poured along with great force, down the gully, in a stream, as it were, about 15 feet deep, from the pressure of millions of tons of the loosened mass above. In many places quantities of unctuous blue clay have oozed up, quite as slippery as soft soap. Probably this rests on some hard inclined plane. Assuming such to be the case, it is easy to imagine that the action of water or other agencies upon the soft, greasy clay, would not make it a very sure foundation; and that the mass of matter pressing upon it, and getting disturbed by any cause at all, would easily glide down the plane. The neck of the basin has been mentioned, and a curious circumstance is that the earth from the round basin, in the table land, has been forced through it, like liquid through the neck of a bottle. The force of the pressure may be imagined when it is stated that the soil is here quite stiff and clayey; and the force may be perceived by examining the rough manner in which it has swept past projecting points in the gully, some of which are pretty well greased with soft clay. Trees and fences are carried along. If houses or cattle had been on the site they also would have been carried away. One tree is planted in the middle of the river. A stout and nearly new bridge across a stream that ran at the bottom of the ravine has disappeared nearly altogether a little fragment only remaining. The road is of course impeded for all kinds of vehicles, and the village gossip runs that a wedding party was stopt on Monday night. It might have seemed a strange event for them to have been arrested by the earth in motion on such an occasion. M. Veaugle's workshop, on the west side of the ravine on the river bank had the earth piled to the roof on one side. He reports that it rolled smoothly and 'respectably' along about as fast as a horse's trot. The river was observed to rise 6 inches in the 24 hours after the matter had been thrown into it. Crossing the ravine, we noticed that the earth current had settled among some hickory trees, burying their trunks we were informed about 15 feet, leaving the branches above. The distance from the top end of the basin, following the course taken by the earth current, is about a mile. To the writer it seemed to be more, but a well informed companion said not. The earth stream down the gully cuts through four farms, making six altogether affected by the slip. Ascending and walking in a south easterly direction we see the marks of another similar slip, in years past, in an opposite direction. Much of the land in the ravine will be filled up and ultimately improved; but the farmers who have had the patch of fifty acres taken out of the level on the table land, much of which was ploughed and well fenced, may cut it down to meadows, unless

read before the Geological Society of London in 1842.—[Montreal Gazette.

The Magnitude of Enterprise.

It is marvellous to look around on these progressive days, and mark the individual as well as the collective advance in all things appertaining to improvement and emulative ascendency. The conqueror was wont of old to mete out glory in accordance with the extent of his victories, but now that extension of territory by the sword has given place to the overwhelming influence of advancement in science, we naturally ask what are the great features of magnitude in interprise?

It is one thing to discover, and another and far more difficult undertaking to make that discovery known throughout a hemisphere, or even a continent; but Thomas Holloway has done more, having not only erected a 'Beacon of Health,' but brought it within the gaze of nearly all the human race. 'Health for all' is his watchword, and by the discovery and dissemination of his Pills and Ointment he has brought that boon nigh within the reach of all.

But the point we want to note more especially at the present time, is the magnitude of his undertaking, evinced by the fact of his having heralded so widely and universally his twin remedies, and in the short space of twenty-five years actually placed them within the reach of nearly all the human family; no sooner were they first promulgated in this metropolis than they radiated simultaneously climes and countries communicated with through our own vast commercial channels. In the jungles of India, in the wide grazing plains of Austria, and to the backwoods of British North America they found their way, sped by the agency of sympathetic impulse!

Holloway recognized no obstacle, and therefore vanquished all that attempted to impede his onward way; having overcome prejudice and jealousy, a universal 'free trade' was tacitly granted to his specifics, when other commodities of home consumption were strangers to a foreign market; our cousins north of the American frontier more especially adopted the Pills and Ointment, and welcomed them as the all-appropriate medicinals of the settler, and they are now (we learn) the accepted protection against, and preventive from, all the internal and external diseases peculiar to them.

Nor does this man of giant intellect leave this organization to work itself, but like the centre of a system, makes his periodical visits to each and every point; vivifying and urging onward his all-important mission, through the varied channels of communication, to every corner of the earth's broad surface!—London Review.

PREMIUM TO THE ASSASSIN.

The advertising columns of the Richmond Whig offer the following premium to the assassin:—

$10,000 REWARD—Joshua R. Giddings having openly declared himself a Traitor in a lecture at Philadelphia on the 28th of October, and there being no process, strange to say, by which he can be brought to justice, I propose to be one of one hundred to raise $10,000 for his sale delivery in Richmond, or $5,000 for the production of his head. I do not regard this proposition, extraordinary as it may at first seem, either unjust or unmerciful. The laws of God and the Constitution of his country both condemn him to death.

For satisfactory reasons I withhold my name from the public, but it is in the hands of the editor of the Richmond Whig. There will be no difficulty, in raising the $10,000 upon a reasonable prospect of getting the said Giddings to this city.

Richmond, Nov. 1, 1859.

Rather a pleasant country to live in, where a price is set upon a man's head for daring to speak the truth, according to the dictates of his own conscience! What freedom of speech! What unexampled liberty of thought, word, and deed! Happy country, where, while they talk so loudly, and with such braggart eloquence of their independence, and their liberty, and their enlightened morality, slavery—a thraldom that binds millions of human beings body, mind and soul, in bonds which cannot be broken—is at the bottom of all their institutions, and those who make a living by the nefarious traffic sit in the high places of the land, and over-ride those who dare to say a word in behalf of the victim, or in opposition to his inhuman oppressor. The following is another comment on this 'peculiar institution':—

'H. Pray, of Boston, boasted of having voted for Fremont, and talked in a manner that did not suit the Mobilians, the other day, and was required to give a bond of $5,000, or leave. Another, James Murphy, had a free talk with some slaves, and tried to induce a free 'nigger' woman to go with him to a free State. He was required to give a $5000 bond or leave by himself.'

The Nashville Patriot, speaking of the men above alluded to, says:—

'We protest that the alternative of giving bond or leaving, is no punishment for such cattle.' They should have been whipped, ducked, tarred and feathered, ridden upon a rail, and then hanged on a tree.'

ARREST AT LONDON, C.W.—A highway robbery was committed near the Port Stanley Railway depot, in London, about a year since, in which several persons were implicated, and, among others, a notorious character named James Murray, who was stated to be the worst of the party. At that time his accomplices were tried and convicted, but Murray, the principal, managed to escape, and fled to the States, where he remained in security until within a few days ago. Fancying that the affair had blown over, he visited London again; and the police, getting a hint of his presence, succeeded in capturing him on Thursday night on a bench warrant issued at the time he escaped. The prisoner, in all probability, will undergo his trial at the next Recorder's Court.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.—The Leader states that a telegram was received in Toronto on Friday from Quebec, intimating that the contract for constructing the new Houses of Parliament and the Departmental Buildings at Ottawa had been awarded. The successful competitor was Mr. Greevy, of Quebec, the amount of whose tender was stated at £144,750 for both buildings. Mr. Manning, of Toronto, it was added, was the next low