CHOLERA IN KURACHEE, INDIA. - Before mid-CHOLERA IN KURACHEE, INDIA.—Before midnight nine of the eighty-sixth were at rest; and men began to be borne into hospital in such numbers that it was difficult to make arrangements for their reception. It was a fearful night. With morning came the tidings that the pestilence was overspreading the town, and fifty had in twenty-four hours fallen victims. The eighty-six were the earliest, and continued to be the severest sufferers. They and her majesty's eighty-six were the earliest, and continued to be the severest sufferers. They and her majesty's sixtieth had for six months been in tents close to each other; the day after the disease appear-ed they were marched out for change of sir, and encamped by the sea shore near Clifton. The rifles were next attacked; then the fusiliers; then the artillery and native infantry began to suffer after this. For five fearful days did the suffer after this. For five fearful days did the destroyer lay his hands most heavy upon them; and in this time more than a thousand men were

The pestilence now began to abate—it had The pestilence now began to abate—it had done its worst, and seemed about to withdraw; within less than a fortnight 900 Europeans, including 815 fightling men were cerried away; 600 Native soldiers, and 7000 of the camp followers and inhabitants of the town, had been hurried into eternity. The conduct of the Governor (Sir Charles Napier) is stated to have been beyond all praise; auxiety for the sick versor (Sir Charles Napier) is stated to have been beyond all praise; auxiety for the sick conferring an alacrity on limbs that the hand of time might have stiffened. Only two officers had died. So sudden was death with some, that they were seized, cramp collapsed. Died, almost as fast as I have written the words. Previous health and strength were no guarantees; men attending the burial of their conrades were attacked, borne to the hospital, buried themselves the next merning. Pits were dug in the rhurch morning and evening, sewn up in their beddings, coffinless, they were laid side by side, one setvice read over all. Public works were suspended during the 15th and 16th. Medicine seemed powerless; nothing that medical science. seemed powerles; nothing that medical science could suggest took effect—they were in fact dealing with corpses. It was not until the third day that medicine assumed any sway; since it has done so, I should say two-thirds of the cases have been saved.—[Bombay Times.

Good Motives -laftuenced by good motives, and urged on by a generous impulse, while vir-tue beams conspicuously on your brow, you can-not but do good wherever you direct your steps. There will be no selfish propensities to gratify; no depraved inclinations to draw away the heart;

An attorney in Dublin having died exceeding-An attorney in Dublin having died exceedingly poor, a shilling subscription was set on foot
to pay the expenses of his funeral. Most of the
attornies and barristers having subscribed, one
of them applied to Toler, atterwards Lord Chief
of them applied to Toler, atterw

IMPORTANT TO ITINERANT MINISTERS .- By a proclamation recently appearing in the Canada Gazette all ministers are exempted from paying tells on the following Roads and Bridges in Canada West, viz: The Road from Kingston to nada West, viz: The Road from Riogston to Napanae; East York, for 18 miles East of Toronto; West York, for 16 onles West of Toronto; Hamilton and Brantford; and London; London and Port Staniey; Hamilton and Port Dover; North Toronto to Holland Landing; Windsor and Scugog; and Port Hope and Rice Lake Roads. Bridges, viz: —Umon Suspension at Bytown; Trent, Mouth of the Trent; Narway Lake Smooe; Dunnville; Caledonia; rows, Lake Smcoe; Dunnville; Caledonic Paris; Brantford; Delaware; and Chatham.

The effect of this new discovery is to throw the patient into a state of insensibility, and while

commence growing without interruption in the spring, and are not so liable to be injured by drought.

United States nd Mexico.

Later From Mexico. From the Washington Union of Saturday

MEXICAN ARMY OF FIVE THOUSAND ON ITS WAY TO ATTACK GENERAL KEARNY.

A party of traders arrived at Independence the 3d inst., with fifteen days later intelligence from Santa Fe, which left on the ninth of Sept.

They bring the following reports:

It was currently reported when the company left that five thousand men, the flower of the Mexican force, were on their way up from below, and near Chihuahua, to meet and attack Gen. Kearney, and that it was the General's de-termination to leave a sufficient number under the command of Col. Deniphan, of Clay, and take

the command of Col. Domphan, of Clay, and take the remainder below, if possible, to meet Gen. Wool's division of our army.

The report still farther is, that Gen. Paredes was on his way to Chinanhua with 15,000 men to attack Gen. Wool. If this be true—and it seems that credence was given to the report at Santa Fe, from letters received from below—our Western force will have something to do

Santa Fe, from letters received from below—our Western force will have something to do this winter.

Our army at Santa Fe were garrisoning the post rapidly, and a flag staff of pine, 200 feet high, was in course of erection to receive the stars and stripes that float so proudly over our land.

Gen. Kearney had his head-quarters at the Governor's castle, and had given one or two splendid fandangos. A large number of letters are in possession of the company, and will be in here to-morrow. If any farther news is received, I will let you know. In haste, youre, &c.

SANTA ANNA'S LETTER. Gen. Santa Anna, Commander-in-Chief of the Liberatury Army, to Gen. Almonte, Minister of War of the Republic of Mexico:—

**The Hon. Henry Stephen Fox was born in 1791; and was the son of General Henry Edward Fox, fourth son of Henry Fox, the first Lord Holland. He was thus the nephew of the celebrated Charles James Fox, and cousin of the late amiable and enlightened Lord Holland. We may add, moreover, that, through one of his female ancestors, he inherits the blood of merry King Charles II., and consequently of Henry IV. In his younger days, Mr. Fox was well known in the bean monde of hondon as one of a coterie of elegant, gay, and witty gentlemen of high birth, among whom were Lord Byron, Lord Kinnaird, and others more or less celebrated in their time, whose deeds and sayings are recorded by Moore in his litte of Byron.

"After the general peace in 1815, he visited the continent, and by remaini g too long in Rume, he contracted the malaria fever, which brought him to the verge of the grave, and produced an effect most deleterious upon his constitution. He then entered the diplomatic career, in which his advance was rapid, in consequence of his talents, as well as through the influence of his noble and political connexions.—He was the first minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain to Buenos Ayres, from which he was transferred in the same capacity to Rio d. Janeir and form the base of the grave in the same capacity to Rio d. Janeir and form the base of the grave in the same capacity to Rio d. Janeir and form the fine maleral proposed and support to me, and I saw that the imminent dangers which has advance was rapid, in consequence of his talents, as well as through the influence of his talents, as well as through the influence of his noble and political connexions.—He was the first minister plenipotentiary of Great leaves to the first minister plenipotentiary of G

Britain to Buenos Ayres, from which he was transferred in the same capacity to Rio d Janetro, and thence to this Government in 1836. Of the talent displayed in his correspondence on many delicate and difficult questions of international law; of his uniform courtesy; of the anenity of his uniform courtesy; of the anenity of his manners in society, it is unnecessary for us to speak. They are all attested by those who have been placed in a situation to observe him."

Our correspondent, it will be seen, has been misinformed as to the age of Mr. Fox; he was in his 56th year only, and not on the verge of 70. As the Union has alluded to his maternal descend from Charles the Second, it may be well needed my weak services at so important a performance of the Mex can Republic moust reconquer the mising in of her glory and a fortunate issue, if victorious, or disppear from the face of the earth, if so unfortnate as to be defeated. I also a treacherous faction raising her head from her bosom, which, in caling up a form of government deleted by the united nation is resolved to establish her right to act for herself, and to arrange such a form of government as best suits her wishes. All this I have observed, and turned a listening err to the cry As the Union has aliuded to his maternal descent from Charles the Second, it may be well enough to give the pedigree. That monarch had a natural son by Louisa de Querouaile, Duchess of Portsmouth, whom he created Duke of Richmond; the son of the Duke had a daugnter, who married the first Lord Holland, whose fourth son, General Henry Edward Fox, was never father of the deceased. Mr. Fox was never married. I had not deceived myself, and I am now the more confirmed in them, not from having given them more consideration, but because they have found a general echo in the hearts of my fellow-

citizens.

I come, then, to carry my views into operation, in compliance to the mandates of my country. She calls me as as a commander-in-chie There will be no sellish propensities to gratify; no depraved inclinations to draw away the heart; no base passion to eat up the tender sensibilities. Your motto must be onward to Truth and to is despoiling us of the richest of our territories, and threatens us with his dominion! I go, then, CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Cruelty to animals is one of the distinguishing vices of the lowest and basest of the people. Wherever it is found, it is a certain mark of ignorance and meanness—an intrinsic mark, which all the external advantages of health, splendour and nobility cannot obviate.

And threatens us with his dominion! I go, then, to the head of the Mexican army—an army the offspring (hip) of a tree people—and joined with it, I will furtil my utmost duty in opposing the enemies of my country, I will die fighting, or head the valiant Mexicans to the enjoyment of a triumph to which they are able entired by justice, by their warlike character, and by the dignity and enthusiasm which they have preserved of a free nation. The war is a necessity of immediate importance: every day's delay is an acceptant. mediate importance: every day's delay is an age of infamy; I caunot recede from the position to which the nation has assigned me; I must go

> Your Excellency will at once perceive how great an error I s ould commit in assuming the supreme magistracy, when my duty calls me to the field, to fight against the enemies of the Republic. I should disgrace myself, if, when called to the point of danger, I should spring to that of power. Neither my loyalty nor my nonor requires the abandonment of interests so dear to

. The single motive of my heart is to offer my compatriors the sacrifice of that blood which yet runs in my veins. I wish them to know that I consecrate myself entirely to their service, as my compatriots the sacrifice of that blood which yet runs in my veins. I wish them to know that I consecrate myself entirely to their service, as a soldier ought to do, and amonly anxious, farther, to be permitted to point out the course by which Mexico may attain the rank to which her destinies call her.

"He proposal of which is now clothed in terms by the first provocation, will be in the course of a few months repeated in decent and just language."

Signed."

EL ZEMPORITEZA." destinies call her.

In marching against the enemy, and declining Paris; Brantford; Delaware; and Chatham.—
[Christiau Guardian.

New and Valuable Discovery—We noticed yesterday the discovery of a new preparation by Ds. Morton which is intended to alleviate the sufferings of those who are forced to underty opanful operations in surgery and dentistry, as well as to facilitate the work of operators.

In marching against the enemy, and declining to accept of power, I give a proof of the sincerity of my sentiments; leaving the nation her own mistress, at liberty to dispose of herself as she mistress, at liber

ndependence, the nation will place such safe

The effect of this new discovery is to throw the many others. Many persons, is said were of opinions that the Irish are now struggling to establish a Catholic ascendancy, but this is a gross fallacy, contradicted by the fact that the more determined patriots of the past and present age were, and are protestant.

He then paid a beautiful compliment to O's Connell, the patriot of half a century, and declared that he (M. Mooney) was a subject of Queen Victoria—had seen the Crown placed tipoposed than any Monarch that ever sat upon the throne of Britain—but he owed no allegiance to the aristoracy of England, and would yield mone. He was loudly cheered throughout, and at the conclusion "God save the Queen," was at the conclusion "God save the Queen," was at the conclusion "God save the Queen," as at the conclusion the rest of the rest of

its benefits, even at the cost of my existence. Will your Excellency have the goodness to tender to the Supreme Government my sincere thanks for their kindness! I will personally repeat them to-morrow, for which purpose I propose to call at the Palace. I shall there embrace my friends, and hastily pressing them to my heart, bid them a tender farewell, and set out for the scene of war, to lead my aid to serve my ountry, or to perish among its ruins.

I beg to repeat to your Excellency assurance

my continued and especial esteem.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

From the N. O. Commercial Times. Lieut. Kennedy says that when he left, no rumour existed of any attempt to be made by the squadron on Tampico. There had been for some time, a report that a hostile demonstration was to be made on Alvarado. With regard to Mexican internal affairs, very little was known in the and was about to march against Gen. Taylor. The Mexicans, notwifthstanding all their attachment to Santa Anna, would not elect him their President unless he pledged himself to a vigor-ous prosecution of the war with America. On that subject there was little difference of opinion seemingly; all ranks were burning with a de-sire to drive the invaders from the soil—if they could.

Santa Anna, as it appears, has suddenly be come the chief head and hope of the war party in Mexico. He is now, or was, at the latest dates

est enthusiasm, pushed to an extreme by their alternate hopes and fears.

On the 15th ultimo Santa Anna arrived at the

Gen. Santa Anna, Commander-in-Chief of the day that medicine assumed any sway; since it has done so, I should say two-thirds of the cases have been saved.—[Bombay Times.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

DRATH OF MR. FOX.—We learn from our Washington correspondent, and from the papers, that the Hon. Henry Stephen Fox, for some years resident Minister of the British Government of the mation, embracing a programme of the proceedings adopted to regulate a duc celebration of the re-establishment of the gramme of the proceedings adopted to regulate a duc celebration of the supreme Executive power, and the anniportation of the supreme Executive power, and the supreme Executive power, and the Republic, for an immediate furnishing of their respective quotas of men. Puebla, and the Republic, for an immediate furnishing of their respective quotas of men. Puebla, and the whole of the towns within a circuit of fifty or six-ty leagues of the metropoles, are said to have celebrated Charles James Fox, and cousin of the celebrated Charles James Fox, and cousin of the constitution—her independence and

upon the State for their contingents of troops, requiring them to appear at the city of Mexico or San Louis Potosi, within 70 days after the publication of the order. The States contribute

s follows:—
The State of Mexico, 8,208; Laluco 4,000; The State of Mexico, 6,205; Lauco 4,000; Puebla, 8,800; Guanajuato, 3,000; San Louis Petosi, 1,800; San Catecas, 1,600; Queretare; 600; Michoacau, 1,950; Vera Cruz, 1,000; Durangs, 560; Sinaioa, 580; Agnascalientes, 280; forming an aggregate of 30,000 men. All persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty are required to take arms when required to do so are required to take arms when required to do s bers of the National Guards

A free pardon is tendered to all deserters from the regular line who may return to their espective corps within 3 months.

Alvares, the fellow who stole the California supplies, and made war against the authorities has given his adhesion to Santa Anna's move-

merican army.
Gen. Arista has arrived at the Capital to take

his trial on the charges growing out of the defeat and surrender of Matamoras.

The Mexican papers denounce in no unmea-ured terms, the proposition of the United States or Peace. They object both to the matter and

manner of the proposition.

The following translation from a Jalappa paper, shows the spirit with which our proposal has been met, "Confirm me in the perpetual possession of the property of which I have robbed you, and give me a favorable opportuninty to rob you of more." "Such is the true reading of the proposal of Peace, which, the Presi-pent of the Anglo American United States has nade to Mexico.

Such a proposal from one of the volunteers

which follow Taylor, anxious to fill his pocket in any fashion, would have caused no surprise, but that a chief of any nation should give such a proof of immorality, is a matter too lose. plain that this step, shameful as it is in any light has been prompted by the fact that our enemies are unable to bear the immense costs of war. We are left firmly persuaded, that with suffici-

conquered. Our proposition is utterly misunderod, and perhaps deserves to be, as it is cloth-

conquered. Our properties to be, as it is clothed in, or accompanied by improper language.

Santa Anna will probably rendezvouse near San Louis Potosi, and wait in that neighborhood for Gen. Taylor. I think the Mexicans will have more men in the field concentrated and better drilled than the Americans. 7,000 men are now reported to be in the neighborhood of Monterey, and several brigades within a few leagues of the Capital, and two or three in progress of formation in different parts, besides the nain body of 30,000 who are to be ready for service by the 1st of December.

ervice by the 1st of December.
Salas has established a foundry for cannon, and broken the government monopoly of the nanufacture of gun powder. He has also remov-

the possession of honorable means of providing for his subsistence, or by entering the Mexican ervice in the army or navy. Persons naturaliz-d under the provisions of this decree, are to be regarded as Mexicans in every respect of rights

KINGSTON HERALD.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1846.

It is a fact not generally known among out nercantile community, that in advertising only periodicals of one exclusive political party, a arge portion of the inhabitants never see their advertisements. The people of this Province, as must be admitted on all hands, are pretty equalg divided into two distinct classes, each holding its own peculiar governmental views, and each supporting, generally speaking, those public ournals which accord most with their respective political sentiments. Now, it requires very little discernment indeed to perceive, that advertisements which are circulated exclusively by the conservative press, are seldom, if ever, read by the reformers; and vice versa. Consequently the advertiser stands in his own light in sacrificing his pecuniary interests at the shrine of his olitical predilections.

Hotel keepers likewise, -- if they provide any eriodicals for the amusement and information heir guests, should procure one at least of each olitical faith, because the travelling public are not all on one side. This is but fair, and one would give more general satisfaction.

We make these remarks as much for the pur ose of putting an idea worth knowing into the eads of our merchants, auctioneers, and in fact all who wish to convey any information to all classes of the community, as through any feelings of coveteousness. The opinions we have given are correct, and we fancy others must see their

THE CONTEMPLATED UNION.

The last Christian Guardian, after descantng upon the great prosperity of the Methodist Church in Canada at the present time,-its general peace and tranquility, (of which we are sincerely glad,)-concludes with the following pa ragraph:-

" Palsied be the hand that would be uplifted t disturb that peace, and withered be the influence that would be exerted to retard that prosperity.',

Let the Guardian take care that he and his clerical confreres fall not under the anathema. The Wesleyan Methodist Church, previous to the "Union" with the British Conference, prospered to a degree never attained by any Church of modern times; every body knows how much she has prospered since. But if that Church be in such a flourishing condition at present, would it not be imprudent to interrupt irs harmony by seeking another change that must, however much to be deplored, lead to many unpleasant disruptions in various localities of the Province? If it be thought that the Methodist body can bear another transfer, without much complaint, we fear that the attempt will meet with disappointment. Certain we are that the subject will be thoroughly canvassed by the whole body, and all the advantages and disadvantages of the measure, in all its bearings, be closely scrutinized, previous to the final consummation of another Union. But it appears to us, that, notwithstanding all that has occurred in the course of the last two years, the ingredients intended to be amal-Government requisition.

Puebla sends to the fronties, around supported at his sole cost, 1000 men. One citizen of Mexico raises an equal number, calling upon government for means of arming them only. The members of the Supreme Court of Justice in session, recently came to And nore's the pity for it. It too evidently disact his sole cost, 1000 men. One citizen of dawn in the Bible, and so often promulgated from vernment for means of arming them only. The members of the Supreme Court of Justice, in session, recently came to a similar determination.

We do not intend, however, to throw a straw in the way of a reconciliation between the two nuppines, and made war against the authorities in the way of a reconculation between the two badies; indeed, if the breach can be healed, and another union completed, satisfactory to both parties, with a fair prospect of permanency, we shall be much pieased. We shall hall it as a An edict issued the 4th of Sept., from the government, appointing a commission composed of 5 gentlemen, to digest and report the plan for rewarding and providing for deserters from the subdued, if not entirely eradicated. But we subdued, if not entirely eradicated. But we

on the line to Uswego, the posts are years as on the same rate as in the former—twenty seven to the mile. There is but a single wire on the line, and of a lighter description, weighing only eighty-five pounds to the mile. The same amount of business could not be done by the Oswego line as by the main line from New York to Buffalo, owing to the great life. difference in the bulk of wire used, and the main line being supplied with double wires and addi-

tional batteries, &c. "It has been found from experience, that or these lines the posts have been placed too far apart, and the wire used is considerably lighter than it ought to be. Indeed, if the proprietors, with the experience they have since gained, had Salas has established a foundry for cannon, and broken the government monopoly of the manufacture of gun powder. He has also removed all duties and charges on arms and projectiles of war arriving in foreign ships, and none of the ports of Yucatan, nor those of Tobaca Alvarado. Tucpan, and other towns along the coast, are blockaded. The introduction of those arms, is a very easy matter. The Naturalization Laws very easy matter. The Naturalization Laws are maturely modified by a decree of the 10th of a subject to reder the proper of posed, in the building of the Toronto a By this decree, any foreigner being a subject as will give 105 lbs. to the mile of citizen of any state with which Mexico may at war, is entitled to letters of naturalization to the facts of exercising the bonds or being in the facts of exercising the Niagara river, allowing three stations on the route, with all the necessary batteries, magnets, and instruments ready for operation, \$14,000, necluding the crossing of the Niagara river."

"The usual charges for conveying information on the Buffalo and New York line, by telegraph are; for 15 words, for 50 miles or under, 15 cents; for each additional 5 words, 10 cents; for 15 words 300 miles, 50 cents; for each additional 5 words 300 miles, 50 cents; for each a na! 5 words, 15 cents."

On Sunday evening, at sunset, a beautiful and poetic scene was presented to view in the vicinity of the town. The waters of Lake Ontario ay tranquil as a slumbering child; the mellow, autumnal air, so grateful to the feelings, scarce-side and France and Spain on the ly stirred the remaining leaves that still cling to the trees; whilst dotted over the mirror-like and a little Spanish girl, as pet sca expanse, and within pleasing view, seventeen the age of dolls and toy-ho schooners, with their fairy wings spread out to guries that were uttered, on the slightest genture from the shore, loom. catch the slightest zephyr from the shore, loomcatch the slightest zepnyr from the shore, too.

led—or at least in train of fulfilmen ed up against the clear sky in the distance, apleading journals which support the parently several feet above the surface of the lake—presenting to the eye the appearance of what may be called "feelers" phantoms hovering over the waters. The picture was sublime; and were we a poetizer, we ges we quote:would be after expressing our feelings in verse.

But, those old pines at the Point! ah, they are gone! gone the way of all the earth! How could the military cut sown those venerable trees !- enough. There where we passed the sweetest hours of our life; where we gambolled, and rollicked, and whiled away the sunny days of our youth; where we pelted the squirrels, and chased the butterflies-and-hooked apples from the orchard! Oh! how cruel it was to destroy those stately trees; those majestic old sentinels which had guarded the Point for hundreds of years! But at last they are gone; and soon, there will not be a vestige left in the vicinity of the town, nor one old familiar countenance" in the whole community, to remind us of the "olden time"-the pring-time of life .- " Sic transit gloria mundi."

PROTECTION US. FREE TRADE IN PHYSIC .- A eeting of the Medical Profession of Canada East, to the number of 40, was held at Three Rivers on the 14th inst., Dr. W. Nelson, of Montreal, presiding. The object of the meeting was to take preliminary steps to regulate the profession in the Lower Province. The Report of the Secretary to the convention of the District delegates was read and adopted—which informed the meeting of the particulars connected with the fate of the two Medical Bills which Attorney fate of the two Medical Bills which Attorney General Smith had introduced in the two last sessions of Parliament, the special difference be-tween the second and the first, and the circum-stance of the Medical Profession of Upper Canastance of the Medical Profession of Upper Canada having resolved on petitioning the ensuing Legislature for an Act of Incorporation. That consequently the Delegates when they sat in convention at Quebec on the 5th September last, abandoned the idea of pushing any further for a Medical Bill, and to co-operate with the Upper Canadians in trying to obtain for Lower Canada a similar Act of Incorporation.

Resolutions were then passed, expressive of Resolutions were then passed, expressive of a character to be appeased by skill.

eges granted to other corporate objects, in egate to holding landed and other property, making bye-laws, having a common seal, &c. &c. That power be granted to the Corporation to legislate in all matters affecting the Medical Profession, whether in reference to education, practice, the protection of its members from inroads of unlicensed practitioners, the regulation of the practice of midwifery, the supervision of druggists' establishments, and the protection of the public health, in regard to Medical Police and Hygiene."

SOLICITOR GENERAL CAMERON.

We have just learned upon authority the most respectable, that the conduct of Mr. Cameron, the new Solicitor General, at Cobourg, last Friday, in conducting the case of the Queen rs. Maybee, for arson, exceeded in outrage and incapacity all belief. Maybee was tried for his life for hurning, as was alleged, Mr. Mayore. most at the Trent. There were no less than three indictments preferred against Maybee for the same offence by the learned Solicitor General. The first was wrong in two material respects, and abandoned. The second was preferred for burning a house in "the Township of lealousy. A nation which gave proof that deep-rooted prejudice, through the softening influence of religious sentiment, can be subdued, if not entirely eradicated. But we must candidly confess, that we have seen some long faces, and heard some discordant expressions, from several old members of the Canadian Church, whilst speaking upon this subject-symptoms which have led us to some of the conclusions to which we have come in this article.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The whole of the funds necessary for completing the line of telegraph from Buffalo to Toronto, have been subscribed, and the work has actually been commenced. By the 1st January, 1847, it is expected the electric fire of New York will be able to menced. By the 1st January, 1847, it is expected the electric fire of New York will be able to communicate with Toronto. Truly this is a wonderful and sublime invention.

A meeting was called by the Mayor of Kingston, for yesterday week, to take into consideration the propriety of making endeavors to extend the line to Kingston and Montreal; but, the morning being rather cold, and our good townsfolk having over-slept themselves, (as usual,) the affair did not "come off." However, we do not despair. When the line is once forced into the Province, our lieges will be shamed into participation. despair. When the line is once forced into the Province, our lieges will be shamed into participating of its benefits.

On this subject, we take the following from the Toronto Colonist:

"On the main course from New York to Buffalo, the posts by which the line of wire is supported, are planted at the rate of twenty-seven to the mile. On this main line there is a double wire, rendered necessary by the great amount of business, which is every day increasing. The wire, rendered necessary by the great amount of business, which is every day increasing. The cost of construction was \$180 a mile, including the two wires, and additional apparatus to correspond.

of any thing great or comprehensive, devoid of and establishing his renown before the whole of his opinion of his countrymen, and support the two wires, and additional apparatus to correspond.

ourages—of endearing himself and establishing his renown before and establishing his renown before the whole of his opinion of his countrymen, and support the two wires, and additional apparatus to correspond.

"On the line to Oswego, the posts are plant. of one particular party from the jury, he has in sulted every liberal mind in the D. sulted every liberal mind in the brought reproach on the administr Maybee was acquitted by the efforts that were made to be hoped that no officer of the Crown the example of Mr. Solicitor General

foreign Intelligence

Arrival of the Steamer Caledonia

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Caledonia arrived at Boston on Wedne nesday morning last, having left Li brought by this packet is the further at the prices of flour and wheat-the jealou has just sprung up between France and En Louis Phillippe's son with a sister of th of Spain-the safety of the Great Britain mary of news from the N. Y. Com. We are also indebted to Ward for a file of the Morning (

The intelligence by this arriv contrast with that we have lates to the Spanish marria Incredible and preposterous as it ma is really ground for apprehension of ing contest between Great Britain

"It would be premature to specu Anything-even the pr

the exiled pretender would at least be stances of the time open to this adventi-dier! (Narvaez.) Not in the eyes alone, but of every disinterested his neck has been his subserviency and Louis Philippe, and his having be the mere tool in their hands for c effect their intrigues and anti-Span of personal and political ambition.

"Let him now take up the cause of Spanish in dependence—let him at once & frankly identificationself with the national party in Span, that with the whole people-and he may nself the glory and the advantage ing the intrigues, baffing the defeating the plottings, of the Fren Courts against the political independence of country. The resources of negotiation and hausted. Every generous spirit will sympa with a prompt appeal to the only arbitrage

now seems left. And what is England to do in this cri Not, certainly, to interpose with a my-not to subsidize an insurre untermine intrigue with its own implements. As yet, we have as little do the one as the disposition to do But we have the right and the pow that Spain shall decide this quest

Resolutions were then passed, expressive of their views and intentions—the sixth of which contains the burthen of their requirements, and is to the following effect:—

"6. That the Corporation of the said College be invested with all the usual powers and privileges granted to other corporate bodies, in regard to holding landed and other property, making. ers. Were our Parliament assembed row, a promise of a treaty of commerciant as unhappily would the now broken entente cordiale upon even the parti-foreign policy of the late Governmen party (the Liberal party in Francinfluence while there is yet time

junction with this country, assist in el mate way the efforts of the Spanish p there is the best reason to riage may yet be prevented, even without

cessible for frustrating a device which set steadily convinced can end in nothing bat annihilation of Peninsular independence; an look around up for instant independence; an "It is time now to turn the best means look around us for instrume try, which has already in three from undisputed supremacy to jection, may yet preserve a no system of Europe, and retai

ee-let him supply it and make the bad of all. Before that party—columner to be be before that party—columner to be before that party—columner to be before the before the anier and he name of Narvaez of the before who had returned to rescue he before who had returned to rescue he situation is complicated by the situation is complicated by the situation is complicated by the situation of the Spanish Queen. On the sember the Count de Montemolin, on Carlos, made his escape from a Carlos, made his escape from suber the Count us afontemotin, has Carlos, made his secape from race, where he was held unde-and succeeded in reaching Los By ingenious management

ee, after all the fuss and up the suppose, after any the tuss and up the marriage has become a "finaries will conclude that the best ps with it; but the entente cordiale "fixed fact" no longer.

IRELAND. o the other sorrows of this unhappy see added the terrors of popular co-saled by the indomitable agency w-rots says, breaks through stone w-independent of the stone with the second in the stone with the second with the second in the stone with the second with the sec It appears that the people are from censure, even under of free from censure, even under
of their sufferings. Instead of
themselves and to second the
for their relief, they are charged
senses and even worse—with givin
se repinings and even quarreling
is that feed them.
Is copy the following account of a
base in the country of Curk are

e copy the following account of a hal, in the county of Cork, as a s he occasion was the adjourned in straordinary presentment sessions Suart de Decies, presided. T Suart de Decies, presided.

India have congregated outside
house; the crowd being compos
of Suart's poor tenants. Many we
fer food. The business of the ses
atched with a good deal of confusio
work asked for was granted, to the
business of pounds. As the pr
business of pounds. housands of pounds. As the pridrawing to a close, it was appart was abroad among the people, esions of a violent nature were ting Lord Stuart's small subscripting to the found of the property of the propert to the relief-fund; much umbrage to the relief-fund; much umbrage to a this having stated from the a day was ample wages, and that ot be commenced in less than magistrates endeavored to quie t without effect. "When Lo menced in less than Sessions-house," says a loc ed among the crowd, their e succeeded by attempts a were succeeded by attempts a tith some difficulty he got into his immediately his servant put the op, and flogged them violently at he fullest speed. The mob for ers many of them by a short rou departure, and proceed to extre his richard Musgrave perceivit his richard Musgrave perceivit husses were despatched for hussars were despatched for rotection. With difficulty they to keep them back, and his Lor

mana at full speed. the hussars' return, the mob gr burchyard, which is much highe armed with stones; and with m and execrations against the mil menced an attack on der named Power, from the by the populace; when their rely hurt; and the force being so retreat for their lives to Lord The crowd committed no viabitants of Clashmore, and left grees as night approached.'

egrees as night approached."

be next day there was another o sands, who demanded that corn m sid at one shilling the stone—14 threats of vengeance against id take provisions away for sal iters. At another place a mill v and the flour and meal were carrie next day an attack on You slend by an immense multitude, ted by strong military preparatio ted by strong military preparation scription of some £5000 for the Quiet was finally restored a Government commissioner, loy the people at a shilling each bloodshead was at Dungarvan, e thousand people from the su marched in and began to sac of dragoons arrived, the

throwing stones and the drago ed to charge repeatedly. At last red to fire and several of the ru d. The riot was at length s principal scenes of disturban nentioned were Killworth, noy and Crookhaven. At N ne occurred :he appearance of one of the men ble. His care worn visage and tenance too clearly indicated that unit familia.

ant famine was up in his brow. d not lose a moment in setting the deputation retired, express the deputation retired, expressions to the county-surveyor, exceed to tell the crowd outside the they had learned from Mr. Craw lig of the result of the conference sford, some impenitence was g the populace. It is impose them, we can wait any long g the populace. 'It is impose of them, 'we can wait any long in in the fields and haggards, a start.' Wait with patience a lot is good,' exclaims a female of the largery—they are says, 'five chillingry—they are says,' five chillingry—they are says.' I have, she says, 'five chil bingry-they are in want-I dell nor my husband; but do n ig mean, boys—do nothing to d' some short time, the people the hope and under the impression would speedly be granted. 'ge orders for Indian meal and lent to this country by the pack of and 19, and frore were to supplies were expected.

ample supplies were expected to a of October. Shipments were a private account. ASTER TO THE NOBLE SHIP "GREAT BRITAIN Frierthe Liverpool European Times, is with extreme regret that we h this vessel has met with a ton her outward passage from L York, and one which, we fear, a me ever again crossing the Atla self; this port on the morning taking one hundred and eighty-fit about sixty tons of valuable find, and about the same measurer that longuage. She took her depressers of congregated thousan theers of congregated thousand of artillery. After clearing the lore away for the Calf of Man, w in the lale of Man and Ireland. beautiful, the wind was fai zcellent trim, and she ha of a pleasant and rapid passa the command of an able a plain, who had most succ is navigated the Atlantic O action of his passengers, the s, and the company by whom h

argest perhaps that tenants the selfed by wind and steam at the r wind and steam at the r and a fact it may lad overrun herself. At four or a afternoon the island was distinct.

hout ten hours the noble pale

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