FOREIGN.

The ship France, Capt. Funk, arrived yesterday with dates from Havre, of the 21st, and Paris of 19th ult.

The news appears to be of little interest, unless it be the increased probability of a recurrence to arms to settle the difficulties between Belgium and Holland. On this subject, the Paris correspondent of the Journal du Havre, under date of 19th, states that the Conference in London had almost ceased its deliberations, finding it impossible to produce an arrangement of the questions in dispute. Lord Palmerston, the British Minister, however still continues his endeavours alone, and had transmitted to the Hague a project for the definitive settlement of the different points unadjusted. This step had not been more successful than those which preceded it, and six days before, the French government had received intelligence from their minister at the Hague, the Marquis of Dalmatia, that the project of Lord Palmerston had been rejected. A cabinet council was immediately summoned and on the 14th, instructions were transmitted to M. Durand de Maeruil, the French Ambassador at London, of which the following is said to be a copy.

"We have learned from our Minister at the Hague, that the proposals made by Lord Palmerston, have not even been taken into consideration by the Cabinet of the King of Holland, and in consequence, we are convinced that the project of Lord Palmerston, will neither receive any attention from the Northern powers, it having been drawn up and sent without their participation.—The question of Holland and Belgium is however of vital importance for Europe, and particularly for H. M. Louis Philip, to allow the Ministers of his Majesty to hesitate longer about bringing it to a close. It is absolutely necessary that in his Majesty's speech at the opening of the Chambers, he should be able to say, "Affairs between Belgium and Holland are adjusted," or else, "We are compelled to have recourse to violent measures to bring about a settlement of the differences between Belgium and Holland." You will communicate to Lord Palmerston the instructions we now send you, and you may add, that confiding in the friendship of his Britanic Majesty, the French Government considers it indispensable to send a note to the King of Holland, in the names of France and England, announcing to him that a short delay will still be granted him to give a decisive reply to the different proposals, and that the French Government will then consider itself obliged to have recourse to arms."

These instructions further direct the French Ambassador at London, to invite the English Cabinet to unite with the French, in adopting correct measures, if the demand about to be made of the Dutch Government should be as unavailing as the preceding. While waiting a reply from M. Durand de Mareuil, the French Ministers had frequently assembled to deliberate on the important subject. On the 17th September the Council of Ministers met and long discussions ensued without deciding any thing,—at last it was settled, that each one of the Ministers should reflect separately four days, and coercive measures should be taken; and on the 18th it was determined to resume the old project of assembling a fleet at Cherbourg, to act in concert with the English fleet. M. de Rigney will command in person the French squadron. Marshall Soult had declared that it would take but eight days for Marshal Gerard with 30,000 troops to enter Antwerp.

These resolutions have been sent to M. Durand de Mareuil, that he may submit them to the consideration of the English cabinet. Orders have been sent by telegraph to assemble an army on the frontiers of Belgium. It appears that besides the army of 30,000 men which is to enter immediately in Belgium, another army will be formed on the frontiers in case a larger force shoul be necessary.

The accounts from La Vendee are again alarming. The Duchess de Berri is still there, and the loyalist papers relate a number of romantic anecdotes concerning her and her hair-breadth escapes.

At Marseilles also Carlist disturbances had occurred, which were not entirely settled at the last accounts from thence.

The French Ministry had not yet been re-organized. The Paris papers speak of the different attempts made by the King for that purpose, but without effect. M. Guizot, the *doctrinaire*, was the last person with whom negociations had been going on.

The Swabian Mercury, under the head of Rhenish Bavaria, September 9th, says: "The mania for emigration to North America still increases in this country.

We have just learnt that 30 persons, each possessing a capital of from 20,000 to 25,000 florins, have agreed to make one common stock, and proceed to America."

The *Patriote du Puy de Dome* gives the following letter from Brioude, of the 16th inst.—"Our town has given a most brilliant reception to M. George Lafayette, who arrived at 9 o'clock last night. In ten minutes the bands and drums of the National Guards assembled before his windows, and played the national airs of the *Marseillaise* and the *Chani du Depart*. An immense crowd assembled; in the midst of which M. George Lafayette descended, presenting to them his son, saying: "I was desirous that he should breathe the air of the mountains of Auvergpe, that is the air of Liberty. He was answered by the shouts of Vive Lafayett! *Vive la Liberte! A bas le juste milieu!* Some of the houses were illuminated, and the evening passed off without slightest occasion for the interference of the magistracy. In the morning on his departure for his country seat, he was accompanied by a numerous cavalcade as far as Vielle-Dricude."

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

A courier from Madrid arrived at the Spanish Embassy on Sunday, with letters from that capital to the 11th, and from Oporto to the 6th inst. The army of Don Miguel was very much discouraged, and dared not act on the offensive the commandant Lopez da Rigna, having little confidence in the fidelity of his soldiers, had applied to his sovereign for new reinforcements. In a despatch addressed by the General-in-Chief of Miguel's army to the Minister of the Morne, he states that unless the mouth of the Douro be blocked up, it will be impossible for him to attack the rebels, whose forces are continually increasing. Don Miguel, afraid of sending on his fleet, as Admiral Sartorina is still cruising off the Tagus, has sent the despatch of the General-in-Chief to Madrid. This despatch it is said, was accompanied by a letter from Don Miguel to his uncle Ferdinand by which the former proposes the sending of some Spanish vessels to the Douro, under the pretext of ill-treatment said to have been offered to the English Consul. The affairs of Don Pedro aie taking a favorable turn. If the enemy venture an attack he will be defeated. A retreat without attacking would be fatal to him, and a state of inaction would not be much better. The accounts from Spain are not very satisfactory. It is asserted, by letters from Madrid, that in Andalusia, Jose Maria's band of Guerillas is increasing, and that two chiefs have raised the standard of liberty. It appears that the courier above mentioned, brought instructions for Count d'Ofalia to urge the conclusion of the Portuguese affairs, as a prolongation of the struggle might be of serious consequence to Spain.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the ship "Tally-Hoo," arrived in Hampton Roads, we have Liverpool accounts to the 21st of September. She brings nothing of an interesting character, as will be perceived by the following extracts:—

From the Beacon Office, }
Norfolk, October 27th. }

The fast sailing ship Tally-Ho, Captain Reuben Fisher, arrived in Hampton Roads on Thursday night, from Liverpool, whence she sailed 21st Sept Capt. F's usually kind attention has furnished us with papers to 10th Sept. inclusive, three days later than previous advices via New-York. They do not supply any thing in the way of material interest. By the notice of the Markets it will be seen the sales of Cotton had increased to 8000 bags, 4000 of which were taken on speculation. Prices of nearly every description had advanced 1-8d—the sales on 16th and 17th were from 1500 to 2000 bags, and on the 19th 4000

We subjoin such items as appear to us of most interest.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.—The news from Portugal during the week has been, like that of the last month, of a very indecisive and uninteresting character. By letters from Oporto we learn that the blockade by Miguel's troops, now amounting in the whole to 22,000, is continued; but no attack has been once attempted on the forces of Don Pedro in the city. From all accounts it appears that the usurper's army is any thing rather than well disciplined and powerful, while on the other hand the Constitutionalists, though but 14,000 in all, are a very formidable army. In no port of Portugal does there appear to have yet occurred any rising in favor of the cause of Donna Maria, and we are apprehensive that the time is not yet arrived, the Portuguese have not yet suffered a sufficient galling oppression, to induce them to make a struggle for their freedom. However much this may be regretted should it prove to be the case, it cannot be remedied, for it is impossible to make a people free, who are unfit for freedom. Even could the experiment once succeed, they would soon sink back again under the iron rule of despotism.

The Marquis of Palmella has left England, and, it is said, well satisfied with the result of his commission. It is of course out of the question for our government to interfere in this contest, but it will doubtless afford every facility to the operations of Don Pedro. The ex-Emperor is raising troops in London with great success; 600 recruits have already left for Oporto, and many more are about to embark. It was rumoured at Oporto that the Admiral of Don Miguel's fleet was about to attack Satorious, and this report, from the greater force of the usurper, created some alarm. The superior mortal courage of the sailors under Sartorius will, however, we trust, fully make up for their deficiency in numbers. Every one is anxious to hear good news of victories gained by Don Pedro, and that he may ultimately succeed in his object, though the prospect is at present rather gloomy, is our ardent desire.—[Times.]

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

THE CHOLERA IN LIVERPOOL.

It is with heartfelt satisfaction that we can, at length congratulate our townsmen upon a decided rapid decrease of the malady which warrants the hope that it has nearly exhausted its virulence in Liverpool. The Board of Health, (for whose valuable arduous, and gratuitous services the town owes a dent of gratitude) on Thursday last, adjourned their meetings, which, for a long time past, have been daily until this day.

HIGH ALLIANCE.

The marriage of the Marquis of Abercorn to Lady Louisa Russel is at length avowed on authority. The wedding will take place early in October. Carriages and bridal dresses are ordered. The Marquis of Abercorn is in his 22d year, with a clear income from landed estates in England, Scotland, and Ireland, exceeding eighty thousand per annum, also a considerable property in the funds. "A very desirable husband," say the ladies. Yet it is supposed that his choice is judicious; that his bride is worth, if possible a higher fortune. The Duke of Bedford is gone to the Highlands to witness the wedding.

LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

The Mechanics' Magazine gives a copy of the statement of the balance-sheet of the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, from 1st July to 31st December, showing that the undertaking is going on with increased prosperity. To this statement it adds the following abstract from the evidence on the advantages of Railroads, given on the London and Birmingham Railway Bill, so scandalously thrown out by the House of Lords:—

"Before the establishment of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, there were 22 regular and about seven occasional extra coaches between those places, which if full, could only carry per day 688 persons. The Railway from its commencement carried 700,000 persons in 18 months, being an average of 1070 per day. It has not been stopped for a single day. There has occurred but one fatal accident on it in 18 months. The fare by coach was 10s. inside, and 5s. outside. By railway it is 5s. inside and 3s. 6d. outside. The time occupied in making the journey by coach was four hours; by Railway it is an hour and three-quarters. All the coaches but one have ceased running, and that chiefly for the conveyance of Parcels. The mails all travel by the Railway, at a saving to Government of two-thirds of the expense. The Railway coaches are more commodious than others. The travelling is cheaper, safer and easier. A great deal of traffic, which used to go by other roads, comes now by Railway; both time and money are saved, though the length of the journey may be often increased. The proportion of passengers carried by Railway over those carried by coach, has been as twenty-two to ten in winter, and eighteen to ten in summer. A regiment of soldiers has been carried by the Railway from Manchester to Liverpool in two hours. Gentlemen's carriages are conveyed on trucks by Railway. The locomatives travel in safety after dark. The rate of carriage of goods is 10s. per ton—by canal it used to be 15s. per ton.

The time occupied in the journey by Railway is two hours—by canal it is twenty hours. The canals have reduced their rates thirty per cent. Goods are delivered in Manchester the same day they are received at Liverpool—by canal they were never delivered before the third day. By Railway, goods, such as wine and spirits, are not subject to the pilferage which existed on the canals. The saving to Manufacturers in the neighborhood of Manchester, in the carriage of Cotton alone has been £20,000 per annum. Some houses of business save £500 a year in carriage. Persons now go from Manchester to Liverpool and back in the same day with great ease.—Formerly they were generally obliged to be absent the greater part of two days.—More persons now travel on their own business.

The Railway is assessed to the parochial rates in all the parishes through which it passes; though only 31 miles, it pays between £3000 and £4000 per anum in parochial rates. Coal pits have been suuk, and manufactories established on the line, giving increased employment to the poor, and thus reducing the number of claimants for parochial relief. The Railway pays one-fifth of the poor rates in the parishes through which it passes; fresh Coal mines sunk, owing to the facilities of carriage, and prices reduced. It is found advantageous for the carriage of milk and garden produce; arrangements about to be made for milk to be carried 15 miles at 1s. for ten gallons, i. e. less than one farthing per quart. Mr. Babbage observes, in his book on the Economy of Manufactures, "One point of view, in which rapid modes of conveyance increase the power of a country, deserves attention. On the Manchester Railroad, for example, above half a million of persons travel annually; and supposing each person to save only an hour in the time of transit between Manchester and Liverpool, a saving of five hundred thousand hours, or fifty thousand working days of ten hours each, is effected. Now this is equivalent to an addition to the actual power of the country of one hundred and sixty-seven men, without increasing the quantity of food consumed, and it should also be remarked that the time of the class of men thus supplied, is far more valuable than of mere laborers.'"

MISCELLANY.

BANKING.

MR. ROTHSCHILD'S OPINIONS.

During the progress of the inquiry of the secret committee into the affairs of the Bank of England, considerable importance was attached in the city to the evidence given by Mr. Rothschild. Many shrewd, and perhaps more random and idle guesses were made at its probable tendency, the mercantile world being all along impatient to fathom these inaccessible and carefully concealed secrets, and evincing great anxiety to anticipate the tardy publication of such an interesting mass of questions and answers. As evidence merely intended to be given, but, unfortunately never called for (and which, consequently, in strictness, can hardly be termed evidence) has been already published, we are glad to have it in our power to satisfy public curiosity, with respect to evidence actually sought for on the one hand, and readily given on the other, though apparently not prepared for the occasion "ready cut and dry." We understand, from very good authority, that the numerous questions put to Mr. Rothschild—often in a very round-about manner were very mainly directed to elicit his opinion as to the expediency of establishing a plurality of chartered banks in London, with a view of obtaining the firmest possible stability of public credit, as well as general and individual accommodation. Mr. Rothschild pronounced an opinion decidedly favourable to a "unit" union in banking, aptly founding his argument, by way of illustration, on the good old story of "the bundle of sticks," which as long as united (and no longer) resisted every attempt to break it; but, observed he, if the possession of all the treasure, or circulating medium of the country were split between three or more banks, one, for instance, having in its coffers three millions of sovereigns, another three millions and a half, and the whole of the Government Bank all the rest, perhaps five or six millions, the consequence in case of a panic, would be, that they might successively become the object of a run, and thus in the end be broke one after an other in detail, neither having, by such subdivision, sufficient volume and *vis inertiæ* left to resist the shock; whereas, if the Bank of England stood alone and concentrated in one undivided mass all the treasure of the country, it would possess ample means to satisfy every imaginable call, and be thus enabled to stop every incipient run in embryo, by saturating the multitude of small and noisy clamourers for gold, as the large holders of bank paper generally know better than to join the yelping throng. Mr. Rothschild was asked, whether it was not possible for the Bank to regulate the exchanges, and prevent their turning against the country?—He replied in the negative, for that depended upon circumstances not under the control of that corporation; for instance, the necessity of importing corn, wool, &c.; but that if adverse, the rates of exchange would after a time come round again of their own accord, the importers of corn, as well as the sellers abroad, not being able to give long credits, and bills drawn for the consideration of a commodity so subject to fluctuation, being sold often 1 per cent. under the exchange of the day; after a few months the exchange would right itself. Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Warburton, and others querists, inquired how the importation of luxuries and superfluities from France affected the exchanges? Mr. Rothschild told them, that as England was the great emporium for goods, as well as the cambist and cashkeeper of the whole world, individual inequalities balanced themselves, the mass of universal transactions, from China to Peru, from the north to the south, centuring in London. The topic of Peel's bill, par excellence, or the cash-payment question, remained, by special convention, untouched. But not so the expediency of making silver a legal tender. It affords us great pleasure to adduce a proof of the highest estimation in which British securies are held, by showing that the property left by Mr. Robert Ewen, lately deceased, amounting to upwards of one million of dollars, was last week sold out from the American funds, and invested in British three per cent. consols. So much for a fund, the £100 stock of which a certain political writer predicted long ago, would not be worth a silver sixpence.—[Bell's Mess.]

TRIAL OF CHARLES I.

Family Library, XXXI, London 1832—Murray.

This, we understand, is the work of Mr. Dodd, and, as a record favouring the royal cause, is an able performance. As a Family Library book, we do not consider it to be altogether in its most proper and eligible place; but it is a story of deep and unfailing interest and pathos.

The freshness of yesterday still hangs around the history of the great parliamentary war. The bloody revolution of France and the vulgar riot of Brussels are contemplated with horror or disgust; while we peruse with an increasing sympathy the rich and vivid memoirs of the conduct and character of the wonderful actors in this most wonderful period of English story. We know no man, whatever may be his politics, if he have a heart of flesh, to whom an accurate, concise, and yet full collection of the principal events of those times, from the conclusion of the war, will not be deeply instructive and moving. Mr. Dodd very properly omits any discussion of the original grounds taken by the popular party at the meeting of the Long Parliament. Long before the battle of Naseby the real grievances had been removed; the balance of usurpation was completely relieved; and the constitution of England, upon any interpretation of it, was entirely out of the question. What took place after the extinction of the king *de facto* must be justified or condemned upon profounder and more elementary principles.

Whatever may be the estimate of the character of Charles I. as King, the severest discipline can scarcely save the understanding from the wonderful fascination of his personal virtues. So it is, we suppose, with all into whose souls the gall of Jacobinism has not entered. The love of liberty is, indeed, a holy passion, that which is the most surely founded on reason and religion, and which best justifies the fiercest efforts of man in obedience to it; but great and noble as it is, it seizes on the imagination rather than the affection of its votaries, and is for the most part without that spirit of personal heroism which has illumined so many pages of English history with the magical light of romance. Patriotism is generally presented to the mind in masses; it penetrates crowds; it arms a nation, a province, a town; it speaks the universal language; it addresses the universal feeling; it is generated by society, and is often destroyed by dispersion: whilst loyalty to a prince becomes prominent in particular instances; it begins and ends and is concentred in the individual; it speaks to personal habits, and grows more and more vivid and intense as the atmosphere around it is darkened, and the hour of its own extinction approaches. As the one excites admiration sometimes without sympathy, so the other moves our sympathy as often without our admiration. How many are there whom the public life of Charles alienates, and whom his death entirely reconciles!

In the end of 1648 the fate of the king was settled by the prevalence of the republican party. His behaviour during the short remainder of his life was magnanimous. He indulged in no useless invective, he sunk into no unmanly weakness. He had to sustain a part of sorrow and of difficulty, for which he could have had no preparation, and he bore himself in it so well that his bitterest foes could not, and did not refuse to him the tribute of their personal admiration.

Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving it.

He gave his enemies no advantage over his character; on the contrary, his sufferings created friends from among those who had been his adversaries in the day of his prosperity. His adversaries procured him an affection which nothing else could have done; his errors were forgotten and his virtues magnified, his weakness was power, and his death a victory.

Truly might Marvel say, in a strain of poetry which he never upon any other occasion reached,—

"He nothing common did or mean
After that memorable scene;
But with his keener eye
The axe's edge did try:
Nor called the gods, with vulgar spite,
To vindicate his helpless right;
But bow'd his comely head
Down as upon a bed."

The volume contains memoirs, and very good ones too, of H. Ireton, Bradshaw, Harrison, Warton, Whalley, Goffe, and Ingoldsby, and concludes with the trials and execution of Harrison and Hugh Peters, in 1660. We wish Mr. Dodd had spoken something more of Sir H. Vane, and had given us an abstract of his trial also. As he was by far the ablest, so he seems to us to have been by far the most remarkable man of those times, after Cromwell.

We meant to end here, but we have been so much struck with the following lines, given as a version of a motto from Lucretius, which we should guess to be from the pen of Mr. Lockhart, that we cannot pass them by:—

"The axe that strikes the King lays order low—
In every limb old Reverence feels the blow;
Law, Faith, Love, Honour, Grace are trampled down
In the same bloody quagmire with the crown.
The awe of ages poisoned into hate,
Fierce leaps the rabble hoof on all that's great—
Till vulgar rage, expert ambition's tool,
Dies out—and some cold scoundrel grasps the rule."

SKETCHES OF UPPER CANADA.

BY A BACKWOODSMAN.

CHAPTER IV.

Capt. B.—'Well John, what kind of night have we had?

Servant.—Why, your honour, it snew a little in the fore part of the night, but towards morning it frizz horrid.'—[*Dialogue between an Officer and his man John.*]

CLIMATE OF UPPER CANADA.

The people of England, generally speaking, are not aware that such a part of the world as Canada exists; and those few whose researches have been as well conducted as to have arrived at that important fact, have heard of General Wolf, who, in the reign of George the Second, took Quebec, and may possibly have heard, that Quebec was not worth taking,—more especially if they listened to the philosophy which proves that colonies are a burden to the Mother Country, or have read in Voltaire's Candide, (I think, for having no books here except the Bible, I am obliged to quote from memory,) 'that France and England were then engaged in a contest for some acres of ice and snow in North America.' Now to these worthy folk we are about to tell something worth knowing.

It never has been accountable to me, how the heat of the sun is regulated. There is no part of Upper Canada that is not to the south of Penzance, yet there is no part of England where the cold is so intense as in Canada; nay, there is no cold in England equal to the cold of Virginia, which, were it on the European side of the hemisphere, would be looked upon as an almost tropical climate. To explain to an European what the climate of Upper Canada is, we would say, that in summer it is the climate of Italy, in winter that of Holland; but in either case we should only be giving an illustration, for in both winter and summer it possesses peculiarities which neither of these two climates possess.

The summer heat of Upper Canada generally ranges towards 80° Fahrenheit; but should the wind blow twenty-four hours steadily from the north, it will fall to 40° during the night. The reason of this seems to be the enormous quantity of forest over which that wind blows, and the leaves of the trees affording such an extensive surface of evaporation.

One remarkable peculiarity in the climate of Canada, when compared with those to which we have likened it, is its dryness. Far from the ocean, the salt particles that somehow or other exist in the atmosphere of sea-bounded countries are not to be found here; roofs of tinned iron of fifty years' standing are as bright as the day they came out of the shop; and you may leave a charge of powder in your gun for a month, and find at the end of it, that it goes off without hanging fire.

The diseases of the body, too, that are produced by a damp atmosphere, are uncommon here. It may be a matter of surprise to some to hear, that pectoral and catarrhal complaints, which, from an association of ideas they may connect with cold, are here hardly known. In the cathedral at Montreal, where from three to five thousand people assemble every Sunday, you will seldom find the service interrupted by a cough, even in the dead of winter and in hard frost; whereas, in Britain, from the days of Shakspeare, even in a small country church, 'coughing drowns the parson's saw.' Pulmonary consumption, too, the scourge alike of England and the sea-coast of America, is so rare in the northern parts of New York and Pennsylvania, and the whole of Upper Canada, that in eight years' residence I have not seen as many cases of the disease as I have in a day's visit to a provincial infirmary at home. The only disease we are annoyed with here, that we are not accustomed to at home, is the intermittent fever,—and that, though most abominably annoying, is not by any means dangerous; indeed, one of the most annoying circumstances connected with it is, that instead of being sympathised with, you are laughed at. Otherwise the climate is infinitely more healthy than that of England. Indeed, it may be pronounced the most healthy country under the sun, considering that whiskey can be procured for about one shilling sterling per gallon.

Though the cold of a Canadian winter is great, it is neither distressing nor disagreeable. There is no day during winter, except a rainy one, in which a man need be kept from his work. It is a fact, though as startling as some of the dogmas of the Edinburgh school of political economy, that the thermometer is no judge of warm or cold weather. Thus, with us in Canada, when it is low, (say at zero,) there is not a breath of air, and you can judge of the cold of the morning by the smoke rising from the chimney of a cottage, and shooting up straight like the steeple of a church, then gradually melting away in the beautiful clear blue of the morning sky; yet in such weather it is impossible to go through a day's march in your great coat; whereas, at home, when the wind blows from the north-east, though the thermometer stands at from 55° to 60°, you find a fire far from oppressive. The fact is, that a Canadian winter is by far the pleasantest season of the year for every body is idle, and every body is determined to enjoy himself.

Between the summer and winter of Canada a season exists, called the Indian summer. During this period, the atmosphere has a smoky, hazy effect, which is ascribed by the people generally to the simultaneous burning of the prairies of the western part of the continent. This explanation I think to be absurd; since, if it were so to be accounted for, the wind must necessarily blow from that quarter, which is not in all instances the case. During this period, which generally occupied two or three weeks of the month of November, the days are pleasant, and with abundance af sunshine, and the nights present a clear black frost. When this disappears, the rains commence, which always precede winter; for it is a proverb in the Lower Province, among the French Canadians, that the ditches never freeze till they are full. Then comes the regular winter, which, it rains and thaws do not interfere, is very pleasant and that is broken up by rains again, which last until the strong sun of the middle of May renders everything dry and in good order.

A satirical friend of mine gave a caricature account of the climate of the province, when he said that, for two months of the spring and two months of the autumn, you are up to your middle in mud; for four months of summer you are broiled by the heat, choked by the dust, and devoured by the mosquitoes; and for the remaining four months, if you get your nose above the snow, it is to have it bit off by the frost.

HOUSES WARMED, AND MEAT ROASTED BY MEANS OF HOT WATER.

Truly this is the age of invention and improvement. Our meats *roasted by hot water!* What next? The Providence Journal says:—

We find in the English Gardener's Magazine, the annexed description of an improved method of heating hot-houses. The inventor is Mr. A. M. Perkins, son of Mr. Jacob Perkins, the celebrated "steam-impeller," who has won so much for the credit of American invention and science in London.

The improvement is a plan for heating hot-houses by the circulation of hot water in hermetically sealed tubes, of small diameter. However favourable this plan may be for heating hot-houses, the advantages for that class of structure are as nothing compared to those which it offers for heating dwelling-houses and all kinds of manufactories. Water may be circulated, under ordinary circumstances of attention to the fire, at from 300 to 600 degrees. It is found that 400 degrees will roast meat. Mr. Perkins is constructing for himself an oven for roasting by water. This will lead to beneficial changes in domestic arrangements.—Water at 500° or, at least, water at 530° for cookery, and for heating reserve cisterns of cold water, or masses of metal or masonry, for various domestic purposes, including warming rooms, heating baths, launders, &c. may at no distant time, be circulated by companies in the same manner as gas: and, in London, instead of one fire for every room, as at present, there may be only one in a parish, in every square of an acre in area.

[New Eng. Farmer.]

How to Establish a Name.—Dr. Portal, who died lately in Paris, was in high repute as a physician.—It was really amusing to hear him relate to his pupils the manner in which he began business.—Knowing that, in a great capital like Paris, quackery answers well enough for those without talents, the Doctor determined for once to make it serve the purpose of merit. To this end he ordered his man, the only one that he kept, to knock daily at all the hotels in the city, and inquire for Dr. Portal. No one of course knew any thing of Dr. Portal, but by frequent repetition of the name, and stunned by the noise of the knockers, people began to suspect that he was some able man in his line, and for once the conjecture was right. [We know a professional man who took a less expensive mode of puffing himself. Every Sunday in the middle of the service, his valet came running into church to call out his master, to attend in haste a patient on the point of death. The scheme succeeded. The congregation soon began to think the Doctor in great practice, and the people will employ only those said to be in great practice.]

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN SCOTLAND.

Ben Nevis has, till very lately, been considered, the monarch of Scottish mountains but it now appears, from the trigonometrical survey lately made by order of Government, that he must yield the palm to Ben Mucdui, a mountain in Aberdeenshire, who o'ertops him by about twenty feet. The height of Ben Nevis is 4370 feet; of Ben Macdui, 4390. Thus Ben Macdui is the loftiest mountain, not only in Scotland, but in Great Britain.

UNITED STATES.

SHIPWRECK ON LAKE ERIE.

The Connecticut Courant publishes the following letter, dated Windsor, Ohio, October 4th:—"Dear Sir—With painful emotions I hasten to announce to you the sad intelligence of the loss of Friend Thrall and his family, from Granby, Con., and Henry A. Holcomb's wife and child, from Sinsbury, together with four other persons, viz: two sailors, a lady, and a little girl, belonging to Ashtabula, on the lake, Saturday morning, 28th September, about four or five o'clock. Respecting particulars, I can merely say, that the vessel capsized in a gale of wind and went to the bottom. Mr. Thrall and family, with Mrs. Holcomb and child, are probably in the vessel, which is sunk in 50 or 60 feet of water; the top of the mast is about 8 feet out, and, strange to relate, the captain and the hands, with Mr. John White of Ohio, Alexander Holcomb, Esq., and his son Henry A. Holcomb, from Simsbury, clung to the rigging about the top of the mast until Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, say 12 or 18 hours, when they were taken off by a vessel passing up the lake, and wore carried to Cleaveland.—They staid at my house last night, and have gone this morning down the lake to the place where the vessel is. The vessel went down off Salem about 5 or six miles, they are in hopes of being able to raise it and obtain the bodies, which seem now to be their greatest trouble. You will please communicate to soothe them, and assure them that the survivors are in pretty good spirits, although they had to put in requisition the last efforts of expiring hope to sustain themselves, until they were discovered. Mr. Holcomb was so much exhausted that he declared it impossible for him to hold on one minute longer, even when the boat to relieve them was close by; but being encouraged and assisted by his companions, he was kept from going down, until the boat arrived, and took him in so fatigued as to be apparently lifeless. You may expect the particulrrs as soon as it is ascertained whether the vessel is raised or not, but you need not expect to get an adequate idea of the sufferings of the survivors, for language is without words to express it."

LOWER CANADA.

An attempt at Murder was made in our Gaol on Friday evening last, by three prisoners, on an individual named Moore and his son, who had been committed that day on a charge of Homicide. The assault was a most atrocious one, as several severe wounds were inflicted upon the father, in addition to an attempt to strangle them both. The Gaoler was alarmed at midnight and the aggressors were immediately placed in irons. It is supposed their object was to rob Moore of a few dollars, &c. if the Gaoler had not timely interfered—Moore and his son have since been enlarged on bail.—[Montreal Herald.]

Marine Railway.—Captain Davy's Marine Railway constructed at Point Levi, opposite the Lower Town landing place, was tried for the first time on Saturday, when one of the Steam Companies' barges was hauled up. We believe this is the first establishment of the kind formed in British America. It will be very useful. The principle is that of a common rail-way, the carriage on which the vessel is taken up at high water, moving on iron rollers and being drawn up by an iron chain. The largest vessels may be drawn up in this manner.

Another improvement with a similar object, the Dry Floating Dock, has been in use for some years at Wolfe's Cove.—[Old Quebec Gazette.]

We learn that a well marked case of hydrophobia was observed last week in Champlain street, in a Newfoundland dog belonging to Mr. Lassiseraie. It bit a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Black, ship builder which has since died in a rabid state. The horse was bitten when in St. Peter Street. [ib.]

There was a second fall of snow on Saturday forenoon which again gave the country the appearance of winter. It remained in many places until this morning. Several nights of frost had preceded it. The weather is now however fine, but rather cold.—[ib.]

The wind continues from the Westward. The Sophia from Cork and Toronto are free from Quarantine and are beating up. The Emerald from Gloucester is the only vessel at the Station.—[ib.]

Only four deaths from Cholera took place in the Emigrant Hospital in the week ending Saturday the 28th instant; the whole of the deaths were six men two women and two children.—[ib.]

DOMESTIC.

From the Upper Canada Gazette.

OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

York, Oct. 31st, 1832.

Soon after 3 o'clock, P. M. this day—pursuant to official notification—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down in state to the Parliament House, and having taken his seat on the throne, in the Chamber of the Legislative Council; and the House of Assembly being summoned to the Chamber, His Excellency delivered the following

SPEECH:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The continued Emigration, unprecedented as regards the industry and capital trans-

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