From the Philadelphia North American

portant from Mexico. ARTURE OF SANTA ANNA FOR HE SEAT OF WAR. ARRIVAL OVER-AND OF COM. SLOAT.

arque Elizabeth J., Captain John S. barque Elizabeth J., Captain John S.
ion, arrived here yesterday from Havance she sailed on the 10th inst. Capt.
nunicates to the Philadelphia Exchange
British mail steamer, bringing advices
city of Mexico to Sept. 30, and Vera
let inst, arrived at Havana on the

exico 20th September for the head of 4000 troops. A lu issued at the city of cles of import 50 per ortation of the importation of rchandise have been

> recruit his nearth, the cares and renied by five or six lavana prior to the hoisted his penant

y, Lieut. George S.
ort, and would sail
a few days.
sterey U. S. frigate pennant of Commo-and men attached ere were all in good

APH. Oct. 26-5 P. M. A well authenticated report is prevalent here that a Cabinet Council has decided upon an immediate attack upon Vera Cruz by a combined movement of our army and naval forces. It is added that despatches to this effect are already on their way.

espondence of the Mobile Tribune. U. S. Steam Ship Princeton, Pensacola, Oct. 17, 1846.

While the Princeton remained at Chagres

while the Frinceton remained at Chagres Commodore Sloat arrived across the isthmus from Panama, having left Commodore Stockton in command of the Pacific equadron.

The only intelligence learned from Commodore Sloat is that the equadron had taken unopposed possession of California. Lieut. Lee, the bearer of despatches proceeded with them across the isthmus to Panama in search of Com. Stockton.

From the N. Commercial Times, Oct. 19. LATER FROM THE SQUADRON OFF

Yesterday, Lieut. Chadwick, of the U. S. revenue marine, arrived from off Vera Cruz, bringing intelligence from the squadron to the 6th inst., at which date he left. He came to the evening previous, and at once commenced fortifying the place with vigor.

He had no less than 13,000 men with him, which, added to those which left here under Ambien, and will swell his army to over 20,000 men with him.

residential salute.

No hostile demonstration had been lately made by the squadron; things were just as they were when the last news reached us. Reports were however, current among the ships, and implici-ly believed, that another attack was soon to be made on Alvarado.

The rumor to this effect gained force in cor sequence of the recent capture by one of the U.S. vessels, of a Mexican brig, which was in process of refitting for some such purpose as the one here mentioned. There was another piece of intelligence rife among the officers and crew of the squadron, which produced considerable

It was to the effect that Com. Perry, would apersede Com. Connor in the chief command on the 1st proxino. News had been received by the latter, from Vera Cruz, of the assault on Monterey by the American army, and the severe conflict between the two forces.

The U. S. schooner Flirt sailed on the 8d instant for Norfolk. The crews of the several white of the blockding required were in the

stant for Norfolk. The crews of the several ships of the blockading squadron were in the best possible health, and all were eager for an opportunity of showing their metal in a conflict with the enemy.

The U. S. steamer Mississippi, for Pensacola, the schooner Reefer (which had been blown off to sea twenty days previous, and for whose safety much apprehension had been felt) and a schooner loaded with coal for the use of the squadron, were spoken off the harbor of Autonio

Inside of the walls, which are apparently new land which her cap of some two or three acres, are the thick walls of a large unfinished cathedral, inside of which are two very large pillars intended for the support of the roof.

These pillars are at least twelve feet square at the base; and like the walls, are about 20 cetted. The series of the cathedral, inside of which are twelve very large pillars intended for the support of the roof.

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These pillars are at least twelve feet square at the base; and like the walls, are about 20 cetted and like the walls, are about 20 cetted at the base; and like the walls, are about 20 cetted at the base; and like the walls, are about 20 cetted at the base; and like the walls, are about 20 cetted at the base; and like the walls, are about 20 cetted at the base; and like the walls, are about 20 cetted at the base; and like the walls, are about 20 cetted at the base; and like the walls, are about 20 cetted at the base; and like the walls, are about 20 cetted at the base; and like the walls, are about 20 cetted at the base; and like the walls, are about 20 cetted at the base; and like the walls, are about 20 cetted at the base; and like the walls, are about 20 cetted at the base; and like the walls, are about 20 cetted at the base; and like the walls, are about 20 cetted at the base; and like the walls, are about 20 cetted at the base; a

squadron, were spoken off the harbor of Autonio Lizardo, all bound in.

No news of the movements of Santa Anna or hews of the movements of Santa Anna since he had assigned the command of the army or the progress of the measures taken by the Mexican Government to make head against the invading army, had reached the squadron from

Lieut. Chadwick tells us that it was the captain of the British frigate Endymion, lying at Sacrificios, that sent Com. Conner news of the capture of Monterey. The Somers and the St. Mary's were still

blockading Vera Cruz; the Falmouth and Porpoise, Tampico. The Somers had recently been blown off, for 16 days. The Mexican schooner lately taken had been fitted up with four 42 pound carrenades, and would lead the attack on

They were only waiting the arrival of a supply of coal to go down to that place, and as the cutter Ewing met the vessel carrying that article going into harbor, no doubt the attempt on Alvarado has been made.

Alvarado has been made.

The Commodore daily sent out a flag of truce into the harbor of Vera Cruz for communication with the shore. The Mexicans inhabiting the shore near Antonio Lizardo, very freely came off, from time to time, with vegetables, fruit, fish, &c., for the use of the ships.

One of Walker's Rangers, who had been taken prisoner by the Mexicans, previous to the battle of 8th and 9th of May last, had succeeded in making his escape and got of to the squadron.

in making his escape and got of to the squadron.

He was brought to Brazos by the cutter, and
left her with the determination to have a hand in whatever might turn up.

U. S. FRIGATE CONGRESS, Monterey, California, July 26, 1846.

We proceeded from Callao to the Sandwich Islands; we made the passage in 28 days though it covers about six thousand miles. We landed Mr. Van Eyk, our new commissioner, and Mr. Turrell, our new consul at Honolulu under apaurent, our new consul at Honoluiu under appropriate salutes, and Commedore Stockton introduced the new commissioner to the king; we found the missionaries in good health, actively employed, and received from them many kind uttertions.

We sailed from Profound on the 22s of 3 days.—
We found all California in a state of revolution and the American flag flying over Monterey.
There has been but little fighting as yet, as Gen. Castro with his forces has retired to the South. Centmodore Stockton has dispatched the Cyane, with Captain Fremont, and his two hundred riflemen to cut off he retent and the cumdred riflemen to cut off his retreat, and the commodore with the marines of the squadron, is to engage him as he wheels about to the North.

He is a savage with

He is a savage military chieftain—a usurper who has covered this country for years with rapine and blood. He massacred in the most brutal manner, but a few days since, three American residents here. His overthrow will be hailed by natives as well as by foreigners. He is held as an outlaw by both.

This revolution commenced in an attempt to drive all of foreign birth, who had settled here and were not Roman Catholics, out of the counation commenced in an attempt to

and avowed their determination to make her an

dependent nation.

They took Sonoma, an important town—the in They took Sonoma, an important town—the inhabitants joined them, fortified the place, and repelled, successfully, every force sent against them. When Monterey was taken by our squadron, they immediately run up the American flag. On the arrival of Captain Fremont from the west they joined him and came on here; Captain Fremont took up arms in consequence of having been assaulted, while engaged in his surveys, by the forces of General Castro. He is a man of great coolness and resolution.

His original force consisted of thirty, but since he espoused the republican cause his force has

His original force consisted of thirty, but since he espoused the republican cause his force has increased, by volunteers, to three hundred; but they are now all under the command of Commodore Stockton. They will debark from the Cyane, when she reaches her destination, mount fresh horses, and take field with their rifles, revolving pistols and rapiers.

We have taken the harbor of San Francisco, and our flag floats over the bright beauties of the Sacramento. All California will, in a few months, be under its protection. The natives disgusted with the sway of military chieftains, are flying to it for repose, for hope, and the blessings of a republican government. Our government cannot pull it down if they wanted, or make it stay down.

The people will run it up again; they are determined to establish a new state and connect themselves with our Union. Mexico cannot pre-vent this. She has had but very little to do with California for years, and has abandoned her to the cruel sway of bloody usurpers, till the peo-

Having established a free representative government, extending its protection alke to all classes, we expect to withdraw. But the Government will stand, for its foundations will be laid in the affections and confidence of the nation. Our squadron consists of the Congress, Savannah, Cyane, Portsmouth, Warren, Levant, and schooner Shark. The Columbus is expected here in a few days from the East Indies.

The Savannah, Warren and Levant, have been out here three years, and ought to return, but will be detained till difficulties are settled, or they are relieved, except the Levant—she leaves for home and lands Commodore Sloat at Panama, when he will cross the isthmus and reach the United States by the Wort Leike streets.

United States by the West India eteamer.

The officers and crews are in general good health. A spirit of cheerfulness and activity pervales all ranks. We are patrolling streets under arms, building forts, and administering law

Monterey, Sept. 29, 1846. 5 o'clock afternoon.

An express rider has this moment arrived from Salinas, which place he left this morning. It is only a day's ride this side of Saltillo, and he

fortifying the place with 13,000 men with him, which, added to those which left here under Ampudia will swell his army to over 20,000 men. Report farther has it that he is to erect works of our lines by the Rinconada—the limits of our lines by the sixty day's truce. If all this been set at liberty, on condition of going into voluntary exile. He was treated with much removed to the shore, the Castle firing a month of the condition of the conditi

MONTERET, Mexico, Sept. 29, 1846.
Our army has taken, or rather retained, 35 pieces of artillery, many of which are valuable and as much ammunition as will ever be needed to use with them. The killed and wounded of the enemy cannot be ascertained with any de gree of certainty, but it is known that their loss far exceeded ours.

The reports from the different commanders in

Gen. Taylor's army have not all been sent in yet, but enough is known to render it certain that our loss will not vary twenty from five hundred killed and wounded. A considerable number of the wounded will die, so that the number who will have lost their lives will be about three hun-

dred.

Gen. Worth lost eighty, killed and wounded; about twenty killed, or have died since the battle. The large fort on the north of the town is a very strong work, and it would have cost a heavy sacrifice of life to take it. It is built scientifically—has four salients, each of which is pierced for eight guns.

Inside of the walls, which are apparently new and which enclose an area of some two or three

EVACUATION OF MONTEREY

Monterey. Mexico, Sept. 29, 1846. We are at length in quiet possession of thiplace, the last division of Ampudia's army have ing marched out yesterday morning. The 1st division marched out on the 26th, the 2d on the 27th, and the balance on the 28th.

I saw the two last, and was able to form a tol

erably good idea of the number of men in them. ald not be fewer than 2500 in each divion, of regular soldiers, well armed and equip

Add to these some 2000 horsemen who left the city in small partes, during the four days fight, and at least 5000 citizens of the town who ook up arms in its defence, and you have a pretty strong force for the defence of a place which nature and art have combined to render as strong as any in the world. How such an army, thus situated could ever

allow itself to be conquered by a force of less than seven thousand men, will always appear strange to me. The cowardice of Ampudia is now established beyond a doubt. So careful was he of his person, that it is said he never once left his house whom any firing was regime. left his house when any firing was going on.

I felt perfectly satisfied, when I saw the Mexican troops pass out of town, with the arrange ments which Gen. Taylor had made with them To take all those men prisoners would have beer

Their arms we did not want; their horse were worthless, with a few exceptions, and it would have been very expensive and trouble-some to feed and guard so many men.

I rode out with the head of the column day

before yesterday, when their second division left That scene alone would have remunera town. That scene alone would have remunera-ted one for the long journey to Monterey. At the head of the column rode the commander of the division, with his staff accompanied by Ma-jor Scott, of the 5th infantry, with his adjutant, Lieut. Deas, and Lieuts. Yanson, Robinson and

McLaws.

Col. Peyton rode by the side of the chief, and

parrot perched on her hand. Most of the sol-diers looked sullen, and their eyes gleamed with hatred, and a desire for revenge. One of McCulloch's horses, a valuable ani-

nal, which a man was leading out of the way of the Mexican troops, was seized and let off, the when he endeavored to recover his horse. animal was promptly returned on the circum-stance being mentioned to the commanding offi-

Yesterday morning the last division was drawn Yesterday morning the last division was drawn out in the plaza next to the cathedral—that is, all that the plaza could hold—and Capt Miles, who is stationed there with his regiment (7th Infantry,) drew up his command and saluted the regiments as they passed him.

I never heard a noise until yesterday morning. Pandemonium never contained as noisy a gang as these Mexicans are. It seems to be the particular endeavour of every man to make all the noise that lay in his power.

There must have been fifty buglers and as many fifers and drummers playing at the same

many fifers and drummers playing at the same time, and no three of them attempting the same I saw several regiments of fine-looking so

liers, men of good size, young, active and athetic.
The first division is encamped in the grove

three miles East of the town—one of the loveli-est spots in the world, shaded by large pecan and live oak trees.

This grove seems to be the only woolland in

was strewed along the shore for 5 miles.

Loss of THE SCHOORER ATLANTIC.—On the 12th instant the schooner Atlantic went on slore, between the mouth of the Rio Grande and the Brases Island, about six miles from the litter Loss of THE SCHOONER FAME.—Capt. Butler,

of the schooner Galena, reports having picked upon his passage from N. Orleans to Mataforda, on the 6th inst. in lat. 28 04, lon. 93 03, seven of the crew from schooner Fame, of Mobile, from Brasos St. Jago for New Orleans, which vessel foundered at sea 200 miles to the southward of the Balize.

The crew had been eight days in their snall

boat when picked up. The Fame sprung a leak when within thirty miles of the Pass. The nate and four men up in the schooner Galena the captain was left on board of the brig Albertina, at Matagorda for New Orleans.

Enropean Intelligence.

Continuation of News by the Caledona.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN .- An express from Paris announces that serious disturbances have taken place on the northern frontier of Spain. The Constitutional of Thursday states;

"We have just received a letter from the frontiers of Spain, stating, that eighty injurgents, among st whom are several priests, have been taken and shot. At Seu d'Urgi several priests have been strangled, amongst whom is the VicarGazi."
We trust that the horrid massac'es, from which Spain has recently obtained a brief respite, will not be again revived by any tesperate attempt at insurrection. The rising of any fac-

spite, will not be again revived by any cesperate attempt at insurrection. The rising of any faction, whether Carlist or Progressista, would only plunge the country in blood and confusion, and introduce a more arbitrary system of government. Spain is weary of intestine war. Repose is necessary to her existence, and that repose recent events have shown, she is willing to purchase at any price. Should the standard of rebellion be raised, those persons will have much to answer for who have encouraged the disaffected by expessions of sympathy, and hopes of foreign assistance. Appeals to the people, against the authority of Govenment, are always dangerous, and especially so, when addressed to an excitable nation like Sain, and supported by the ambassador of a powerful country, who may be presumed to have authority to give effect to his sentiments, and to protect those who make an effort to carly them into effect.

The language of Mr. Bulwer to Veneral Servane a governing leader assumes degrees.

A letter from Jullunder, of the 27th July, when the propers having having the retired at the propose of the contingent will be employed. A letter from Jullunder, of the 27th July, when the propers having the propers are rumors of dissattencies, and the Evisitation among the people, and the Sikhs, it is said, are about to reorganize their army. The report need give no alarm to the British Government, it is announced, altered to answer of the Sikhs ever to assemble in any formidable force again. The Maharajah's Government, it is announced, altered to answer of the servane diverted that the British army may remain at Lahore for a longer period than that originally fixed by the Government, are adversed assemble in any formidable force again. The Maharajah's Government, it is announced, altered to an assemble in any formidable force again. The Maharajah's Government, it is announced that the British army may remain at Lahore for a longer period than that originally fixed by the Government, are adversed as a servane day and the re

that announces an insurrectionary movement :-

Catholic Majesty has now fallen, corresponds to the opinion which is now manifested in his fav-our, and acts with the sentiments proper to the od that runs in his veins, i. e., as a Loval Prince and true Spaniard, showing love for liberty, respect for the laws and a firm adherene to the independence of his country, he will not only be regarded with just and favourable symathy by the British Government, but will unite abund him the affectionate and warm approbation of the whole English nation, which looks upon Saniards as brothers with whom it shared the prils and glories of war; as allies with whom it has always been anxious to cultivate the friendly reations of peace; as men worthy to enjoy the benefits of liberty and independence; and, ist-ly, as friends to whom, as you may see by his communication, its representative may spak with sincerity and without disguise.

sincerity and without and in, Sir,
"I have the honor to remain, Sir,
"H. L. BULWER."

Madrid, Sept. 21, 1846. THE ELECTRIC GUN.-The Master Geneal of Ordnance (the Marquis of Anglesea) attened by Lord Clarence Paget and several friends, itnessed an exhibition of this formidable awitnessed an exhibition of this formidable egine of war, the invention of Mr. Beningfiel,
onMonday last, when many hundred bullets wre
discharged in single shots and vollies, with prfect aim. The bullets were shattered to stall
fragments against the target, and Mr. Benigfield was honored by the noble Marquis and prty expressing themselves in terms of high inty expressing themselves in terms of high ip-probation of the invention. This gun was mile ty expressing themselves in terms of high probation of the invention. This gun was mide to discharge bullets with much greater for than gunpowder, and it is asserted that nosly 1000 bullets per minute, or 60,000 per hour, or twenty-three hours out of twenty-four, can be discharged at a cost of less than £15, only expuring the attendance of force.

quiring the attendance of five men, and wth perfect safety to those who employ it, and tith ertain aim in any direction.

Distress in Scotland.—The potato faire may be described in two words—total, universal, a Scotland. The visitation has fallen most se-

es of this vegetable looking fair and flourishing, were blasted and withered, and found to be unft for human food. — [Edinburgh Witness.

SCARCITY OF GRAIN IN GREMANY.—The apprehensions of scarcity are not less serious than in France. In the northern states rye and potatoes, which constitute the principal food of the inhabitants, have completely failed. They will of course, be obliged to make up the deficiency with wheat, the surplus of which is abnually exported to the northern harbors of France.—This accounts for the extraordinary rise in the price of wheat on the shores of the Baltic, and the inutility of the orders sent by French merchants to the markets of those countries. Southern Germany has in its urn became alarmed.—The King of Wortemburg, by an ordinance of the 14th ult., permitted the free importation of flour and foreign farinaceous productions until the 1st of May, 1847. In Bavaria, the wealthy inhabitants of Nuremburg have just founded an association for the supply of grain. That society, which has been authorised by the king, will manufacture bread and sell it to the poor classes under the market price.

SCARCITY ON THE CONTINENT.—We have just heard a very curious fact stated, which exhibite in a very striking manner, the apprehen-

just heard a very curious fact stated, which exhibits, in a very striking manner, the apprehensions entertained as to a severe scarcity during the next twelve months, in some parts of the continent. A firm of brokers, at Liverpool, resized a computation from Trogen, a small three miles East of the town—one of the loveliest spots in the world, shaded by large pecan and live oak trees.

This grove seems to be the only woelland in this region, and is resorted to by the citizens of Monterey as a place for holding pic-nic parties. The 3rd, a volunteer division, is also eccamped in this grove. Gen. Worth's division sccupies the town.

The citizens are beginning to return in great numbers and appear to feel glad that the Mexican army has left them.

The steamer Col. Harney, with a full carge of Government stores, bound for the munth of the Rio Grande; was lost, on the 13th October, thirteen out of 28 on board perished. Her targe was strewed along the shore for 5 miles.

Loss of the canton of Appearse, at Liverpool, received a communication from Trogen, a small Town in the canton of Appearse, in Switzerland, stating that an association had been formed for the purpose of purchasing provisions for the inhabitants of that town, and requesting to know at what prices various articles could be obtained at Liverpool; at the same time giving limits at which orders could at once be given. Owing to the recent large advance in the prices of grain and flour in this country, these limits were too low for the market; but we understand that the forest could have been very easily executed before that advance took place. We fear that the application from such a locality to purchase supplies of food in England, indicates a severe screek, not only in Switzerland, but in those parts of Germany which adjoin the northern can parts of Germany which adjoin the northern can-tone. If grain had been moderately abundant in Bavaria and Wurtenburg, nobody in the canton of Appenzel would have thought of sending to nquire about prices of food in England, burth-ned, as any purchases made here must be, with long and most expensive inland carriage. Ineed, we learn from a variety of sources, public deed, we learn from a variety of sources, public and private, that prices of grain are rising rapidly through a large portion of Germany. We regret to add to the above, that every succeeding post brings more unfavorable accounts of the state of the markets in France. Disturbances, on account of the high price of grain, prevail in many quarters, and numerous acts of incendiarism have been committed.—[Manchester Guardian

> Hope papers to the 11th of July have been re-ceived. It is gratifying to learn by this arrival that hostile tribes seem to be convinced that in that nostile tribes seem to be convinced that in continuing their depredations they have little hope of success; and consequently they have almost ceased their daily and nightly robberies. The latest intelligence from Colonel Somerset informs us that he had been scouring Stock's country, but had nowhere met with resistance. Sir Andreat Stockenstram had held a conference with some of the chiefs of the Tambookies, and with some of the chiefs of the Tambookies, and they one and all professed the stronges: attachment towards the colony. It may be said, therefore that the colonists are now comparatively at ease, and are enabled to follow their usual avocations without much fear or alarm. A force of 2000 men had assembled prepared to carry the war into the enemy's country.

INDIA.

into effect.

The language of Mr. Bulwer to Veneral
Serrano, a popular leader, assumes dargerous
significance, when brought by the same post
that announces an insurrectionary movement:—

last the face of political affairs has "Since my last the face of political affairs has undergone a change, and no longer wears the quiet aspect of the last few months. Gholah Singh, who has largely increased his army of late, has been called upon to reduce it, give up possession of certain forts, and alter his line of policy, particularly as to Cashmere, to all of which he has refused compliance. His son is intriguing with Akhbar Khan, and has publicly reproached his father for his treachery to the Khalsa. In consequence, therefore, of the un-settled state of affairs, the different corps at La-hore and in the Juliunder Doab will not be rehore and in the Jullunder Doab will not be relieved this year at least. This is the report at

CHINA. At Canton a serious collision had taken place between a native mob and the foreign residents, which will probably lead to serious results. The following are the details given in the China

"Between five and six o'clock on the after. noon of Wednesday, the 8th of July, an English merchant, an old resident in China, was passing along the street leading from the American fac-tories to Chungwo, or Mingqua's hong, when he was impeded by a crowd of idle Chinese, such as are generally to be found loitering about in that neighborhood. One of them he pushed out of his way, upon which the Chinaman first struck him, then threw a stone at him, and after-wards ran away. He was presend on the wards ran away. He was pursued and caught mear Mingqua's hong; and, having been dragged inside, was bound to a post until further information of what had occured was sent to the British consul. In the meantime, however, the man contrived to escape, but was a second time caught by another foreign resident, and brought hack to the hong. A crowd row began to get the caught by another foreign resident, and brought back to the hong. A crowd now began to gather outside, and believing themselves to be sufficiently powerful to wreak their vengeance on the foreigners, they forced open the gates of the hong, rescued the man, and stoned the foreigners who had taken refuge in the house. The mob, which had at this time greatly increased now began to batter the doors and windows with may be described in two words—total, universal, in Scotland. The visitation has fallen most severely upon the Highland and Island population of Scotland; and in many districts of that x-tensive territory scenes are already begun with are more than sufficient, were they but known, to awaken the sympathies of every feeling best. The proportion of the people in the parts of arr country already named, whose sole provision throughout the year consisted of potates, is of the known to our Lowland countrymen. It is vry large. That one-half of the population used them as their staple diet, even thrice a day, is certain. But of that half, there are beyond question many thousands of families where oatmal beyond Mingqua's hong, and sent a perfect verely upon the Highland and Island population are very affectionate embrace from him as we turned out to let the column march on, when the lead had reached Palace Hill. And now there was presented as scene that I can be refriged.

Two regiments of infantry led off, with colors flying, drums beating, and the trumpeters blowing with all their might. The fifters made all applicated, which seed polace the woold always now as accompanied with the restriction, one six, one him and one twelve were in the centre of the column, one six, one him and one twelve were now as accompanied by a great many thousands of families where contral of the great many features; of the companied and the removes and has.

There pieces of artillery were in the centre of the column, one six, one him and one twelve to make the symptotic of the probability of artillers where a discovered and the woold advision seemed to be witness of the contral of the probability of artillers where a discovered in the colors of the contral of the probability of artillers where a discovered in the first stiple disco

try. The proscribed party took up arms, appointed Mr. Ide of the United States, their lead-partot perched on her hand. Most of the solver, declared California free of the Mexican rule, diers looked sullen, and their eyes gleamed with and armed police was sent, and they were very useful in clearing the street; but their influence only began to be felt when the foreigners had proved more than a match for the rabble. To guard against another attack, the foreign community patrolled the streets during the night. In the meantime assistance had been sent for from Whampoa. Captain Steen Bille, having fortunately chanced to be at Canton, despatched an express for a party of sailors and marines of the Danish frigate under his commandwho arrived in boats in tow of the Corsair steamer; messages were likewise sent to the steamer; messages were likewise sent to the English and American merchant vessels, so that in the morning the foreigners mustered in great force, sufficient at all events to keep their assailants in check. The mob, however, remainsailants in Caeck. The moo, nowever, remained quiet, probably thinking they had enough the previous evening, and that with such reinforcement they would fare still worse were they to try a second encounter; for though threats of vengeance were rife, and foreigners next day were hooted and insulted as they passed along the streat there has not since heen any further.

the streets, there has not since been any further outbreak."

The Chinese authorities had issued a procla-The Chinese authorities had issued a proclamation rather censuring the foreigners for what had taken place, but promising that justice should be administered. Efficient measures for punishing those guilty of originating this affray were expected from Keying on his return to Camon from a tour of inspection in the neighboring provinces. The British merchants had addressed a remonstrance to Sir F. Davis, the Governor of Hong Kong, through the consul, and so soon as his excellency had returned from Chusan, whither he had gone to conduct the surrender of that island, it was hoped that something decisive would be done. something decisive would be done.

Colonial.

From the Globe. THE GREAT PROVINCIAL INSTITU-TION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUFAC-TURES.

We have looked forward with some anxiety to the first Provincial exhibition of the produce of agriculture and manufactures in Upper Canada. Confident in the ultimate progress of the country, so amply proved in the Agricultural and Cattle Shows in many counties, there was yet room to doubt whether the time had arrived when such a collection of the products of Canadian industry could be made as would stimulate. dian industry could be made as would stimulate to further and more vigorous exertions, and dreaded that a failure might rather operate to re-

tard for a time the progress of this Colony.

The Exhibition of Wednesday and Thursday has forever put these doubts to rest, with a who had the satisfaction of witnessing it. W do not wish to exaggerate, or to compare our first general Show with what takes place in the thickly peopled and wealthy countries of Eu-rope, or with some portions of the neighbouring States. Wealth has there brought its accompanying influences of fostering science, and art of every kind. Canada is now on that track. The exhibition of stock, of the farm, and of the dairy, was highly creditable to the yeomanry of the Province.

The show of Stock was considerable, a large

part of superior quality. We much admired the display of Short Horn or Durham Cattle, which were collected from the Eastern and Western parts of the Province, as well as from the Home District. The cows of this breed were particularly good, and attracted the attention of visitors during the whole day. The prize cows of Mr. Howitt, of Guelph, and of Mr. John Wetenhall, of Nelson, Gore District, were very superior animals, and, we are assured, would have obtained a creditable position in either the Highland Society of Scotland, or in the Royal Society of England. The gentlemen disposed of some of their stock at a very high figure, and had what we should consider very handsome offers parts of the Province, as well as from the Home what we should consider very handsome offers

There were some magnificent sheep exhibited,

wants "to do equal justice. and although it is perhaps unfair to refer to the stock of any particular breeder, when all the animals were so good, we cannot omit the notice of Mr. George Miller's (of Markham) ewes and wethers. In no part of Britain can superior sheep be found, and if Mr. Miller could improve the quality of his wood, without decreasing the size and symmetry of the carcass, we think his

prised that none of Mr.Thom of Scarboro's celebrated cheeses were there, but we suppose his demand is so great that he has never any on hand. There was a display of vegetables that would have done no dishonour to Covent Garden Market. The varieties of fruit were small, the work of apples were however of various kinds, large and

MANUFACTURES.—There was much to encourage the friends of the Province in the woollen goods exhibited. We saw several specimens of cloth of good texture and handsomely finished, and blankets in imitation of Yorkshire finished, and blankets in imitation of Yorkshire is at an end. The country is again is at an end. The country is again to the country is again. and Witney manufacture, which for quality of wool, and texture, and for finish and colour, could hardly be excelled anywhere. The speci-mens of stoves and tinware were creditable. The show of ploughs and harrows in the grounds attracted much attention, containing much va-

The show of ploughs and harrows in the grounds attracted much attention, containing much variety, with some very recent improvements. In the back court were some specimens of carriages, among which was a very handsome double seated carriage, by Owen, Miller and Mills, which a Nabob might envy.

THE FIRE ARTS.—They are yet in their infancy, as might be expected, but there are favourable appearances. The Portrait of Mr. Doel, by Mr. Macgregor, was universally admitted to be one of the best likenesses ever painted, and a good painting. The Portrait of Dr. Mc. Caul, by our townsman Mr. March, was also an excellent likeness, and well executed. A Map of Peterborough, by Mr. Fleming, a young and promising artist from Scotland, was also exhibited. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship, giving a very interesting view of that rising town and neighbourhood. It was lithographed by Messrs. Scobie and Balfour.

Ladies' Work.—We must not forget the specimens of the Ladies industry. We cannot enumerate all the embroidery, the collars, and veils, and other articles. The wax flowers, by Miss Elliott, Yonge street, Toronto, gained much admiration.

The rooms where these articles were exhibit-

much admiration.

The rooms where these articles were exhibited were in general too small, and the crowds so great as to make it uncomfortable. We believe the Committee had great difficulty in getting sufficient accommodation, and but for their exertions we would not have had an exhibition which must have gladdened the heart of every true friend of Countries. It is the respective parties. During the last week or two, Mr. Ho been holding political meetings in sever case. At St. Mary's, Guysborough, Ant. Merigomish, and the Upper Settlement East River, large meetings have taken and in every instance with the most sais results. Little doubt can be entertained to Countries and the countries of the Province with the respective parties. true friend of Canada.

Here follows a list of prizes of each class.

heir skill and indus

LIST OF TOASTS. ponded to by the Unier Justice.

2. The Queen Dowager, Prince Alberty of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Fa Vice President Ruttan, Sheriff of the Royal Paparish of the Ruttan of President Ruttan, Sheriff of the Ruttan of President of the Ruttan of the Ruttan of President of the Ruttan of the Ruttan

of Works.

Works.
4 The Army and the Navy,-By G. P. R. squire, President of the Board of Trade, as ponded to by Lieut. Colonel Sir Charles (hester, 81st Regt.

5. The "Royal Agricultural Society of Its Charles (hester) and the Sir Royal Agricultural Society of Its Charles (hester).

Science, for which the H tural Society presented him 8. Great Britain and the that friendly intercourse wh zens of their respective con Hamilton Merritt, Esquire 9. Education-By the I

M. P. P.; responded to by Peter Brown, Editor of the Banner.

12. The Mayor and Corporation—By—Resons, Esq., of the District of Gore. The Mayor and Corporation—By—Resons, Esq., of the District of Gore.

eturned thanks.

13. The Mercantile Interests of Canal. Franklin Jackes, Esq. The President Board of Trade returned thanks.

ADDRESS BY HON. ADAM FEI An admirable Address was de Association, at the close of the Thursday, by the Hon. Adam to the Province, and we trust that tensive circulation will be given to this The Province already owes him a de-

The next meeting of the Association wil

at Hamilton COALITIONS .- There is remark as it appears to me, between the torney General Draper in Canada General Johnson here. They government weak and shaky.
to the French party in Canada
to the Liberals here,—to offer Executive Council on the pr sheep would be unequalled in any country.

Some of these sheep would weigh (slaughtered) forty pounds per quarter.

The Dairy room contained many excellent specimens of cheese and butter. We were surprised that none of Mr.Thom of Scarboro's celeptated cheeses were there, but we suppose his large and the cover. The French say in Canaparate the cover of the cover of the cover of the cover. The French say in Canaparate the cover of t -if you cannot conduct the government your places, and we will. What can be or plainer? When a party in power asks to join them, that they 'may save their ow con.' When they had all the power, Lord land and the majority at their back, they sho their real sense of 'equal justice,' by taking 'ry office, in the Councils, Courts, Tress Customs and Excise, and even in the Magic

their duty at the ensuing Electi than they did at the last, and

ly to sell intoxicating liquors, but not to be drait

the monrelessed another year a me, and are take the opportunities of the more consistent of the means without delay. A far rejtions without delay. A far rejtions without delay. A far rejtions without we want of which go the me the office, the want of which go coccious? If every subscribe is of chernies, they would print or chernies, they would print or chernies that he want of the work o the request that remiliance or payments made at the off Let every subscriber consicommon justice between mine would be done by if our INGSTON HER STON, TUESDAY, NOVEM TO THE PUBLIC TO THE PUBLIC
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er, we do so with much influenced, however, by the elings of personal animosit al, we have not undertake down and riding over any or poraries. Public opinion eventually correct any flagra to countenance the levyi on any of our good citis es in animals of a certai ery sinful-and should be t dy, church-going people. ark upon the stormy se fear and trembling. Know which beset the public jo ts to guide his bark over ocean of politics-whose w bitter-we look forward to ch solicitude. A deep feeli and an innate dread of ct of nature too plainly w upon the strand and rumin we decided to launch our

ving at length concluded, l to do battle in every righteon ranny in whatever guise it acks, overt and covert, of ye charitableness. is, at the present mome vincial affairs. we, below, o'er earth and se political blusterer appears ss tenor of his way ;" and elf, judging from exterior merry as a marriage bel and equanimity will soon ! as and strife. The elements ntains of benevolence, of

kindliness, and humanity, and passion run riot with ropy. The angry water will rush like a torr he sympathies of the huma thich distinguish man fro all will fall before the mo and peradventure the cold eath itself shall point whe tsteps of this voracious let it be the task of the pre tor of the public tranquilit

se who "sit in high place

ample under foot those b

prevented concord and ects of one Sovereign But this desideratus by single-handed operat a unity of action, a cona banishment of all petty, rous distinctions; and of members of all parties, ign. Personal attacks ar s must be dispensed wit o bear and forbear shown l ined by all the strife of the Surely few countries in more cursed by the insati a; and has not the fell mony been sufficiently gi tof discord not ranged gh? Verily we are sick past. When the great pure again come forth, like a gep, may the soft voice of beard above the "horrible beard above the "horrible again to be and above the beard above the soft voice of beard above the soft voice of the so

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIA ons have appeared in journals respecting the this institution, and ac d to have been committee We know nothing about en grave charges are broug ion, and those charge ated all through the Pre

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