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THE NEW WORLD.

EDITED BY PARK BENJAMIN.

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From the Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 1.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

11 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Quite unexpectedly, from the weather which we have had for several days, we have to announce the arrival of the steam-ship Caledonia, at Boston, and the receipt of our papers and letters brought by this packet. The C. left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 4th inst., arrived at Halifax on the 15th, at 10 A. M., and at Boston on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, thus making the passage in fourteen days and six hours.

Official notice has been given of a change in the departure of the Cunard packets, from Liverpool to North America. In future there will be one sails in November, instead of one as heretofore, and only one in March. During the other months there will be two.

The Caledonia had forty-two passengers from Halifax. Left eight there and took on board additional ones, making forty-three to Boston. On the 10th inst., when in lat. 49,2, lon. 22, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, passed a steam-ship, supposed to be the Columbia, bound to Liverpool.

We learn from the Transcript that the Caledonia brought 14,000 letters, of which 5,025 for New York, the postage on them amounting to about $1700. The postage on those for New Orleans amounted to $307. Of newspapers the quantity was immense. Those which were directed to Harnden & Co's care were a load for a two horse wagon.

Our latest London dates are of the evening of Saturday, November, and of Liverpool the 4th.

The intelligence of McLeod's acquittal, and of Gogan's release, had reached London, and offended the highest satisfaction. The report of the trial is published at large in the papers.

The Styx steam frigate, having on board Sir Charles Bagot, had been obliged to return to port a month, having carried away her connecting rod, and sustained other damage in her machinery. Sir Charles was to re-embark on board the Illustrious ship of war.

The Lords of the Treasury have authorized the admission of rough rice from the U. S. at the penny the quarter.

A terrible fire broke out in the Tower of London, on the night of Saturday, Oct., 30, causing the entire destruction of the grand store house and small armory, with their contents. Among these, besides an almost innumerable quantity of trophies, were no less than 300,000 stand of arms. The crown jewels were removed in safety. The London Herald darkly intimates that the fire was not accidental.

The abortive attempt in Spain had been completely crushed. Montes de Oca, another of the leaders, had shared the fate of General Leon. Espartero was taken and in prison, and O'Donnell had fled. It is confidently affirmed that negociations are in progress, with far prospects of success, for a political amalgamation between the Moderados and the Carlists, to be cemented by a marriage between the son of Don Carlos and the young Queen; the Don formally abandoning all pretensions to the throne in favor of his offspring.

A conspiracy had been detected at Brussels, and a quantity of arms and ammunition seized. The ultimate object of the conspirators was variously reported—some alleging that it was a republic, others a restoration of the Dutch Dynasty.

O'Connell was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin without opposition. On being invested with the chain of office, he declared his intention to act with perfect impartiality, and to dissever himself completely from party in his official capacity.

To increase the distress that forms so large a portion of the difficulties attending the position of Sir Robert Peel's Ministry, it is now said that the potatoe crop in Ireland is likely to prove a total failure.

An extensive fraud in the issue of spurious Exchequer bills had been discovered in London. The amount is variously stated, from 150,000 to 250,000 pounds.

The comments of the London papers on the acquittal of Mc'Leod, so far as we have had time to read them—with the single exception of the Times—are written in a good, a liberal and generous spirit, although they manifest a reluctance to dismiss the case entirely without some reproaches of our governmental system—which might be expected, and may easily be overlooked. The Herald, for example, commences its article as follows:—

It has seldom fallen to our lot to communicate tiding of deeper national interest than those we had the pleasure of communicating, under the head of our American intelligence, in a very early second edition of Saturday last. This day we give in another page some valuable additions to that intelligence.

The anxiety of the public mind as to the fate of Mr. McLeod is now relieved. The news of his acquittal, the accounts of the deportment of the court, the charge of the judge, and the circumstances attending the delivery of the verdict of the jury,—so far as they go,—impart a character of the highest and most satisfactory interest to the papers and despatches received by the "Acadia." It is pleasing, indeed, to contemplate, under any circumstances, so noble a spectacle as the majesty of law and justice riding in tranquil triumph over the wildest tide of popular violence and through the most furious tempest of popular faction. And this spectacle has been afforded to the world at large by the dignified and conscientious manner in which an American judge and an American jury have discharged high and responsible duties.

The Herald then expatiates at some length on the humiliation of England, in her inability to prevent the trial, &c. &c; but this is matter of course, to point a fling at the Melbourne ministry.

The Times indulges in brutal sarcasms against the court, the jury, the American people and their Government. Pretends to ridicule the importance given to the trial, sneers at the charge of Judge Gridley, affirms that the acquittal was arranged beforehand, for fear of England's vengeance, and concludes with a long tirade of braggadocia, the key-note of which is a windy call upon England to take summary vengeance for the insults he has endured, and ample security that it shall never be repeated. A brutal and most malignant article.

Theodore Hook, it seems, has left his family—a widow and five children—utterly destitute. A subscription for their relief has been got up, but the papers complain that its proceeds are altogether inadequate. His income must have been large, but he appears to have consumed it all in "riotous living."

Mr. Phillips, the vocalist, many years ago a great favorite in this city, was killed on the 27th of October, by a rail-road accident. He had alighted for a moment, at the Hartford station on the Birmingham and Liverpool rail-way, and just as he was attempting to regain his seat the train started, by which he was thrown and his legs were so badly crushed that he died in a few minutes. He had retired from the stage some years, with a comfortable independence, which he increased by giving lectures on vocal music.

The following paragraph appears in the London Herald of October 30. The Herald, by the way, is said to be the organ of Lord Aberdeen, the foreign Secretary.

We have reason to believe that if any serious difference should arise from Great Britain and the United States of America relative to the trial of McLeod, the north-eastern boundary, or any other question pending between both countries, our Government has agreed to accept the mediation of France, which mediation has been offered as a guarantee of peace and good will between the French and English Cabinets.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

Despatches are published in the Gazette of Nov. 2, from Captain Tucker, senior officer on the Western coast of Africa, describing the capture of a Brazilian slaver, called the Firme, by fifteen men and officers in a cutter, and gig from the brigantine Dolphin.

After a two-hours-and-a-half's harrassing pull in a squally rainy morning, under a vertical sun, and without breakfast, in boats sodden from constant blockading, they came up with the chase, which immediately bore down upon them, and opened a brisk fire of musketry. This was quickly returned, and, after steadily reloading under the slaver's continual fire, the men cheered and attempted to board on each quarter. Mr. Murray, mate, was the first to board, but was quickly knocked with the butt-end of a musket, which broke his collar bone, back into the boat; he immediately clambered up again, and in spite of two cutlass blows, one of which nearly severed his left hand from his wrist, and by the assistance of Mr. Rees from the other side, who had gained the deck with his party, and who at once cut down one of Mr. Murray's opponents—that officer was also enabled to get fairly on deck.

The party thus on deck consisted of Messrs. Murray and Rees, and four or five men; before them the crew shewed no continued resistance but ran below, discharging their muskets as they scampered down. Two sailors of the Dolphin's boats were, however, shot in the attempt to board—both were most able seamen, and excellent men, one supporting by his pay two aged parents, and the other his wife.

The Firme was a newly-built Baltimore clipper, of 170 tons, and had only made land direct from Bahia. She had on board the regular official papers, and the Brazilian flag, and no doubt exists that she was Brazilian property. She appears to have had an unusual number of passengers, and several slave agents also on board—all of whom, with the crew, Lieutenant Littlehales kept on bread and water for eight days. The crew were prepared for the resistance they made by due attention to their arms, and had during the voyage repeatedly expressed their determination not to be taken.

DREADFUL FIRE IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE GRAND ARMORY.—An event which will be long remembered in the annals of English history and which may be regarded in every respect as a truly national calamity, occurred on Saturday night last, in the entire destruction, together with its contents, of that magnificent building so prominent a feature in the far-famed Tower of London, denominated "The Grand Storehouse and Small Armory," containing, in addition to an almost innumerable quantity of trophies and other evidences of British glory, no less a number than 300,000 stand of arms, &c.

The grand storehouse is north of the white tower, a fine building of brick and hewn stones. It extends in length 345 feet, and is 60 feet broad; it was commenced by James II. and finnished by William III. On the first floor of this edifice is that magnificent room called the small armory. At the west end of this building is situated the church founded by Edward III., and dedicated to St. Peter in Chains, in which are deposited the remains of many noble and some royal personages, executed either in the Tower or on the hill, and buried here in obscurity. On the east of this building is situate the newly-erected jewel tower, in which the regalia and all the crown jewels are kept."

The first discovery of the fire was made about half past ten o'clock by the sentry on duty at the jewel office, who perceived a bright light issuing from the windows of this tower which is situated at the Northern extremity of the building and immediately attached to the grand storehouse or armory. The engines stationed in the Tower (of which there are several) were immediately on the spot, and were quickly followed by those of the neighboring parishes, and almost immediately by those of the brigade establishment. The flames had by this time gained a fearful ascendancy, and the fire had made its way from the round table tower to the centre of the grand armory, and burst forth from several windows with extraordinary fury, rapidly extending both East and West.—The greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining a supply of water, and it was not until the hose had been conveyed to the water's edge that any thing like a sufficient quantity was obtained, and even then the distance was so great to the burning pile, that the labors of the firemen were frequently retarded for long intervals.

In the grand armory, which is stated to have been the largest room in Europe, were deposited 280,000 stand of arms, besides a vast quantity of military carriages, bombs, and other spoils of war, captured by our troops in various parts of the world. The flames having once penetrated this hall, no hope existed that any portion of it would be saved, and the exertions of the firemen were confined to the preservation of the surrounding buildings, upon which they played with all the water they could obtain. At this crisis the greatest apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the crown jewels deposited in the regalia office, which closely adjoins the Eastern extremity of the grand armory, and the yeomen of the guard, under the direction of their captain, were deputed to undertake the removal. This service was safely performed, without accident, and the whole of the valuables, including the beautiful model of the white tower, were consigned to the care of the governor, and placed in the vaults beneath his residence. The heat from the burning pile had now become so excessive that the firemen could no longer act in the centre square, and it was quite impossible to attempt to save any portion of the arms, &c. contained in the grand storehouse.

About one o'clock the appearance of the burning mass was surpassingly grand. The flames having at that time extended to nearly the whole length of the armory, shortly after the roof, being completely burned through, fell in with a tremendous crash, the flames rising with a lurid glare far above the towers of the citadel. At this time it was feared that the whole of the Southern side would fall a prey to the flames, but by the judicious exertions of the brigade establishment they were prevented from extending across the narrow avenue between the outer wall and the round tower, and hopes were entertained that no other portion of the building would be sacrificed. The fire was not subdued, however, until near five o'clock, and the mass of ruins was burning fiercely throughout the whole of yesterday. It was hoped that this calamity had been unattended with loss of life, but we regret to record the death of a fireman named Richard Wivell, of the brigade establishment, a fine young man, aged 24, who was killed by the fall of a mass of stone from the top of a wall, under which he was holding the branch.

Many rumors are in circulation as to the supposed origin of the fire; but nothing is known at present on which confidence can be placed. Over-heated flues are stated to have caused the disaster, by some; while others attribute it to the act of an incendiary. An inquiry will be, no doubt, set on foot by the Government.

It would be utterly impossible to estimate with anything approaching to exactness the extent of loss the country will suffer by this disastrous event, to say nothing of the national trophies which it is impracticable to restore; but there can be no doubt that the damage sustained by the building, together with the arms destroyed, cannot be replaced for less than one million sterling.

REMOVAL OF THE JEWELS.

Notwithstanding the great heat which pervaded the jewel room, Mr. Superintendant Pearse of the H. division, having broken the iron bars in front of the regalia, succeeded in handing the new imperial crown and other portions of the regalia to Mr. Swifte, the keeper of the regalia, by whom they were placed in the custody of the several warders, as follows:—Although there was much excitement at the time, Mr. Swifte carefully placed the crown in its case in the same mode as when it is conveyed to the House of Lords on state occasions. This crown was conveyed to the house of Major Elrington, the fort major; it is termed the new imperial crown, and made for the coronation of her present Majesty. It is of imperial form, with nearly pointed arches supporting a gorgeous diamond orb, surmounted with a cross of the same precious materials, adorned with three remarkably large pearls. In the front is a large Jerusalem crown, entirely frosted with brilliants. In the centre a magnificent sapphire of the deepest azure, nearly two inches square; It stood within a revolving plate glass bell.

The celebrated six ceptres and gold walking stick were carried by Mr. Dorrington. These comprised the King's sceptre and cross, which is covered with precious stones, beneath which is a fine amethyst, the pommel similarly ornamented, and the head formed of triple leaves of jewelry; the well known King's sceptre and dove, the cross, centre, and pommel richly decorated with jewels; the Queen's sceptre and cross, fancifully ornamented with large diamonds—it was made for the coronation of Mary, the Queen of William III; an ancient sceptre, discovered in the jewel office, in 1814, and was supposed to have belonged to William III; it was adorned with several valuable jewels; the ivory sceptre, which belonged to the Queen of James II., mounted in gold, surmounted by a dove, composed of white onyx; the elegant simplicity of this ornament has excited general admiration. The staff of Edward the Confessor, formed of pure gold, 4 feet 8 inches in length, and weighing nearly 9lbs. The golden model of the white tower, which is also called the "state salt cellar," and was used at the coronation of George IV. It is fancifully set with jewels, and adorned with cannons and other figures at the base, and its weight, we are informed, is nearly half a hundred.

The two golden tankards, which are richly chased and very massive, and from which his late Majesty William IV, drank at his coronation. The Queen's diadem, entirely composed of pearls and diamonds, made for the consort of William III; the golden chalice and the golden sacramental dishes, on one of which is engraven in fine *alto relievo* "The Last Supper," and on the other the royal arms of England, and which are used at the coronation. The golden salt cellars, and the rest of the sacramental plate, consisting of golden plates, spoons, &c. The ampulla, or golden eagle, from which our Sovereigns are anointed at their coronation, and which was brought from Sens Abbey, in France, by Thomas-a-Becket—it had been there reverenced as the gift of an angel from Heaven—the sword of mercy and some other articles. The Prince of Whales's crown, which is of plain gold without any jewels. It is usually placed on a velvet cushion in the House of Lords before the seat of the heir apparent. The ancient imperial crown, the arches, flowers and fillets, covered with large jewels of every color, inclosing a purple velvet cap, faced with treble-rows of ermine; as also the golden orb, six inches in diameter, fringed with matchless pearls and precious stones, (beneath the cross is a remarkably large amethyst, which is placed in the Sovereign's left hand at the coronation.)

The golden baptismal font, a magnificent piece of workmanship, upward of four feet in height, used for the issue of the royal family; and also one of the swords of justice; the other, together with the small golden orb, called the Queen's, the celebrated golden wine fountain, which at coronations and other state banquets throws four beautiful jets of wine in several divisions. It is nearly three feet in height, and a foot in diameter; this was the last article that remained. The ancient golden spoon, which is of equal antiquity with, and receives the oil from the ampulla, when required for the purpose of anointing the bosoms of our monarchs; the golden spurs, which are buckled on the King's heels at a coronation; and the Queen's enamelled bracelets, some salt cellars, several golden spoons, some loose jewels, and many other valuables, Mr. Swifte had previously deposited in his pocket for safety. All the sceptres were carefully enclosed in blankets provided for that purpose, but the ancient crown and larger articles were, of necessity, carried openly in front of the parade, while the fire was raging, and had a singularly interesting appearance, caused by the reflection of the flames.

During the operation of breaking down the bars of the jewel chamber, and in getting them out, the soldiery stationed at the entrance became unable to endure the heat of the flames, and the keeper of the jewels was clamorously pressed to retire and leave the last remaining article (the wine fountain,) to its fate, as the destruction of the entire of this building then appeared inevitable.

Mr. Swifte states that, having seen the last article of his charge out of the jewel chamber, which had become itself almost like a furnace, he with difficulty effected his escape, for the flames from the armory completely crossed the court yard from the Eastern gable to his dwelling, the doors of which were blistering quite fast. He made the best of his way to the house of the governor, and having again examined the regalia, (particularly her majesty's crown,) he found that not the minutest particle was missing.

Mr. Swifte states that the intrinsic value of the regalia is at least upward of a million sterling, which, of course, is far under the amount looking upon them as relics of antiquity.

From the London Herald Nov. 3.

The facts disclosed in a remarkable case of bankruptcy, reported in yesterday's Herald, cannot fail to be suggestive, to thinking minds, of painful reflections too characteristic, we fear, of the age in which we live. The case to which we refer is that of an individual named Cave, the failure of whose mining speculations has involved several members of Parliament, and men of title, and clergymen, in ruinous losses.—This person lived in society, inhabited a house in one of the fashionable squares, handsomely furnished and crowded with valuable paintings, and without flaming advertisements or seductive prospectuses, but on the strength of apparent respectability, and on the offer of a high rate of interest, had actually thrust on him, by men of fortune, £360,000 for investment in mining operations of which they were in utter ignorance, and which never realized one farthing, although he paid to these eager lenders no less a sum than £60,000 for interest, in three or four years, out of their own subscriptions! Well might the commissioner wind up the examination of the bankrupt, by exclaiming:—"It is awful to think how so many persons of education and station in society could have been so deluded by their own infatuation, of the enormous sum of £360,000!" It is still more melancholy, we may add, to know that an excessive love of gain was the cause of such infatuation, and that clergymen of the established church so far forgot the sacred duties of their holy calling as to be led away by this unlawful desire of lucre.

The visitors of the Insolvent Court are no longer composed of unfortunate petty traders or dishonest merchants; *roue* sons of peers, profligate and debauched inheritors of large possessions, clergymen in the possession of large livings, and that most unworthy of all classes of society—fashionable *men upon town*, swell the crowds that pass through that court, the well frequented roads to which are vice, debauchery, and disgrace.

By such means as we have thus with pain described the national morals are injured, and the higher classes are degraded in the estimation of the poorer. To remove these vicious tendencies law is inoperative; virtuous society must rouse itself, and mark by expulsion from its circle their verdict on the actors in these scenes. It is in vain that we continually glance across the Atlantic, and see the beam in the eyes of our Anglo-American brethren, if we will not condescend to observe the mote that is in our own.

[The papers give a long history of the forged Exchequer Bills. The forger is said to be a Mr. Smith, chief Clerk in the Comptroller General's office.]

The Colonial Gazette of the 3d instant states that the bills have been declared forgeries by the Government, and will not be paid. The amount is ascertained to be £310,000, of which £250,000 are in deposit with capitalists who have advanced money on them.

The Earl of Coventry, who made a very brief but very extraordinary speech, not long ago, in the House of Lords, upon the subject of the corn laws, [noticed in our columns at the time,] has been removed to an insane hospital. His lordship was laboring under incipient insanity when he made the speech, though no body suspected it.

From the London Mercantile Journal, Nov. 3.

LONDON, NOV. 3—ONE O'CLOCK—The bill brokers are preparing for to-morrow, it being the 4th of the month; but the amount of bills falling due, principally the retail trade, is not expected to be heavy.—Money is light out of doors at five and six per cent., but at the Stock Exchange is not worth more than three per cent. on Consols.

The Consol market is brisk this morning at an advance upon the last quotations of yesterday, the demand for money stock continuing on orders from the country. The money price for Consols is 88¾ to ⅞, and for the account 88⅞ to 89; the Reduced Stocks are also better; Three per Cents. are 87⅝ to ¾; and the three and a half per cents., 97⅜ to ½. Bank Stock is steady at 164 to 165.

The foreign exchanges were rather lower last night, the exports of bullion being on the increase.

THREE O'CLOCK. There is no alteration in prices since one o'clock. Consols are 88¾ to ⅞ for money, and 88 7/16 to 9 for the account. Nothing doing in the foreign market.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather has, throughout the week, been exceedingly wet in and near the metropolis; but to the north and west of us not so bad; in many districts a stop has been put to field work; some of the low lands are quite under water, and even in the most favored situations, it will require eight or ten days of fine dry weather before ploughing can be recommenced. It is to be apprehended that sowing will be very late, and probably a good deal of land intended for wheat will not be in a fit condition to receive seed until after frost, and may, consequently, have to be left until spring.

This probability has already given rise to fears for the crop of 1842, which we deem somewhat premature, and much of the late excitement may be attributed thereto. The trade in wheat has maintained a firm tone at the leading provincial markets held during the week, and a farther rise of about 1s. per quarter has taken place in the value of the article at several of the provincial towns; considering, however, the encouraging accounts of Monday last from Mark-lane, the reports from the country are not quite so animated as might have been expected—[Mark Lane Express.]

From the Liverpool Mail, Nov. 4.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER, TUESDAY.—If business generally cannot be said to be better this week than it was the last, at any rate it is not worse. The late news from the United States appears to have given considerable confidence, and some houses known as buying chiefly for that market, have been doing a moderate good business, both on Saturday and yesterday, and to day more inquiries for cloth seem to have taken place than was expected. Prices, however, have not advanced for either power or hand loom goods.

In the article of fine cotton velvets, the orders from America were very large; indeed, it is impossible to execute them in any moderate time, owing to the brisk demand for them for a long time past for the home market; this article has advanced from the manufacturer to the merchant 7½ per cent. The yarn market is without change in prices, and the demand hardly so good as of late, but at this advanced season it is only what might be expected.

BLACKBURN—In consequence of the present depressed state of the cotton trade, the master spinners of Blackburn held a meeting on Friday, to take into consideration the propriety of running their mills short time.

PAISLEY—For the last six months, great distress has prevailed in the town of Paisley and neighborhood, among the operative manufacturing population. Within the last month this distress has greatly increased—and from authentic returns, the number of unemployed now amounts to 6000.

HUDDERSFIELD, TUESDAY.—The pacific aspect of American news has inspired a little more confidence, but the effect has not been so powerful as was anticipated, so that we have nothing particular to notice in the state of this market. A fair steady demand continues in fancy woolens; but the general trade, if not very animated, is not bad. Prices, too, are firm; and in fact they must immediately improve on an improved demand. Business is a little improved in the warehouses. Employment generally is more than usually abundant for the season.

ROCHDALE, MONDAY—We have had a fair average market to day in flannels; dyed goods have been more inquired after, but prices remain extremely low. The declining prices of wool have had some influence upon the manufacturers, who purchase very sparingly for immediate use only.

FRANCE.

The investigation into the late attack on the lives of the king's sons has led to the discovery of evidence that had either of the princes fallen, an insurrection in Paris and the provinces would have burst forth on an extensive scale. Arrests are every day taking place, and documentary and other testimony is said to have fallen into the hands of the police. The garrison of Paris is held ready to act at a moment's notice, although no immediate outbreak is expected. The day had not been fixed for the trial of Quenisset as every moment appears to afford fresh materials for the prosecution. In addition to the wide spread conspiracy referred to, a spirit of insubordination is extending itself through the French army, and the whole country seems in an unsettled state.

Several regiments have been ordered by the French government to approach the Pyrenean frontier, and a squadron of ships of war has been despatched to the Spanish coast, in order, according to the Presse, that France may be ready for any reprisals which the Spanish government may think proper to direct, in revenge for the alleged support given to the insurrection.

LIVERPOOL, NOVEMBER 3, 1841.

The weather throughout the past month has been very unfavorable for the securing of the crops in some of those districts which were not previously got in, and also for the taking up of the potatoes. This, with the rapid advance in the duties, has caused higher prices to be demanded for almost every article in the corn trade, which being reluctantly submitted to, has tended to check the transactions, and the market, though steady, does not exhibit much animation.

Free Western Canal flour is in limited request at 38s 6d to 39s. per bbl, and bonded at 31s per bbl. Canadian free is quoted at 38s. The duty has gone up to 24s 8d per quarter on foreign wheat, and 14s 10d per bbl on flour, and will be higher next week.

Variety.

We find the following facts relative to the succession of the Throne of England in a late London paper:—

It appears from a curious article in the late *Quarterly Review*, that, but for the Act of Succession, the Crown of these realms must have been worn at present by the Hereditary Prince of Modena—and that failing that Prince and his immediate branch, the right would have passed next to Louis Philippe, King of the French.—The same article shows, that supposing the descendants of the Electress of Hanover to be extinguished—who, however as the reviewer says, are *'fere innumerabiles'*—and the other descendants for Charles I. and James I, to remain excluded by reason of their Romanism—the heirship general of the houses of Plantagenet and Tudor would vest in the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; and that of the houses of Stuart in the Duke of Hamilton; the former being descended from the second daughter of King Henry VII,—the latter from a daughter of King James III. of Scotland. The male blood of all the old royal families is extinct.

Dinner in Commemoration of the Battle of the Windmill.

Last Saturday being the 13th of November, the day on which the misguided men who made an attempt to take up a *Patriot* position in Canada, were defeated by the spirited conduct of the Military and Militia of the Province, a number of gentlemen celebrated the return of the day by a dinner at Mr. Lusher's Hotel. The Sheriff presided on the occasion, assisted by George Sherwood, Esq. M. P. P. as croupier. As is usual on such occasions, a number of Loyal and Patriotic toasts were drank, and the parties separated a short time before 12 o'clock.—[Brockville Recorder.

A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—The following is extracted from the Paris Academy of Sciences, at its sitting of the 4th October:

At this day's sitting an instrument of the piano forte kind was introduced to the notice of the members, and was played upon. Its inventor, M. Isoard, who occupies a very humble position in the working classes, had long devoted his attention to a kind of combination of the effects which would result from the hammer of the piano forte and the bow of the violin, in producing sharply, and then in prolonging, any note made by the vibration of strings. He had applied in 1835 for a commission of the Academy to be named, and to decide upon the merits of his invention; but the affair had been delayed, and almost forgotten. At length justice has been done to the inventor, and some commissioners, who have been appointed, will report upon the instrument. The principle of the invention is this. That the sound is first produced by a hammer, as in the piano forte, striking a string; and then the vibrations of the string are continued with the same intensity for any interval of time, by the admission of a current of air which produces a similar effect to what the drawing of a violin bow over the string would occasion. The introduction of a bow was first tried, but was found too difficult of application; and the action of air, by an ingenious mechanical contrivance, was then substituted. The effect of the instrument was quite commensurate with the skill of the inventor, the sounds being prolonged *ad libitum*, and giving to notes all the swell and compass of the organ.

SOMETHING NEW.—Mr. Levi Bissell, an ingenious mechanic of Newark, has invented a new coach spring, which is highly praised by our judicious friend of the Newark Daily, for the superior ease and comfort of motion which it gives and for divers other advantages. The elastic principle of the thing is not steel, whalebone, caoutchouc, sturgeon's nose, or any thing of the kind, but atmospheric air—a commodity which has the merit of being cheap and abundant, at all events. The spring has the form of a cylinder, with a piston and rod—air-tight of course. The elasticity is obtained by the compressed air which is contained within the cylinder; the weight impigning on the piston rod. Theory says that such a contrivance ought to work well, and experiment says that it does.

"What's the matter, uncle Jerry," said Mr. ——, as old Jeremiah R—— was passing by, growling most ferociously. "Matter," said the old man, stopping short—"why here I've been lugging water all the morning, for Dr. C——'s wife to wash with, and what d'ye s'pose I got for it!" Why I suppose about a ninepence," answered Mr. ——. "Ninepence be ——! she told me the Doctor would *pull a tooth* for me some-time!!"

Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I took an early opportunity to obtain from the Secretary of the Welland Canal Company a comparative statement of the principal articles that passed through the Welland Canal, to the 31st Oct. 1840 and 1841, which, I believe, can be relied upon to be correct, and is as follows, viz:—

	In 1840.		In 1841.
Flour	186,864	barrels	195,167
Beef and Pork	14,889	do	24,195
Salt	153,031	do	149,337
Boards	1,802,622	feet	3,118,122
Sqr. Timber	880,107	do	1,151,436
Pipe Staves	885,704	do	1,347,836
W. I. Staves	765,912	do	1,377,225
Wheat	1,720,659	bushels	1,212,458
Indian Corn	27,088	do	90,158
Merchandize	2,769	1 qr—tons	3718
Total amount received	£18,037 3 1½		£18,583 9 7½
Schooners	1,863	number of	1,895
Scows & Boats	709	do	972
Tonnage	202,282		247,911

Owing to the considerable falling off, latterly, in the up freight, and the sudden rise of bread stuffs in the United States in the latter part of the season, much of the wheat & flour trade particularly, was diverted from this route. The receipts are considerable under what was anticipated in the spring; it is nevertheless gratifying to see that there is an increase thus far over last year, in the number and tonnage of vessels, as well as in the receipts, and I am informed that the business during the current month will, probably, far exceed that of the same month last year, thus affording further evidence, if necessary, that the trade upon this Canal is still on the increase.

Although the interruptions from casualties of any kind have been less than any former year since the opening of this communication, the necessity of immediately enlarging and making it a permanent work, is becoming so manifest, that I trust, now that it is to be made wholly a public work, will not be much longer delayed.

From its peculiar situation, forming, as it does, the grand connecting link of these extensive and magnificent inland seas, unlocking a continuous chain of some thousand miles of navigation, destined to be the chief outlet for the almost unbounded trade and commerce of those beautiful and fertile vallies in our Western world, the propriety, nay, the almost indispensable necessity, of making it a ship canal, commensurate with the trade, is now sufficiently evident to every reflecting person acquainted with the geography of this extensive Western country. By this means those frequent tran-shipments, so annoying to ship-owners, and embarrassing to trade, would be completely obviated.

In a political or military point of view, too, its enlargement would be of the most vital importance to the future safety of this part of Her Majesty's possessions. In the event of another war with the United States, the great advantages it would be to have a ship navigation from one lake to the other, in our own country, must be too apparent to require further argument; however, if any proof be lacking, the history of the war of 1812 will, I am sure, amply supply it. Had our two fleets been enabled to co-operate together, upon these lakes, during the late war with the United States, we need not have lost our fleet and the command upon Lake Erie—a consequence so disastrous to our future plans and prospects. By means of a ship canal, entirely out of the reach of the enemy, as this would be, one combined fleet would easily command both lakes, and possess the power of completely annihilating the American trade.

Another work, which is well worthy the consideration of our Government, is the navigation of the Grand River; and as far as Western Canada is concerned, second only in a commercial point of view to the Welland,—the interests of which are identical with, and inseparable from, those of the Welland. All the water of the Welland Canal is supplied from this splendid river, through a "feeder, twenty-two miles in length, and of sufficient dimensions for boat navi-

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