ented with animals modelled to resemble richly painted in their natural colours upon-ricks of which they were composed, and life, richly painted in their natural colours upon the bricks of which they were composed, and into which they were afterwards burnt—what inexhaustible emotions must the spectacle of operose splendour presented by the real pile, at the zenith of its glory, have excited! And what must reasoning creatures think of human grandeur, looking now at the bald and desolate site that once boasted such a display of sumptuous edifices—such a gorgeous scene of civic osten-tation!

The Ladies Swimming School at Paris :—
Found myself, by the invitation of a Parisian friend, in the midst of the Ladies' Swimming School on the Seine. Never shall I forget the feeling of astonishment which my first glance round its ample enclosure occasioned me. My friend led me to a bridge that crossed the middle of the enclosure, and from this vantage-ground I looked round and saw about one hundred figures clothed in little blue camisoles, which reached from the throat to the waist, with pantaloons to match. Some were in the water and some out of it; the latter running along the banks of this huge lady pond, playing a thousand gambols, and from time to time springing with an Undine plunge into the midst of their fliating tompanions; all laughing, all talking, all frolicking, with the exception of here and there a novice, who was learning the art of swimming in sober earnest, and from whom there occasionally arose a sort of drowning "Oh! oh!" as her THE LADIES SWIMMING SCHOOL AT PARIS :sober earnest, and from whom there occasionally arose a sort of drowning. "Oh! oh! oh!" as her newly-applied strength failed her, and she found it necessary to call upon the swimming master for aid. This swimming master, a quiet respectable looking man of thirty five or forty, appeared to devote himself to one pupil at a time, which if the pupil happened to be a new one, was quite necessary, as the fair floaters were disporting in water about twenty feet deep.—He carried a long pole in his hand, with the handle conveniently formed to receive the grasping fingers of the failing water nymphs. Afthe first glance the scene was too grotesque not to produce a laugh; but a second showed a multitude of either pretty, or amusing or interesting varieduce a laugh; but a second showed a multitude of either pretty, or amusing or interesting varieties, which soon rivetted the attention, and rendered the whole spectacle something that it was exceedingly difficult to cease gazing upon. At one point, a group of very young girls, some of them quite children indeed, with an anxious mother or two in the midst were gazing at each others' costume, with unbounded merriment as they stood dailying on the brink, preparatory to taking the plunge. Some among these pretty little maids swam like otters; and these, conscious of their power, and consequently safety, deous of their power, and consequently safety, de-fied their more timid companions to all sorts of water gambols. At the head of the enclosure, where the water is deepest, a light flight of steps lead to an elevation of about twenty feet, per-haps, and those who feared not to dive seemed to like nothing so well as the scampering up these steps, and, with their slender figures, ren-dered slenderer still by placing their arms as deted slenderer still by placing their arms as closely as possible in straight lines beside them, letting themselves drop into the water by taking one bold step forward. There was something so exceedingly startling to unaccustomed eyes in thus seeing play and danger mixed together by young girls, with so much reckless daring, that it required some little time to get rid of a feeling of alarm; but when convinced that they were all as as fo as if they had been lying on down in all as safe as if they had been lying on down in pillows, instead of transparent waves, I began to enjoy the scene exceedingly.—[Mrs. Trollope's Travels and Travellers.

(From the Universe,-French Journal.)

LIDERALITY OF THE PREE CHURCH.
We mark with deep interest the progress of
this great movement in Soutland. From the
time of its occurrence we have placed it among time of its occurrence we have placed it among the most important events of the age,—important not only in its influence on the religious interests of Scotland, but also on those of England, and some at least of the continental nations. The more we learn of the progress of this movement, the more we become acquainted with the purposes and plans of the distinguished men who conduct it, and the more we know of its growing influence in civil and ecclessiastical circles, the stronger is our conviction that it is destined to produce results, which even the most sanguine among its triends and the most sangacious among those who are opposed to it, have not ventured to anticipate.

We have now before us, the Third Report of the Accounts of the Free Church of Scotland. It records an amount of liberality, and (if the facts were all minutely recorded) of zeal and self-denial which have no parallel in modern times. During the three years since the secession from the establishment, the adherents of the Free Church have voluntarily assessed them. Free Church have voluntarily assessed them-selves to the extent of more than a million ster-ling, having raised during that period more than £300,000 annually: and this, he it remainlered.

£300,000 annually; and this, be it remainbered, has been raised among a people to be found almost exclusively in the middle and lower ranks of life; and by those, moreover, who have not been accustomed to such modes of giving.

The liberality of the Free Church has attracted the attention of the "leading journal of Europe;" and at no distant day our contemporary will pronounce this new organization another great fact." It thus graphically describes the voluntary effects of Free Churchmen.

We have a strong impression that the ecclesiastical state of Scotland is more prosperous—its religious interests in a more hopeful, because more healthy, condition—its religious bodies more zealous and energetic than those in the south. And when the proposed union of the two largest Directions begins the Seassion. south. And when the proposed union of the two largest Dissenting bodies—the Secession and Belief—shall have been accomplished, great events may be expected in that land.

Colonial.

THE DUNDAS DEMONSTRATION. On wednesday last, the Electors of East Hal-On wednesday last, the Electors of East Halton entertained the Hon. Robert Baldwin. One hundrud guests sat down to dinner—the utmost number which could be accommodated—although the weather was exceedingly unfavourable. The moon was tastefully decorated, and all the arrangements were made judiciously. Over the Chairman's seat a blue silk banner was displayed, with "Durham's Responsibility," in silver letters. At the foot of the table were the national colours. &c.

letters. At the foot of the table were the national colours, &c.

The Chair was occupied by John Paterson, Espure, of Dundae. John Wetenhall and John White, Esquires, acted as Vice-Presidents. Colin C. Ferrie, G. S. Tiffany, Samuel Mills, Ashael Davis, Solomon Bregs, and David Christie, Esquires, were among those present.

When the cloth was drawn, and the usual loyal toasts given from the chair, the toast of the evening called up Mr. Baldwin. We have given elsewhere a fuil report of the hon gentleman's speech, for which we are indebted to our enterprising and talented cotemporary of the Dundas Warder. The speech is a very good one, and will repay a perusal.

We find the following list of the toasts given during the evening, in the Journal and Express:—

Replied to by Mr. Brega.
By Mr. Peter Fisher:—
10th. The Members of the late Provincial Administration—in them we had the rare proof of public virtue being found in public men; and that priuciple could be maintained in preference to the allurements of power and the emoluments of office—may we soon see the like again. Replied to by Mr. Baldwin.

By Mr. Drummond— 11th. The Honourable L. H. Lafontaine our Brother Reformers of Lower Canada. Firm-ly shall we stand by each other, for the maintenance of Responsible Governm

Replied to by Mr. Moyle.

By Mr. Spence— 12th. Civil and Religious Liberty all over the Replied to by Dr. Mitchell.

Replied to by Dr. Mitchell.

By Mr. Notman—

13th. The memories of the late lamented Durham, Sydenham, and Bagot—they live in the remembrance of a grateful people.

By Mr. MacParlane:—

14th. Education—without it this world is a dreary waste. Next to our duty to God this is our duty to man, and demands our undivided care and attention.

Replied to by Mr. Patrick Thornton.

By Mr. J. W. Thornton:—

15th. Great Britain and the United States—may the bond of amity between them never be unsealed. Materially dependent on each other, may an honourable emulation in all that is praiseworthy enable them to confer happiness and prosperity on both countries.

Replied to by Mr. Tiffany,

By Dr. Mitchell;

16th. The Fait of Canada,

By Dr. Mitchell;
16th. The Fair of Canada.
Replied to by Captain Colcleugh.
Letters were sent from the Hon. Adam Ferguson and J. H. Price, Esq., regretting that they were prevented from attending, by uncontrollable circumstances.

The Stockholders of the Buffalo and Lock ne Stockholers of the Bullato and Lockholer Port Telegraph Company, held a meeting on Monday evening last, in the Eagle Tavern in this village, and decided to extend their line to the Niagara river at Lewiston, in order to connect with the line which is to be constructed to Montreal, Via Queenston, Niagara, Toronto, &c .- [Lockport Cour.

From the Christian Guardian

THE COBOURG LADIES' ACADEMY.

We have much pleasure in publishing the subjoined letter, written by a member of the Visiting Committee of the Cobourg Ladies' Academy; and from a personal knowledge of the accomplished lady at the head of the Institution, we feel assured every attention is paid to the Sir,—Having been present at the last sem

annual examination of the pupils in the Cobourg Ladies' Academy, I deem it due to the excellent Preceptress of that Institution, as well as to the pupils under her charge, to state that the exam pupits uneer her charge, to state that the examination was highly creditable both to teachers and pupils. The readiness and accuracy of the answers given by the pupils to the various questions proposed to them, evincing alike their own application and the excellence and thoroughness of the system of instruction under which they are placed. The classes in General History, and are placed. The classes in General History, and French, particularly distinguished themselves; while the order and ragularity observed, and the general proficiency made by all, in their various sudies, gave evidence that the facilites afforded in that Institution, for the attainment of a thorough and accomplished female education, are of a very superior kind. The Academy opened this fall under the most encouraging circumstantances—more than twenty young ladies boarding in the family, and about as many day-sholars being in attendance.

being in attendance.
The Cobourg Ladies' Academy, possessin
the additional advantages of a pleasant and hea thy locality, presents strong claims to the pa

A Member of the Visiting Committe. Cobourg, Nov. 7th, 1846.

DEATH OF CAPT. PIPON, R. E. DEATH OF CAPT. PIPON, R. E.

It is our painful duty to record the loss of one of the most estimable and valuable of the officers of the British Army. We allude to Captain Pipon of the Royal Engineers, the chief officer of the party to whom were confided the preliminary survey of the proposed route of the Halifax and Quebec Railway. This gentleman's untimely end will be felt with extreme and unfeugned sorrow by a large circle of frieds in this city. The particulars of the distressing accident are given in the following extract from an officer of the Royal Engineers, who was on the spot immediately after it occurred; dated Frederickton, 9th Nov. 1846. 9th Nov., 1846.

9th Nov., 1846.

"It was in the attempt to rescue a fellow-creature that it pleased God his own life, so val. uable to his friends and the service, should be sacrificed. He left the mouth of the Kedgewick River, on the 26th October, in a canoe, with a man whom he had brought from the River St. John, and a boy, son of one of the settlers on the Ristigouche, intending to proceed down the river (Ristigouche) as far as Cambleton and from thence by Dalhousie and Bathurst to Frederick-ton.—They had descended the river in safety till within twelve miles of Cambelton, when in descending a rapid called the Suctions, about 12 o'clock cn Wednesday the 28th, the canoe was overset. The boy clung to the bow and Captain overset. The boy clung to the bow and Captain Pipon to the stern. The man struck out for the Pipon to the stern. The man struck out for the shore. As soon as Capt. Pipon saw him swimming to the shore he left go his hold of the cance, and struck out after him, and reached the shore in safety. He took a couple of steps, being then about breast high, when a sudden thought seemed to strike him. He turned towards the cance, which was being carried down the rapid, with the boy clinging to the bow, with his head just above the water, and without saying a word he plunged in and made straight for the cance. He found, however, that he could not gain upon it, probably from the strength of the water, and the weight of his clothes, and he turned to regain the shore.—The water was intensely cold, and they were all chilled from sitting so long in the the shore.—The water was intensely cold, and they were all chilled from sitting so long in the cance, and he must have been seized with the cramp, for he had scarcely turned towards the shore beforehe gave up swimming, his hands moved quickly above his bead, and the dark waters swept him down; and although Farrel (the man he had with him) seeing his danger, at once plunged again into the water—his efforts to save or to reach him were fruitless, and he suak to rise ne more to this life.

be sacrificed to expiste the wrong, done to the great Diagon of Northemberland. A number of most unprincipled persons have been paid, fed, and clad to enable them to appear against him in evidence.

Mr. Mackenaie, in conducting the defence, certainly did not handle these worthy gentiemen, an amaner palatable to their sense of taste; on the other hand, he, in a proper manner, unrayelled their knavery, and exposed their detected



KINGSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMOR 24, 1846. COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS - The office of Col lector of Customs for the port of Kingston still remains vacant; for what reason, can only be told by those in the secret. That an office so important as this should be left without a head for several months, aye, nearly a year, in this age of responsibility, is something to excite the wonderment of the most obtuse understanding. There cannot be a deficiency of men in Kingston qualified in every respect for the situation; for we have many both well suited and deserving-And this the Government must know very well. The question has been repeatedly asked of us. why the vacancy has not been filled up, and, for the life of us we cannot form the most distant reason. There is one thing, however, we wish to say, whilst upon this subject, and that is, we trust the Government will not go out of the vicinity of Kingston to choose a Collector. If they do, they will commit an egregious blunder, and perpetrate an act of injustice to the town. We are opposed to all national preferences for public patronage; but we shall condemn the introduction of strangers into the local offices of the District. There has been too much of this political jobbing already. The present Government has committed so many blunders in the distribution of its patronage, that it will be a miracle if it do not make another false step in filling up this vacancy. We hope, however, that the selection will be made in accordance with the principle laid down by the present Ministry when they accepted the reins of government, that qualifications should be the test for appointments.

If the head of so important an office as this

can be dispensed with a whole year, we do not see why we cannot do without it altogether. We might just as well send our Governor and the various heads of departments home, and save the expense of their salaries, as to have half of the public offices without any one responsible to Par. iament for the conducting of their affairs.

Much complaint is every day expressed with some of the departments of Government--particularly with the Crown Land Office; and yet, if we are rightly informed, the whole business is performed by clerks. Verily our Government, instead of being improved by tinkering, is getting all "confusion worse confounded.

Having been " written into notice" by the ceebrated "poodle doctor," (notwithstanding an existence of seven and twenty years,) the Herald can now, we presume, pursue its own course unmolested. The "puppy trainer" has sneaked under the legs of that redoubted slaughterer of Lilliputians, who was going to set the St. Lawrence on fire, but whose courage bozed out of his fingers' ends-we mean, in plain words, the literary madcap y'clept John Brown, who is chief cook and bottle-washer for that very entertaining, and very scientific periodical styled by itself the Argus! (Isn't the thing Argus-eyed!) Now, we have made strict inquiry into the birth, parentage, and whole "broughten-up" of this broth of a boy, from the time he cut his first wisdom tooth and slipped off to America before his mother knew he was out, down to the present identisent but a very short time during the progress of the trial, so that the words imputed to him been tured by him. That the Star should not heritate to set the truth said to make way for its antipodes, as has self, and teaching them a little manners, we y. guess we can afford to let him go. But hark'e! we have not yet given a full-length portrait of ye! The subject being somewhat long, it requires a few more touches of the feather to deepen the shades. So be a good boy and keep your temper, Johnny, and we shouldn't wonder if you get over some of your Quixotic pranks before you go back to your mamma.

THE QUEEN vs. MAYBEE.

We have delayed answering the various and manners and the content of the property of the subject of the property of the subject of the start and the subject of the subject cal moment-even including his prodigious lite-

We have delayed answering the various statements which have appeared in several of our provincial prints, in reference to this case, so as to enable us to possess ourselves of an accurate statement of the facts. The Cobourg Star and other Journals represent the conduct of the newly made Solicitor General, Mr. Cameron, on this occasion, as a reflex of all that could be wise this occasion, as a renex of all that could be wise and discrept in a great Crown officer, while they, at the same time, attack Mr. Mackenzie, one of the Counsel for the prisoner, personally, in terms of fierce invective and unmeasured vituperation; and represent his conduct as embracing everything that is vile and wicked. We were not preserved even for their malice to go to the extent. prepared even for their malice to go to the extent in naked falsehood and bare-faced misrepresenin naked falsehood and bare-faced misrepresen-tation to which it has gone on the present occa-sion. But when we think upon their conduct on all occasions, in matters in which their selfish-ness or prejudices have been concerned, our wonder ceases. Maybee is a reformer. His ers. He was pointed out as a proper victim to be sacrificed to expirate the wrongs done to the great Diagon of Northemberland. A number of most unprincipled agreements.

when the cloth was drawn, and the usual by a total given from the chair, the teast of the word of the control o

Mr. Meyers did not represent the crown;—Mr. Cameron represented it. The prisoner was not tried for setting fire to any property belonging to Mr. Meyers, but for setting fire to the property of Mary H. Meyers. Mr. Meyers, properly speaking, had nothing to do with the case; he was only a witness for the Crown. If the prisoner, or his counsel, thought proper when the case was brought on, he or they might insist upon all the witnesses, including Mr. Meyers, to be put out of Court. Could Mr. Meyers in such a case challenge? certainly not. To say Mr. Meyers had a right to challenge in this case is a perversion of truth, and its admission would strike at the root of substantial justice.—Mr. Meyers had a right the same as any other person, or spectator, in Court had, to challenge, and no more. We do not blame Mr. Meyers.—Delicacy certainly should have prompted him under the circumstances to abstain from meddling. The dignity of the Crown, and a proper perception of public duty, and the usual forms of justice, were binding upon the Solicitor General to reject every species of such instigation and especially from Mr. Meyers. It was suspected by many at the trial that Mr. Meyers was the instigator, but very few could believe that any Crown officer would allow himself to be so instigated. However the Star has, unfortunately for Mr. Cameron, let the cat out of the bag, and the truth is now out. The Star has placed this Solicitor of his, "equal in learning and eloquence for Mr. Cameron, let the cat out of the bag, and the truth is now out. The Star has placed this Solicitor of his, "equal in learning and eloquence to Mr. Sullivan," deeper in the mire than we have attempted to put him. That Her Majesty's Solicitor General would allow himself to be instigated to a course of this kind, is a thing the Canadian people are not prepared to swallow.—But it being admitted that he was in fact instigated. gated by Mr. Meyers, the enemy of the prisoner, and the man above all others who had a deep in-terest in a fatal verdict, and who could not be indifferent or impartial in the matter, shows clearly one of two things; that is, that Mr. Cam-eron is an exceedingly weak man: weak enough to allow himself to be made a cat's-paw of, that he has but a very imperfect notion of the high character of his public duty, representing the honor and interest of the public in the temple of Justice. This trial has unfortunately assumed a political aspect. The public will hold Mr. Cameron responsible for it. The admitted fact that he was weak enough to adopt this that he has but a very imperfect notion of the high character of his public duty, representing the honor and interest of the public in the temple of Justice. This trial has unfortunately assumed a political aspect. The public will hold Mr. Cameron responsible for it. The admitted fact that he was weak enough to adopt this course of juridical folly at the instigation of Mr. Meyers, the last man on earth, under the circumstances of the case, he ought to allow to be his instigator, will not place the "wisdom and discretion" of Mr. Cameron's Solicitor Generalship in a very high altitude before the public eye. The Star has done, as all fanatical zealots do in their blind zeal, more injury to Mr. Cameron the most of the case, and business rapidly declining. ship in a very high altitude before the public eye. The Star has done, as all fanatical zealots do in their blind zeal, more injury to Mr. Cameron than he, Mr. Cameron, may be aware of. The name of Adam Henry Meyers, Esq. M. P. P., challenging Instigator, and John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., Her Majesty's Solicitor General, passive agent conducting the case of the Queen against Maybee, at Cobourg, sound remarkably nice, Mr. Star, in the ears of the Canadian peo-

e. As to the abase which has been so liberally heaped upon Mr. Mackenzie's head by the Star, and other papers of a similar stamp, we have but little to say. We look upon it coming from such a quarter as the highest compliment which could be acid to the same than the same transfer of the same transfer or the same transfer of the same transfer or the such a quarter as the nighest companient which could be paid to that gentleman's conduct upon the occasion, and as a token of his having performed his duty. But as to certain statements by the Star, we contradict them; they are untrue. It is alleged in the Star that "his (Mr. Mackensick) as accepted Counsel for contrue. It is alleged in the Star that "his (Markenzie's) own associate Counsel felt constrained to check him." Now this is entirely unfounded. The three Counsel who were en unlounded. The three Counsel who were employed, Messrs. Read, Robertson, and Macdonald, for the prisoner, with Mr. Mackenzie, never checked him, nor offered to do so, but on the other hand, during the whole progress of the trial the most perfect and friendly understanding trial the most perfect and friendly understanding existed among them upon all points, and, in terms highly flattering to Mr. Mackenzie, expressed their unqualified approbation of his conduct on that occasion. It is only an obsequious tool of bigotted intolerance and puseyite humbug like the Star, that would be capable of publishing such a pitiful untruth as this, to serve a dirty purpose. The Judge did not administer a severe rebuke, or any rebuke at all, to Mr. Mackenzie; but in his charge to the jury, said that he was satisfied that gentleman intended no disrespect to Mr. Cameron. Mr. Sullivan was present but a very short time during the progress of the trial, so that the words imputed to him by the Star could not have been uttered by him.

get a little more brains into his cranium, before he next attempts to report a trial. We would advise him for the future not to intermeddle in the things for which he is totally unqualified, and for which he has no capacity whatever.—When he talks of "lies" and "ungentlemanly attacks," he should not, in the same breath and act, represent the one and personate the other.—He had better abstain from publishing untrue reports, and ascertain that the first trait of a gentleman is to recoil from what he has been doing, writing a mean personal attack upon an individuation. writing a mean personal attack upon an individual who has never given him provocation, before he reads lectures upon such subjects. This reporter is an object of pity for his ignorance, and contempt for his temerity.

Enropean Intelligence.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 17. Arrival of the Great Western.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER. The steam ship Great Western, Capt. Mat-thews, arrived last evening, being her sixteenth day from Liverpool, an excellent passage for the eason. We have received our files of London

serted, with a million quarters; half that quantity will come from the Baltic and the other ports of Europe; and the remaining two mil-lions and a half we may anticipate from the Unit-

ed States.

There are those, however, who say that America is capable of supplying us, irrespective of all other sources with double the quantity we shall require. With such resources the dread shair require. With such resources the dreau of a famine is preposterous. The paying part of the question is another matter. Under any circumstances, the price of provisions in Great Britain must, until the next harvest, "rule" sufficiently high to satisfy all but cormorants in a hand-

some per centage.

The merchants of this country are about making a crusade against the present high duty on tea. The existing impost has long been op-

pressive. From the London Shipping Gazette, Oct. 30, ONE O'CLOCK .- There is a good deal of inter-ONE O'CLOCK.—There is a good deal of interest manifested on the stock exchange, and in the city generally, to know the cause of the fall in consols yesterday; but beyond the announcement of the intentions of Spain to send an army into Portugal, and the impressisn that France is secretly projecting matters inimical to British interests, there is not any farther reason assigned which has an appearance of foundation in truth. It is said that the home government have abandoned certain measures connected with corn and do said that the home gonnected with corn and sugar, and that to this is owing the heaviness of isfactory, no untoward ever

the market.

The extensive operations of certain sellers of in the in stock yesterday are partly counteracted upon to-day by other dealers being buyers of consols at 943 for account. The market, however, wears 94½ for account. The market, however, wears a very heavy appearance, and there is much uncertainty in all matters connected with it. It is a long time since so much excitement as the present prevailed, and we may anticipate some stirring reports for some days to come. The quotations of the English securities are—Consols 94 to ½ for money, and 94½ to § for account. Reduced Three per Cents, 92½ to 93%. New Three and Quarter per Cents 94½ to 65, Exchenger Bills 8s pm.

ness, and business rapidly declining.

Three o'clock.—Consols for money 94\frac{1}{8} to \frac{1}{4}, and 94\frac{1}{4} to \frac{2}{8} for account. The market is firmer

than at the opening, but looks gloomy.
The time for the meeting of Parliament was to be determined on the 30th uit. It is said that Lord John Russell desired a day before Christmas, in order to obtain the sanction of Parlia-ment to a reduction of the 4 shillings duty on grain, but that Mr. Bancroft's arrival, with assurances of an ample supply from this country, had made that step unnecessary.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTIVITY AT SHEERINGS

EXTRAORDINARY ACTIVITY AT SHEERNESS DOCKYARD.—An Admiralty order has been received at her Majesty's dockyard, Sheerness, for the following ships of war to be brought forward for commissioning with all possible expedition, viz:—The Waterloo, 120 guns; the Howe, 120 guns; the Asia, 84 guns; the Ganges, 84 guns; the Monarch, 84 guns; the Hawke, 72 guns; Achilles. 22 guns; Russell, 12 guns; and Her-Achilles, 72 guns; Russell, 72 guns; and Her-cules, 72 guns; Russell, 72 guns; and Her-cules, 72 guns. The following frigates are also nearly completed: —The Cornwall, 50 guns; Conquestador, 50 guns; Worcester, 50 guns; and Chichester, 50 guns. Many merely want but a few stores to complete them, when they are to be immediately put into commission and sent upon foreign service. sent upon foreign service.

CANADIAN FLOUR .- A vessel, named the Belinda, arrived at Liverpool from Quebec, has brought, in addition to a quantity of wood goods, the large number of 9,530 barrels of flour, of Canadian produce. So large an importation of flour from Canada, although arrivals to the same ex-tent have, we believe, taken place from the U. States of North America, has not before come

officer were accepted, in preference to those of several ingenious competitors, by the committee of the proprietary of that ill-fated vessel.

The vessel at the time she got aground was only insured to the extent of £18,000.

The venerable Mr. Jay, the great dissecting preacher of Bath, at the age of 77, has just led to the hymeneal altar a lady with a fortune of £30,000.

Joseph Hume is now 70 years old, Sir William Molesworth 36, Lord Morpeth 44, Daniel O'-Connell 72, Sir Robert Peel 58, Lord Stanley 46, Colonel T. P. Thompson 63, Dr. Bowring 54, Sir James Graham 54, Earl Grey 44, Lord Brougham 67, the Duke of Devonshire 56, Earl Fitzwilliam 60, Lord Lyndhurst 74, Lord George Bentinck 44, the Duke of Richmond 53, the Duke of Rutland 68, the Duke of Wellington 77.

Louis Phillippe, king of the French, has lately completed the seventy-third year of his age. He is the oldest sovereign in Europe, excepting Ernest, king of Hanover.

IRELAND.

It is somewhat difficult to get at the real exception of the proper in the proper intension of the proper intensions of the proper intensions of the proper intensions of the proper intension of the proper

It is somewhat difficult to get at the real extent of suffering in this afflicted country. There is an obvious tone of exaggeration pervading all the newspaper accounts—a sort of general epithetical style—which, dealing but sparingly in facts, necessarily affords little information. As for instance "a report that a young girl has died at Kilcommon, from starvation," is headed—
"Death from starvation," and there are other indications of magnifying the evils that exist.

This is a fault which must speedly be replaced.

is an obvious tone of exaggration pervading all the newspaper accounts—a sort of general epithetical style—which, dealing but eparingly in facts, necessarily affords little information. As for instance "a report that a young girl has died at Kilcommon, from starvation," is headed—"Death from starvation," and there are other indications of magnifying the evils that exist.

On the other hand there can be no doubt that hundreds and thousands of the Irish population are on the verge of famine and that with all the advantages of the liberal aid from the government and from private sources, they at present be done for them, nature must soon sink under the privation. The workhouses are crowded, and many who cannot gain admission there are lodged in outhouses. Altogether the prospect is of the most gloomy character.

Complaints are made, perhaps unjustly, that there is in some places undue delay in getting the public works into operation; and still more loudly is it urged that the absentee landlords have generully failed to contribute the private funds for the relief of the sufferers.

Various riots, accompanied with bloodsed, have taken place in many parts of the country. A party of 300 men, armed with spades, &c. entered Cork for the purpose of procuring employment. They went from one part of the city to another, but were prevented from doing mischief by the police. One of the wretched men, whose appearance exhibited the extremest poverty, oppened his tattered coat, and showed one of the constables that he had pledged his shirt to get food for his starving family. Another stated that noither himself nor family had tasted a morsel of food since the morning before, not having in his office the morning before, the none on sale, and the quoted rates are not at all likely to be sustained.

From Wimer & Smill's European Times Oct. 31.

Wheat has now reached the lowest duty, four shillings per quarter, and so imminent is the apprehension of famine, that the cry for opening the person only continues, but is daily becommon the country and of such and, or by the state of other countries.

The truth is, that the famine cry has been overdone. There is much selfishness in it. The price of provisions has risen far beyond the legit-imate value, whether estumated by the stocks on hand, or by the state of other countries.

There is so much superfluous money in land, or by the state of other countries.

There is so much superfluous money in land, or by the state of other countries.

There is so much superfluous money in land, and the manuely in the state of the country and of season and ded in Cork, from starvation, having been and in the employ of the Board of Works, and there is, that capitalists are always morbally alive to man died in Cork, from starvation, having been and died in Cork, from starvation, having been in the employ of the Board of Works, and there is, that capitalists are always morbally alive to man died in Cork, from starvation, having been and died in Cork, from starvation, having been and died in Cork, from starvation, having been and died in Cork, from starvation, having been in the employ of the Board of Works, and there is a better field for speculation this year than the star market last year, and the consequence is, that cupidity speculates, and peices rise.

Much has been as and, a great deal has been and five children in the most of the country and of season of the

humilitating specta

THE CHOLERA We have received from our ex Trebizonde a letter dated the 260 from which, with deep regret, w

ring extract :-"The cholcra has passed the line sian quarantine on the borders Sea, and is raging throughout a lages of the districts of Salg A considerable number of been attacked. At Rescht, a P province of the Ghilan, the chol ing incessant ravages which have during two months. The sanitar the towns to the West of the Car Bakou, to Astrachan, is very senteries and diseases of the senteries and diseases of the stomach ly mortal) prevail in those towns, p among the troops in the garrisons, dies are probably the forerunners Asiatic cholera.

FROM THE EAST.

The overland mail reached London of October, bring.

1st of October and from C

1st of October. The account hefore. October, bringing advices fr

the other hand there had be in maintaining his possession of signed to him by the Anglo-Ind sundry chiefs resisting Issued to him by the Anglo-Ind undry chiefs resisting. It was a that Lord Hardinge would under

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.-The and Paris papers have still a vast de about the Montpensier marriage, and it amusing to see with what zeal, t spirit of hostility between the two natio
The London Spectator again refer
presumed course of the continental por

The ulterior consequences of the Soan riage question do not seem to be taking a mat all favorable for the position supposed to be been assumed by Lord Palmerston. Australia the German powers, it is understood passive. They will not join in any against the marriage of Queen Isabel sister, because they absolutely refuse the Queen as rightful sovereign of This is not what France could wish

is almost as untoward for the British M as he could have feared, and is a strange her seem so trustworthy, renders him at this juncture. Perhaps Austria sorry to allow France to busy herself in and so postpone all disputes on the Rhue.

Russia is said to stand by England and the treaty of Utrecht; certain contingent right in the succession to Schleswig and making Russia, for the nonce on the

generally.

The Paris journals abound with specular touching the consequences of the marriage, is most among which, as usual, is one forestable ing a change of Ministry. The National (oppor-

ition) says,—

** Russia announces that having red liplomatic despatch from England, in wh

of the younger branches of the French Bourbon, she unites in the protest of England, and that

but, at the date of the latest ad te leave Madrid on the 21st or : carass of October 22 announ-ate dissolution of the Cories.

rival of the Ac Acadia from Liverpool 4th N on the 17th, making the pa

ere had been no material cha market since the departure of

riament was again prorogued to The official notification does erds "for the despatch of business inferred that the actual dull not anticipate the usual tit of February."

extract a few passages from any in Wilmer & Smuth's Timary in Wilmer & Smuth's Tim

Great Western carried out se Great Western carried out will be no immediate meetit, and that the ports will not kinsion of grain free of duty. inisterial organs before the C epared the public for such a root on this, as on all other topic is necessarily much dissimilar adgment of the business portion fready endorsed the resoluties overnment has arrived, with a soliton is daily becoming m orement has arrived, with a feeling is daily becoming mo much has been made of the meeting of the national restricted purposes the Execut sowers sufficient to any emersty to arise; and there will be part of the Legislature, if is are required, to legalise the opening of the ports is a per margin of opinion exists an pros and cons of the question he evils appear to be pretty existed the proper margin of opinion exists an arrived the alarm produced by in Ireland is subsiding, an markets in England are becared, however, for riots in the inconsequence of the state red, however, for riots in the in consequence of the state the Government is concentrally try force, so that any attemp ace will be promptly and ene

OFENING OF THE PORTS.hat the general, and we fea sion respecting the intention ent is unfavorable to the view e who, with ourselves, had ge who, with ourselves, it is a suspension, on ministerial slative enactments that artifus acknowledged natural scarce overnment have not, it is defined themselves justified, enther the control of the ad themselves justined, either four-shilling barrier by wally obstructs the ingress of the the Church has been solice the felaxing the fiscal compulsion by fiscal sacrifice, the legist a particularly wasteful use (Chemickle). TEAMER GREAT BRITAIN. Bay.—Mackintosh, an

uded an agreement with her ff, and this gen-leman is now ments with Captain Hosken They both proceeded to Du and of November. The Liv The accounts received lately invento been so unfavorable anticipated, if we regard the of the period during which a resent situation. Up to the witton remained much the said, though she had approach to the formidable ridge of from the sands near her. It station, will be brought in ty to rescue the noble vesse thinks are indulged in that the successful.

IRELAND. advices from this country of the Great Western are than those received for som

FRANCE. FRANCE.

Presse amounces that the serce had received the report he had demanded from the reports," it says, "met crop was in amount one fit ordinary years; but the expanire during the received the defeit of the received the ced the deficit t she consequently only relitres to supply the d ly, she con RESS OF THE RURAL POPE

ved by several Parisian ce of the most distressin the rural population in of France is reduced by the potatoes are totally destroye

potatoes are totally destroyed estimates of the people is rere than that which is registered to witness them can adequatible sufferings which from the scourges of flood, finoumerable families during the. .- The French Governme in improving the state of

PORTUGAL latest revolution in this kin insurrection against the la ars to be regarded as of se moon journals. For instan f the 3rd instant mentions in Parker's agustications is Parker's equadron into the lan hints that the Queen of to take refuge on boar

ome the aspect of affairs in otherwise. The new P a pontifi, an enlightened meatremely popular with that I can gather deservited to liberal for his Cardina opposed to his government of State without inc Cardinal. The populace of shall be the last Pope?

ons still continue am the Evangelical Alliance. Andrew Reed has withdrince I last wrote to you. From Wilmer and Sm

COMMERCIAL
Cotten market is quiet, a
lower prices have rule
tations on American we
have represented the complexity of the complexity of the complexity of the constant of the COMMERCIAL