



Total wounded—1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 2 Majors, 4 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 7 Serjeants or Havildars, 140 rank and file, and 8 horses.

Total missing—1 rank and file.

Grand total on the 21st and 23rd of July, killed, wounded and missing—191 officers and men, and 16 horses.

Sir John Keane describes "the loss of the enemy as immense," both in men and horses. Among the prisoners is Dost Mahomed's son, Hyder, the Governor of Ghuznee. Shah Soojah was perfectly astonished at the capture of a place supposed to be impregnable, in the short space of two hours. Sir John Keane describes it as "one of the most brilliant acts he had ever been his lot to witness during a service of forty-five years in the four quarters of the globe." Shah Soojah promised Dost Mahomed that if the instance of Sir John Keane, that though he and his family had been rebels, yet their lives should be spared, and he was willing to forgive and forget all.

Another despatch from Sir John Keane, dated, "Head Quarters, Camp Sialabad, 31 August, 1839," states that the army left Ghuznee en route for Cabool, in two columns, on the 30th and 31st July. Information was received that Dost Mahomed had a well disciplined army of about 13,000 men, and was prepared to make a desperate resistance; but another despatch, dated from Cabool, 8th August, states that after concentrating his forces at Urgun-dee, Dost Mahomed found they were not to be depended upon, and without waiting to be attacked, he fled with a few horsemen to Bamian. The bulk of his army immediately went over to Shah Soojah, 23 pieces of brass cannon were taken, loaded, in the field, and five more afterwards.

Part of the army entered Cabool on the 7th August, with Shah Soojah; and Sir John Keane having established him "on the throne of his ancestors," returned to his camp in the vicinity of Cabool. The troops were in possession of great abundance, delighted with the fertility of the country, and enjoying excellent quarters. In his last despatch, Sir John Keane says—

"I trust that you have thus accomplished all the objects that your Lordship had in contemplation when you planned and formed the army of the Indians and the expedition into Afghanistan. The conduct of the army, both European and native, which your Lordship did me the honor to place under my orders, has been admirable throughout; and, notwithstanding the severe marches and privations they have gone through, their appearance and discipline have suffered nothing, and the opportunity afforded them at Ghuznee of meeting and conquering their enemy has greatly added to their good spirits."

CHINA.

By way of Singapore, advices had been received at Calcutta from China, to the 24th of June. Two edicts had been issued by the authorities of Canton, one containing prohibitions against native vessels trading with foreign ships outside, in goods of any sort, under pain of death, and also forbidding any foreign trade being carried on at Macao, except by the Portuguese, and the other ordering all the ships to enter the port within five days, or to quit the coast altogether, with threats, in case of non-compliance, of destroying them by means of fire-ships. The Cambridge had been taken up as a guard ship, for the protection of British property by Captain Elliot, the superintendent.

Purchase of teas has been making for American vessels at Lintin, and the holders were firm, under the impression that other vessels might soon be expected in the river, and that indirectly, perhaps the export will go on as usual.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS TO NOV. 25th.

London, Nov. 26th.—MORTALITY AMONG THE NOBILITY.—Since the 5th inst. it has been our duty to record the deaths of the Dukes of Bedford and Argyll, Marquess of Salisbury, Earl of Kingston, Lord Trimlestown, Dowager Lady Radstock, Viscountess Tamworth, Sir Samuel Warren, Sir John T. Jones, Bart., Lady Hume Campbell, and the Hon. William Irby.

The Duke of Bedford was attacked by apoplexy on Friday last; he never spoke after the fit, and died on Sunday, at his seat in Scotland. The Duchess of Bedford, Ladies Georgiana and Rachel, Lords Cosmo and Alexander Russell, were at Doune and present at their parent's death. His Grace was seventy-three years old.

The Duke of Bedford was, as has been already stated, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. By his first wife, daughter of Lord Torrington, he has left three sons, whose names are sufficiently known. By his second wife, daughter of the Duke of Gordon, a lady much younger than himself, he has left a numerous family, of whom Lord Wrothlesley, the eldest, is in the Church; Lord Charles, M. P. for Bedfordshire; a daughter, Lady Louisa, is married to the Marquis of Abercorn; and the sons are principally in the Army and Navy.

The death of the Duke of Argyll is also announced. It occurred suddenly, on Tuesday, at Inverary Castle; his Grace, who had been riding in the morning, fell off his chair at dinner, in an apoplectic fit, quite dead. The following long list of the late Duke's titles and appointments is given in the newspapers—

"The Most Noble George William Campbell was Duke and Earl of Argyll, Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount of Lochow and Glenella, Baron Campbell and Baron of Lorn, Inverary, Muil, Morven, and Tiry, in the Peerage of Scotland; Baron Strathmore and Hamilton, in the Peerage of Great Britain; a G. C. B., a Privy Counsellor; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Heritable Master of the Royal Household in that country; Keeper of Dunstaffnage and Carrick; Lord Lieutenant, Vice Admiral of the Coast, and Hereditary Sheriff of Argyllshire; Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household; one of the Keepers of the Crown and Regalia of Scotland; and an Official Trustee of the British Museum."

All these honours and emoluments were heaped upon a man whose chief public merit was his adherence to the Whig party; and whose only other known or memorable distinctions were, his rarely opening, more rarely answering letters, and an habitual repugnance to the payment of his debts.

Lord John Douglas Edward Henry Campbell, brother of the deceased, succeeds to the Dukedom. He has a son, born on the 11th of June 1821, now Marquis of Lorn.

Perth, Oct. 24.—FOREIGN GRAIN.—There are at present five vessels at the New Quay discharging grain from foreign ports, chiefly wheat from the Baltic. Upon the greater proportion of the latter duty has been paid, there being an almost certainty of such a fall in the averages this week that the duty will be at 4s. 8d. on Saturday. Some thousand quarters of foreign barley have also been liberated this week and last at the low duty of one shilling and twopenny.—(Courier.)

EARTHQUAKE IN SCOTLAND.—On Wednesday evening a shock, about fifteen minutes past ten o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was felt all over this city, in Leith, Portobello, and Newhaven. It continued for about fifteen or twenty seconds, and

occasioned a tremulous motion in the floors of the houses where it was observed, as if rocking up and down, accompanied with a rattling of the windows and an undulating movement of the chairs, totally unlike any other noise, or any shaking occasioned by the passage of the street of heavy carriages. It was decidedly felt in many houses, and at exactly the same time, in various streets, both in the Old and New Town, and occasioned no little alarm.

(Edinburgh Courier.)

GROWTH OF POTATOES.—A correspondent in the *Advertiser* mentions a mode of growing potatoes which may be useful in the saving of seed in seasons of scarcity, and also in furnishing a supply a month earlier than the usual period. The experiment described consisted in planting the shoots thrown out from potatoes kept in the cellar, on the 20th of May, about a month later than the usual period for sowing. They were planted in a garden and raised on the 19th of September, and the result was highly satisfactory. At one stalk there were nine potatoes the size of eggs; at another two large ones, one of them weighing 1 lb 2 oz. The cultivator is of opinion, that had the shoots been planted a month sooner there would have been an excellent and early crop. The shoots should be about ten or twelve inches in length, and dibbled into prepared ground, and all covered except the two small leaves at the top. None of the potatoes should be planted along with the shoot; but they are the better to have a good many fibres thrown out from the root end of the shoot.

A commission has been appointed to proceed to Paris, and resume negotiations for a commercial treaty with France. Mr. Bulwer and Mr. McGregor are the commissioners.

The Lords of the Treasury are about to appoint commissioners to ascertain the best line of railway between London and the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The *Spectator*, by far the ablest organ of Radicalism, says, "Conservative influence is taking a deep root in the land, and spreading far and wide." *Tory paper.* Doubtless the *Spectator* has substantial reasons for playing the game of the Tories, which it may do far more effectually under the mask of Radicalism, than by going over to them openly like the *Times*.

Sir Edward Colborne, having accepted the command of the Portsmouth station, has issued a farewell address to his constituents at Devonport. Sir Edward assigns two reasons for his acceptance of the appointment,—"duty" to himself and family, and "an earnest desire to resume the occupation of a profession to which the best exertions of a long life have been zealously devoted." The vacancy in the representation of Devonport will not actually occur until the meeting of Parliament, when a new writ will be moved for.

London newspapers are now received in Liverpool, by the railway, at four o'clock on the day of publication.

The Menai Bridge is now undergoing a complete repair from the damage it sustained by the memorable storm of January last. We understand that Government has granted £28,000 towards the repairs.—(Cornwall Journal.)

Paris, the wreck of the Royal George are now continually brought ashore; but the articles and portions of the vessel recovered, appear as yet to be of little value.

A letter from Mr. O'Connell to the Trades Union dated the 18th instant, from Derrynane Abbey, is published in the Dublin papers. It has reference to Mr. Sharman Crawford's letter, upon some points of which it touches; but a more elaborate answer to that gentleman's objections to Repeal agitation is promised. Mr. O'Connell says, he had expected that Mr. Crawford would have admitted that events had convinced him of the necessity of Repeal, or that he would have manfully and decidedly objected to "any alteration of the centralization principle of the Union."

A meeting was held in Glasgow on Friday, to hear Dr. Thomas Rolph and the Bishop of Kingston, both from Upper Canada, discourse on the advantages of emigrating to that province. The Bishop was unable to attend, in consequence of indisposition; but Dr. Rolph harangued the Meeting at length. He dwelt upon the prevailing ignorance of the actual state of the Canadas in the Mother-country; and the advantageous field they afforded for British capital and industry. He recommended colonisation from England as the surest means of preventing their absorption into the American Union. He stated the Americans and Mexicans, the fit correspondents of Mr. Hume, Lord Durham, Mr. Poulett Thomson, Mr. Leader, and Mr. Roebuck, came in for a share of his displeasure; and in short, Dr. Rolph talked in the strain of a Family Compact man. Practical suggestions as to the best mode of colonizing the Canadas, he had none to make; and we are sure that the bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and shipowners, whom the Lord Provost of Glasgow continuously convened to hear the Doctor, departed with little edification.

The *Glasgow Argus* of Thursday contains a copious report of the speeches and proceedings at a dinner given at Glasgow on Tuesday, in the Trades Hall, by the West of Scotland Committee of the New Zealand Land Company, to celebrate the departure of the first Scottish colony from the Clyde to New Zealand. Lord Provost Dunlop was in the chair, and among the company, which was composed of about 150 gentlemen of all parties, were Mr. Sheriff Alison, Mr. Wallace, M. P., Professor Nicoll, and several clergymen and Magistrates of Glasgow and the neighbourhood. The speeches were excellent in matter and style, especially those delivered by the Reverend Dr. McLeod, Sheriff Alison, and Professor Nicoll; the last of whom gave a luminous explanation of Mr. Wakefield's "Grand economical conception in reference to colonization," in proposing as a toast, "The author of the Wakefield system of emigration, and success to South Australia and the neighbouring Colonies." Mr. Thornton Leigh Hunt, proposed the health of Mr. Ward, M. P., who, as Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of 1836, had commenced that series of investigations which had been continued by Lord Durham and Sir William M. Desborough.

(London Spectator.)

The *Morning Post* mentions a very improbable report, that Mr. Taiton, who accompanied Lord Durham to Canada, is to be the new Judge in the room of the late Mr. Justice Vaughan. Mr. Sergeant Taiton is also talked of for the Judgeship.

(Ib.)

The *Morning Chronicle* of Oct. 30th, says—The principal thing to be said of the English Stock Market to-day is, that very little business has been transacted in it, and that the prices are much the same as yesterday. Money continues quite easy in the House, and not so scarce out of doors. It is understood that the Bank of England had received considerable supplies of bullion since the last official returns of its assets and liabilities were published; but the Exchanges continue heavy, and while that is the case, we cannot rely upon any appearances of restoring confidence.

The London Times of Saturday the 2d instant, in its money market article for the preceding day says—

Though money has been comparatively easy during the whole of this week, there were some indications in the latter part of the day of a renewal of the

pressure. No cause for this transpired in the shape of rumor, but the increased caution in the monetary circles was too obvious to be mistaken.

The foreign exchanges have undergone a further decline this afternoon which may possibly have had something to do with the feeling in the money market above described. What many persons apprehend is, now, that the credit of the Bank of England on Paris is exhausted and found, moreover, not to have answered the original purpose of it by giving a favourable turn to the exchanges, that the Bank directors will have course to some action in the home market in order to make money again scarce, and place trade, as a phrase is, again under the narrow. The rate of Paris was quoted to-day 25, 32 1/2 to 35; Amsterdam 12 1/2 to 13 short; Hamburg 13, 9 1/2 to 10, at three months.

The Liverpool corn market on the 15th ult. showed a decline of 1 per lb. On the 31st it improved again, but up the whole did not recover the ground it had lost.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 24th December.

Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg is still the guest of Victoria, and it is expected on all hands that the present intention of His Majesty is to take him to herself. From the Court Circulars it appears they are much in company public at least.

Several shocks of earthquake have been experienced in Scotland. In Edinburgh, Perth, Fifehire, &c.

The Earl of Clarendon is to be admitted to a seat in the Cabinet, and receive the appointment of Lord Privy Seal. M. Henry Talbot, private secretary of Lord Minto is to be the new Lord of the Treasury.

Downing Street, Oct. 26th.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Col. John Burg, C. B., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Eastern Division of the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, comprising the several Districts of Albany, Somerset, Uitenhage, and Graaf Ruyter.

FRANCE.—The intelligence from Paris is up to the 30th ult. The Paris papers of that date contain no news of importance, except that the accounts received from several of the departments showed that the corn markets were again looking up. Nearly the whole of the French journals of the 28th ult. declaim against the suggestion of the "Journal des Debats," that the French government ought to grant passports to Don Carlos with permission to retire either to Austria or to Italy.

ATTACK BY A MANIC ON LUIS PHILIPPE.—The following are the facts as transmitted to us by an eye witness.—At half-past five the King's carriages had just passed the gate of the Carrousel, on the banks of the river, in order to go to St. Cloud. The first carriage, occupied by the King, the Queen and Madame Adelaide, his sister, had arrived at the iron gate to the Tuilleries gardens, when a woman rapidly approached the door. The soldiers of the escort were preparing to push her back, when, raising her arm, she threw with force a projectile, which broke the glass, the fragments of which struck the queen's head above the left ear. The carriage stopped an instant; but the wound not being serious, the King ordered them to go on to St. Cloud. The author of this incredible assault appears to be about thirty years old. She is of the middle height and sanguine temperament. Her costume was that of a Parisian servant. The incoherent owners of this woman have left no doubt as to her insanity.

FRANCE.—Fifty-seven persons imprisoned on charges arising out of the insurrection of May 12, have been liberated, and sixty more are to be immediately discharged; so that not more than twenty individuals will be brought to trial.

SPAIN.—The political news from Spain is not of importance. The last accounts from Arragon state that General Espartero was to have marched from Munica on the 18th ult., and promised to strike shortly a decisive blow, but appeared fully aware of the difficulties he would have to encounter in a country so completely laid waste as the mountainous districts he would have to traverse before reaching the strong holds of Cabrera.

The Madrid papers of the 22nd ult. confirm the report which had previously reached us of the dissolution of the Spanish government; the resignation of the Ministers of the Interior and the Marine have not tended to restore harmony to the Cabinet.

Should these differences continue, an *Escalado* administration will be the only alternative; in which case the Chamber, composed as it is, of more moderate politicians, would reject all revolutionary measures and thus bring the government to a dead lock. A most rigid surveillance is still maintained over Don Carlos by the French government. To so absurd an extent, indeed, it is carried, that the gens d'armes about Burgos are all furnished with lithographic portraits of the royal prisoner.—(Standard.)

HANOVER.—"Arrests are increasing in Hanover," says a letter from Bremen of the 14th inst. "The first victim has been Captain Gese, one of the most influential men in the army of Bremen, who, in the war of 1813 and 1814, raised a corps at his own expense. He was safe at Hamburg, but returned home in spite of all the warnings he received from his friends against the risk he would run."

SWITZERLAND.—Disturbances and membership would appear to be rapidly proceeding in Switzerland. The mania for considering and declaring themselves independent, in imitation of Basle and Unterwalden, has seized several comparatively small districts, besides which the authorities of the Upper Valais had addressed, not merely the King of Sardinia, but the French Ambassador, to obtain their separation from the Helvetic confederation. These proceedings, attributed to foreign intrigue and influence, were held by the real patriots of Switzerland to indicate the approaching dissolution of their country as an independent state.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.—The *Commerce* contains a letter from St. Petersburg of the 12th, with the details of the taking of the Circassian fortress of Akulko.—

The Government proclaim the taking of Akulko as a great victory, whereas this operation has placed General Grabbe under an impossibility of continuing the war in Circassia until he shall have received reinforcements, particularly in cavalry.

RUSSIA.—Letters from Berlin give the following details respecting the mutiny in the corps of the Russian General Geismar, which has recently been mentioned in several foreign journals. This corps, it is said, has been for a long time under orders to march out of the interior of Russia into Poland. In expectation of this change a conspiracy was formed in the corps, which was composed almost exclusively of Russians, and which was to break out on the first favorable opportunity that should present itself after the arrival of the corps at Warsaw. The conspirators aimed at nothing less than making themselves masters of the citadel at Warsaw, and of the fortress of Modlin. The supplies of arms and ammunition accumulated in these arsenals were to be divided amongst the people; Poland was to be called on to rise en masse, and the leaders were determined to march on to St. Petersburg with all possible speed. The order to march actually arrived, and the corps began to move in the direction of Wilna

but was suddenly and unexpectedly ordered to halt, the reason assigned for which was that the Emperor intended to pass it in review. During the march, an officer of artillery, named Siarozynski, had been admitted to join the conspirators, and having learned their plans, contrived, it seems, to send timely information of these proceedings to St. Petersburg. All the necessary counter arrangements were immediately adopted by the government, and after the corps of General Geismar had spent about a fortnight in the neighbourhood of Wilna, that General and 280 officers were arrested on the same night, and several shot without formal trial. None of the motives which occasioned the conspiracy have yet transpired; and it seems that the Poles, so far from being participants in it, were not aware of its existence.

There is nothing new from the East beyond a fact mentioned in the *Leipsig Gazette*, in proof of the immense armaments which Russia is organising at the present time. It appears that, in a proclamation which has just been issued by the Russian government, no fewer than 6000 medical men are invited to join the troops at Odessa! Our Paris correspondent naturally enough infers from this demand that the patients for which such a medical staff is required, must be numerous enough to satisfy Lord Palmerston of the pacific intentions of the emperor.

(Standard Non. Ist.)

St. Petersburg, Oct. 11.—The accounts of the harvest in different provinces of Russia are not very favourable. In the governments of Novogorod, Orel, Tver, Jaroslaff, Bialystock, and Mohilew, and in Livonia the crops were not middling; in Jamboro and Rjasa bad; in Courland and Rethonia good.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—Letters from Constantinople of the 2d instant, have been received, but they bring no account of any progress having been made in the way of definitely settling the Oriental question. The council of war appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Turkish officers at the battle of Nezib, has solemnly acquitted the commander-in-chief, Hafiz Pacha, of all blame, and the sultan has reinstated him in his rank of generalissimo and the armies of Asia Minor. Izzet Pacha and Solyman Pacha were reprimanded by the president for having neglected to bring up their divisions when summoned, which neglect greatly contributed to the loss of the battle.

But, as was stated in the first accounts of the defeat of the Turks by the Egyptians, it appears that the real traitor was a Prussian officer, who was known to be in the pay of Russia, and who entered the Turkish army with the intention of effecting its demoralization, and subsequent destruction. The name of the Prussian officer thus disgracefully connected with the defeat of the Turkish army, is Baron Tinke, whose instructions Hafiz Pacha reported that he had been commanded by the late Sultan to follow, although he frequently had reason to be persuaded they were ruinous to the service.

MORTALITY.—In the clever little *Pocket Diary*, circulated gratuitously by the National Endowment Assurance Society, it is stated that the "children of men" come into the world and go out at the following average:—

Every moment.....	1
— Minute.....	60
— Hour.....	3,600
— Day, 24 hours.....	86,400
— Week, 7 days.....	604,800
— Month, 30 days.....	2,592,000
— Year, 365 days.....	31,536,000
— Generation, 30 years.....	946,080,000

UNITED STATES.

New York Nov. 26th.—The rain storm that we experienced here on Sunday was a snow storm at the West. The passengers who left Auburn found the snow on the Rail Road more than a foot deep, and were compelled to leave the cars and proceed on to Syracuse on wheels. The canal at Syracuse was closed.

General Scott arrived at Rochester on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday morning he made a hasty inspection of the U. S. garrison and the armories of the Union Greys and Williams' Light Infantry, and proceeded with great haste to the landing, where he embarked on board a steambark for Sacketts Harbor, and will proceed to Plattsburgh via the St. Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, &c. He must be in Richmond, the Rochester Democrat says, on the 7th December.

We had the following in Theller's "Spirit of '76," published at Detroit:—

"We know not if the troops stationed here are to be removed or not to Florida. General Scott, we understand, was sent here by the President, owing to representations made by Her Majesty's Minister, Mr. Fox, of threatened invasions from this State to Canada. If they knew as much of the matter as we do, they would not trouble themselves. A blow may yet be struck where they least expect it—then it will be "go ahead" in spite of British influence on either side of the line 43.

UPPER CANADA.

Kingston, Nov. 26th.—MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday forenoon, the ferry boat that plies between Kingston and Wolfe Island was capsized in a squall when about half way across, and the passengers and crew, ten in number, were thrown into the water. Five skulls were instantly launched from the town, and by great exertion the parties succeeded in saving all except Mr. and Mrs. Shannon, of the Island. He left his hold just before the boat reached him, and was instantly carried away. She held on, but was so deep in the water that she was drowned.—(Herald.)

During the present year there has been imported from the States to this Port, 31,095 bushels of wheat; 61,579 barrels of flour; and 7,011 barrels of pork. The States papers say that the receipts of flour at the Hudson by the Erie Canal are only 834,067 barrels of flour, against 981,301 last year, being a falling off 147,234 barrels, about 15 per cent. It will be seen that a great part of this deficiency has come to Canada, and has been, or will be, shipped for England on the same terms as Canada flour, thus saving the extra duty on foreign flour.—(Ibid.)

The weather for the past week has been of great variety. Until Saturday we had been frost, then the wind changed to the South and blew a gale, bringing snow on Sunday morning, and then rain. Yesterday, more snow, and a furious gale. Wind veered to the North, and it is now very cold.—(Ibid.)

Kingston, Nov. 27.—UNION OF THE PROVINCES.—It is now generally understood that His Excellency the Governor General is resolved upon uniting the Provinces on principles of the most liberal character, giving all Her Majesty's subjects an equal representation, and making no invidious distinction between French rebels and loyal subjects. Disaffected Districts are to be received into the union with the same marks of respect and consideration as the most true and faithful portions of the Colony. Rebels, Durhamsites, Radicals, and Loyalists are to find equal favor and protection under the wings of the Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson. This is all very fine, but the consequences that will result from

so sweeping a measure may prove fatal to British interests on this continent. We feel satisfied that the Legislature of this Province will raise its voice against it. It may be asked—what can the Legislature in high quarters? We say, oppose it strenuously, and solemnly protest against it. It may then be said that the Governor General will dissolve the House of Assembly and appeal to the Country; we say, let His Excellency do so—let the appeal be fairly made, and when it is properly understood that the question at issue is, whether the interests of British subjects are to be sacrificed to those of disaffected rebels, we fear not for the result—the great mass of the yeomanry of Upper Canada would rally round the British Standard and do their duty at the polls, as firm supporters of British supremacy ought to do,—affording a salutary lesson, not only to the disaffected, but also a well merited rebuke to the speculative constitution-mongers of the day.—(Chronicle.)

THE WEATHER, since our last publication, has been very cold and boisterous, freezing and thawing alternately. This morning snow commenced falling, accompanied with a heavy gale of southerly wind, and as we are going to press, the snow is several inches deep on the ground; and altogether the weather wearing every appearance of the commencement of winter.—(Ibid.)

LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, Nov. 30th.—This being the anniversary of the Patron Saint of Scotland, was celebrated by the members of St. Andrew's Society, of this city, with the usual honours. At an early hour, the large banner with the national emblem, the thistle, was hung out from ORR'S Hotel; and in compliment to the day, the flags and banners of St. GEORGE'S, St. PATRICK'S, and GERMAN Societies were displayed from their respective headquarters. At eleven o'clock, the members of St. ANDREW'S Society, headed by the band of the Royal Regiment, walked in procession to St. PAUL'S Church, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. BLACK, and a collection made in aid of the funds of the Society. The members of the Society will dine together at ORR'S Hotel, in the evening.—(Gazette.)

We understand that the Rural Police, under the command of Lieut. Col. GUY, assisted by Captain COLMAN and Lieut. RAMSFOUR, Stipendiary Magistrates, have succeeded in apprehending a gang of forgers who have infested the Townships for years. It appears that their success has been complete, having taken a great number of prisoners, tools, forged notes, &c.

We also learn that Mr. COFFIN, Stipendiary Magistrate, has apprehended a large gang engaged in counterfeiting, in the Township of STANSTAD and that neighbourhood, and has conveyed them to SHURBROOKE gaol.—(Ib.)

On Saturday last, a new steambark, belonging to the Canada Steamboat and Mail Coach Company, was launched at Coteau du Lac. She was called the HIGHLANDER, and will replace the NARRIVEE, on Lake St. Francis, at the opening of the navigation, in the course of next spring.—(Ib.)

LOWER PROVINCES.

Miramichi, November 19.—THE SEASON.—The weather still continues unusually mild. Yesterday we had the first fall of snow, and the streets this morning are partially covered with their winter garb, but it is mild, and calm. Last week a considerable number of vessels took their departure, and from the very great exertions that have been, and are still making, we are inclined to think all the ships, including the new bark, recently launched from Messrs. Cunard's yard, will be got ready for sea before the closing of the navigation.

Federico, Nov. 23d.—The saddles and accoutrements for the York Light Dragoons have been received, and the Company mastered on Tuesday last properly equipped, and fit for duty. They are a very efficient body of men, and during the last winter their services were of the utmost advantage.

Uniform clothing for a Volunteer Rifle Regiment, of eight hundred men, which at one time it was contemplated raising, has arrived from England, and been received into store.

The 26th Regt. at present stationed in this garrison, have been furnished with new arms during the past week; those they possessed, we presume having been in use for many years.

Woodstock, November 23d.—In the early part of the week we had a prevalence of easterly winds, accompanied with light falls of snow, when our streets were enlivened with the merry tinkling of sleigh bells.

(From the *Frederickton Royal Gazette*.)

A strong solicitude appears to be felt about the further proceedings which are to grow out of the investigation of the Boundary Commissioners. We learn that the party from the Metis River arrived in town on Saturday evening and therefore suppose every thing connected with the exploration closed, at least for the season.

In the short space of three months since the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh in this Province, they, with well organized and efficient parties, have examined the surface of the country, from the western termination of the Bay of Chaleur to the western sources of the Penobscot and Chaudiere; the whole of the Allegash country, from its source to its junction with the St. John's; the line of the frontier from its extreme sources to its mouth; and that of the Saint John's river from its sources in the Highlands, which divide it from the waters of the Penobscot, along its whole course to the sea. To this laborious investigation they have added a critical examination of the line claimed by Maine as the true boundary intended in the Treaty of 1763, from Etchemin River to the Metis Lakes; this last portion of the work being effected under circumstances of great difficulty, and attended with personal sufferings. The line of country comprehended in this description, extends to about seven hundred miles, along the whole of which barometrical measurements have, we understand, been carefully taken.

The Commissioners proceed immediately to England.

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of Stockholders, will be held at the Company's Office in this City, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at ONE o'clock, P. M. For the express purpose of taking into consideration the new laws of the Province, to be then and there submitted by the Directors for approval and confirmation.

By order, S. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Quebec, 11th November, 1859.

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the amount of the Capital Stock was this day declared, and the same will be payable at the Bank, on or after MONDAY, the 2nd of December next.

By order of the Directors, N. H. FREER, Cashier.

Quebec, 31st Oct. 1859.

From London  
From Paris  
From New York  
From Montreal  
From Quebec  
From Halifax  
From Boston  
From Philadelphia  
From New Orleans  
From San Francisco  
From London  
From Paris  
From New York  
From Montreal  
From Quebec  
From Halifax  
From Boston  
From Philadelphia  
From New Orleans  
From San Francisco

QUEBEC

MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1859.

From London... From New York... From Halifax... From Toronto...

We received yesterday English papers to the 24 Nov. by the British Queen, 4th Nov. from Portsmouth, arrived at New York on the 23d.

The most important feature of the intelligence is the complete success of the British arms in northern India.

It is not only in India that this renewed instance of British military success is important.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

Royal Exchange, London, November 2, 1859.

The merchants and others connected with the Canada are still looking with great interest for news of the first official act of the new Governor, Mr. P. Thompson.

You will perceive by the Court Circular, that the Queen and Prince Albert of Cobourg, almost daily taking a respectful distance.

The money market here, as well as those for all the staple articles of Colonial and foreign produce are inanimate, if we except to the late news from Canton.

It appears by the returns of the circulation of the private Bankers and the Joint Stock Banks, that there has been a reduction of notes in the aggregate of £1,100,848.

Our Montreal friends have got up a famous quarrel about the promotion and comparative rank of Militia and Volunteer Officers.

We have received the Glasgow Herald of the 24th October, containing the account of the meeting held there to promote Emigration to Canada.

Up to the present moment very few orders have been received from the markets just noticed. The stocks of goods in the hands of the manufacturers are rapidly increasing, and fears are entertained that the failures which have occurred already at Manchester will be followed by more important events of a similar character in other parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

The intelligence received last week by the arrival of an overland mail from India, of the continued suspension of the trade between the British Merchants and the Chinese Hong at Canton, has caused much excitement to prevail not only in the markets for China, but also for the produce of our East India possessions.

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SALES BY AUCTION

By B. COLE. On TUESDAY at 11 o'clock, at ONE o'clock, at the Store, without reserve, to close a consignment.

By THOS. HAMILTON. On TUESDAY next, the 3rd December, at TWO o'clock, at the Wellington Wharf.

On the 10th December next, at ONE o'clock, P. M., in front of the Quebec Exchange.

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PROSPECTUS OF A WORK TO BE ENTITLED: EVERY BOY'S BOOK; OR, A DIGEST OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

It is the duty of every member of our laws to know the Constitution of his country, and to be able to defend it.

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