LIVERPOOL, October 19.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH—MARINE EXCURSION OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.

The stately pageant of an installation in the Order of the Garter was performed at Windsor Castle on Friday, with unusual magnificence; the candidate for investiture being Louis Philippe, King of the French. The scene was the Throne-room, duly prepared for the occasion. In a state chair sat Queen Victoria, in the mantle of the Order, its motto inscribed on a bracelet that encircled her arm, a diamond tiara on her head. The chair of state by her side was vacant. Round the table before her sat some ten Knights Companions of the highest rank. The purple velvet of the order was seen on all that group—the Queen, the Knights, the chairs, the table: gold glowing at every turn, on robes and furniture. On the steps of the throne behind the Queen's chair, were seated the high civil ministers of the two Sovereigns and some officers of the French suite: at the opposite end of the room were the royal ladies and the two young Princes visiting at the castle; more remote around the room, the personal attendants and others, spectators of the ceremony. The chapter constituted, a special statute was passed, dispensing with certain dilatory forms, and the candidate was elected. The King, dressed in a uniform of dark blue and gold, was introduced by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, preceded by Garter King at Arms; the Queen and Knights standing. The Sovereign, in French, announced the election. The declaration having been pronounced by the Chancellor of the Order, the new Knight was invested by the Queen and Prince Albert with the Garter and the George, and received the accolade. Taking the King's arm her Majesty conducted him, in state, to his own apartment.

Earlier in the day, the King received an address from Windsor corporation, who came and were received in state. In reply to the address, Louis Philippe stuck to his pacific sentiments:—

"The union of France and England is of great importance to both nations; not from any wish of aggrandisement, however. Our view should be peace, while we leave every other country in the possession of those blessings which it has pleased Divine Providence to bestow on them. . . . France has nothing to ask of England, and England has nothing to ask of France, but cordial union."

After this, the party at the Castle took a carriage-drive about the neighbourhood.

At night, there was a most splendid banquet in St. George's Hall, to commemorate the installation; one hundred guests sitting at the board, that groaned with dainties and all the splendid burdens of precious ores and jewellery.

On Saturday, the King received several deputations, including one with an address from the corporation of the city of London. His Majesty wore a lieutenant general's uniform and the insignia of the order of the garter. The lord mayor and other city officers were in their robes. The King touched upon the peace of question as follows:—

"I am as convinced as you are that peace and friendly relations between France and England are, for two nations made to esteem and honour each other, a source of innumerable and equal advantages. The preservation of that good understanding is, at the same time, a pledge of peace to the world at large, and secures the tranquil and regular progress of civilisation for the benefit of all nations. I consider my co operation in this holy work, under the protection of Divine Providence, as the mission and the honour of my reign. Such has been the aim and object of all my efforts, and I trust that the Almighty will crown them with success."

The King after some familiar conversation with the city functionaries, visited with his royal hosts Eton College, and returned to the Castle shortly after five o'clock, cheered in a hearty and vociferous manner as they passed through the town.

In the evening there was another grand entertainment at the Castle.

On Sunday morning the King of the French, the Duke de Montpensier, the Count and Countess St. Aulaire, Admiral de Mackau, and several members of his Majesty's suite attended Divine service at the Roman Catholic Chapel of Clewer, about two miles from the Castle. In the sermon there was not the slightest allusion throughout to the august personage present. On the Gospel side of the altar was placed a very magnificent remonstrance of silver gilt, of exquisite workmanship, which had been presented by the King. The place was very much crowded, and hundreds could not gain admittance. On leaving the chapel his Majesty was introduced to four Spanish gentlemen, who are pupils of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, and conversed with them for some time in their own language, one of the gentlemen of his suite remarking that his Majesty could speak almost every continental language.

The King returned to the Castle at a quarter to one o'clock. After luncheon his Majesty, the Queen, Prince Albert, and their respective suites walked for some time on the terrace in front of the Castle. The band of the Fusileers was in attendance, and an immense assemblage of ladies and gentlemen were soon upon the spot, but a heavy shower of rain falling compelled the royal party to take shelter in the Castle.

Covers were laid this evening in St. George's Hall (and not in the grand dining room, as had been previously arranged) for 58.

On Monday most of the distinguished guest took their departure, and the royal august party quitted the Castle, for Gosport, at two o'clock, having previously visited the royal mews.

His Majesty, before leaving the castle, presented six magnificent gold snuff boxes, with his portrait set in brilliants, to the principal officers of the house hold who had been appointed to attend him. He also presented a number of brilliant rings and brooches to the ladies and other attendants of her Majesty, and a sum of a £1,000 to be distributed among the domestics generally. The King also presented to M. Gautier, the vice French consul, who had waited upon him, on Saturday, a sum of ten thousand francs in aid of the French charitable institution for the education of the children of Frenchmen, of which his Majesty is the patron.—He also left a sum of four thousand francs, to be distributed to the poor of Windsor, and a number of other equally munificent donations.

Their Majesties were enthusiastically cheered by the multitudes assembled at various points of their route.

The most extensive preparations had been made to receive them at Gosport, but a terrific storm coming on overturning all the arrangements.

After waiting between two and three hours, seeing no prospect of an abatement of the gale, the King of the French set out for London, and thence proceeded, by the South Eastern Railway, to Dover in order to cross the Channel, and land at Treport or Boulogne. His Majesty was attended by the whole of his suite.

He took leave of the Queen in the most feeling and affectionate manner, embracing both her Majesty and Prince Albert, who afterwards went on board the royal yacht, accompanied by the barges of the men-of-war, and remained there during the night.

The French ships remained at anchor at Spithead till after dark; but as the weather moderated, they sailed in the course of the night for the French coast.

The King arrived at Dover at half past 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and put up at the Ship Hotel. His Majesty and suite embarked between ten and eleven, when a gale of wind was blowing, and the sea was exceeding rough—so much so, that two steamers which left the port at the same time of his majesty were obliged to put back, and with great difficulty regained the harbour. The vessel which conveyed his Majesty, however, bore the gale gallantly, and was seen close to Calais within two hours of her departure from Dover.

The King of the French landed at Calais on Tuesday afternoon, from Le Nord steamer, in excellent health and spirits, having made a rapid passage from Dover, during which his Majesty felt no material inconvenience, although the swell was considerable.

The King had intended to land at Treport on Tuesday morning, and the Queen, early in the day, repaired from the Castle (Eu) to the shore to await her royal husband's arrival, but on receiving a note from him, per courier, to the effect that he had arrived at Calais and would reach home in the afternoon, her Majesty retired to the Chateau, and afterwards drove off to meet her royal spouse. She met him at Bernay.

His Majesty was in high spirits, very little fatigued, and much pleased with the "agreeable surprise" which conjugal affection had prepared for him.

In a few hours the party were safe at Chateau d'Eu, and there, it was understood, his Majesty will remain some ten days.

His Majesty received and replied to addresses from the corporation at Dover.

THE QUEEN'S DEPARTURE FOR COWES.

The morning broke wild and stormy at Portsmouth on Tuesday, but at seven o'clock the sun broke through the clouds, and looked cheering. At an early hour the brigs got under weigh, and took up positions forming a sort of cordon round the head of the Spithead, in a line with her Majesty's route to Cowes, the large ships and French ships remaining as on Monday. At seven the French steamer Caiman got under weigh and joined the Gomer and Pluton, likewise anchored off the Spit Buoy.

The Volcano and Comet steamers went out of harbour and continued under weigh at Spithead.

At half past seven the Board of Admiralty went off from the Port Admiral's house to the Victoria and Albert, lying in the stream, with her steam up, to pay their respects to the Queen and Prince Albert, and they remained on board; the Royal Standard flying at the main, and the Admiralty flag flying at the foremost head.

At eight the Victoria and Albert cast off her mooring and steered out of the harbour, under a thunder of artillery, commencing with the Victory dressed in flags, and with manned guns, quickly followed by the batteries on shore, the French steamers, Pluton and Caiman, the brigs the large ships of war, both French and English, at anchor at Spithead; all the vessels were beautifully decorated with flags; both French and British ensigns waved in unison. The royal standard of France was not present; it would have completed the effect of this superb and magnificent spectacle. The weather cleared off, and remained fine for some considerable time.

The French ships Inflexible and Belle Poule fired their salutes in a new and imposing manner, eight guns at the instant. The roar from this species of firing made the other guns sound like musketry.

At nine, the royal yacht neared the Gomer, when she stopped her engine; the royal barge was manned, and the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Admiralty lords, visited the Gomer. On her arrival on board, she was received by Admiral La Susse and the officers. The royal standard was hoisted at the maintopgallant-mast head of the Gomer, the yard manned, and royal salutes poured forth their thunder from the Inflexible, 90; Belle Poule 60; and the steamers Pluton and Caiman, which was returned by all the British squadron and the batteries.

On her leaving the Gomer, she was again saluted by the French ships, which was returned by the English. All the ships manned yards as the royal steamer passed them in succession, and the three deckers manned their gunwales, a line of men standing on the hammock nettings from the rightheed to the poop. The marines were also under arms on the poops of the ships, who presented arms as the Victoria passed them, their bands playing God save the Queen.

After passing the line of ships, full speed was put on the royal steamer, and she was soon out of sight on her way to Cowes.

The French King's sailing yacht, the Reine Amelie, was towed out of harbour by the steamer Echo, and anchored near the Gomer; the Kestrel Lord Yarborough's yacht, was also towed out, and took part in the saluting business. Numbers of other yachts were likewise under weigh; and a variety of steamers, all gaily dressed in flags, were sailing and steaming about Spithead.

The Comet attended the Royal yacht to Cowes. A guard boat rowed round the royal yacht during the night that her Majesty and Prince Albert were on board at Portsmouth. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at Cowes at eleven o'clock, accompanied by Lady Gainsborough, the Lady in waiting, and Lord Liverpool, the Lord steward, and immediately departed for Osborne House, distant about two miles. The royal yacht anchored in the Cowes Roads at a quarter before eleven o'clock, but a heavy shower of rain coming on at the moment, her Majesty took shelter in the saloon on the quarter deck. After a delay of about twenty minutes, the sun shone out again brightly, when her Majesty descended into the royal barge, accompanied by Prince Albert and the noble personages already mentioned, with Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, who acted as steersman. Her Majesty was saluted with a discharge of artillery from the Solent battery and from several of the yachts anchored in the roads, and on her debarkation opposite the Medina Hotel, where a royal carriage was in waiting to convey her Majesty to her new marine residence, was received by an immense multitude of people, who had assembled to greet her arrival with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty. Her Majesty and his royal highness looked perfectly free from fatigue or anxiety, and graciously acknowledged the greetings with which they were hailed. The retinue of servants was exceedingly small—there being not more than half a dozen in attendance, but it was understood to be her Majesty's intention during her brief sojourn (not to extend beyond Saturday), to remain with her Royal Consort in perfect privacy and seclusion. The equerries in attendance returned to town.

The weather was fine on Wednesday morning. Her Majesty and Prince Albert rose at their usual early hour, but the grounds around Osborne House retaining the moisture of the previous day's rain, so as to render walking unpleasant, the royal pair did not venture on their accustomed early promenade.

At eleven o'clock, Prince Albert, accompanied by sir James Clark, and mounted on the shooting ponies sent from the Highlands of Scotland, for the use of his Royal Highness, rode round Barton's farm, belonging to the Osborne House estate, preparatory to an onslaught to-morrow on the game, with which that locality abounds.

The Queen intends to repeat her visit to Colonel and Lady Harcourt, at St. Clair, and to call on Lord Yarborough, at Appuldercombe.

At one o'clock Her Majesty took a carriage airing.

Notwithstanding the boisterous state of the weather and the intervals of rain on Wednesday, her Majesty and Prince Albert were afloat in the Royal barge for two or three hours in the afternoon, and enjoyed very much, in the comparatively smooth waters of the Solent, their aquatic excursion.

Scarcely had the day broke on Thursday when her Majesty with Prince Albert were observed crossing the lawn to the favourite shore, where the royal pair walked for some time and then pursued another course through the grounds, the Queen and his Royal Highness enjoying with satisfaction and delight the beauties of the landscape.

Her Majesty visited the gardens; and afterwards with her royal consort embarked in the yacht, and proceeded towards Ryde.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S LIFE.

The "Gazette des Tribunaux" publishes, relative to the affair of Tschech, who attempted to assassinate the King of Prussia, a letter from Berlin, giving interesting details, of which the following is a summary:—"The sentence passed upon Tschech has caused the Government great embarrassment. The execution of this man, even by simple decapitation, without the horrors of breaking upon the wheel, being considered impolitic, the ministers have caused daily applications to be made to the convict to induce him to petition for a commutation of his punishment, or at least to lodge an appeal before the royal court. Tschech, however, obstinately refuses to do either, saying, 'You may do what you will with my body, but I defy you to bend the resolution of my soul.'—The question of an appeal *ex officio* has been discussed in council, and would be gladly adopted if possible. The story of the project of transporting this man to an English penal colony, has been formally contradicted by the Government. The King himself is determined that Tschech shall not be executed, saying that he will never suffer blood to be shed for an offence which was exclusively personal against himself; and, a council held on the 2d instant, on the Minister of Justice announcing that Tschech still persisted in refusing to appeal, his Majesty declared that, rather than put him to death, he would grant him a free pardon. This being remonstrated against by the ministers as a dangerous measure, tending to encourage other enemies of the King to follow the example of Tschech, his Majesty replied, 'Well, then, know that, if we cannot find other means of disposing of this man, I shall find myself reduced to do what Barnadotte did ten years ago.'—The following is the circumstance to which the King of Prussia alluded:—The 'Aftonblad,' or 'Evening Journal,' of Stockholm, publishes an article, written and signed by M. Lindemann, one of the editors, formerly a captain of infantry, but now director of the Second Theatre at Stockholm, in which he severely criticised the directors of the Royal Theatre, and even went so far as to accuse them of peculation. As this theatre was directly under the superintendence of the King himself, the article was considered as a personal libel upon his Majesty. Lindemann was tried before the royal court of Sweden, found guilty, and sentenced to death. He, like Tschech, pertinaciously refused to make any application for pardon or commutation. His prison-doors were left open, with an intention that if he would make his escape he would not be pursued. But he replied that he would never dishonour his name by a base and cowardly flight. A pardonable manœuvre was at last tried. His approaching execution was formally announced to him for the afternoon of the same day, and a priest was introduced to prepare him for death. Still he remained inflexible, and with all devoutness received the consolations of religion offered to him, and calmly awaited his fate. This last means of bending the spirit of this impenetrable man having failed, the King, with the unanimous consent of his ministers, granted a general amnesty to all political prisoners, in which category Lindemann stood. In virtue of this act, Lindemann was set at liberty.—At that time there were only two other political convicts, and they were both officers of the army, who were condemned, in default of appearance, to take their trial, twenty years before, and had, during that time, lived as refugees in Prussia and Austria. The publication of this amnesty cost the state upwards of 200,000 rix-dollars (350,000 fr.); for, according to the laws of Sweden, it is required to be made in the public market-place of every town in the kingdom by the heralds, mounted, in full costumes, attended by a band of musicians, also mounted, and escorted by strong detachments of cavalry."

CONVERSION OF SIX HUNDRED ROMAN CATHOLICS TO PROTESTANTISM.

The remarkable conversion of an entire commune, consisting of upwards of six hundred Roman Catholics, has been effected by the simple reading of the Scriptures, circulated by the agents of the Bible Society. The commune is called Villefavard, and is situated in France.

The conversion of such a multitude conveys the highest panegyric on the labours of this admirable society, and is the best possible proof that the Bible, without note, comment, or even interpreter, overturns all the errors and pretensions of the Papacy.

No wonder that the Pope should issue his commendatory letter against the Bible Society when these are some of its cheering effects! But in proportion as "His Holiness" trembles at the prospect of its success, so let the Protestant public rally in its aid, until every land, now enshrouded in Papal darkness, shall become illuminated by the brilliant rays of Gospel truths.

We take the following account of the conversion from a letter of Mr. D. Pressense, published in the Bible Society's *Monthly Extracts*:

"I have already spoken to you of the labours of the Bible Colporteurs in the department of the Haute Vienne (Limoges,) and of the good effected by them in a commune consisting of six hundred and more Roman Catholics, where the reading of the Scriptures has led the people to make inquiries after a religion more consonant with the truths of the Gospel.

I have also already mentioned that the Popish clergy have done all in their power to stop this movement and the active and strong manner in which they have been seconded by the authorities; yet, notwitstanding all this the perseverance on the part of the inhabitants of Villefavard (the name of the commune here spoken of) has triumphed over every obstacle.

"They have come to the happy conclusion, not by violently resisting the authorities and the priests, but by declaring as one man (for not a single individual among them manifested the smallest hesitation) that they were firmly resolved to embrace the Protestant religion.

"The church belonging to the inhabitants could not be taken by assault for the priests, who were compelled, therefore, to begin their masses at first in the open air; no one attended them. They then attempted to hire some place at a heavy expense; but no one was found willing to yield to the temptation of realizing a profit on such terms. One person only, who did not belong to the commune, but who owned a barn worth about 1,200f., sold it to the priests for a much larger sum; no one, however, put his foot into this barn, which had thus been converted into a chapel.

"At the request and repeated solicitations of the inhabitants of the commune of Villefavard, a minister of the Gospel has been stationed among them. It was long before the minister could exercise the functions of his office, in consequence of the obstacles thrown in his way by the authorities. At length all his opponents finding that nothing had any effect on the inhabitants, left them wholly to themselves, to do what, in fact, they could not prevent them from doing.

"Last Sunday, the 7th instant, the church, on which the seals had been placed by order of the subprefect, with a view to prevent the Gospel from being preached in it, was at length opened, and given up to the inhabitants, whose property it is.—The labours at this time carrying on in the fields kept many from attending, but still the church itself was not only full, but there were as many as it held standing on the outside. Mention is made of 1,200 persons from Villefavard and the neighbouring communes having been present. During the two hours that the service lasted, the crowd, in the church and outside remained stationary, attentive, and deeply affected. The pastors officiated on the occasion. One of them, the president of a consistory, opened the service with prayer and the reading of a chapter from the Bible, followed by some pertinent observations and a brief account of the religious movements manifested in Saintergie, under the sanction of the local authorities, which movements was also brought about by the labours of the Colporteurs.—The second pastor ascended the pulpit, for the purpose of reading the official documents published by the Perfect and the Mayor, in which the legality of their worship is acknowledged; and he concluded with a short and appropriate address. The third pastor endeavoured to set forth in his discourse, the following: That religion which had for its *sole* head Jesus Christ, God: for its confessor, God: and for its saviour, God,—a religion which has for its interpreter, the Bible, and God the Holy Spirit for its sanctifier,—is a religion from God; while on the other hand, that religion which has as its head a mere man, the Pope; for its confessor, a priest, who also is a man: for its saviour, the works of man: for the sacrifice in mass, man again, &c.; is necessarily a religion emanating from man. From this contrast the preacher drew the inference, that, in the religion of God, in which everything is derived from God, salvation is by free grace. The declaration of this truth met with a powerful sympathy on the part of those who heard it.

"At the conclusion of this meeting, many persons from the surrounding communes, who had previously entreated the minister recently established at Villefavard to visit them and to converse with them on the Holy Scriptures, repeated their request afresh; and there is reason to hope that the spark, which has thus fallen in the midst of the department, may soon be kindled and burn in all directions.

"In the meantime," writes the friend from whom the above account has been obtained, "we behold a commune, consisting of more than 600 souls, passing over, with their Mayor, their Curé, (that is their former Curé, converted to Protestantism and become a teacher,) and their church to the Protestant faith, or at least to the Protestant worship: and if all are not converted to the Lord, all will at least have, in future, an opportunity of hearing the word of God. Everything present, the reformation which has been effected in the commune of Villefavard manifests its influence upon those around them who are still Roman Catholics, by compelling their clergy to be less haughty and less exacting."

(From the London Times.)

The arrival of King Louis Philippe on these shores is an event which it is impossible to confound with ordinary passages of Royal hospitality. In his person, still hale and unhurt by the lapse of 70 years, we see before us the last surviving actor of the great drama of the French Revolution—the only successful sharer in its dangers and its prizes—for whose own advantage the accidents of a most eventful life have curiously conspired, and who stands forth in the forty years of his extraordinary career the author and defender of the constitutional freedom, the material prosperity, and the peace of France. We have seen, indeed, in this country, the banished princes and the fugitive rulers of the French people, flung forth by successive convulsions of that volcanic soil; and we have received them with mingled feelings of compassion for their present condition and uncertainty as to their future fate. Our illustrious guest will not remember with pain that there are spots on the green margin of the Thames and in the woods of Twickenham still associated with his name. But this is the first time in the history of our relations with France that we receive the Sovereign of that nation on our soil of Britain, not because he is a fugitive, not because he has sunk under the reverses of intestine revolutions or foreign war, but because he is the successful, the triumphant King of the French—successful in his long struggle over the dangers of anarchy and rebellion, armed repeatedly even against his own life—triumphant in the maintenance of that policy of peace, which is the most characteristic and not the least praiseworthy element of his power. King Louis Philippe comes to England because he has successfully upheld throughout the vicissitudes and dangers of the last 14 years the great principle that the prosperity and liberty of France required peace and that the peace for France and for Europe means amity with England. Seen as it will be seen by the eye of history, when the minor differences of the day have sunk into appropriate insignificance, this is the general effect—this the great and significant result of the reign of Louis Phillipe; and when it is borne in mind from what evils this policy has saved the world, there is no one of so narrow a grasp of or so distempered a state of feeling as not to forget the petty irritations of the moment in grateful acknowledgement of that good understanding which has been preserved by the blessing of Providence between the two greatest nations of modern Europe. We doubt not that the reception the King will receive amongst us will be animated by the strongest feelings of interest and respect for his person and for his consummate political sagacity. The people of England will be eager to offer their loud and disinterested testimony of applause to the first Sovereign of France who has shown more anxiety to secure our friendship than to lessen or defy our power.

The Science of Destructive Missiles.—A society has been formed, and has located itself at Muigrave House, Fulham, having for its object 'the advancement of science, and the establishment of universal peace,' by the apparently incongruous means of teaching the art of war. The society is not yet in operation, and the institution will not be open to the public generally till the ensuing spring, but in the meantime the directors have commenced a series of experiments in warfare, which were exhibited on Tuesday. The inventor of the new science of warfare is the gentleman for many years known as the Duke of Normandy, who proposes, by his inventions, 'to place at the command of our young and beloved Sovereign such a tremendous machinery of warfare as to enable her Majesty to maintain universal peace.' Some of his inventions are similar in effect to those of Captain Warner; but in addition to the explosive power which he has at command, the 'Duke' also has invented a cannon on the principle of *non-recoil*, by the means of which a certain aim may be taken, and the discharges made with greater rapidity. The shells exploded on Tuesday were fearfully destructive in their effects, and the inventor appeared to have complete control over the explosive agent as applied to different modes of warfare. One of the rockets was fired at a distance of two hundred yards from a bulkhead, against which a stout piece of iron had been firmly nailed. The rocket exploded the instant it struck the object, with such tremendous force as to rend away the iron and to shiver the thick planks of wood behind, which had been fastened together in the firmest possible manner. It was evident that such a force directed against the side of a ship must cause its destruction. The rocket did not weigh a pound, and it was directed to the mark by a conducting wire, as the limited space and the passing of boats on the river rendered it dangerous to risk firing at the target. The non-recoil cannon, though fired on a table, on which the least motion would have been observable, did not recoil in the least, and it is so counterpoised that a cannon of the largest calibre, it is stated, may be pointed and fired with one hand nearly as readily as a pistol. These novelties in the science of war are at least well worth attention.

The following paragraph is extracted from *Galignani's Messenger*:—"The Album which King Louis Philippe proposed to offer to Queen Victoria in commemoration of her visit to the Chateau d'Eu is finished; and his Majesty carries it over with him to be presented at Windsor. It is of unusually large size, being thirty two drawings by the first French artists, representing the different apartments of the Chateau d'Eu, and scenes and events connected with her British Majesty's visit. To prevent friction the drawings are let in, and, as it were, framed by thick sheets of Bristol paper. It is splendidly bound in scarlet Morocco, by Gruzin, bearing the arms of England, within a rich border of the most delicate tooling. The case or box in which it is enclosed is covered with rich purple velvet, on which are also impressed the Queen's arms."

THE LATE REV. ROBERT TAYLOR.—This misguided man, who made himself notorious as an infidel preacher and writer, is no more He died in the early part of last month at Tours, in France. Robert was the youngest son of a respectable ironmonger, who amassed considerable property and sent his son to Cambridge, where he gained honors; he obtained a curacy, but preaching deistical doctrines was stripped of his gown. His brother, a highly respectable tradesman, who survives him endeavoured to persuade Robert Taylor to sever himself from Carlile, but in vain. Taylor lectured and preached in coffee shops, public rooms, chapels, and in fact every where that he could collect auditors, both in London and the provinces. During the mayoralty of Alderman Brown he was committed to the Compter; there in company with Carlile, Miss Richards, (better known now as Mrs. Dorey, the party concerned in the Barber and Fletcher forgeries) visited him; an affection grew up between them, and Taylor gave the lady a promise of marriage; subsequently Taylor was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for blasphemy; at the expiration of the sentence he married the lady that is now his widow. He renounced, or professed to renounce his deistical principles. Miss Richards brought an action for breach of promise of marriage, and recovered £250 damages. This sum Taylor never paid; he retired to Tours, where he practised as a surgeon, he being, as he himself stated, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Dr. Taylor was for some time in a declining state of health, and died as above stated.—He was 52 years of age. He had written several works, and has left, it is said, a mass of manuscript on the subject of revealed religion.

The New Member for Lancashire.—Mr. T. Clifton the newly elected member for North Lancashire, is of a highly respectable and ancient Catholic family. His private character is excellent, while his public careful life have curiously conspired, and who stands forth in the forty years of his extraordinary career the author and defender of the constitutional freedom, the material prosperity, and the peace of France. We have seen, indeed, in this country, the banished princes and the fugitive rulers of the French people, flung forth by successive convulsions of that volcanic soil; and we have received them with mingled feelings of compassion for their present condition and uncertainty as to their future fate. Our illustrious guest will not remember with pain that there are spots on the green margin of the Thames and in the woods of Twickenham still associated with his name. But this is the first time in the history of our relations with France that we receive the Sovereign of that nation on our soil of Britain, not because he is a fugitive, not because he has sunk under the reverses of intestine revolutions or foreign war, but because he is the successful, the triumphant King of the French—successful in his long struggle over the dangers of anarchy and rebellion, armed repeatedly even against his own life—triumphant in the maintenance of that policy of peace, which is the most characteristic and not the least praiseworthy element of his power. King Louis Philippe comes to England because he has successfully upheld throughout the vicissitudes and dangers of the last 14 years the great principle that the prosperity and liberty of France required peace and that the peace for France and for Europe means amity with England. Seen as it will be seen by the eye of history, when the minor differences of the day have sunk into appropriate insignificance, this is the general effect—this the great and significant result of the reign of Louis Phillipe; and when it is borne in mind from what evils this policy has saved the world, there is no one of so narrow a grasp of or so distempered a state of feeling as not to forget the petty irritations of the moment in grateful acknowledgement of that good understanding which has been preserved by the blessing of Providence between the two greatest nations of modern Europe. We doubt not that the reception the King will receive amongst us will be animated by the strongest feelings of interest and respect for his person and for his consummate political sagacity. The people of England will be eager to offer their loud and disinterested testimony of applause to the first Sovereign of France who has shown more anxiety to secure our friendship than to lessen or defy our power.

Extraordinary Quick Growth of Wheat.—On the 1st instant, a field of wheat, which had been previously pickled with deluted sulphuric acid (containing eight pounds concentrated acid to the acre) was sown at Mr. Muspratt's farm, at Newton, the land having, prior to all, been manured with soda waste, fifteen tons to the acre. In ten days the wheat sprang half an inch, and has since progressed in equal proportion.—*Liverpool Albion.*

ALMANACKS for 1845.

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Containg, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, list of Officers in the different Provincial Civil and Military Departments, and other Public Functionaries—Magistrates, and other county and City Officers—Office Bearers of various local Institutions—Sittings of the different Courts—Description of the Light Houses and position of various places in the Bay of Fundy—Roads and Distances in the Province and elsewhere—with a variety of other useful information and miscellaneous reading.

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WANTED TO CHARTER

A VESSEL of 200 or 300 Tons Register; also, one of 500 to 700 Tons; to carry Deals to Ireland. ☞ Good Despatch will be given. Apply to WILLIAM CARVILL.

Nov. 1.

Sugar, Brandy, &c.

20 HHDS Bright SUGAR; 50 bbls prime PORK; 5 hhds. BRANDY; 3 chain CABLES, 2 1/4 and 1 1/8 ins; 3 Large ANCHORS—For sale by

Oct. 25. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

60 CHESTS Fine Congo TEA, (Prince George's Importation,) now landing ex *Emily* from Halifax, and for sale by

Oct. 25. J. DeWOLFE SPURR.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 15, 1844.

The Canada elections have nearly terminated, and there appears to be little doubt that we may congratulate Sir Charles Metcalfe and the country on the return of a good Constitutional majority.—Both Hincks and Baldwin have been defeated in their elections—the latter of whom is again trying it a second time, and great hopes are entertained that it will be with the same result.

This state of things has raised high the hopes of the good and the Constitutional of that distracted land, and appears to offer a fair guarantee for its future continuance as a British Colony. The defeat of the rebel party in so signal a manner, must be truly gratifying to all who favor British connection, as well as affording to Sir Charles Metcalfe the solid satisfaction of knowing, that the majority of the people, as well as the wealth and talent of the country will sustain him in the glorious struggle he may experience in retaining alike unmutilated, the prerogatives of the Crown, and the liberties of the subject.

THE WEATHER.—The present season is almost unprecedented in the history of this Province. A finer time for housing the productions of the earth, has never been experienced, indeed the whole of our Autumn, say September, October, and about one third of the present month, with the exception of a very few rainy days, has been beautiful in the extreme; and it is only within the last few days that we have been visited with frost. No snow has yet appeared, and the weather at this moment, with us, continues fine, while our neighbours in all directions have been visited with heavy snow storms. The business prospects of this Province never looked more cheering, and as if to add to its brightness, the weather seems to have sympathized.

The steamer *Nova Scotia* was sold at Auction yesterday, to Thomas Parks, Esq. for the sum of £2250.

Exhibition of Old Paintings.—It will be seen by advertisement that Mr. Howorth has returned from Fredericton, and is now exhibiting the residue of his much admired oil painting at the Institute, and parting of them at exceedingly low prices. The exhibition and sale will close to-morrow evening, and we feel assured that some good bargains will be offered, in order to make a sale of the whole.

Several steamboat accidents have of late taken place in the United States, among them on the southern waters, we find the steamer *Lucy Walker*, which had her boilers burst through the extreme carelessness of the Captain and engineer. One hundred and thirty persons are known to be on board the vessel, of whom about 60 were killed and twenty wounded. Many others, of whom no account is taken are also supposed to have been killed. The cause of the accident was in consequence of the force pump of the boilers being out of order, and supposing that it could be repaired while under weigh, the master ordered the boat to move on; after steaming about five miles the pump was got to work, but the boilers in the meantime had become dry, and on the first jet of water being forced in the boilers, they unfortunately exploded with the fearful consequences mentioned above.

NEW PAPER.—The Prospectus of another newspaper has been issued by Mr. James Hogg, to be published at Fredericton. It is to be a family paper as far as circumstances will allow.

THE TEMPERATURE.—Notwithstanding the few late cold days, during which the thermometer has indicated the temperature as low as 25 in the situation described in last number, the mean of three observations during the second week of November 1844 gives a temperature of 18½ per cent. over the same week of 1843.

Means from 8th to 14th Nov. 1844, 26¾
Do. do. do. 1843, 21½

Difference of their means, 4¾

At the Annual Meeting of Saint Andrews Society held on Thursday evening, the following Gentlemen were re-elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year:

John Wishart, Esquire, *President.*
John Duncan, Esquire, *Vice President.*
Mr. Robert Jardine, *Treasurer.*
Mr. John W. McLeod, *Secretary.*

FIRE IN CORNWALLIS.—The dwelling house of H. L. Dickey, Esquire, of Cornwallis, with nearly the whole of the furniture, and clothing of his family, were unhappily consumed by fire on Sunday night, the family having narrowly escaped with their lives. The fire occurred about half past 11 o'clock, an hour or two after all the family had retired to rest; and when they were awakened the fire had got such headway, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that a part of the family escaped merely with their night clothes. The son, who slept in one of the upper rooms, was on the eve of jumping out of the window when his father reached him in time to restrain him. The fire is supposed to have arisen from a stove in the kitchen. There was no insurance on the building.

OUTRAGE.—A most atrocious outrage has lately been committed at Prince Edward Island, by the Master of a small schooner, named Hiscocks, who was on the coast taking Oysters contrary to law. A warrant was issued for his apprehension, and on the constable approaching the vessel to serve it he was desired by Hiscocks to "keep off," at the same time presenting a fowling piece. The constable retired for assistance, and returned with John Morris, Esq. J. P., George Tanton, John Tanton, Isaac Scales, —— Broad, and Henry Green, Esq., Deputy Sheriff of Prince county, upon whose appearance within 40 yards of the vessel, and after having again threatened to fire, he discharged a heavy load of duck shot among the party. George Tanton received three shots in the head, one of which penetrated the skull and lodged in the brain; Isaac Scales received four shots in the head, one of which has completely destroyed the right eye; Mr. Green received several shot in his left side. The extraordinary reception, and suddenness of the deed compelled them to pull immediately for land, and efforts was made for some time without success to approach the offender. At lenght the steamer St. George was dispatched in search of this fugitive from justice—(the public mind in the meantine having been excited to a high degree in consequence of the death of George Tanton,) and happily the steamer's crew were successful in coming up with the schooner, the Captain still refusing to surrender, until actually run down by the steamer; her name is the *Dart*, of Pictou. Hiscocks has a wife and two children living in Halifax, and is said to be a native of Bristol.—Isaac Scales is very badly injured, and is not free from danger.

More trouble among the Mormons.—The st. Louis New Era of 24th ult. says: "By the Die Vernon we learn that more trouble was brewing in the Mormon country. This was the week of the Circuit court of Hancock county, Illinois; Williams and Sharp went up to stand their trial. Two hundred armed Mormons appeared at Carthage and stated that they came by authority of Gov. Ford.—There were also between one and two hundred persons present armed and disguised as Indians, and it was anticipated that they would come in collision, and if so much murder and bloodshed would ensue. It is scarcely creditable that Gov. Ford should authorize an armed body of Mormons to attend court at Carthage, for he might have been sure that such a proceeding would lead to violence. In his course in relation to the Mormons has been marked with so much partizan violence, that no act of his can now create much surprise."

Fredericton, Nov. 12, 1844.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint the following Officers to the Troop of Cavalry about to be raised, to be attached to the first Battalion Westmorland Militia, viz:—John S. Trites, to be Captain. James Robertson Lieutenant. William M'Fee, Cornet.

By Command,
GEORGE SHORE. *A. G. M.*

The Hallowell (Maine) Cultivator says, the proprietors of the steamboat Penobscot will divide from $40,000 to $50,000 from the steamboat business of the present season. This is probably full 100 per cent. on the capital. The Penobscot runs from Kennebec to Boston.

The Portland Argus says, the Charter Oak, which runs from Bangor to Boston, via Portland, has cleared $25,000 during the season.

An Inquest was held on the 14th instant, before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of Charles Mullen.—Verdict found drowned.

THE TAY STEAMER.—The arbitrators at the Havana in the case of this vessel when she ran ashore on the Coroladi Reef, and was assisted from her perilous position by the Spanish War steamer Congresso, have decided that the salvage to be allowed the latter by the Royal Mail steam Company shall be, at and after the rate of 15 *per cent. on the value of the vessel, and 25 per cent. on the value of the Quicksilver on board*—thus, valuing the steamer at say £70,000, and the 500 flasks Quicksilver at £12,000, the total amount of the Salvage to be paid by the decision, will be £42,500 sterling!!! Unfortunate Royal Mail Steam Packet Company! This award on the part of the Arbitrators is in our opinion enormous, out of all bounds; but is there no appeal from,—cannot a fresh Court be assembled and a more limited percentage agreed to? We trust there can—for after the Tay be put in repair and her other expences paid, &c., we doubt much if the profit of the company will be sufficient to afford the unlucky shareholders even a common rate of interest for their money.—*Barbadoes Globe, Oct. 13.*

Consecration of the Bishop of China: of Arkansas and Texas, and of Turkey.—The interesting solemnity of consecrating, for the first time in this country, two Bishops for foreign lands—China and Turkey—in addition to a Bishop for Arkansas and Texas, was performed on Sunday, in St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia.

The Great Sea Serpent in Nova Scotia Waters.—No Humbug.—Mr. William Barry, a highly respectable and intelligent man, and well known in this community, reported some time about two weeks before last, while standing on Arisaig Pier, with two other persons, what he supposed to be one of these inhabitants of the mighty deep, resp