

...up in ordinary, and being fitted up as floating batteries every vessel capable of service, being advanced as rapidly as possible; and with respect to our steam marine, not an hour is allowed to be lost in order to muster the greatest possible force afloat. Additional troops are to be sent to North America, and here are rumours as to calling out the militia, or some other more efficient substitute. One cause for this, is doubtless, the great efforts of France to beat our steam navy, the recent French commission having resolved to discard (i. e. nominally) their present class of steam frigates, and build a fleet of others of a power unknown. It is also thought that a rupture with America may yet ensue out of the Texan affair. The efforts of English diplomacy are directed at present to keep peace between Mexico and the United States. In the event of a war between these two powers, America if successful, would obtain the means of seriously threatening our Oregon territory, and a somewhat curiously complicated commercial question of goods, stores, &c., under neutral flags, might arise, in which it might be the apparent interest of France to come into collision with England.

In addition to the above, *Willmer Smith's European Times*, says:—The dock yards and naval arsenals of England, exhibit extraordinary activity at the present moment. In many of the outports steam frigates of the largest class have been ordered by the Government, to be ready by a fixed period, according to the contracts, and the builders have been bound down in heavy penalties have them like the old Commodore the song, "fit for sea" at the required time. The contractors have recently been informed by the Admiralty that the penalties will be rigidly enforced in the event of failure as to time. In addition, surveys are being made of the coast and of the outports.

It is again positively asserted that the Queen will visit Liverpool and Lakenhead in the ensuing spring, king up her residence at Knowsley, seat of the Earl of Derby.

The present House of Commons, as yet continue in being till the autumn 1847, and from actual appearance there is no reason to suppose that it will be dissolved much before that time.

The Puseyite rupture with the Anglican church has taken an important turn. Mr. Newman and a batch of his friends have at length formally seceded, and joined the church of Rome. The event has excited much surprise, for it has not been expected. The only circumstance to be regretted is, that it was not taken place sooner.

It is stated that the present price of plate glass is ten per cent. more than it was before the removal of the high duty.

## I R E L A N D.

Little that is important has occurred in Ireland since the sailing of the Great Western. The meeting of the Tepeal Association, on Monday last, was similar to that of the previous year—dull and uninteresting. Mr. O'Connell being absent on his feasting tour, Mr. John O'Connell was the orator of the day. His chief topic of discourse was the 'Infidel College Bill.'

There is great diversity of opinion

as to the numbers present: the Reporters estimate them at 200,000.—Mr. Martin Blake, M. P. was called to the chair. One of the speakers, a Mr. Lynch, informed the people that Mr. O'Connell was the uncrowned monarch of Ireland, and advised them to shun or bring to justice the "hellish messengers" of Government, who sought to entice them into illegal societies.

The accounts received from Ireland represent the disease in the Potato crop of that country as most afflicting. Where doubt existed, and hope was cherished, at least in that district, the destroyer had passed over the fields without blighting their produce, the consolation has given place to dismay. To use the language of the *Belfast NewsLetter*, 'we have obtained from occupying our space with the accounts of the prevalence of this calamity in various places, for this reason, that it may be here stated, once for all, that there is hardly a district in Ireland in which the potato crop is uninfected—perhaps we might say hardly a field.'

One of the Irish colleges is to be erected at Belfast.

## F R A N C E.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—A disastrous affair has happened in Algiers. The commander of an outpost of one of the divisions of the army was told by the Chiefs of a tribe of Arabs, that he had every reason to believe were devoted to France, that Abd-el-Kader was cruelly oppressing them and preparing to march upon the French. The Chiefs supplicated assistance, and represented that by an immediate march Abd-el-Kader himself might be captured. Elated with the hope of laying hands on this African hero, the French commanding officer set out under the guidance of the Arabs. But he soon found out that he was cruelly betrayed by his pretended friends. Entrapped into an ambuscade, he and his little force consisting of 450 men, were set upon by Abd-el-Kader, at the head of a numerous force of horsemen. An engagement immediately ensued, in which the French fought with their usual bravery; but courage however daring is of no avail against superior numbers—their ranks were hewed down by the murderous fire of the Arabs, and in a short time, out of the 450 gallant men, nearly four hundred lay dead. The rest escaped to a sort of fort, where they were assailed by Abd-el-Kader; but notwithstanding the superiority of the foe, and the promise of safe conduct they refused to surrender.

Mons. Jobard, a Belgian, has invented a process for procuring gas, equal to that from coal, from oil and water.

The *Hamburg Gazette* states, from Riga, that the cholera has appeared in Livonia, and caused many deaths.

LONGEVITY IN RUSSIA.—It appears from the tables of mortality that in the year 1843, the total number of deaths in Russia, among persons of the masculine sex, and professing the Russian-Greek religion, was 795,943. Of this number 285 lived to upwards of 100, 15 to 120, and 1 to 135 years.

## G R E E C E.

Some excitement had been caused at Athens in consequence of a charge made against the British Government of conspiring to assassinate King Otho, for the purpose of bestowing his throne upon Prince George of Cambridge, who was accused of instigating the crime. The coggling Greek who invented this presumptuous charge, had been obliged to eat his words—and it was supposed that England would require an apology for this reflection upon the honor of a Prince of the blood royal.

## FROM LATE AMERICAN PAPERS.

FROM TEXAS.—On the 9th Sept. the Treasurer's Office at Austin was destroyed by fire, together with the Records and Papers of the Department. The National Register has no doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary, who thought by that means to destroy existing evidence of defalcation or indebtedness to the Government.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The British Packets, of August 2 and 9, have been received at New-York—containing the accounts before received, of the seizure of the Argentine squadron at Monte Video, by the British and French.

The seizure of the squadron, according to the Packet, excited the warmest indignation at Buenos Ayres among Foreigners as well as natives, and a resolute determination prevailed all ranks and classes not to comply with the demands of the interfering powers.

Admiral Bown, and all his officers, natives of Great Britain, were required by the British Admiral to sign a pledge that they would not serve again during the contest.—They were received with huzzas and shouts of welcome on their landing at Buenos Ayres.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAMER.—We learn from the New York Express that the steam ship Great Britain will not make another trip to New-York this year. On her return to England, she will be taken into dock, a false keel put to her, her power increased, and her propeller improved. She will recommence her trips in the spring.

## C A N A D A.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—We are given to understand from good authority, that Lord Metcalfe has tendered his resignation of the Government of British America, with an urgent request that his successor should be immediately appointed. His Excellency's state of health had made such a course necessary—though he bears his affliction with a noble spirit—and is still able to transact such business as imperatively demands his supervision.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S HEALTH.—The *Montreal Transcript* of the 21st ult. says—'the afflicting malady under which his Excellency the Governor General has been labouring for a number of years, and which has slowly and almost imperceptibly been producing a morbid alteration in the cheek, has, within the last ten days, assumed a phagedaenic character, by which a portion of the soft parts of the cheek have been destroyed.—The violence of the action in a great measure yielded for a day or two, but has not yet subsided.'

George Town, Nov. 1st, 1845.

Mr. Barron,  
Sir,—A great many letters have appeared in your paper about the Members of the Assembly receiving pay during the Session. It cannot be expected that Members can afford to give their time, in a poor place like this, for nothing;—therefore they should have some remuneration, but not any thing like what they have been accustomed to receive. We cannot afford from our Revenue, to give them £35 each for a few weeks' sitting, any more than they can afford to sit in session for nothing; so I think the matter can easily be settled in this way, viz.—Let each member be paid One Pound a week, for six weeks, from the day of meeting in session, and the usual sum paid him per mile to and from his own house, once each time. By this plan, neither the country, nor the members, will have any thing to complain of. When I was a member, I always paid £ a-week for my board and lodging; the Speaker paid £1 5s. This did not take even then, more than half my pay, and the remainder I took home with me to buy the children frocks, and other little matters. We lived very comfortably for this £1 per week; the Speaker had bedroom to himself, and some of us had separate beds.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your humble servant,

An Ex-Member.

## THE MORNING NEWS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1845.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—The accounts just received by the last English mail, the progress of the potato disease in various parts of Europe, are of a most distressing and alarming character.

The disease has spread, from the confines of Hungary and Bohemia, over almost the whole of the northern part of Europe.

The accounts from Ireland, of the progress and effects of this fatal visitation of Providence, are such as to create most serious alarm for the dreadful calamities which may result therefrom, not only to the inhabitants of Ireland, but to the whole population of the United Kingdoms.

The governments of Belgium and Holland have taken all the precautionary measures in their power to provide against the dreadful calamities which apprehend may result from this vegetable plague; and it is understood that the head of the British government has appointed secret Commissioners to visit Ireland, to make inquiry into the state of the potato crops, and to investigate the extent of the damage done, the quality of the article housed, its condition, quantity, and its adequacy to the present demands of the population of Ireland.

Although no steps have, as yet, been taken to ascertain the extent of the ravages of this plague in Prince Edward Island, there can be no question we believe, of the fact that it is both very great and very general; and, therefore, we may so express ourselves, as the disease is, by the present warmth and humidity of the atmosphere, and unchecked