ston to Toronto, and vice versa, about one-third, will be incalculable. In the spring and fall the navigation of the Iake, especially from Presque Isle to the Lower Gap, is always difficult, and often exceedingly dangerous, and when a storm arises, Presque Isle harbor affords to Canadian shipping the only safe anchorage. When the proposed canal is completed vessels for Kingston, which otherwise would be compelled to remain in that harbor until the storm would cease, can pass through the canal, and proceed safely down the Bay to their destination.

Picton is so situated that it cannot derive any benefit from the proposed Rail Road from Kingston to Toronto, but should the proposed Canal be cut, we hope our townsmen will see the necessity of dredging the Bay, so that the Toronto boats can come up to the wharf.—[Picton Sun.

DEATH FROM THE RECOIL OF A GUN.—A young man named A. Shoults, of Sophiasburgh, was out in the woods hunting on Friday last, in company with another person whose name we did not learn. Mr. Shoults had discharged his gun at some game, and having re-loaded it, was placing a cap on the tube, when his companion asked him for some caps, which he proceeded to give him, leaving his own gun at full cock. The gun then accidentally discharged, and recoiling, struck Mr. Shoults on the abdomen. He was taken home, and died the next day from the effects of the blow.—[ib.

Hints in ceneral.—When you have any stricte of produce to sell, be sure never to call at any store, office, or private house where there is an account standing against you, unless in the case of your not being able to dispose of it elsewhere. Put a black mark on the door of every creditor, no matter if a few dozens of eggs be sufficient to discharge the claim against you. Speaking of eggs, be as resolute in your demand for 7½1 per dozen as you would be for the dollar a bushel for your wheat. Sternly a first refuse six-pence cash, for them at a private house, and after trying in vain for more, all round, go back expecting to get the six-pence; and on finding the house already supplied from the Grocery, then go you there, and sell your eggs for 51, in trade, for tobacco or lollipops, as your taste or fancy may direct.—[Woodstoock Herald.

Messrs. Fowler & Hood, the worthy Lesses, of the Kingston Marine Railway, have just laid down the keel of a large Propeller for Capt. Patterson of this Town. This Propeller is to be launched next spring and is intended for the Lake and River Trade—the following are its dimensions:—140 feet Keel, 24 do. Beam, 9½ do. Depth of hold. The Upper or main deck will be covered in from stem to stern, which will afford complete protection to the whole freight. We believe that the exposure of Canadian flour to the weather, on the open decks of schooners and barges, and on the wharves whilst undergoing transhipment is one great cause of the reduced figure at which that article is quoted in the British Market; the barrels are frequently saturated with water which on the long voyage across the Atlantic penetrates through to the flour and cours it. Messrs. Fowler & Hood, the worthy Lessres.

Capt. P.'s vessel will be rigged with one mast and propelled by a high-pressure engine of 140 hotse power—the engine to be furnished from the Kingston Foundry. We have no doubt the Ship-builders and Machinists will turn out a vessel, in all respects creditable to the Port of Kingston.—[Chronicle.

Shop Liffting.—A woman by the name of Acton was yesterday detected in the act of stealing a valuable piece of goods from the store of Messrs. Hutton, Gillespis & Co., and was committed to prison—subsequently we understand search was made in her waggon and other articles were found in it which had been taken from another store in town. If this is the first offence we would design to see the woman deals. offence we would desire to see the woman dealt with as mildly as possible. The lesson might perhaps reclaim her to the path of honesty. The perhaps rectain her to the path of nonesty. The vice of shop lifting has however, become we understand very prevalent lately in Belleville, and the interests of society require that the law should interfere to put a stop to it. Those who are detected should be made examples of —{Victoria

The following the Gazette translates from the Minerve:—The Honourable L. J. Papineau has, at last, returned to his native country after eight years of absence. He arrived on Saturday last at St. John's in the opposition steamboat ("sur lesteamboat de l'opposition,") the Francis Saltus. On landing he was welcomed by many members of his family, and by a great number of his friends. M. Papineau lest St. John's yesterday (Sunday) to visit his sister, Madame Dessaules, of St. Hyacinthe, with whom he will spend several days. We have heard that the honorable ex-Speaker will next repair to his Seigniory of "La Petite Nation," by way of Vercheres and Ir Assumption, and will not arrive in Montreal in less than twelve or fifteen days. Notwithstanding the severe sufferings of so prolonged an exile, we are assured that M. Papineau is not at all changed, and that he enjoys perfect health.

ATLANTIE AND ST. LAWBENCE RAILROAD

ATEANTIC AND ST. LAWBENCE RAILBOAD COMPANY.—We learn from the Portland Advertiser that Thureday was a day of triumph and feetival at Portland, it being the day appointed for the organization of the St. Lawrence Railroad Company. The British and American flags were fluing over the city hall, and in various

New Episcopal Church.—On Monday last the corner stone af a church on Wolfe Island, opposite the town, was laid by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Allen and the Rev. R. V. Rogers. The Rev. Mr. Huntingford of Oxford, England, was present on the occasion.

The site chosen for the new Church is a commanding one, affording a fine view of the bay and town of Kingston from its elevation, and is situated about a quarter of a mile from the ferry wharf. The building will be of stone, and erected in the Gothic style. It is intended to seat three hundred persons.

Besides the clergy were present the Baroness de Longeuil, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Robison, Mrs. R. D. Cartwright, and a very respectable number of the Islanders. The unsettled state of the weather prevented a much longer notice being given, or the attendance would have been much larger.

It is a master which should excite the most

It is a matter which should excite the most hearfelt gratification, that at a time when our city is suffering so severely in a pecuniary point of view, so much is doing in our midst and neighborhood for the spread of the doctrines and the discipline of the Church of England. Oh, that the Holy Spirit would take up his abode in each of our churches, at once the Teacher and Sanctifier.

our churches, at once the Teacher and Sanctifier.

It is understood that the entire cost of the building now about to be erected will be defrayed by the Baroness de Longueil.

Most sincerely do we congratulate the Islanders on their present prospects, and anticipate soon to have the pleasure of witnessing the opening of this little sanctuary.

We must not omit to notice the kindness of Capt. Ives, in conveying a number of our Kingston friends to the Island, free of charge, to be present at the interesting ceremony.—[Com. to the News.

The public will be gratified to learn that the masomy and earthwork of the Beauharnois Canal are now fully completed. The machinery of the locks, &c., is in perfect working order; the coffer-dams, at the head and foot of the Canal are

now being removed; and there is no doubt but that boats can pass through the Canal on Thursday the 9th instant, and that the navigation will be fully opened by the 13th. We understand, from a friend competent to judge, who has just visited them, that the execution of these works is almost unparalleled for beauty and accuracy, and that the cost will be far below that of any similar undertaking in the Province.

and that the cost will be far below that of any similar undertaking in the Province, in proportion to extent.—[Mont. Gazette.

We hope that the above is correct in all its particulars. We cannot speak "by authority," but we understand that the Commander of the Forces expressed his regret that the Canal should have been made where it may, in time of war, be more serviceable to our neighbours than to our selves. It may be also that a canal could have been made cheaper on the north side.—[Mont. Transcript. Transcript.

From the Chronicle and Gazette

Mr. Editor,—This morning about 9 o'clock, one of the new "Tax Gatherers," or "Hucksters," made a purchase of a waggon load of choice potatoes no doubt for the purpose of retailing during the forenoon.

One of our vigilant officers suddenly pounced on the "Huckster" who was conducted to the place of examination, where he was found guilty, and fined 7s. 6d., and costs.

Now citizens do not be afraid to speak. If you are imposed on by these "New Taxers," tell a policeman, and he will adjust these imposter matters to your advantage. Observe—No Huckster has a right to purchase or trim the Public Market of the vegetables until 12 o'clock, noon, and farmers violating this rule, are also liable to be fined.

The Inhabitants of the town ought to know these useful matters, in order that they may be

these useful matters, in order that they may be enabled to purchase their winter supplies, free of "Huckster Taxes,"

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully, A TRUE CITIZEN. Kingston, 2nd October, 1845.

MINERAL SURVEY OF CANADA. The Report on "a Geological Survey of Can-ada," presented to the House of Assembly last session, and ordered to be printed, is now pub-lished, and contains matter of much general in-

The Limestone formation (says the report,

The Limstone formation (says the report,) extends under at least 30,000 square miles of the surface of the Province. It abounds in excellent building materials, and its quality in many places is sufficiently hard to take a high polish, and yield a good marble.

But in this vast district, we regret to say, that search for coal will not be successful. Taking into consideration the extremely moderate dipand undisturbed condition of the strata of limestone, and the general even geological surface of the country, and also the depth of that strata below the point at which coal formations are found, we are not warranted reasonably to anticipate the finding of any coal between the top of Lake Huron and Quebec.

But of Iron the quantity contained in the Province is likely to prove very considerable. Con-

But of Iron the quantity contained in the Province is likely to prove very considerable. Considering the valuable deposits of this mineral already known in Marmora, Madoc, Bedford, Hull, &c., and the deflection of the magnet over regions of great extent, it is not unreasonable to hope that a diligent search may disclose provincial beds of equal consequence to those of New York State.

cial beds of equal consequence to those of New York State.

The deposit of gypsiferous shale, so valuable for its gypsum, salt, and hydraulic lime, occupies nearly all that neck of land which separates Lake Ontario from Lake Eric, and skirts the shore of the former lake through Niagara County, passes by Cayuga, York, and Paris, near Galt, on the Grand River, and turns north towards Cabot's Head, on Lake Huron. The thickness of this deposit is estimated at 200 feet. About three and a half miles below Cayuga there is a hard solid bed of water lime, thirty feet thick. The gypsum, it appears, is deposited in detached masses, almost invariably assuming more or less of a conical shape. Adjacent to the gypsum, and indeed sometimes intermixed with it, are vast quantities of water lime. The beds worked in York and Paris are extensive, and produce excellent gypsum. This part of Canada, we are informed, extending from Galt to Cayuga, cannot fall in time, from the mineral contents of the subsoil, to become one of the most valuable parts of the Province.

An interesting discovery has been made of the

tance of three vards from its issue. It is concealed and protected from the solar rays by great masses of rock that have fallen down at the place. I have not yet seen it in winter, but can

tiser that Thursday was a day of triumph and festival at Portland, it being the day appointed for the organization of the St. Lawrence Railroad Company. The British and American flags were flying over the city hall, and in various parts of the city.

The meeting of the stockholders was called to order by Indge Preble, and the Mayor chosen to preside. John Neal was chosen Clerk of the corporation, and took the oath of office. A code of By-Law was adopted, and a Board of Directors ballotted for, and ten chosen, whose names, however, are not given. The work is to commence as soon as possible, and will be urged on as fast as possible.

New Episcopal Church.—On Monday last the corner stone afacturch on Wolfe Island, op-

In the Kingston Chronicle and Gazette we read that the River Forwarders have issued the following as the tates of freight which will be charged by them on and after the 1st October:—

From Montreal to Kingston, and places beyond Bytown, or below Kingston on the Saint Law-rence.

Coals, Pig Iron, Salt, in bulk, bags or s. d. brls. and Coal Tar, Pitch or Rosin, per cwt.

Bar, Hoop, Rod and Sheet Iron, Tin and Canada Plates, and Pish in barrels, per cwt. and Canada Plates, and Fish in bar-rels, per cwt.
Goods of every description, except those enumerated, and Dry Goods, per cwt. Dry Goods, per cwt.
Baggage of passengers, per cwt.

DOWNWARDS. From Kingston, to places, below it on the Saint Lawrence, and from Rideau Canal to Mon-

Vheat, or other grain, per 60 lbs.

Bran, per ton,

Flour, per brl. Pork, Beef, or Lard, per brl. Ashes, per brl.
Butter, or Lard, per keg,
Tobacco, per horsbead

Bran, per ton,

The foregoing exorbitant charges sufficiently explain why it is that the Western carrying trade is driven from the St. Lawrence to the Hudson. Pig Iron, for instance, at 1s. 6d per cwt., is 30s. per ton—so that the freight of that article from Montreal to Kingston, is more than three times as much as is paid from the Clyde to Montreal. Most other articles, it will be seen, are charged in about the same proportion. Canada Plates, we understand, are brought from Liverpool to this port at 17s. 6d. to 20s. sterling per ton, while by the above tariff the freight hence to Kingston is 50s. per ton!— I Montreal Times,

Miscellanas.

"MINISTER'S THAT AIL."

A. CURTIS, M. D.:—Beim constant reader of your valuable paper, as a subscriber, and having seen evidence of a dingness to impart information. I wish your ace in reference to my case. In prosecuting mabors as a clergyman, I have suffered a gre relaxation of my throat, especially the curtain the uvula, that I had it taken off about one I a half inch. (1) There is also much irritat; and some inflammation; and after speaking sensation of rawness, as though skinned, lows, and abides a day or two, and sometimes reater share of the week. (2) I have used ayberry, capsicum, and nitrate of silver, (3) bas yet do not recover, only for a short time, once. (4) I have sometimes thought it expent to cease from speaking for a while, but possible, wish to continue. (5) My habits we been to speak long and sometimes loud—ave preached three times in a day, and done or labor in the intervals, &c. (6) " MINISTER'S THOAT AIL."

times in a day, and done or labor in the intervals. &c. (6)

Now, dear doctor, please give me your advice, through your paper, apcedily as possible, especially on the followingints:—

1st. How much ought I speak in one day (7)—bow loud, (8) and hoong.

2. What medicine shalms to allay inflammation, and take away the ming rawness. (9)

3. What symptoms assuef a recovery. (10)

4. Ought I to cease myblic labors in part or otherwise, until I see at effect your prescriptions have? (11)

P. S. My tonsils are sewhat enlarged at times. Some expectorational occasionally a

times. Some expectorationad occasionally a tickling sensation, but not perally. (12)
Yours atervally,
East Bennington, Vt.

1. This may be thought engediett but we have cured sundry cases within it. We see not why this organ should be renoved any more than the tongue or the septum of the see.

2. This is because you make all yor efforts at speaking, at the glottis instead of the lower part of the body.

3. This was all wrong, as it increise the intitation. The proper way to remove ritation.

intation. The proper way to remove ritation and inflammation, is to soothe the prt ffected, by the use of mucilage and bland dpk, and to se your irritants somewhere elsess counter gents and revulsives. You shou have put agents and revulsives. You shou have put your cayenne on the outside of you neck, and on your feet, and even over the whobody after a vapor bath, and used slippery elmum arabic, Jujuoe paste, and the like to the roat, after gargling it with cayenne and vine away the accumulated phlegm.

4. That is because you depend un medicine to correct your bad "habits," which of your disease. Medicine can reme morbific matters, and stimulate the organs a healthy action; but it cannot prevent the petition of the violations of physiological law which are

the violations of physiological law the causes of your disease.
5. Speaking will not hurt you; in the manner and measure of it. to man to speak, and nature does

make dis 6. Here is the evil. You speak

ease.

6. Here is the evil. You speak long and too loud, and, perhaps, too often. I are capable of delivering, as an ordinary actice, as much matter, in thirty to forty mines, as your congregation can digest before the et another meal, and more than this, is of no lue. You not only speak too loud, but you me the effort in your throat, instead of the lowcoart of the abdomen. You speak with an emp breath, instead of a full one, and you suffer ur voice to break, which you should never do The deep, low, full voice, in which all the uncented syllables are deliberately and distinctly conounced, is that which can be heard the be and is the most agreeable. Energy and effe, are very different from noise and passion.

7. You may speak several hour if you will regard strictly the medical and physiogical hints already given, but I recommend the you speak publicly not more than half an har cach time and three times a day, till you are letter; when you do it, stand upright, throw your chest and abdominal forward. and shoulds Oack, inhale a full breath, and never allow you elf to entirely exhaust it, and do your speak with the addominal muscles, instead of the lest. The glotties is intended to mould the sous, not to make them.

8. Give a fulness to your you, but never let

8. Give a fulness to your vor, but never let it run into a fineness, much les o "break."
9. See note 3.
10. The cessation of the ticker of the throat, the greater case in speaking the increase of strength, a reasonable appetit, better spirits, less thinking about your diseas more ambition to be useful for.

to be useful, &c.

11. No more than I have able directed, except that you should ride out any day for the fresh country air, and that to not without a perfect relaxation of your mind out its hold on

your business.

12. Follow the directions gin in note 3, and these will not often troubleyou. We have thought proper to give your see in full, with the treatment, (which is the sut of actual extensions and may be relied a because many perience and may be relied on because many others are in your situation. It calso add, that you should take much physics exercise and live upon a plain vegetable, united ting and nutritious diet, using no strong unulants of any kind "except as a medicina" and even then they should be those only who harmonize with the vital energies, avoiding early poison.—[Botanical Medical Recorder.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—Ananglish paper, the Vestern Times, relates the blowing incident:

Prom the 25th annual Port of the Church Building Commissioners, a opears that during the past year seventeen checks, with accommodation for 12,618 person including 8621 free sittings, have been complete. The total number of churches built is 34 with accommodation for 402,259 persons, include 225,217 free sittings. the past year seventeen of modation for 12,618 person sittings, have been completer of churches built is 342 for 402,259 persons, including

the Paris Academy of Science, was one by Mr. Meigs, of Pennsylvania, which was "on the means of curing the cyanose or blue malady of new born children."—If, says Mr. Meigs after a reignified description of the means of curing the cyanose or blue manay of new born children."—If, says Mr. Meigs after a scientific description of this malady and its causes, the child be turned on its right side, with the body and head rather elevated, the arteries will be frequently filled with oxygenated blood and the blue color will disappear! By this simple method, he says, he has saved from death from 50 to 60 children out of 100, whereas all other modes of treatment have hitherto been unsuccessful! We look upon this fact as one of great importance to mankind. Thousands and tens of thousands are annually lost through ignorance of this simple and interesting circumstance. Many of the poor, and indeed of all classes, are unattended by medical men on such occasions; yet those attending can as well adopt the practice suggested as the most skilful physician, and thus preserve the lives of their off-spring, for the malady we know to be a very common one.

SIGN OF A TEDIOUS WINTER.-It is a remarkable fact that bees, this year, so far as we can learn, says the Hartford Times, have almost unilearn, says the Hartford Times, have almost universally refused to swarm; and in some instances, after filling their hives, they have commenced laying up store on the outside. Such extraordinary conduct of these weather-wise and provident insects, it is thought indicates a winter of unusual length and severity.

An American writer, whose letter appears the Memorial de Rouen, describes a miracle of mechanical science, of the "wonderful if true class. "William Evans has resolved a problem class. "William Evans has resolved a problem, which must overturn our present system of railway and steamboat propulsion. By means of enormous compression, he had succeeded in liquifying atmospheric air; and then a few drops only of some chemical composition, poured into it, suffice to make it resume its original volume with an elastic force quite prodigious. An experiment on a large scale has just been made.—A train of twenty laden waggons was transmitted a distance of sixty miles in less than an hour and a quarter—the whole motive power being ted a distance of sixty miles in less than an hour and a quarter—the whole motive power being the liquid air enclosed in a vessel of two gallons and a half measure; into which fell drop by drop, and from minute to minute, the chemical composition in question. Already subscriptions are abundant, and a society is in course of formation. The inventor declares, that an ordinary packet-boat may make the passage from Philadelphia to Havre in eight days, carrying a ton of his liquid air. A steam-engine of sixhores-power will produce that quantity in eight hours."

LETTERS FROM THE WEST.

Michigan Exchange, Detroit, Sept. 19, 1845. MICHICAN EXCHANGE,
Detroit, Sept. 19, 1845.

FRIEND WEED—DEAR SIR,—I am for the first time landed in the "Western World."—I arrived here early on the 17th inst., and am as well quartered, in this recess of the wild west, as I could be at the Eagle, or Delavan House, of your ancient city. The Exchange, as every body knows, is as well kept by its proprietors, Messrs. Goodnow and Son, as any best class house of our Atlantic cities. It is of brick, well built, large and commodious. It is filled to overflow, with men from every quarter of the globe. The French Jesuit, the Protestant Missionary, land-jobber, tax-payer, adventurer, traveller, and last, not least, the Copper-Harbor Speculator—"all on hobbies." The ancient confusion of tongues was no Babel, in comparison to the sitting-room and bar-room of this house, from about seven to ten in the evening. A better looking, better dressed, better feeling, more wide-awake set of men you never saw, and never will see till you come here and look on for yourself.

never will see till you come here and look on for yourself.

How unyielding is the energy of man? Here I am, in the midst of a city of 12,000 inhabitants surrounded by all the din and clatter of a business town, where, as but yesterday, save the old French Colony, the hum of the moulding hammer, and the draymans cart, was never heard. Detroit dates its existence as a commercial mart from the time of the completion of the Erie canal. Previous to that it had been little else than an Indian trading post. It now is the Capital of a rising empire. Mr. I——, one of her oldest and most respected citizens, told me that in 1824 he aided in fitting out an exploring expedition, to explore the country bordering Dethat in 1824 he aided in fitting out an exploring expedition, to explore the country bordering Detroit on the west, for 30 or 40 miles round, which was well nigh attended with fatal consequences, as the party got separated in the woods and a part of them got lost, who were in the woods several days before they found a house, or regained their direction. He also said that in 1827 he went to where Pontiac now is, where there was then but one log hut which was so full he could not stop over night. The same year he went with Governor Cass into the Indian country, about 100 miles into the interior, to attend a treaty. That they got through in a one horse waggon, which was looked upon as a passing wonder by those in attendance. To use his expression—"They said the waggon must have dropped from the clouds, as there was no other way it could get there." Now this same country is traversed by canals, railways, and stage

way it could get there." Now this same country is traversed by canals, railways, and stage routes, every hour in the day. Man from the earliest ages has over cried to the Earth, "give, give," and here his prayer has been answered.—Like a Phenix, from the ashes of the falling forest, has arisen the city and the town, the golden harvest, and the ripened corn.

I will give you a few a statistics of Detroit, though they may be known to all, they may be forgotten by some. The city has 12,000 inhabitants; 15 churches, (one church building of large size, and well built;) 10 free schools; a law authorizing the common council to levy a tax of a dollar for each child in the city over or under 17 years of age, for the support of schools. stanical Medical Recorder.

Miraculeus Escara.—Anänglish paper, the Western Times, selates the Jowning incident.

"Budleigh Salterton has but the scene of a most thrilling incident. Six ann children, on Wednesday morning, got into loat on the beach, and a mischevious bey showed. Off. The boat drifted away to sea before the alidere were missed. Terrible was the age of the mothers when they knew it. The preducte men well off in all directions; every be was on the look out till far in the night. Dagint returned, and still there were no telings in the helpiess childer; the day were away, as still nothing was heard about them, they west lost either in the expanse of the wide ocean, a buried within its insatiable depths. A Plymosh trawler, fishing at a distance; he bore downly it, and discovered it to be a boat, and in the boues the six children, all cundled in like a nest of brds, fast asleep—God having mercifully gives them that blessed solace after aday of term and despair. The trawler took them on boat feasted them with bread and cheese, and glad sed their despairing little hearts, with a promise take them home.

Between three and four is the afternoon the trawler was seen in the offig with the boat astern. All eyes were turner towards him; the best spy glass in the town as rubbed again and again, and at last they madout it was the identical boat. The news flew and many storthead boat. The news flew are made to be seen in the sloop. Intrace was the agony of suspenses, and all alike sharm it with the parents. At last the trawler came a and the word went round 'they're all safe and many storthead boat. The news flew around the tray of the seed around the step and the seen and four is the afternoon the trayler and seen around the parents. At last the grant and many storthead the seen in the sloop. Intrace was the agony of suspenses, and all alike sharm it with the parents. At last the reverse towards him; the best spy glass in the towards was the agony of suspenses, and all alike sharm it with their insupportable ha

lay, from every point, and from one as well as another.

The emigration on the Lake is beyond conception. The boat I came up in had 610 passengers. In conversation I had with gentlemen here, they assured me that it was a low estimate to put the passengers at 500 a day, for 200 days, making 100,000 going west, of whom at least one-half were actual settlers, going to make their homes in the west. Such a tide of emigration was never known before. There is a boat starts from Buffalo daily for Chicago, with as much regularity as your boats leave for New York. Only nine years ago it was the wonder of the world that one steamer had gone round the Lakes. Now there are from 12 to 15 running regularly; a large number of propellers, and more than 100 sail vessels that double the cape of Michigan from six to twelve times a-piece and power. The substance of all the accounts appears to be that the Mexicans, government and people, are minded for war, but are destitute of means and power. These means they are trying to gain, but with slender chances of success. At present, however, they eviace no disposition to regularly; a large number of propellers, and more than 100 sail vessels that double the cape of Michigan from six to twelve times a-piece and the first of the control of the world was to the first of the control of the world was to the first of the control of the world was the wonder of the world that one steamer had gone round the Lakes. Now there are from 12 to 15 running regularly; a large number of propellers, and more than 100 sail vessels that double the cape of Michigan from six to twelve times a-piece with the purpose to bring on another revolution and overthrow the government, while other accounts will have it that he is faithful and only demands justice for his soldiers. On the whole

annually.

Michigan has now 300,000 inhabitants, and Wisconsin at least 100,000. In 20 years they will have more than a million, located upon one of the most fertile regions of the Western Continent, almost every mile of which is agricultural in the richest sense of that term, capable of a limit that no is faithful and only demands justice for his soldiers. On the whole it is clear that the internal affairs of Mexico are may be prepared for almost any kind of result.

The French Minister, Baron Alleye de Ciprey, having been again refused the reparation he demanded for the personal indignities offered him

Among the papers read at a late meeting of pouring out its untold millions, to feed the nonpouring out its untold millions, to feed the non-producing portions of the world. Into what stream is this perennial fountain of wealth to pour its ceaseless flood of golden treasure?— Look to the Erie canal, the work that first gave to the west impulsive life, and to the Erie rail-road, that shall complete the chain. Make them equal to the increased demands upon them, and New York will receive this patrimony of an em-pire as the reward of her early and untiring en-terprise.

You may hear from me again somewhere in the West

Your's, &c.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC .- The intel ligence from Buenos Ayres which we published yesterday is of importance. Hostilities by France and England against the Argentine Republic may be attended with very essential consequences. The two powers have a large naval force in the Rio de la Plata, and though the military in the Rio de la Plata, and though the military force of the Argentines is considerable—more than 30,000 men under arms, it is said—it can do little against an attack from the water side.

A letter in the Express of this morning, dated July 31, expresses a firm belief that an amicable arrangement would be come to; in fact the writer says that an agreement was made, on that day, the Argentines to withdraw from the Oriental territory, and the foreigners under arms at Monte Video to be disarmed. And he says that to accomplish this last was the object of the Ministers going to Monte Video.

The Journal of Commerce, however, has a letter dated August 2, which represents the disagreement between Rosas and the two Ministers as absolute.

Mr. Brent, the U.S. charm but is said.

absolute.

Mr. Brent, the U. S. charge, had protested
Mr. brent, the interference of the British & French

greement between Rosas and the two Ministers as absolute.

Mr. Brent, the U. S. charge, had protested against the interference of the British & French Ministers. The letter in the Express says that he was openly accused by Mr. Ouseley, the British Minister, of violating his confidence; of reporting to Rosas what Mr. O. had said to him in confidence. He is accused also of making himself a partizan of Rosas.

The fellowing is an extract from a letter in the Courier, dated July 29:—

The two powers have over thirty men of war in and about the river, and if they commence a warfare upon this government, they will doubtless make it effectual and decisive. Some suppose that this government will make concessions at the eleventh hour, but my opinion is that it will be foolhardy enough to stand a brush.—Probably they will declare non-intercourse with the two interfering powers; this will be construed into a declaration of war, and then will come an interminable blockade.

Since the ultimatum went in on the 17th instant all business has been completely paralyzed, with specie and exchange fluctuating most wildly, and nothing doing except getting vessels away. We have no American vessels in port except two small schooners bound to the coast; nor have we had an American vessel of war here but once during the last 12 months, and then for a few days only. It is very strange that our government considers Rio de Janeiro of so much consequence as to keep our entire Brazilian squadron at that place for ten months of the year, while here, where there is at all times an actual necessity for its services, our interests are entirely neglected.

The English residents are terribly flightened, and all who can do so are getting away. Families are daily arriving from the Campania, wading often up to their knees through much consternation among the British residents, who have large properties here at stake, estimated at above £4,000,000 sterling. There is very little American capital in Buenos Ayres—\$150,000 in amount at the outside—and thr

the obstinacy of this one-man Government. That the Dictator will come off second best, there is not a shadow of doubt; but in the interim our interests suffer greatly.

FROM MEXICO.—We mentioned, yesterday, the arrival of the Princeton at Pensacola, from Vera Cruz, and that the few advices brought by her were generally of a pacific tendency. The Union publishes extracts from several letters, and we copy the following:—
"Mexican politics were, perhaps, never in such a state of chaos as at this time. Party lines appear to be almost obliterated; and, in the words of a leading paper of the capital, "it would be difficult even for men of the purest character and highest intelligence to answer categorically and clearly the simple question, 'To what party do you belong?'" The present government is the most feeble which has ever ruled the country, and commands weither respect nor confid-

"There appears not the least reason to appre- a month ago; but, owing to the hend a declaration of war at present. A proposition to that effect was sent to Congress by the Executive about the same time with the loanbill; but it has not been acted upon, nor is it

bill; but it has not been acted upon, nor is it expected to be taken up.

"General Paredes was at San Luis Potosi, 260 miles from Mexico, and more than 400 from Matamores, at the last accounts, which are up to the 1st of September. He has 6000 or 7000 men, miserably clad and armed. The seldiers, joined by most of the officers, refused to march joined by most of the officers, retused to march farther until their wants were supplied. The commanding general Gaona, with twenty officers was forced to give up the command, and return to the capital, where he now demands a thorough

investigation.

"The revolted officers have published a statement, which gives a lamentable picture of the state of the army, and the grievances which led to the disturbance. They represent their men as without shees, some without a shirt, and only the clothes they have on their backs; others so destitute of clothing as not to be decent; many without even a blanket or cloak to lie down upon, without even a blanket or cloak to he down upon, with no knapsacks or canteens, nor any means of transportation for the sick and lame. There is no reason to suppose that the other divisions are better supplied.

"On the whole, it may be confidently asserted that the troops of Paredes will never move toward Texas until their wants are appeased, if

even then.
"The two bodies of troops under Paredes and

"The two bodies of troops under raises.

Arista are the only armies preparing for Texas—
or indeed in existence—except the 3000 or 4000
which always compose the garrison of the capital,
and small parties scattered over all the republic.

"The bill for the fifteen million loan passed The bill for the fifteen million load passed both houses, with several provisos, which have since been removed. The government were originally limited to six per cent interest, and not allowed to borrow in less sums than a million of dollars. They are now authorized to make the best bargain they can, first submitting the terms to a cabinet council."

me months since, had demanded an son, and could not be granted w ry and the social gu

KINGSTON HERALD

yed, and we may look forware ces being fully maintained for the prices of Pigs in Groon, in Liverpool £4 12s of the prices of Pigs in Groon, in Liverpool £8 1 10s. Rails are in great of the price is £11 per ton in Liverpool £8 1 10s. Rails are in great of the price is £11 per ton in Liverpool £8 1 10s. Rails are in great of the price is £11 per ton in Liverpool £8 1 10s. Rails are in great of the promise for th

sed by Parliament and imporrld that wants money—a larg
Antwerp, King Leopold we
with him; wherefore she le
ying the involuntary Canute
Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Anson, a
need of it, the lesson that the
no man, nor even for a royal
At Treport there was anoth
water was too shallow, the
greach the dry land, and the Q
ad with the odious task of wa
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pe was there, fortile in res-sing machine—it was mad-nace; and in that cousin-ge-air-van he conveyed to the overeign of the British Is-man of royalty would have on etiquette, and would in otentate to endure that she constitute, helpless del

percentate to endure that shi al perogative, helpless del lippe was equal to the emerg what side royalty could most ily bear the rub, and he broug

Her Prince landed sarely acty hastened to the nursery, we never the pushed on for Downing strong the pushed on for Downing strong the pushed that the pushed has been as the pushed that the pushed that

ed, a fearful spectacle diately behind the door, confused heap, lay the scen and two boys. The fi

as of the men, were soon as being confined to the built had been already blows a damage done to the root

men and boys were empl ckets, and through some for

rockets, and through some fis ignited, thus at once consiunate individuals to instant
DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LOND
occurred at London on the
cout upon the premises of it.
Co., oil and color merchants,
ckfriars. The premises wint, spreading from William a
side. The warehouse was
ar inflammable matters, and a
uring element that it was
by who were in the warehouse

y who were in the warehoused of the wharf, near the rivering stream of inflammable ush was made to the water

river many people precipita: the burning turpentine ran tion, and on falling into the ng the surface, setting in flan ges. The scene at that mome

se. The scene at that mome zing character. At a mode must have been nearly 100 pon the different craft in t e from being devoured by leaped in the river, but the

surrounded with flames, boats quickly put off to re poor fellows, and several ed in safety to the shore.

erty is stated to be about

operty is stated to be about FIV Houses BURNT NEAR E. conflagration occurred at it ortoniampstead, Devonshire ress no fewer than 50 dwell is consuming a vast amount of the Potato Crop on THE C. at from Stenay, on the Meuses with which the potato c. ded in French Flanders and the country. The tas of which are speckled, prely soft and full of water, a busy of the contagion has affected se and Sarreguemines, in which the contagion has affected se and Sarreguemines, in which the strong wet lands as are so deleterious that

see are so deleterious that en with safety even to cattle. I fallen upon the districts of bach, insomuch that petitions tied to the Prussian governmen no fall distillation from potate PRAND BATTLE IN CRESSION

Odessa, has been received of a Circassian forces under Schassian forces under Schassian army (50,000 strong,) uzoff, who attacked the town diquarters of Schamil. After the fighting, the Circassian army the strong the str

d fighting, the Circassians value of the control of

m are three generals and for four aides-de-camp of the The latter, finding his lick for the number of wound destroying the fortifications

e-organize his force. Da Schamil's regular troops, Dagastan infantry, and leserters from the Emper

he Kate, which arrived yes Ankland, brings intelligence lands to the date of her sails the entrance.

the entrance of the bay on Sth ult., and left the following the saw her Majesty's ship dand, going in there, with his of Hokianga, Tomati V with his tribe (being very reith John Heki, in conseque latter having killed a ch when the Kate left, the consequence of the same of the consequence of the co

founded.

ortly after the affray at K
ican settlers, who resided it
sides from the bay, were k
appeared that when
lace they had gone to Korn
of the spoil which the na
the European settlers, we
ered in some manner not d
e barracks and town of Auc
The actives were daily

The barracks and town of Auced. The astives were daily kind his party would, no do re prior to the Kate leaving sment with Ni Ni at the bay. North Star was lying there The Van Diemen's Land on it with reference to New Zonephew of the governor's (Lie do go as a wolunteer to that and so the sailed from Hobart Town in the 25th ultimo, with ord 100 m as the control of the control of

The Cattle Show for the Townd will be held on Thursda e have received a list of presiged to defer them till our ner

NEW ZEALANI

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER

Arrival of the Steamship Cambi

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ECROPE The Cambria reached the wharf at Bo Chursday evening at half past 5 o'co nade the passage in thirteen days and Our files of London papers are to the the 18th of September, and Liverpoo nclusive. She brought out 95 passengers from

Soston 83.

The steamer Great Britain, Captain

which left this port on the evenion August, arrived at Liverpool of August, arrived at Liverpool at 7 dos
the morning of the 15th of Septemberand a half days. The Hibernia arrived
the 13th. The steamer Unicorn, from he
arrived on the 11th.

We see no account of the arrival of the
propeller Marmora, Page, which left the
propeller Agrenoon of the 2d of September a
the afternoon of time, hu it of time, hu its.

course was not out of time, but it was that she would reach Liverpool as so Great Britain.

No event of great and genera

seems to have occurred within the time by this arrival. The London and Pari chiefly discuss the marriage of the Spain and her sister—which appears is great a bone of contention as even of local interest. The German puthat Mr. Ronge, who arrived at 18th, on his way to Brieg, where he was arrested, but was released al ately, and permitted to continue The Swiss journals mention that it ermination of the Free Corps termination of the Free Corps and its at to renew their late attempt against Luc-to place itself at their head and decl against Lucerne. Hopes were entertain the authorities of Berne would be a frustrate the design. Indeed a media Grand Council on the 11th ended in a in n favor of the vote of co

he government.

THE HARVEST ON THE CONTR

The Harvest on the Continent-harvest was proceeding favorably in Germy, the yield of wheat is generally moderat, as important districts being bad, particularly a East Prussia and Posen, Galicia and Canagin Pomerania and Mecklenburgh the quiry good. The minor crops have failed extense in the North of Europe, and the potato is is now general; we have not heard of asymmetry north of the forty-fifth degree of him which has escaped the prevailing diseas, with appears not to be confined to particular sain appearance of what is called "choices" aparticular sorts of potatoes.

We have had communications from most in one well-informed correspondent, announcing appearance of what is called "choices" aparticular in the North, his instance the party had been digging potate the finest he had ever seen—from a patter ridge of that field, up to Monday last. One ging in the same ridge on Tuesday he looks tubers all blasted, and unfit for the use of more beast. All through Fingal serious dam has already been sustained.—[Dublin Fremi

The potato crop in this neighborhood, as m as in other places, seems to be a complete him
Lynn Advertiser.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, Sept. 18

STATE OF THE CROPS, &c. The fine weather which prevailed at lie is of our last publication continued unnited until Tuesday last. Since then the element of the changed, rain has fallen is torrets, the mercury is still low. But the less which has prevailed during the last two at the last way in a great pressure, away them weeks bas, in a great measure, saved the weather more propitious for harvest op-cannot be imagined, and in all direction mers have been taking advantage of it. deal of the outstanding wheat and cust he secured, and if the unfavorable change of continue, it cannot be productive of muchas injury. But the long-contined wet, and the sence of warmth, have operated injurously the quality as well as the quantity of the

The yield of the grain which has been ed out is light and of inferior quality, counts from all parts of the country the present crops, and the almost gen of the potato crops here and elsewhere markets all over the kingdom have been late. This state of things has ne extent, by the failure of the Carolina, and by the drought which had more or less the crops in the Norther but mainly it is attributable to the ure of the potato crop here and on the co

with former years' grain. A glass a market returns will show how far these bined causes have operated.

The probability is, that good if not high will be 'obtained, during the ensuing will most descriptions of food; and although would have been much worse if our hose had been less productive, a number of the contract cumstances—among them the floods whe Northern Europe, the valleys of the Yusi the Elbe—will operate to prevent class during the next twelve months.

Railway speculation continues, nay, into daily. Every twenty-four hours give his

daily. Every twenty-four hours give some new monstrosity, and every schess ever absurd, finds patrons.

The produce markets show a healby The home demand is great, a fact which deuced by the large stock of goods love ward at the public sales, the improvement of the stock of the sales of the which are realized, and the small stor-withdrawn. West India sugar continues has it is at least 1s per cut dearer than at the sky of the last packet, and the refined marks sk in better condition. Foreign sugar is on he cline, former quotatious having receded last 6d per cut. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18 1845

The harvest has been so far secured as most productive districts that though the war rans again become wet and unsettled as a cran the rise again from rese er nas again become wet and unsetted Corn markets are on the rise again from ed damage and defective yield of Whethas of the probable failure to some extent. Potatoe crop, yet it is still considered the deficiency cannot be such as to derange in rency and the Money Market in any coasing degree if at all.

degree if at all.

The duty on Wheat is now 17s per and on Flour 10s 24d per bbl—but the and on Flour 10s 24d per probability and on Flour 10s 24a per under the state of 3d per 70 lbs in bond. Canadian free had been selling at 29s per bbl has agu vauced to 30 a 31s per bbl.

From Willmer and Smith's Times. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19, 158 IRON.—The iron market continues franthere is a large business doing, principally home consumption; the makers are all selled

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