Do. for fees on land, 3,491 16 10 139,873 11 1

This deficiency of has been paid from the following funds:

funds:
Ciergy Reserves, including am't
due for Inspection, 22,034 18 4
Indian Fund, 5,892 11 5
Grammar Schools, 149 4 6 Leaving to be sustained from the Provincial Revenue, £141,796 16 10

Provincial Revenue,

Provincial Revenue,

E111,796 16 10

It may be well to remark, that the Crown
Lands Office receives the money colle cted from
timber, which is paid over to the Receiver General; But as the public gain not ning by this
transfer of cash, it should form no part of the
hard transaction. The causes which have led to
so large and unprecededed a loss in so short a
period, is to be attributed, first, to bartering the
three first itams—Provincial Debt, Military Reserves, and Clergy Lands, for Land Scrip; secondly and principally, to the creation of a Consolidated Fand, which may be more clearly understood by contrasting its practical operation
with a specific fund, received from a particular
source, and applied to a particular object.

In England, a Consolidated Fund was created
at an early day, arising from a multiplicity of
acts, sledging bertain revenues for various loans,
which bud been expended in wars, from which
no return was expected; consequently their
cone entration in one fund was convenient to ensure simplicity in keeping the public accounts,
if not absolutely necessary. The same reason
does not apply here, and no person who thoroughly understood the resources of this Province, and
the object for which a seturn is satisfacted; therefore, a specific account is unterplaced; therefore, a specific account is satisfacted; there-

of Canada has been created, not for war but for objects for which a return is satisfacted; there-fore, a specific goodent should be opened for each of those separate bejects, that the public may know which yields a return and, which proves a

Suppose a merchant conducts several branche Suppose a merchant conducts several branches of business, he would naturally open an account with each, so that the particular branch which did not pay its expenses might be discontinued, and not prove a dead weight on the others.—Common sense points out the same system for a Government; instead of which, in 1841, over 100 per cent, duty was imposed on commerce, avowedly for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of the one and a half million loan. The money however was paid into the Consolidated Fund, consequently the excess is expended for other purposes; not confined to the object ted Fund, consequently the excess is expended for other purposes; not confined to the object intended—the payment of the debt. Whereas, had a Specific Fund been created with the tolls, the debt would have been paid off in a few years, and the increased duty would cease by the operation of the law, in precisely the same manner as the Mill Tax imposed by the Legislature of New-York, for a similar object—the repayment of a loan for constructing the public works—which was last year reduced one half, and will soon be entirely extinguished.

That the most striking illustration is to be found in the result of the two systems for disposing of the Public Lands.

in the result of the two systems for disposing of the Public Lands.

In Canada, we find a Barter Account, exchanging Scrip for Land Rights, and then receiving Scrip again for Land, mixed up with the Cash Account, for Timber, Rents, &c.—a part of the expenses charged the Clergy, Indian Fund, &c., which by this ingenious device, has, for years, concealed the actual expenditure. At length, when properly traced, we find that in place of realizing 8s. per acre, for which lands are nominally sold by the Government, the expenditure before stated has been incurred, besides the total loss of many millions of acres of land.

Whereas by creating a Specific and Perpetual Fund in 1832, when only 500,000 acres were thus appropriated, the Government of the State of New York have realized an interest of near \$300,000 per year for support of common schols, in which upwards of 700,000 children have been taught; and school libraries established, which contain appeared of one million of volumes of books.

for each and every low in each and permanent fund, which shall consist of all such moneys as may accrue from the selling or leasing of any lands, which by the Legislature of this Province. lands, which by the Legislature of this Province, or other competent authority, may hereafter be granted and set apart for the establishment, maintenance and support of Common Schools in this Province, and of such other moneys as shall arise from the sale of any such lands or estates, and certain other moneys hereinafter mentioned, shall be invested in safe and profitable securities in this Province and the interest of all moneys in this Province, and the interest of all moneys so invested, and the rents, issues and profits arising from such lands or estates as shall be leased erwise disposed of without alienation shall nually applied in the manner hereinafter

The dearest of the property of Eli Wakeman, seemed destroyed by five, and peopets to the Earns and Sheds the property of Eli Wakeman, seemed destroyed by five, and peopets to the amount of about £400 ware destroyed by five, and peopets to the amount of about £400 ware destroyed by five, and peopets to the amount of about £400 ware destroyed by five, and peopets to the amount of about £400 ware destroyed by five, and peopets to the amount of about £400 ware destroyed by five, and peopets to the amount of about £400 ware destroyed by five, and peopets to the amount of about £400 ware destroyed by five, and peopets to the amount of about £400 ware destroyed by five, and peopets to the amount of about £400 ware destroyed by five, and peopets to the five amount of about £400 ware destroyed by five, and peopets to the five amount of about £400 ware destroyed by five, and peopets to the five amount of about £400 ware destroyed by five, and peopets to the five amount of about £400 ware destroyed. The foot-steps of two persons were traced to a corns of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of the property of Eli Wakeman and the results of

one instance to go unsought after, there is but little doubt that this wethod of taking revenge, for wrongs real or supposed will alarmingly increase. This fire, alluded to, cannot be otherwise than the act of an incendiary, and the object will be self-evident to the world. Now then, we put it to the infuriated creatures, who thus have sought revenge for the life of a friend, iv. the destruction of property, what would be the condition of the Country, if a similar spirit, should instigate for revenge, upon their crime. It will be folly for them to urge, we have done all we intend to do, and it will be known that Wakeman's property has been destroyed, be-Wakeman's property has been destroyed, be-cause Wakeman killed Kyley, this would be no reason, for the rejoinder would be, an act of in-cendiarism once committed, may very easily lead to the perpetration of a second by the same party.

We have just received the John Bull (Eng-ish Paper,) dated 11th October, which gives the following important information respecting Ca-nada Railroad Shares. The friends of the Great Western may feel assured, the Road from Wolfe Island, to Toronto by Kingston, will be made, and that more speedily than many persons expect.—[Chronicle.

"The Great Western of Canada shares, have "The Great Western of Canada shares, have been done at the large premium of 5½ and closed firmly at 4½. This line has already secured an act of incorporation from the Colonial Government, which approves of the project and grants it certain very favourable concessions. The Colonial Office also sanctions it, and therefore having a powerful discretion it is not to be wondered ing a powerful direction it is not to be wondere at that it bears so high a premiumen the market.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN BOSTON .- A dissolut

Horitale Tracery in Boston —A dissolute woman of great personal beauty, known as Mrs. Bickford, was murdered by a mile companion it is supposed, about 4 o'clock on Monday morning in an infamous house in Cedar Lane, in the Western part of Boston. She was found in her room on the floor, with her throst cut from ear to ear, a razor lying near her head. A notorious woman armed Julia King, and others of her stamp, were seen round the house on the night of the murder. Deceased was twenty-three years of age, and the reputed wife of a man named Sickford der. Deceased was twenty-three years of age, and the reputed wife of a man named Sickford now absent in Maine. From the appearance of the corpse when found, it is supposed that she was in bed when the fatal wound was infleted; that she then leaned over and bled profusely in the seat of a chair; that falling or being palled over near a fire place, her only article of dress, a chemise, was set on fire, as also the bed clothes, a closet and a bed in an adjoining room.—The watchmen discovered the fire, and breaking into the room extinguished the flanes. The corpse was partially burned. The supposed murderer and incendiary left behind him a pair of drawers, a vest, stockings, a bunch of keys, &c.

The supposed murderer is Alfred J. Tirral, a young man who recently came into possession of a fortune, the greater part of which he wasted in supporting deceased. He is a native of Weyin supporting deceased. He is a native of Wey-mouth, and was lately in custody at New Bed-ford, on a charge of adultery, but escaped by compromising with the prosecutor. He had elu-ded the police of Boston up to yesterday morn-

From the Commercial Advertiser Nov. 4.

Arrival of the Steamer Caledonia. EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLANDS

The steamer Caledonia, Lott, arrived yester-day morning at Boston. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th of October; she brought to Halifax 113 passengers, left 9 at that port, and took in there 11 for Boston. Our London and Liverpool dates are to the 19th inclusive.

dates American flour was quoted at 29s. in bond, being an advance of 2s. since the last arrival, and Canada free flour at 35s. to 36s.

In France, also, it will be seen by our corre-

spondent's Havre circular, prices were advanc-ing. 1000 barrels of flour, received by the Fran-cois I., were sold at 34f. per barrel, 250, the re-mainder of the lot on board, having been sold previous to arrival at 32f.

In the money market the natural results of the speculative movements in rail-way shares, and the gloomy prospects as to the crops of the country, were beginning to manifest themselves, in the increased rates of discount demanded by

At Liverpool at the latest dates, the quotations

-The Rev. J. II. Newman, B. B., fellow of Ori-The Rev. J. H. Newman, B. B., Jellow of Ori-el College; the Rev. — Stantoa, M. A., of Bra-zonose College; the Rev. Bowies, M. A., of Exeter College; the Rev. — Ambrose St. John, student of Christ Church; Mr. J. D. Dalgairns, s'udent of Christ Church; art. 3. Dalgaint, M. A., fellow of Oriel College. It is said confidently that other clergymen, also members of the University of Oxford, are preparing to take a similar step. The reception of Mr. Newman, into the Roman Catholic Church took place at

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHARGE AND MONEY MARKET.— The Morning Herald of 17th of Oc-

The evening edition of the Sun of the 18th

October says—"The rate of interest on the first commercial papers has not undergone much alteration since the Bank notice came out. The Court Directors, by the course pursued, wanted principally to increase their profits, for the benefit of the proprietary body."

"The quotations of the Funds have been heavy this morning. The speculators are very inactive, and there is but a trifle doing in the Consols. The sales for money have been made at from 97½ to 97½, and for the Actount from 97½ to 97½. This is, however, a very unfavorable day to test the quality of the stock or share markets. Exchequer bills have fallen back to 44s. premium, and the Three per Cents Reduced from 97½ to 97½; India Stock has advanced to 266."

F. em the Times, October 18.

The mania for railway speculation has reached that height at which all follies, however absurd in themselves, cease to be ludicrous, and become, by reason of their universality, fit subjects for the politician to consider as well as the moralist.

bors of many millions of acree of the collect room shows a series of five works. The single connected addition of the State part of the Section of the Section of the State part of the Section of the Se

with it till it bursts,—or by the wiole committee
—it boots not to inquire.
But it may safely be asserted that all who allow their names to be put forth to the world as members of the provisional committee, whether or not they are individually cognitant of the insertion of other names without authority, are nevertheless amenable to the 65th clause of 7

and 8 VICTORIA, cap. 110. and 8 VICTORIA, cap. 110.

These remarks are called forth partly by a communication which appeared in The Times of the 16th, from Lord Charles Willesley, complaining of the unlicensed use of his name as a member of the provisional committees of two railway schemes, and partly by a similar protest from several gentlemen which appears in our columns to day.

or otherwise disposed of without alienation small be annually applied in the manner hereinster provided, to the support and encouragement of Common Schools.

At Liverpool at the smally the general provided, to the support and encouragement of Common Schools.

The neghect has been been as the state of th

that the Zollverein would have imposed a higher duty on cotton twist; but the Congress was brought to a close without that step. The parties, therefore, who anticipated such a course, and speculated upon it, will rather suffer than gain by their premature activity. The market for goods in Machester and the neighborhood is also less active, and prices have receded a little—they are "easier" in the parlance of the trade The woblen trade in the Yorkshire districts has also disminished somewhat in activity, but still maintains a healthy appearance.

The American provision trade flourishes.—The stock of beef, pork and cheese, is light; and the state of things in Ireland will have a tendency of the properties of the state of things in Ireland will have a tendency of the portage of the state of the great of the post o

The London Stock Exchange and Monky to the state of the series and the clover, says:—

The following notice was posted at the directive of the series of the difficulty which they experience in execution to the object which and notes, discounted at the Bank of England, be three per cest, such bills and notes not having more than nesty-five days to run."

On the publication of the above notice, considerable excitement took place in the neighborhood of the Exchange, as if one of the most natural occurrences in the world was to be the harbinger of some dire calamity. The only rational account we can give of the ground of this excitement, is the idea which appear to lurk in people's minds, that the Bank of England stands in the same relation to the country as that institution did when it was held responsible for the integrity of the circulation.

All persons acquainted with the actual state of the money market, for the last three or four months, have been aware that the increased demand for money for employment, had raised its matural value from the 1st partially kept in check by the Bank of England transacting a certain portion of the world to believe were partially kept in check by the Bank of England transacting a certain portion of the week consols quoting 983, sellers, firmly. The extraordinary pressure for about \$p\$ per cent. The money, arising from the settlement in the share account, occurring on the same days as the English Market displayed some buoyancy at the commoney, arising from the settlement in the share account, occurring on the same days as the English Market displayed some buoyancy at the commoney, arising from the settlement in the share account, occurring on the same days the English Market displayed some buoyancy at the commoney, arising from the settlement in the share account, occurring

THE CROPS, &c.

The fine weather since Saturday last has failed to produce much influence on the grain trade. Therehas, it is true, been somewhat less inclination within the last day or two to enter into speculative purchases, but the confidence holders has remained unabated. The unfavorable reports recently received from Ireland relative to the disease in the potato crop is viewed lative to the disease in the potato crop is viewed as a far more serious matter than anything which had previously transpired. The deficency in the quantity of food from the failure of that root in the Sister Isle, if the disorder is nearly so bad as represented, must unquestionably have a ma-terial effect on prices of bread stuffs; and as there is every reason to fear that the total produce of wheat of the United Kingdom is short of a usual average, both in quantity and quality, the possessors of that article, whether farmers or merchant, have certainly some right to expect an enhanced price.

An active demand for the purchase of wheat,

An active demand for the purchase of wheat, flour, and oatmeal on Irish account has lately sprung up; and some large sales of these articles, as well as of the inferior description of feeding stuffs, was experienced at Liverpool on Tuesday, was productive of a good deal of excitement, and caused high prices to be asked and obtained. It is very far from our wish to encourage speculation; but viewing matters dispassionately, we can discover nothing to lead to the belief that the lately established advance was not warranted by circumstances, nor are we al-

bond, and the arrivals which may still take place before the setting in of Winter will also most probably be landed under lock until such time as the duty shall have reached to a very low point. When this may occur is still uncertain; but that a very material fall will take place sooner or later, is confidently expected. The arrivals of father, is confidently expected. The arrivals of the property of the proper or later, is confidently expected. The arrivals Government considers war a possible event, and of wheat coastwise into London have been small that it is placing itself in a position to meet any since the close of last week, and the receipts difficulties which may arise on either side of the from abroad have amounted to only 13,290 quar-

from abroad have amounted to only 13,290 quarters.

There was, however, on Monday, a fair show of samples at Mark-lane by land-carriage from Essex, Kent and Suffolk. The demand was in some measure checked by the high pretensions of holders, and the actual advance established on the best qualities scarcely exceeded 2s, while the ordinary runs moved off somewhat alongs at the description of the description of the Hebrew College; at the very low price of £300. Essex, Kent and Suffolk. The demand was in some measure checked by the high pretensions of holders, and the actual advance established on the best qualities scarcely exceeded 2s, while the ordinary runs moved off somewhat slowly at an enhancement of 1s to 2s per quarter, on the rates of that day se'nnight. Since then the fineness of the weather has caused buyers to act with caution, but the supplies having, as already remarked, been scanty, factors have refused to make the slightest concession. For duty paid foreign wheat asteady inquiry has been experiremarked, been scanty, factors have refused to make the slightest concession. For duty paid foreign wheat a steady inquiry has been experienced throughout the week, and quite as much money was obtained for good qualities this morning as or Monday, the finer sorts being much wanted for mixing with the damp inferior samples of home growth.

Bonded wheat has been in lively request; in the early part of the week an advance of 2s to 3s per gnarter was established; subsequently or

per quarter was established; subsequently or-ders were received from Ireland which gave a fresh impetus to the demand; and to-day fine high mixed Dantzic was held at 58s to 60s, while sales of fair red were currently made at 52s to 54s per quarter. Some of the principal town millers have lately endeavored to raise the top quotations of flour to 60s per sack, and there is some prospect of that price being established. Ship flour, as well as United States and Casadian, has sold at extreme rates.

STATE OF TRADE. THE IRON TRADE.—The following statement we take from the Birmingham Journal.—"At the quarterly meeting of the ironmasters, which was held on Thursday in Birmingham, an advance of 2s upon recent prices was determined

from abroad, and should the farther advance, which the demand for railways must occasion, be gradual and well timed, we shall still have mothing to fear. That the prices fixed during the present week will be maintained for some time to come there is scarcely adoubt, and so far from the ironmasters themselves entertaining apprehensions on the subject, many have refused prospective orders at the rate now quoted."

GLASCOW Pig IRON TRADE—During the past week we have not had much excitement in this trade as in the course of the week prior.—The market of late has been operated upon merticularly, according to the state of the weather. This is owing to almost all the large transactions at present reported being speculative, in anticises pation of an extensive demand, based, however, in a great measure, on the result of the harvest being favorable. October 9th, the market heavy—no sales—nominally 95s, cash. 10th, sales to-day at 95s, adding interest, but closed heavy. If they have been supposed the proposed they have been supposed to be supposed to supposed to be supposed to supposed to be supposed to supposed to be supposed to supposed to

Birmingham were not only repeated, but adoutional orders for rails were received, and it became a question with the proprietors of some houses whether they should not go for a still farther advance of price. It was, however, eventually agreed to abide by the recent advance of a pound a ton.

Manchester, Oct. 17—Evening—We have to report a decided falling off in the demand for most kind of cloth, as well as a steady decline in prices, no doubt attributable to the unfavorable conclusion of harvest. The yarn market is also both dull and dear.

Bradford, Oct. 16.—There was a good business done in Orleans, Cobourgs and merinos, adapted for the winter trade; in prices no decided change. Yarns—The position of the spinners remains unchanged. Wool being out of all reason higher in proportion than yarns, there is dome probability of stopping the mills at six instead of seven o'clock, for the winter season, in order to remedy the thing. In wool no change. Leeds. Tuesday.—A large business was done in all descriptions of goods, at full and firm princes.

HUDDERSFIELD, Tuesday.—There was not

quite an average business done, but prices remain unaltered.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MAKKET.—We had a fair average market to-day, at prices similar to those of the preceding week. The wool market is still lieavy, and the business transacted very

HOSTERY ADD LACE TRADES .- The wrought eotton hose branch, though rather improved, is still in a depressed state. The cut-up is much worse than the wrought branch, and workinen of the former description are fast sinking into the grave between hard work and unrequited of the former description are fast sinking into the grave between hard work and unrequited labor, the frame costs being so exorbitant as to be more than half the wages of a slow workman. Few persons are awate of the excessive labor of working these wide frames. From the method of making these wide frames. From the method of making the stocking, they have few or no rests as they have in making full-fashioned stockings. Fife drawer, pantaloon, and shirt branch is not amended, many of the fremes being stinted, or, rather, the material is not delivered out in the early part of the week.

The silk hosiery and glove trade is very dull indeed, nor does there at present appear any very sanguine hope of a renovation. The cotton glove trade is also in a very gloomy state in this county, but in Leicester it is much better. A very decided improvement has been introduced in the making of mittens. The bebbin net trade is still much depressed, and many persons make loud complaints. The warp lace trade is not amended, or, at least, the cotton bands com-

THE ATMOSPHERIC PRINCIPLE.—During the past week several experiments have been made on the line between Croydon and Sydenham, with the view of testing the power of the atmospheric traction. The distance between the two places is five miles, and a heavily laden train traverses it several times a day. The time octraverses it several times a day. The time oc-cupied in exhausting the air from the tube is about a quarter of an hour. The piston which runs inside the tube, and to which the carriages runs inside the tube, and to which the carriages are attached, is secured during the process of pumping and is set free when the pipe is sufficiently exhausted, which is known by means of a telegraphic signal from the engine-house. The speed of the train averages from 30 to 35 miles per hour, but on several occasions it has been as high as 60 miles per hour, and once in particular the distance between Croydon and the Dartmouth the distance between Croydon and the Dartmouth the contract of the contract of

the distance between Croydon and the Dartmouth Arms was performed in little more than five minutes, including two stoppages. During one of the trips, between Croydon and Sydenham, an accident occurred, which might have been attended with serious consequences.

In consequence of some accidental omission in securing the piston to the train just as the carriages were about half a mile from Croydon, and travelling at the rate of about 30 miles an hour, the piston got loose, and set off through the tube with inconceivable velocity, performing the remaing distance at a speed rather unusual on any railway. On its arrival at the station, as there was no means of stopping it, or moderating its speed, it came in contact with the end of the tube which it literally smashed to pieces, driving the fragments about in all directions. Fortunately no person was near enough to receive any injury. The train was afterward drawn to the station by horses. The damaged pipe was speedily received and the train again act in motion.

the clamors of the stomach. The

the latest accounts recived :THE POTATO DISEASE-DUBLIN, Oc. This day's accounts are by no me or in any way calculated to alla hensions of a fearful scarcity, seems all but inevitable. Vi-diseased potatoes have made the the Dublin markets, and it is

the Dublin markets, and it is foat crops about the metropolis have fare than those in the neighboring cous Freeman's Journal of this day says:

The provincial journals are filled lations respecting the disease in the and with details of the extent of its letter received in Dublin Country of the country of letter received in Dublin on Wedpeasant of the county of Meath, r
16 miles from Dublin, speaks in ponding terms of the extent of injury of the standard of the second of t the writer, 'concerning the pot striving to blindfold them (sie boiling; I trust in God's mercy come from them. The meaning the writer, such is the extent of liseased potatoes for human foo ving for protection on Providence

disgust which is sure to be caused such food continually presented for a self sufficient to create the greatest it does not also tend to generate dis specially toward the north and northwe especially toward the north and northwest metropolis. But the fart which we have me ed, and which we implicitly believe estant necessity of doing something to allering mentable a privation.

The Wexford Independent, speaking if a district, and the adjoining county of Care, a server.

we deeply regret to say that the account potatoes were believed generally, if not a er, safe a week or ten days past, it is not that they are infected, and by entire ma come totally unfit for use. We are infe one instance, in the neighborhood of Ta where a large pit was earthed up, and b where a large pit was earthed up, and tests
to be safe; but upon inspection, after its
days, it was found that two barrels cetaffs
whole were not fit for eating. Upon samile
scale, we are told that even in diging, ses
stones of potatoes will be found infected in
produce of a perch or two.

We are in orned that a poor min, a labers
Drinagh, who bought eleven stones of potations
some days ago, found to his loss and motation, that there were not three stones out the
capacities which could at all be eaten. Acoust

sadder because it is but too true:—"Ill returned from the town of Carlow, when been since Friday. I regret to inform I

Ireland is threatened with famine; not me ly that periodical dearth between the points every year which puts a third part of the point of into a state of destriction, but a failer of potato crop itself. The cause is the smith case which has potato crop itself. The cause is the single case which has prevailed, this search that Europe and America. At first it was that Ireland, by a providential singular, escaped; but the sole source of that however to be the general ignoreance is the control the nature of the disease. A gentleman was told by the people that the roots with the right, found that, on the contrary, they are tensively infected. Suspicions have nsively infected. abroad, inquiries have been ins near, and the result of the exact

alarming.
Mr. Dillon Croker, who appears a tour of inspection under some ty, reports that in Tipperary and ease has made the failure of the crops has been spreading, and in some districts it had one-fourth or even one-third of the to day brings to light the ravages of the some district which had been suppose one district which had been suppose of such

by the bad weather.
peech, that of Dr. M's
the guests, and others,
Mr. O'Connell declared Mr. O'Connell declared preserve the connexion and after that, to emanch raidom under an oliga Peel" is the instrument. In as a sample: he was ion placed in "extreme nees of the British Minis Stanley and the treachery effed any rational man ion can be long maintaines after his death, a was gone. He bad, tha and possessed such infigeneration, or at least his own time of life; but the consequences; we

his own time of life; but the consequences! wrising generation, whe no more among them; was to act as a drag on but after his death he cowold not run with such the one country and em believed the restoration twas absolutely essential connexion; for it was he the protection of a connexion; for it was hout the protection of a He repeated again, this, but he would not pre of Ireland to do so; he ar advice, but when the light act for themselves. proceedings of the Repey, in the absence of Mr. te of interest. The rent

ALGERIA. h disasters have befalled. The indefatigable of time in following up live movements have been distartling feature—the detachment. The following the following feature—the detachment. ad startling feature—th
detachment. The foll
by the Semaphore de Ma
le garrison of the small
eral Cavaignac some rein
umerical weakness, in a
and traversed by Abdeed extremely urgent. I
his squadrons, General
the hospital two hundre
d sufficiently recovered t
Care was had to take t
in fact, only such as we
ent. A detachment of Z
m. This small column
urrounded by hosts of A
undred men according)
which had never hithto lay down their

to lay down their lives up prisoners to Ab-nfirming this report, on rnal des Debats adds an Montagnac column e a picked body of men, re a picked body of menhasseurs and hussars, a
n the war in Africa. I
il, because it was divide
er; of Ain-Timouschen v
s from the different corpute Oran side by a-road h
accident, and in a "dist accident, and in a dis peace had reigned for fo once troubled. A fatal c stroyed two small isolate Africa, after so many s spatch written by Colo ecounts the furious atta-stand in marching wi , two hundred and fifty ry, two hundred and fifty sers, from Mascara to the Atone place, the Atone has been also been also been and the Arabs man to man acither party having a lruggle ended in throwing it by the French, how and oxen, together will en of the "quar," were seral Bourjolly had been her with the tribes under

ter with the tribes unde killing one hundred a ng one hundred horses. is in a despatch writ e, on board a vessel in the 29th September, novements. He ment orces under the commute Col. St. Arnaud, naville, amounted to at naville, amounted to at nd 2500 infantry. am afraid," adds the ge olumns of Mostaganem not be able to suppress i littas, Beoi Ouraghs a theless, the events in the less, the events in the ity oblige me to lead at reserve of infantry wh e from Algiers. Our n ent a junction between n insurgents. Gen. Ca ted all his forces whe

Montagnae occurred.

Montagnae occurred.

ed some difficulties in u
, and it is very probable
ceed in that direction."

the 24th of September a Southeast of the por toward Algiers. His ent exaggeration, at g four thousand cavalr Journal des Debates ann will shortly issue to m in Algeria; it will " co mong these half barbai nto civil existance, and hal Bugeaud arrived at

October, and embarking of the 13th, in the lit was expected that coast on the 15th. Epoque asserts that the reach Government to p Morocco has received biorocco has received tish Cabinet; and that objection to the attack nce, but that the Englis to the Emperor of Moroc ions to make decided ar Abd.el. Research Abd-el-Kader: SPAIN.

aper gossip asserts thing little Queen ha the grave diplomate of lia, and the rest; and tha icring and pondering, with ing and pondering, with portant question whom solution, the has quietly thout asking their permits faid to be her cousin arlos and, since the abiliar King of Spain. To have been privately so easen's step-father, officidegroom. Of course, it Christina, his had a idded that the marriage nized when the Queen a year.

a year.

letter from Madrid, in the October 7, affirms that to ormally notified those of the Queen's sister ean the graph opposed to the marrithe same letter asserts agreed on between Queen the philippe, during the part at Eu.

HE REFORMATION I ording to a letter from I