[From the Knickerbocker.]

"EASTERN LANDS" OF GULLEM.

'Have you any land for sale?' inquired the justice, as Bob summed up the profits that had accrued to him from one speculation.

'I believe I have a few lots,' replied Mr. Fitzmorris, slowly, at the same time drawing a map from his pocket: 'Here is a plan of the city of Gullem, Maine.—Lot fifty-three is unchecked. Come I'll sell you that; right in the centre of the city, and just where the depot of the Grand United North American Eastern Rail Road and Forwarding Company, will be located.'

'But is the road finished?' interrupted the justice.

'Not *quite*, answered Bob, with a slight cough? when I left, three months ago, there was a bill in the Lower House of the Maine Legislature for the incorporation of the company. By this time it has passed; the track has undoubtedly been commenced, and ——.'

'But, consider, my dear sir,' again interrupted the justice, 'the bill may have been defeated.'

'No such thing!' replied Bob, fiercely. 'Is my word good for nothing?'

'Oh, ne, no—pray go on, sir.'

'I will just read you,' continued Mr. Fitzmorris, producing a newspaper, 'a short paragraph from the Gullem Republican Banner and Independent Tower of Freedom."

'The city of Gullem is pleasantly situted upon the banks of the Nowhere river within half a mile of the extensive water works of the United States Calico Stamping and North American Cloth Dying Company, which are now under consideration, and which will be built in the course of a few years. The proposed canal of the enterprising Water Company, uniting the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean, will pass directly across the northern boundary line, near where the great eastern turnpike empties in. The city itself is beautifully laid out in squares, and even now contains upward of ten dwelling houses, together with a meeting house in progress of erection. A splendid hotel is also contemplated, to stand on the vacant ground next the corner lot, offered for sale by the editor of this paper, in another column of to-day's impression. In short, we venture to predict, that at no distant day Gullem will become the greatest commercial mart of the East. The causes are obvious. The contemplated canal, the proposed rail road combined with the intended extensive water works, cannot fail to render Gullem a city of the greatest importance and first rank.'

'Now, my dear Sir,' said Bob, folding up the paper, 'what think you of fifty-three?—directly in the centre of Washington Square, opposite the Eastern Moonshine Bank, which will undoubtedly be built, so soon as the company is formed. Now is your only chance. I ask but five hundred dollars; fifty-four sold for thousand.'

'Do you think I can sell it at a profit?' inquired the justice.

'Treble your money in six weeks! Wait but till the rail road, the canal, and the water works get going, and the lot will sell for eight or ten hundred per cent profit. I'll guarantee it.'

'Will you give me that in writing, if I buy the land?'

'I will,' replied Bob, unhesitatingly.

'Then, sir, I'll give you an answer to-morrow.'

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

We find the following notice of this invaluable species of the Mulberry in the Philadelphia "*Saturday Evening Post*," of the 8th inst., and seize the occasion to say that our country is indebted to the forecast of our fellow citizen, *Gideon B. Smyth*, Esq. more than to any one else for the discovery of its use in the feeding of silk worms, as soon after its introduction into Europe he procured a plant of it and tested its adaptation to such purposes. Believing that it will ultimately add millions of dollars annually to the value of our agricultural products we should do violence to our own sense of his high deservings were we to omit noticing his participation in this good work.

"MORUS MULTICAULIS."

This popular shrub appears to have created much discussion and interest in this city and vicinity for the last fortnight

The feeling may be expressed as in a state of high fever. Some *very* prudent and cautious persons have pronounced it for months past like a "merino speculation," but the merino excitement, never raged half so universally as does this preliminary of the Silk Culture.

We have received many letters asking for numerous details respecting price, mode of culture, sellers, silk worm eggs, &c. &c. &c. which to answer correctly would occupy a large portion of our time. We have given applicants the Doctor's advice to a valetudinarian, "*take advice.*" subscribe for the S. E. Post, the Silk Grower, published in this city, by Charles Alexander, or the Silk Culturist, published by W. C. Comstock, at Weatherfield, Conn. to obtain the current news, details of culture, and instructions generally.

The sales of mulberry trees have been very brisk for weeks past, even to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. Many culturists who were disappointed in obtaining trees last year—or postponed purchasing on the ground, that plants would be a drug and "as cheap as a broom" this year, have now taken "time by the forelock," and bought largely at higher prices than when they were "so very scarce and dear" six and nine months ago.

The prices are so various that it is nearly impossible to give exact estimates. Buyers say the price is 50 cents per tree, —the sellers, that it is 75 cents.

Within a few days trees have been offerred at 15 cents, 17 cents, and 20 cents per foot, the root with one inch of stalk being counted as one of the feet, and some fine plants have been sold at $1,00 and $1,50 the tree. The general belief is, that nearly all the trees for sale within 40 miles of this city have been sold. The growers generally choosing to keep a large stock on hand for seed the ensuing season; and well they may like to continue propagating, for in many instances their profits have reached 1000 per cent. while others who have not been so fortunate in their cultivation or soil, have netted 500 per cent. whithin the last six months.

To those of our friends who are disposed to go permanently into the cultivation of silk, we would say, "Do not depend upon the multicaulis *alone*." Although it will probably be a good article for production and a sale for two or three years longer, yet you ought to supply yourselves with hedges of White Mulberry, the improved Alpine Mulberry, or the Broussa, which are hardy plants, and will always prove valuable standard trees; and some of these varieties have nearly as much foliage as the Multicaulis itself.

The culture of silk, although it may not produce such immense profits as the temporary growing of the Mulberry, will no doubt be a lucrative and permanent business, giving pleasant and profitable employment to the infirm, the females and the children, who have at present little to do, or a very small remuneration for light labor. We have been assured by a practical man, that $300 per acre may be depended on, as the proceeds of proper feeding of Silk Worms and making sewing silk. Although this may be too liberal an estimate, (at least till experience shall guide enterprise,) yet from a calculation of the number of cocoons which may be raised from an acre of ground, planted with hedges of mulberries, it would not appear extravagant.

Do not attempt to feed Silk Worms till you are sure of having twice as much foliage as they will be calculated to require. Feed a few at first—experiment—and when you are acquainted with the wants of the worm, and the treament required—then "go the whole figure." No danger of overstocking the silk market, until our population shall extend beyond the Rocky Mountains.

Prices of Mulberries in the Baltimore Market.—Sales of morus multicaulis trees are now making in the Baltimore market at 10 cts. for the root with 1 bud, and 12½ cts. per bud for the main stem and lateral branches.

Silk Culture.—The York, Pa. Republican of Wednesday gives an item which will be very encouraging to those who are *now actively* engaged in providing food for the silk worms "In the spring of 1836, two persons in that borough purchased trees and cuttings of the morus multicaulis, to the amount of $170. Within the last week, about two-thirds of the products of this purchase were sold at auction for $2800, cash." It is added that "neither of these persons had any previous knowledge of the business, or the increase might have been much greater." As it was, however, the business, seems to have afforded "a living profit."

Mulberries! Mulberies!!—Nought is heard on every hand but the magical sound—*Mulberries!* It employs the eloquence of every tongue, is the theme of every group, and occupies alike the attention of the farmer, the merchant, the professional man and the mechanic. The aged, middle aged, and young are all engaged, in one way or another, in the mulberry traffic. Thousands upon thousands of trees have changed hands within a month or two past, and thousands yet remain to be added to the account. The demand is increasing, and prices advancing, and where they will stop no one can tell. Many persons 'in these parts" will pocket their thousands ere the fever abates. Sales have been effected at prices which are calculated to throw a smile of gladness over the countenances of the sellers, and eradicate every wrinkle from the brow of care. Many will date the begining of their prosperity from the present time, and sit down, by and by, in ease and competence, and bless their stars that they ever put their hands to the work.

[Centreville Sentinel.

MORUS MULTICAULIS—SILK CULTURE.

The Richmond Enquirer has a long and valuable article on the subject which heads this article, containing numerous excerpts from different writers in relation to Mulberry trees, Cocoons, &c. The Enquirer says:—

"Virginia is not asleep in relation to this new branch of industry. We have heard of large profits being made in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, Petersburg and of Norfolk; in Caroline county, Brunswick, &c. The profits made by Mr. Hicks, on an outlay of from 2 to $300 in the Morus Multicaulis, have been already noticed in this paper. It amounted, according to a letter of that gentleman to the Editor of the Farmer's Register, to $7, 500.—besides retaining an ample stock for his future productions. We have heard of anecdotes of astonishing profits being made in several places. They are as rife as they are amusing—of little squares in gardens, producing profit enough to amaze the owner—of small spots of ground, which had cost only 5 to 600, turning out in this new species of agriculture, 3 or 4000 dollars —of cute farmers in the North looking ahead, coming to Virginia, selecting the best soils and situations, sending on their one or two eyed cuttings, and reaping this fall a harvest of several thousand dollars. The Morus Multicaulis, and the Silk worm, are now all the go. Forty dollars the thousand for cuttings are offered. Trees are bought at $25 or more —and some gentleman in our own city are talking of establishing cocooneries in our vicinity. The subject is certainly worthy of inquiry; and we hope our friend of the Register will go on, to collect information from all quarters, and give us in each No. of his valuable work some statistics upon the subject. Let us remember, that the growth of Cotton itself was at one time as much a novelty in the United States as Silk is at this moment. Both have had their birth and their cradle. Cotton has now obtained a gigantic degree of prosperity, which nothing can arrest. Why may it not be the case with Silk? Our own importations of Silk during 1837, were $14,-351,832. Why may we not only supersede the importations from the east and from Europe, but supply a large portion of the raw material to the rest of the world?"

NATIONAL SILK GROWERS CONVENTION.

To the friends of the Silk Culture.

It having been determined at a meeting of the friends of the cause, held at Philadelphia on the 25th *ultimo*, in which, the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware were represented, that it was important for the furtherance of the interests of the Silk Culture, that a National Convention be held at the City of Baltimore, on the second Tuesday, the 11th day of December next, it is therefore respectfully suggested that the Silk growers, and those friendly to the introduction of this branch of industry into our country, take *prompt measures* to appoint delegates to represent the several sections of our union in said convention. The approaching meeting of Congress, will afford the citizens of distant States an opportunity of being represented in that body by their representatives in Congress, and it is therefore submitted to the consideration of those friendly to the cause in those States, to avail themselves of the opportunity which will be thus afforded of being so represented.

The spirit which now animates the American people, in favor of this enterprise, seems peculiarly to call for a measure of this kind, as it is obvious that a body of practical men coming together from the remote parts of our country will be able by their united counsels to lay before our countrymen a vast body of important facts and suggestions, and thus enable them to proceed onward in their holy work with intelligence and zeal.

As the time allowed for the meeting of this *Convention* is short, it is earnestly requested of the friends of the measure, to go to work *immediately* and make appointments of delegates, as it is of great moment that every section of the country should be fully represented.

☞ Newspaper editors throughout the country are respectfully requested to insert this notice, and use their influence with their readers to secure prompt and efficient action in the premises.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES.—A letter from Frank Town, (Northampton, Va.) of the 29th Oct., states that a vessel from that neighberhood, belonging to Col. Kellum, on the Tuesday preceeding with several passengers, started for Baltimore and when thirty miles out, the night being dark, was run into by a large vessel and immediately sunk; carrying down with her Miss Paramore, Miss Kellum, Mr. George Christian, Mr. William Dunton, and two servants. Col. Kellum, the captain, and a servant were saved.—*Princess Anne Herald.*

INDICTMENT OF GOV. VEAZY.

We understand that this gentleman has been presented by the Grand Jury of Cecil county, for voting illegally at the election in that county. The Reform Constitution requires the Govenor to reside at Annapolis. If Gov. Veazy has resided at Annapolis, as he was bound to do, then he was not entitled to vote in Cecil county, and is guilty of voting improperly in Cecil. If he did not reside in Annapolis, then he has violated his duty in not residing at Annapolis. In any event the Governor seems to be in the horns of a dilemma. This being his predicament, would it not be advisable for him at once to issue his nolle prosequi, putting his veto upon any farther proceedings in the matter.

[Cambridge (Md.) Aurora.

The above paragraph has met our eye in several papers, and was cut by us from the Washington Globe. We had heard of the circumstance before, but had hoped for the honor of the State that it would have escaped public notice.—Base and malignant, as we have daily proof, are the mass of the Loco Foco party in this State, we could hardly realize the extent to which their malignity would carry them, until the evidence of this outrage came to our knowledge.—That a grand Jury, composed of even the lowest of such a party, could have been found who were so wanting in self respect, so lost to what was due to the station they temporarily occupied, so regardless of the character of their own State and its Chief Magistrate, as to have lent themselves to the commission of such an outrage upon the feelings of every honest and high minded citizen, we did not suppose possible. We have painful evidence, almost every day, that the juries in this country are, in too many cases, ignorant of the duties which devolve upon them and too regardless of their responsibilities, but in the main they are honest, and the errors they commit are properly ascribed. But, in the case before us, ignorance and even stupidity,—though they might be pleaded with truth,—cannot be urged as an excuse for the wanton act of outrage committed by this Grand Jury of Cecil County.—They knew at the time they were committing it that it was to subserve no public benefit, to vindicate no law—they knew that they were stimulated to it by party rancor and personal spleen,—they knew that there was nothing in the constitution or laws of the State to warrant their act,—and they knew that no legal proceedings would be had on it, and only hoped that it might wound the feelings of the aged, honoured and respectable citizen at whom it was aimed.

Since *one* editor of this State has been found willing to give their act publicity, we believe that the Loco Foco editor in this city is guiltless of saying any thing about it,—and as the paragraph we copy above has found its way, as an article of news, into papers out of the State, we have deemed it not improper to give it some notice, in order to correct any erroneous impression which the paragraph may have produced, though we can hardly suppose it possible that any intelligent man could have failed to perceive its true aim and character.

The alteration of the Constitution of this State, abolishing the Executive Council, and vesting in the Governor powers, which, heretofore, were exercised jointly with that body, was deemed by the Legislature as a good reason for requiring the Governor to reside at the Seat of Government, a place central to the State, and where he might always be found by those having business with him. In the same manner the President of the United States is required to reside at Washington, and so are the heads of departments. But the most stupid of even stupid juries never supposed that they lost thereby their rights and residence as citizens of the States from which they came. The same may be said of our ministers resident near the Court of St. James, at St. Petersburg or any other foreign nation. Though the duties of their office require that they should reside out of the country, they do not thereby lose any of the rights or privileges they had as citizens, before they went out, and on their return, are regarded by the law, as never having lost that residence which the constitutions of all the States require of all their voters.—This principle of law is so familiar to every intelligent man, and its palpable justness so apparent that it needs no enforcement by argument. It is the *officer*, not the person, that the law requires to reside at the point it indicates. So here in Maryland:—The Governor of the State is required to reside at Annapolis for the despatch of business and the convenience of the public. The man who fills that office retains, in all their virtue and effect, the rights of a citizen of the county from which he has been chosen, where in fact his home is, and to which he will return, as his permanent abode, when the duties of his office are fulfilled. If any other interpretation of the law were admitted the citizens of Annapolis would have just cause of complaint that a voter was to be foisted upon them who had no personal interest in their city, and who, only taking up a temporary and an official residence, will leave them and return to where all his personal interest is vested, as soon as his official relation to them is ended! And in the case of the citizen, whose rights have been outraged by this ignorant and stupid grand jury, the people of Cecil county would have greater cause of complaint, that they had been deprived of one of their best and oldest voters, a man who was born in their county, who has often enjoyed their confidence, and whom the representatives of the people of Maryland have exalted to the highest office in the State—to be deprived of the citizenship of such a man, we say, the people of Cecil county would have greater cause of complaint, than if a law were to be passed, cutting off forever, from the privilege of voting, the set of malignant asses who made the presentment above alluded to.—[Bail. Chron.

THE WAR IN CANADA.

The Albany Evening Journal has the following letter, communicating the intelligence of an invading movement against the Canadian territory at Prescott

OGDENSBURG, Nov. 12th, 1838.
9 o'clock, P. M.

Friend Weed.—I snatch a few moments time, to give you notice of the proceedings in this place to-day. This morning our citizens were aroused by the news that two schooners, loaded with Canadian Patriots were laying in the river opposite this place, with the intention of attacking Prescott, and also that another Band of about two hundred had taken possession of the steamer United States.

About 9 o'clock the steamer left the wharf for the purpose of towing off the two schooners which had both run aground. One however, got off without assistance, and run on to the Canada side, and landed about 200 men about a mile below the Fort. The British steamboat Experiment put out after the States, and fired several shots at her; only one of which struck the boat, and killed a very worthy young man of this place.

The British Steamer ranged alongside the other Schooner which was aground, and fired a broadside into her, without however doing any damage except to her rigging. The Schooner returned the fire, and killed six men. The last Schooner has just been got off, and is now preparing to go over. The people on board express themselves determined to take the fort before morning. Doubtful however, though there is a rumor in town that the Canadian people are flocking to the standard raised their in great numbers.

Our place is in great excitement, and no business has been done to-day. The mail closes soon, and I must close; if any thing important is done I will write to you further by to morrow's mail.

Yours in haste,

A. B. JAMES.

The Ogdensburg Times of the 12th has the following additional items respecting this movement:

3 o'clock P. M.—The rebel forces occupy a wind-mill about a mile below Prescott, and it is understood that there is another body above who have taken up a bridge, and stand prepared to defend themselves.

The afternoon has been quiet so far. Small boats are constantly crossing with men and arms.

We have a most favorable location for observing the movements, as our window affords a full view of Prescott and the river above and below, for two or three miles. Prescott is unusually quiet this afternoon. We have hardly seen a moving being in the streets or about it.

6 o'clock, P. M.- Arms and ammunition appear to be abundant. The schooners have placed themselves near the warf on which the wind-mill stands. A body of loyalists, reported 400, are on the march from Brockville, (12 miles above this to meet them, and if the parties have an appetite for cold fighting, we may expect important events soon.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 17.]

LOWER CANADA.

We have the Montreal papers of Wednesday, and the Quebec of Monday. The former confirm the impression we uttered yesterday; that the most hopeless and absurd of all possible attempts at revolution is already disposed of, and state that the public mind is resuming its wonted tranquility.

Sir John Colborne returned to Montreal on Monday. Ninety-one prisoners, taken at Napierville, were brought in the same day, and twenty from Lachine.

[From the Montreal Courier, Nov. 13.]

On Sunday evening, the whole of the back country above Laprairie presented the awful spectacle of one vast sheet of lurid flame, and it is reported that not a single rebel house has been left standing. God only knows what is to become of the surviving Canadians and their wives and families during the approaching winter, as nothing but starvation from hunger and cold stares them in the face.

From the Albany Argus—Second Edition.

LATEST FROM THE FRONTIER.

A correspondent at Clayton, Jefferson county, encloses us a proclamation to the Patriots of Canada, signed "J. Ward Birge, Brigadier General Commanding, Eastern Division"—post marked "Clayton, N. York., Nov. 16." On the back of the letter is the following brief announcement of the fate of the Patriot force embodied at Wind-Will Point, below Prescott

"*The Patriots are all killed, or taken prisoners, Nov.* 16.

Extract of a letter from J. M. Doty.

OGDENSBURG, Friday, Nov. 16, 1838.

Dear Sir—I hasten to give you the latest news, although such as I have to relate, at present, is indeed melancholy. The Patriots have until to-day fairly held their own; but this day, at noon, the Coberg and five other boats brought down 800 regular British troops and some of the heaviest canon in the Province. These, added to one thousand militia, were too much for the Patriots. They were surrounded by land, and the steamboats kept up a murderous fire from the river. The Patriots fought nobly, but it was of no use; they were driven back and scattered.

At sunset they held out a flag of truce, which, though displayed three times, the British did not regard; they had orders to 'GIVE NO QUARTER AND TAKE NO PRISONERS!' At this time two of the houses occupied by the Patriots are burning, and the British regulars are around the Wind Mill, looking on but not molested. There is no firing now on either side.

From all appearances the Patriots are totally routed and annihilated! It is barely possible that very few may have escaped, but probably not one will live to tell the tale.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, there is too much reason to believe that citizens of the United States in disregard of the solemn warning heretofore given to them by the proclamations issued by the Executive of the General Government, and by some of the Governors of the States, have combined to disturb the peace of the dominions of a neighboring and friendly nation: And whereas information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources that many citizens in different parts of the United States are associated, or associating for the same purpose: And whereas, disturbances have actually broken out anew in different parts of the two Canadas: And whereas, a hostile invasion has been made by citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, who, after forcibly seizing upon the property of their peaceful neighbor for the purpose of affecting their unlawful designs, are now in arms against the authorities of Canada, in perfect disregard of their own obligations as American citizens, and of the obligations of the Government of their country to foreign nations.

Now, therefore, I have thought necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, calling upon every citizen of the United States neither to give countenance nor encouragement of any kind to those who have thus forfeited their claim to the protection of their country; upon those misguided or deluded persons who are engaged in them to abandon projects dangerous to their own country, fatal to those whom they profess a desire to relieve, impracticable of execution without foreign aid, which they cannot rationally expect to obtain, and giving rise to imputations (however unfounded) upon the honor and good faith of their own Government; upon every officer, civil and military, and upon every citizen—by the veneration due by all freemen to the laws which they assisted to enact for their own government—by this regard for the honour and reputation of his country—by his love of order and respect for that sacred code of laws by which national intercourse is regulated—to use every effort in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every offender against the laws providing for the performance of our obligations to the Powers of the world. And I hereby warn all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprises, if persisted in, that, whatever may be the condition to which they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of this Government, in any form on their behalf; but will be left, reproached by every virtuous fellow citizen, to be dealt with according to the policy and justice of that Government whose dominions they have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefariously invaded.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and the sixty third of the Independence of the United States.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President.

John Forsyth, Secretary of State.

The Great Western steam packet arrived at New York on Thursday afternoon. She left Bristol on the 27th ultimo, having one hundred and fourteen passengers. Her outward passage was performed in twelve and a half days. By this arrival we have British papers to the 27th inclusive, from which are subjoined a number of extracts.

The steamship Liverpool, with fifty-one passengers, which sailed from Liverpool at her appointed time, Oct. 20th, had not yet arrived. The New York American suggests the probability of her having put into Nova Scotia for fuel, which seems likely as she was seen on the 21st which her engine stopped and blowing off steam. Among the rumors abroad is one that Lord John Russell will permit the vote by ballot to be introduced into the coming Parliament as a cabinet question. And another report was that a short extra session of Parliament would be held in consequence of Lord Durham's resignation.—[Nat. Gaz.

The steamer Liverpool sailed from Liverpool at one o'clock, P. M., on the 20th of October. Every berth was full, and among the passengers, it was stated, was Lord Lennox, with despatches relative to Lord Durham's resignation. The weather being beautifully fine, thousands of spectators crowded the pier heads. Salutes were fired and replied to, and she rounded the Rock Fort at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock. On board the Liverpool there were fifty-one passengers (exclusive of servants and children.) Among them were the following: J. Van Buren, Esq., son of the President of the United States; Rev. F. Machin, and family; Messrs. R. Jones, W. Barber, Jr., H. A. Vandamme, W. Day, —— Smith and servant, Orford, Jennings; Isaac Gage, Brown, H. Norris W. Murle, Hoppe, John Henry, Lamb, Williams, Richard Charles, Crowder, Atkinson, A. H. Beehan & family, Montgomery, Falgueritos, Dr. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, J. H. Davies, Macklntosh, Gordon, Thatcher, A. Lang, Riou, F. Homer, and Dawson.

The Liverpool Times of the 23d says, that at about 16 1-2 minutes past 1 (her hour of starting) she passed the Rock on her westward course. Her speed had then, evidently, much increased—perhaps, to about twelve knots an hour; and, in a few moments more, just as the passengers in the steamer in which we had left her side landed at the Egremont ship, she became lost to view behind the sand-hills, not to be seen again by Liverpool eyes until her return from her trans-atlantic voyage.

The Liverpool had on board about 150 tons of dry goods, for which the sum of £5 5s. per ton was paid, 469 tons of coal, and 94 tons of Mr. William's fuel stone, or compressed fuel. Her consumption of coal was estimated at 26 cwt. for every ten miles; and, calculating upon a fair average passage, she will have a surplus of 147 tons of coals on reaching New York. She was expected to arrive at New York about the 5th of Nov. and to be back about the end of the month. Her next voyage to New York is fixed for the 1st of January, 1839.

The Liverpool was seen on the 21st instant, at 8 A. M., with her engine stopped and blowing off her steam. She was afterwards seen at 11 A. M., Tuskar bearing N. N. W., distant about nine miles, going between nine and ten knots an hour, against a strong head wind and sea—all well.

The Great Western made her passage from New York City to Bristol in twelve days and nine hours.

We are glad to hear that through the perseverance of the President of the Chamber of Commerce, who has been to London on the subject, the fees charged at the Custom House on the clearance of steam vessels for over time are now got rid of.—[Bristol paper.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—Despatches have been sent off from the colonial office. A deputation of the merchants connected with the commerce of the Canadas waited upon Lord Glenelg, in consequence of the uneasiness which prevailed. The result of that interview has not exactly transpired; but the deputation it is said were assured that every means would be taken to ensure the integrity of the Canadas and the interests of those connected with their commerce: it was also intimated that, should the Earl of Durham maintain his late determination, it was the intention to send out *another nobleman of political eminence.*

Earl Spencer is mentioned as Lord Durham's successor.

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