rotation; and consequently of the situation of parties themselves as to the attention of the sun.—Many irreconcileable circumstances arise with both man and inanimate matter in the course of one day, which he can in no wise account for; some of them appear to be of the most trifling nature, yet all are governed by fixed laws. A steel pen, for instance, will write much better at some time in the day than at another, and that depends entirely on the direct flow of electricity or magnetism from the sun upon the two nibs.

According to the few observations made within so limited a time, or about three hours altogether, it appears that the whole mystery of Mesmerism may be pointed out in a very few words. The operator has power only over the five senses of the patient externally, the nerves of which, like fine net-work over a balloon, are spread over the whole of the human frame, from head to foot, or like a mantle. All these exterior nerves the operator can paralyze, but over the ganglionic nerves, as those of the heart, lungs, liver, and other of the viscera he has no controul. As far as the five external senses of seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting and smelling are connected with life and locomotion, he can excite and bring them out of a patient in the magnetic state, at will, however much against the will of the patient; but over the light of the lamp of the soul, burning within the patient, he can exercise no controul. He cannot add to the number, or alter a single property of any propensity, without outrage, for that is the prerogative only of the Great Creator, which is forbidden ground, and to which he can make no nearer approach. He can only paralize and then jar the strings of the first mover, the brain. He cannot even in the magnetic state, compel the patient against his will and first asking his leave to do so, to crow like a cock, bark like a dog, grunt like a pig, or make any other noise, by exciting any of the organs whose proper offices are assigned them.

A patient in the magnetic state resembles a man in prison, with no one about him but the keeper to whom he can speak: or like a well strung piano forte, well tuned, but left standing idle in a parlor, for the instrument, like a man magnetized, will remain quiescent till the keys to jar the strings are struck upon by a player; and whether the player touches A B or C, or any other note upon the instrument, and drums upon it for a day, a month, or a year, that note only which was struck will respond to him: so also when the operator in mesmerism touches the wire, or string, or nerve of any particular bump or organ of the brain, (nearly all of which are in pairs, being a wise provision of nature for a balancing power to equalize the two halves of the body,) that organ, wire, or key of the brain which is touched or played upon, will alone respond to the caprice of the operator; and if the operator is expert enough, he could display all the propensities of his patient in as rapid succession as if he was performing a piece of music composed for the piano forte. The whole appears wonderful to an untutored mind, but sinks into insignificence as a scence when viewed philosophically. The bumps or inequalities of the brain have no more to do with the mesmeric art than the finger board of a violin, which is only to make the stops upon; and all excitement is acted upon externally in the same way upon the brain.

I am satisfied that the patients experimented upon could not see with their eyes naturally, because these organs of sense were paralyzed in sleep, induced artificially by a foreign supply of magnetism so much greater in quantity, each single *nerve was not been bandaged at all*; yet the lamp of the soul was kept burning within, and they could see as in somnambulistic sleep, without the aid of external light. To be thus deprived of all consciousness, unless it be with some benevolent intention, to assist in removing some nervous or other bodily evil or infirmity, is a deplorable state for any human being to be long detained in, much less to be outrageously excited for the gratification of a gaping multitude, of whose presence he is unconscious.

A person in the magnetic state is totally unconscious of every thing that is going on around him, except what is communicated to him through the operator or person in connection with him: and these communications, in oblivion, are scarcely impressed upon the mind of the patient long enough to admit of his giving his answer. While in the magnetic state, a whole crowd might, one after another, call him by name, but he has not the power to hear or to answer any one except the magnetizer who is in connection with him, from having impregnated the system with *his* (to the patient) foreign magnetic influence: but the moment the operator himself calls him by name, he answers,—for, as stated before, a person in a full surcharged magnetic state can neither see, hear, feel, taste or smell as he can by the proper organs when awake in the natural way, except to the call of the operator; to all others he is deaf as an adder, —blind as a bat.

(Conclusion next week.)

British News.

SEVERE SUFFERINGS OF THE JEWS IN MOROCCO.

(From a Communication to the Editor of the Cork Constitution.)

Sir—As your widely circulating journal contains occasional intelligence relative to the outcasts of Israel, perhaps you can find space for the subjoined description of their sufferings during the bombardment of Mogadore. It may be interesting to state that, previously to that unhappy event, the work of instruction had been going on most prosperously among the Jews in that town, through the zealous exertions of Rev. Alexander Levi, a Missionary to the Jews.

"I can only write a few words to inform you that I have, thank God, been enabled to leave the town in safety on the morning of the 14th. The two following days the French bombarded the town. The English Consul, with his family, and also another English family, were not permitted to leave the town by the Governor. To day they most providentially escaped, having been plundered of everything. Mr. R—— received some bodily injury. He tells me that the Jews suffered a great deal. A party of them more than fifty in number, escaped to a vintage, *but were massacred there.*"

"Gibraltar, August 29th—I wrote a few lines to you in a very great hurry and under much anxiety of mind on the 17th ult., by a French steamer which was conveying despatches to Cadiz, to inform you of the distressing cause which compelled me to quit so suddenly, and in a promising field of labour, and to leave behind me those to whom I have been enabled to proclaim "the truth as it is in Jesus," doomed to destruction, unless the Lord in His infinite mercy, in a super-human manner wards off the impending calamity. It is a mysteriously awful thought that the gospel of Christ, offering free salvation through his precious blood, should have been proclaimed to hundreds who had never before heard of it, whilst so great a disaster was near at hand, as it were to strike them only! I say *them only*, for in Morocco, under such circumstances the Jews alone are the real sufferers, being robbed, ill treated, and murdered. It is to be feared that at the present time, out of the 4,000 or 5,000 Jews of Mogadore, *not a third are alive*—some buried under the ruins, some killed by the Moors from the country—some starved to death. Thus we see that the Lord's ways are "past finding out," and His judgments "unsearchable." But we may hope that the message of salvation was sent to them in mercy, and that many in their last hours experienced its soul-healing powers, through the mysterious workings of the Holy Spirit. The Jews here feel deeply for the awful state of their brethern, and those who were acquainted with me when I was here before, come and anxiously inquire about them. But I can give them no information. They are, however, kind in their behaviour towards me, and I trust it will be a warning to them, and the means of making them listen seriously to the things that concern their eternal welfare."

Who can read the foregoing, Sir, without a feeling of sympathy with the sufferers, and without observing the exact fulfilment of the prophecy, in the dispersions, degradations and miseries of the Jewish people? What instruction may the Gentile world derive from witnessing the calamities of the Jews, and how practically St. Paul applies this in the 11th of Romans: "Thou wilt say then—The branches were broken off that I might be grafted in. Well, because of *unbelief* they were broken off, and thou—*continest by faith. Be not high minded, but fear. For if God spared not the natural branches, take heed lest He also spare not thee. Behold, therefore, the goodness and severity of God—on them which fell, severity, but towards thee, goodness*, if thou continue in this goodness; otherwise *thou* shalt be cut off. And they also, if they abide not in unbelief, shall be grafted in, for God is able to graff them in again." The sufferings of the Jews at Mogadore are a convincing proof of what a scourge War is to the human race, and what fearful impediments it presents to the progress of the Gospel, or to any effort to improve the condition of man. How urgently should the petition be offered up—"That it may please Thee to give to all nations, unity, peace and concord!"

Your's,

Nov. 18, 1844. PHILO JUDÆUS.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The slave trade papers of last session of parliament have just been published, and while they show very great sacrifices and exertions which the British government and the British authorities are every where making to suppress the slave trade, they disclose at the same time the distressing, and almost incredible fact, that even as connected with the western world only, the traffic is increased instead of being diminished; while an unbounded slave traffic in the eastern world has yet scarcely been touched—nay, it may be said, only yesterday discovered, yet equal in amount to that from Africa across the atlantic. It is now sixty years since Europe directed their attention to the suppression of this destructive traffic, and forty-four years since England employed her great naval power to crush this scourge of Africa, the disgrace to Christian nations, and indelible blot on the civilised world.—Her exertions have, however, been fruitless, tending even to increase the horrors of the trade, and this after the most profuse expenditure. We lately added above one half more to the sailing ships of war employed in that service, and also eight steamers, together with 2000 horse power. According to parliamentary return, No. 363, of 1843, the yearly expense of the sailing vessels employed in 1842 was £575,000. Down to the beginning of 1842, the total expense of everything connected with the suppression of this trade, including the settlements on the African coast established for that purpose, drawn up with great care from official documents, amounted to £22,429,271. Exclusive of the naval force, the expense of maintaining the establishments ashore, the bounties paid for negroes captured, the salaries to slave commissioners in various places, and the support of negroes captured and liberated, certainly exceed £150,000 per annum. Let us bring the whole into a short compass:—

Expenditure to end of 1838.....	£22,429,271
Naval expenditure, 1839—1843.....	2,875,000
Do. 1844, sailing vessels, £862 500 } Eight steamers, at least, 200 000 }	1,062,500
Sundry expenses, 5 years, at 150,000 .	750,000
Total	£27,116,771

Exclusive of bounties not yet paid!

While we have captured and paid for 150,000, more than 100 000 have perished between capture and liberation, and at least 4,000,000 have been carried off; amongst which number the mortality has been fearfully great. Our present yearly expenditure is £1,220,000, and for, say 8,000 surviving of those captured, £70,000 more is expended in carrying them to, and locating them in, the British West Indies, being at the rate of £160 for every labourer, even in this way obtained. About 100,000 more are carried across the Atlantic to foreign possessions, accompanied by a distressing mortality, to say nothing of the still more terrible havoc which the war, desolation, and robberies, by which they are obtained, occasion in Africa! while, at the same time, the measures taken to destroy the trade have more than once endangered the peace of the world, and nearly plunged the civilised nations of Europe and America into hostilities with each other, the cost of which would have been enormous, the extent dreadful, and the progress attended with changes and miseries sufficient to make the most reckless hesitate, and the most undaunted tremble.

From Charles Willmer's News Letter.

There is still a dearth of political news on this side the Atlantic, and in the absence of any actual occurrence to excite the public interest, we are driven to surmise and speculation. All seems either at a stand still or working so easily that the movements is scarcely perceptible.

Even the royal perturation are suspended, and the Queen is either entertaining her distinguished relatives, and attending personally to the duties of maternity at Windsor castle or making preparations for the enjoyment of the rapidly approaching festive season of Christmas. The Princess of Mechlenberg Strelitz, who is at present with her Majesty, will remain in the country during the winter, and is expected not to leave until she shall be delivered of a Prince.—The Court for awhile will have to go into mourning for the death of the Princess Sophia Matilda, who has descended to the tomb at a green old age, with that which should accompany it, "as honour, love, obedience, troops of friends."—The Queen and her Illustrious Consort intend shortly to honour the Duke of Wellington with a visit at Strathfieldsaye.

The British Parliament is to meet "for the despatch of business" on "divers urgent and important affairs" on the 4th of February next, and various speculations are afloat as to the course likely to be pursued by ministers; seeing that they will have an available surplus—a thing unknown of late years—in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is to be hoped that last session's backwardness will not be imitated. Circumstances are favour despatch. The real urgency of practicable measures is not less than ever it was; but the comparative quiet of the country, the improved condition of the people, so far as that improvement goes, the better state of the revenue, the somewhat diminished "difficulty" in Ireland, attested by much unreality in the present agitation, all tend to remove that excessive pressure on the Legislature which impedes rather than speeds, where the way for action is not clearly seen, but choked up by doubts and conflicting interests. That source of embarrassment will probably be lessened; and next session ought to be really a busy working session.

An agitation is in progress for the repeal of the malt duties, but it is considered not at all likely to be successful. The advocates of a reduction of the duties on tea and sugar, the abolition of the impost on cotton wool, and the partial removal of the income tax, are more sanguine in their expectations.

A Captain stabbed by a Sailor.—On Thursday, Israel Brown, aged 26, a sailor who had been shipped at St. John, New-Brunswick, was bro't up at the Liverpool Police-court, charged with having stabbed Captain Launcelot Reed, of the ship Sir Charles Napier, while on her voyage from St. Andrew's to this port, about 700 miles to the westward of Cape Clear. It appeared from the evidence of the cook, steward, and a gentleman of the name of Porter, a passenger and part owner, that between four and five o'clock on the morning of the 18th, the captain requested Brown to haul in the mainsail during a squall. The prisoner refused to do it, an altercation ensued, whereupon the captain pushed him and was struck in return. The captain then caught hold of Brown to place him in confinement, and was struck several times, receiving no very serious injury, but, when they got as far aft as the trainmast, he felt a sharp instrument pierce him, and called out, "I am stabbed, I am killed." The crew being immediately aroused, he was conveyed to the cabin, when it was found that a deep wound had been inflicted on the lower part of the stomach, through which his bowels protruded, and two other wounds though not dangerous, on the left side. On Wednesday last the vessel arrived in this port, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the prisoner. The life of the captain appears to be in extreme danger. On examining the clothes worn by the captain at the time the affray took place, which were produced in court, eight distinct cuts were visible in the jacket, and one in the trousers.

(From the London Morning Herald.)

We have just received the Paris papers of Saturday. The *Journal des Debates* contains a leader of great length on the state of Ireland, and the last letter from Mr. O'Connell. The *Debates* does not hesitate to give a strong opinion on this subject; it opens its argument by stating that a greater plague could not be inflicted on Ireland than the constitution which Mr. O'Connell proposes to give, and it concludes by asserting its decided opinion that the repeal of the union is absolutely impossible. To this authority we have to add that of M. Gustave de Beaumont, who in a preface to the sixth edition of his work on Ireland expatiates largely on the repeal question and the plans of the federalists. The opinion of M. Gustave de Beaumont may be gathered from the following passage:—"The kind of independence that Ireland claims is of all others the most difficult. A mixed state of semi-sovereignty is altogether impossible, and it must sooner or later be crushed."

La Presse contains in its number of Saturday a long series of statistics on the merchant navy of France, by which it proves, much to its dissatisfaction, that comparatively with England, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and the United States of America, its maritime movement is greatly inferior, and that it is only in comparison with Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Turkey, Egypt, and Brazil, it enjoys some degree of superiority. The object of *La Presse* is to call the attention of the French Government to figures and facts, in the hope that serious measures may be taken for improving the naval resources of so productive a country. A little hostility against England likewise actuates our Gallic contemporary—as its principal outcry is against the marked advantage that British commerce and carrying trade exhibit over those of all other nations.

ROMANISM AT ROME.

The following statements, made by H. J. Porter, Esq., Trandragee Castle, at the late soiree of the Belfast Protestant Operative Society, will show our readers what Romanism is at the present day, at its head quarters the "Eternal City." We quote from the *Belfast Protestant Journal*:

It is a curious claim to put forth to a Protestant meeting, that I am perhaps, the only personage in this vast assemblage who ever saw his holiness the Pope on his throne, and received his blessing: yet such is the fact. Well, Mr. Chairman, I shall for a few minutes trespass on your attention. About two winters ago I visited Rome, and no devotee could have been more assiduous in going from church to church and from one holy shrine to another. On Christmas eve I attended the Pope's private chapel in the vatican, and there I witnessed the kissing of his great toe by all the Cardinals, and I was struck at the time by the following extraordinary fact. You are all aware that Popists believe in the real presence, and that in crossing or passing the High Altar obeisance is always made by the professors of that church. (Hear, hear.) The Pope was carried into the church, and as each Cardinal left his seat and crossed the church, he bowed first to the Pope, and secondly to the real presence of our Lord, as they supposed. They called to my mind the following passage of Scripture:—"who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped: so that he as God, sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God." You are all aware that one of the titles of his holiness is "Our Lord God the Pope." Again—recollect one of those splendid processions in honour of the Virgin, took place just before Christmas, and hundreds of monks and friars were barebearded and barefooted with lighted candles at noonday; it certainly was most imposing. A very large painting of the Redeemer was carried by sixteen men with poles, and was kept upright by long ropes held by men proceeding and following it, and when this passed through the streets all the crowd made obeisance as it passed. Soon after, not a picture, but an image of the Virgin Mary as large as life, and seated on a throne, was carried past; and on the approach of this image all fell prostrate on the street, showing much more honour and devotion to her than to her son. Whenever a person is unwell the priest is sent for, and the host is carried in procession through the streets under a red umbrella, and a bellman goes before to warn all in the houses and streets, and, invariably, all Romanists fall down on their knees till the host passes by. But it would weary you, my friends, if I were to recount their relics, which with unblushing effrontary are pointed out to strangers, and no doubt, are a source of great emoluments: for instance the Sanctis Scala, or Holy Stairs, which our Lord is said to have ascended when he was brought before Pilot, is to be seen. There I have seen hundreds of well-dressed men, aye, and ladies too, ascending on their bare knees, this holy stair case, and at each side there is a stair for heretics to go up to witness this mummery. All lead to an apartment, and a bronze door, the keyhole of which has been kissed bright by the devotees, because within is said to be a bottle in which is contained the sigh of our Saviour. My friends, do you doubt me—let no one dare to gainsay what I am relating—I speak the truth—I have seen what I describe—I have heard what I relate, and I would be ashamed to speak in your hearing anything but truth, for you came in truth. (Hear.) And then I have been shown the identical Well of Samaria, on which our Lord sat while talking with the woman. It is of white polished Italian marble, and at the same place is exhibited an altar in which there is a hole not unlike that which a bullet would make in passing through a door. This is explained by official persons who shew these relics as having been formed when an unbelieving priest was so profane, as to take the wafer in his hand to offer up the sacrifice of the Mass, and the Divinity was so shocked at being held by so profane a hand, it left the wafer and darted through the marble altar leaving the hole which I saw as a monument of the unbelieving priest's want of faith; and I have visited a dungeon in which St. Peter and St. Paul are said to have been imprisoned, and as I descended I was shown by a light of a lamp, the impression of St. Peter's face, he having rested his head against the wall, and this is covered with grating, to prevent it being affected by the kisses of those who visit this holy place, and at the church of Maria Maggiore, which is open all night before Christmas, and crowded by hundreds, I witnessed the procession of the Holy Cradle—yes, the remnant of the identical cradle in which our Lord was nursed. But the greatest idolatry I witnessed at Rome, was the exhibition of the nativity, at the church of the Ara Cœli—there, for one week after Christmas Day, is a theatrical exhibition in this house of God—Joseph and Mary, the shepherds and their sheep, all as large as life, and a cradle in which is deposited the Bambino—and it is so arranged, that a lamp is made to throw a light around the cradle to represent the halo; tables are spread in front to receive the offerings of the faithful, and two of the imprisoned monks alternately speak in praise of the miraculous powers of this Bambino. One anecdote is worth relating—the Bambino is a wooden idol, representing the infant Jesus, about two feet long, and dressed gorgeously, and decked out with jewels, the offerings of those who have benefited from its miraculous powers; it is said to be specially efficacious in cases of accouchement, and, consequently, is in great request by the Roman ladies who are able to pay for the visit of the Bambino, which is put to bed with the invalid, and invariably a speedy recovery is the consequence. One lady found such good effect from it, that she actually caused a false one to be made to imitate it exactly, that when it was sent the monks did not discover the chent. At night a knocking was heard at the convent, and on asking who was there, the real Bambino declared they had been imposed upon; and a false one sent, and it presented itself as the veritable Bambino, and the false one turned out. And for one month before Christmas, the Puffarii, who resemble our bagpipe players, come from the mountain districts to Rome, and are engaged by various persons to play opposite the images of the Virgin, which are to be seen in almost every street of Rome, and they play constantly before one or other of those idols, and for what purpose, my Protestant brethern?—to divert the Virgin that she may forget her travel and her pain before the time of the Saviour's birth. One word about Luther and I have done. The chapel in which Luther was a priest is near the gate called the Porte del Poppolo, and his cell, in which he then lived, they wished to disgrace, is treated as the house of Baal was, see 2 Kings c. x., v. 27. These, Mr. Chairman and my protestant brethern, are some of the Popish idolatries and superstitions against which I in common with you, most positively protest.

WOOLWICH, Nov. 30.

Lieutenant-colonel Wood, Royal Artillery, will shortly proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, to relieve Lieutenant-colonel Russell, at present in command of that station. It was Lieutenant-Colonel Grantham's tour of duty to proceed to the Cape, but he has exchanged with Lieutenant-colonel Wood.

The Retribution, 1st class steam frigate, now in the East India Docks, receiving her machinery on board, is very nearly completed, and is expected to be brought into the river in a few days for trial.—The collective power of her engines is eight hundred horses.

A machine is now in operation at Woolwich which shews as near as possible the exact number of horse-power on board of steam-vessels, when their paddle-wheels are put in motion while the vessels remain stationary.

An iron Dredging vessel, recently built by Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare for service at Woolwich, was brought down to the Dock-yard on Monday, and taken into the basin to be fitted for her machinery.

A barge was launched on Nov. 26, which has been fitted with a patent dispmanouvre, the invention of Captain Foulerton. It is on the principle of the cork-screw, and intended to supply the rudder in case of accident. We shall give a further detail of its properties when we have an opportunity of witnessing its operation.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

EXPERIMENTS IN WARFARE.

A second series of experiments in warfare was exhibited on Tuesday Nov. 19, at Mulgrave-house, Fulham, for the purpose of bringing into notice the inventions of the gentleman who claims to be the Duke of Normandy. A considerable number of gentlemen assembled in the grounds, among whom were Lord Ranelagh, Sir John Hare, and many naval and military officers and men of science. The experiments commenced with the almost simultaneous explosion of a bomb shell placed eight feet under the water of the lake, of a similar shell buried underground, and of a rocket fired against a bulk-head. The rocket was first fired, and as soon as it struck the bulk-head it exploded, and appeared to ignite two other rockets conducted by wires to the invisible shells, which both exploded with loud reports. The one underground threw up the earth to a great height and made a large excavation; the water shell carried a mass of water into the air resembling an immense fountain. Two rockets without sticks were then fired at the bulk-head cased with iron, being directed to the mark by wires stretched horizontally for a distance of about two hundred yards. The instant they struck the object the rockets exploded, tore away the iron casing, and carried off portions of the thick plank behind. A bomb shell was next allowed to drop into a hole within a strongly constructed hut put together as firmly as possible. The immense force exerted by the composition employed was evident from the complete destruction of the structure, and one of the timbers was actually driven through the brick wall of a building about one hundred feet distant, and was left sticking in it. For the purpose of showing the safety with which these shells may be used, one of them, to which a percussion cap was fitted, was made to fall into a hole dug in the ground when the caps exploded, and a quantity of gunpowder was ignited without exploding the shell. An alteration having been then made in the cap, by removing the guard, the shell exploded with terrific effect. Rockets on a similar principle were afterwards fired by throwing them on the ground, though when protected they might be knocked about without danger. One object for which these rockets are intended is to protect merchant ships from the attacks of pirates, for by throwing the rockets from the most of one ship on to the deck of another it would be directly cleared.

An exemplification of the force of the explosive compound was given during the explosion of one of these rockets that alarmed a portion of the company. A part of the wooden rocket case was propelled with great velocity into the air towards the spot where many gentlemen were standing, and it struck the ground behind them. Some bombarding rockets, without sticks, were also fired from a rocket case, which was pointed to an angle of seventy degrees to prevent the rockets from going across the Thames. The first rocket took a very steady flight, and fell in the middle of the river, where it exploded in coming in contact with the water. Two others did not fly so steadily; they fell within the grounds, and exploded on touching the earth. The bombarding rockets fired yesterday were only a pound weight, but by using larger sizes it is estimated that a range of three or four miles might be obtained.

The experiments concluded with the firing of the non recoil cannon, which was fired by several gentlemen whilst holding it in their hands, without any rebound being felt. The experiments were altogether very successful, and they showed that the inventor has at command a power far more destructive than gunpowder. He calculates the force of his composition, compared with gunpowder, as 150 to 1, and the cost of it to be much cheaper. After the explosions there remained a dense white vapour, unlike in appearance and smell the smoke of gunpowder. In the experiments yesterday, there were no trials of the facility with which the force can be directed against an enemy, because the shell and rockets were directed by ropes and wires to prevent accidents, but the inventor states that he can place his shells either underground or in the sea with the certainty of their exploding the instant an advancing army or a pursuing ship passes over them. It is thus by rendering it impossible for one nation to invade another that this new art of warfare is to establish a veritable "armed peace" throughout the world.—*Ib.*

A rivalry unexempled at present exists among the Colonies of Great Britain to forward to the mother country their varied products. The Australian, the Tasmanian and other colonies founded on the immense continent of New Holland, now supply the manufactures of England with wool almost sufficient for our entire consumption. From British Honduras there has been recently imported preserved turtle—specimens of which were lately exhibited to and tasted by several connoisseurs in this most important article for civic and other feasts. The best turtles are caught and cured on the spot at Honduras. The full flavour of the fish is thus entirely secured, and the loss of weight and the laxity of stamina, consequent upon a long voyage, and want of proper food are thus obviated.

A beautiful model of a System of Fortification has been constructed, under the immediate superintendence and direction of Colonel Paterson, and placed on the Rotunda on the repository grounds. It is of considerable dimensions, about 18 feet by 10, and presents the appearance of a fortified place under every imaginable mode of attack and defence in actual warfare, and is finished with the greatest nicety and precision. The scene of operations is laid in a level country and comprehends a large open space, exhibiting the plans adopted by beseiging armies approaching fortified towns, and the resources of the defenders of the garrison. This superior model will prove a great acquisition to the members of the Royal Artillery and it now occupies the same position in the Rotunda as the model of St. James's Park did, the latter having been removed to another part of the interior of the building.—*Woolwich Gaz.*

The Terrible, steam frigate, designed by Mr. Lang, master shipwright at Woolwich Dockyard, and at present building at Deptford Dockyard, is fast progressing towards being ready for launching, and in a few weeks that majestic and powerful vessel will enter her future element with all the pomp and ceremony of a scene ever interesting to the inhabitants of this country, whose greatness is based on the strength and glory of our wooden walls, of which this splendid steam-vessel will prove a superior specimen, and combine all the advantages and improvements of the present improved state of ship building, which her talented designer has done so much to introduce into the naval service of this envied country. The Terrible, when launched at Deptford, will be brought to Woolwich to be fitted with her engines of the immense power of 800 horses, and constructed by the eminent firm of Maudslay, Sons and Field, the celebrated marine engine makers, and on their most approved principle.—*Ib.*

The Screw Propeller.—Orders have been given at Portsmouth for constructing a steam vessel to be fitted with a screw propeller and she is to be named the Dauntless. The Phœnix steam vessel is in progress of being fitted with Mr. Steinman's propeller. The Rattler will be again tried with Mr. Sunderland's propellor, and is now nearly ready, but from all the experiments hitherto tried in that vessel it is probable Mr. F. P. Smith's propeller will be ultimately decided upon for her as it has given the greatest speed. The Amphion frigate is also preparing for a screw propeller and this mode of propulsion has most undoubtedly received a fair trial, owing to the desire of the present able Lords of the Admiralty, to introduce every practicable or beneficial improvement suggested for the advancement of our naval strength or speed and for various other purposes. The Scourge steam vessel is expected to be brought round early next week to receive her engines at Blackwall.—*Ib.*

The following are the results of the experimental trip of the ships, as reported by the St. Vincent, on her arrival at Portsmouth, on Nov. 27:—The Albion, 90, two decks, had a general slight superiority over the St. Vincent, 120, and a decided one over the Caledonia, 120, and Queen, 110; but it is said she does not steer well, and that when the sea is in the least rough she cannot carry her lower-deck ports open, that she was obliged to close them when the St. Vincent, carried her lower-deck guns run out, and that the Albion appeared to pitch and roll very much more than the St. Vincent.

The St. Vincent, 120, decidedly beat on every point of sailing both the Caledonia and Queen, and appeared to be a much easier vessel in a sea than the latter ship.

The Caledonia, 120, beat the Queen slightly on most points of sailing, but on one or two occasions the Queen had a slight advantage of the Caledonia.

All the ships were allowed to trim and alter their draft of water, but no sensible advantage was obtained by either on so doing.

It is said that the Albion strained a good deal, but no ship suffered much in any way. The Albion carried away her mizzentopsail-yard, and the Queen lost her top-gallant mast, which is the only loss of spars that we have heard of.—*Shipping Gaz.*

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE OF LOVERS—DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Perhaps one of the most affecting suicidal tragedies that has happened in the metropolis for many years occurred this morning at a very early hour, at the dwelling of Mr. Duckett, an accountant, No. 9, Ravenrow, Mile-end, viz. the self-destruction of Charles Wm. Duckett, aged 21, son, and Elizabeth Williams, aged 22, lovers, from the effects of Prussic acid. It appears that for upwards of nine years the unfortunate young persons were attached to each other, and were never known to have quarelled. On Sunday afternoon they had tea at Mr. Duckett's house, and took their departure at about half-past 5, at the same time stating that they were going to church, at which period they seemed in excellent good spirits. The evening wore on, and 11 o'clock having arrived, the usual time they returned having passed, the family became somewhat alarmed. Soon afterwards, two brothers of the ill-fated girl visited Mr. Duckett, and inquired if his son or their sister had been seen, she not having made her appearance, and the latexess of the hour, induced them to think that they had met with some accident. Unpleasant feelings of alarm were then felt by all. Messengers were despatched all round the vicinity in search of them, but of no avail. At last, between one and two o;clock, whilst Mr. Duckett was searching about the house in the hope of finding some letters which would mention where they had gone, he discovered that his son's bedroom was fastened in the inside, the key being in the door. It being surmised that he had returned unknown to the family and had retired to rest, the door was broken open, and there, perhaps, one of the most saddening scenes that could be imagined was presented to a parent. The bodies of the young couple were stretched on the bed, life having been extinct apparently for some time, with their arms round each other's neck. Cups were found on each of their sides which smelt of Prussic acid, as also two bottles on the mantel-piece, which had contained the deadly poison. As the bodies lay, it appears that they must have sat on the end of the bed when they committed the act and fell back. The poor girl's features were very prepossessing. She was very respectably connected, her father being a surgeon in Cannon-street road. As to the cause of the melancholy affair, not the least motive, as yet, can be assigned. In the apartment was found a letter, bordered with black, as also a black seal, written by the young man, and addressed to a young lady in Lucas street, Commercial road, in a very cool and deliberate style, the contents of which may tend to solve this tragic affair. We are given to understand that he was a clerk in the Tower Hamlets Court of Requests' house, in Whitechapel.—*London Sun.*

Gibraltar, Nov. 12.—Again this week the duty devolves on us to record another distressing accident, which happened in the forenoon of Wednesday last (the 13th) by the sinking of a boat in the bay. The troop-ship Apollo, which arrived here on Monday (the 11th), brought out detachments of men for all the regiments in this garrison, and, besides others for Malta, had one on board of artillery destined for the companies of Captains Stow and Gosling, at Corfu. As the boats of the Apollo were not exclusively used to effect the disembarkation of the troops, many from the quay were also employed for this purpose, when, early that forenoon, one of the latter conveying on shore 10 men, the greater part of which belonged to the artillery, for the purpose of procuring a few necessaries for the voyage, and with a female servant, the boatman, and a boy making in all a company of 13 in the boat, it was unfortunately run down by a Danish galliot which had just arrived from Malaga, and six only out of the number were rescued from a watery grave.—The Apollo only left Cork on the 2d of this month, and as friends and relations must naturally be anxious to learn the fate of all on board, to allay the apprehensions of relatives of the survivers we subjoin a list of the drowned:—Serjeant Gritton; Gunners Lewer, Bossy and Latter, of the Royal Artillery; Serjeant Kenevan, of the 97th Regiment; Mary Ann Coyle, servant to Captain Mc Guarrie of the 42d; and the boatman, John Ferro. Although the master of the Danish galliot is to be blamed for not having kept a better look out, the accident is chiefly attributed to the patron of the small boat, in having obstinately persisted to cross the hawse of the larger vessel, which as well as his own close hauled on the wind. His own untimely end has dearly paid the penalty of this rash act.

Affecting Event.—We have received intelligence of the almost sudden demise of Mr. William Hetherington, a fine promising young gentleman of 18 years of age, son of the late W. Hetherington Esq. of Birkinhead, and recently appointed a second Lieutenant in the 60th Rifles. Last summer he had been engaged in a rowing match, and from the exertion at the oar, his hands becoming blistered, he incautiously, whilst in a state of perspiration, dipped them into the cold water. Eruption and gathering ensued, causing much pain and anxiety, and this continuing for a considerable time, he went to London, and it is apprehended took unskillful advice, by which, though he appeared to be cured, the disease was probably thrown into the system, by the too rapid drying up of the ulcers.—He returned home to his family apparently quite recovered, and after remaining a short time, resolved to return to the military college at Brussels, where he had before studied to make the best use of his time in professional requirements; but on Wednesday week, when he sat down to dinner, he suddenly remarked that he felt extraordinary sensations, and could eat nothing. Being observed to be ill and afterwards to faint he was immediately carried to bed, and received every possible attention, but he expired early on the following morning.—*Liverpool paper.*

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

We have reason to believe that an active correspondence between the home office and the Castle of Dublin, touching the projected re-construction of the Irish University, is daily surrounding Lord Heytesbury with more embarrassment than he was aware would fall to his lot on accepting the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. Maynooth, we understand, and its claims to incorporation in whatever university system is to be adopted, constitute the perplexing difficulty. The most mysterious silence is observed in the diplomatic circle—a circumstance which augurs badly for the justice and honesty of the design—and great doubts are said to be entertained of the willingness of the Irish Executive either to recommend or adopt the proposed innovation. The Earl De Grey refused to be a party to it—and it is by no means likely that a project which requires for its perfection so much secrecy, as to preclude any intimation of its provisions to the heads of Trinity College will meet the concurrence of that learned body. Hitherto no official communication has been made to the Board. All is mystery, all is menace; and the sense of impending danger unrevealed may be purposely kept up to paralyse exertion.—*Dublin Mail.*

New Route to New South Wales.—It is quite likely that the passenger traffic will, before long, take another direction. A plan is already in agitation, by which steamers up the Red Sea shall touch at Aden on the coast of Arabia, and then, without going to Bombay, stand on for Point de Galle in Ceylon, and from thence to Calcutta. At Point de Galle, a vessel of about 700 tons, and adequate horse power, is to take passengers and parcels to Swan River, South Australia, Port Philip, Launceston, and Sydney, where those for New Zealand are to get on as well as they can for the present. This would shorten the passage by half the time and be a great inducement for a number to go there who now do not think of it; and, no doubt, as is at present the case to America, we should see travellers, with patterns and samples, as greedily taking that route as they now do through the United Empire. And then for a pleasure trip, now that the old routes are nearly exhausted, how delightful! London, Folkstone, Boulogne, Paris, Marseilles, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, across the Desert, with an occasional refreshment at some of Waghorn's Hotels—Suez, the Red Sea, Aden, Pointe de Galle, Swan River, Adelaide, Melbourne, Launceston, and Sydney, with, if they have time, occasional stoppages at most of them; all which, with a safe return, may be accomplished in twelve months.—*Colonial Magazine.*

Melancholy Death of Mr. Maurice Wm. Otway Burke, fifth son of Sir John Burke, Bart.—Extract of a letter from Waitoon, July 11, 1844. "* * * I have just come from poor Burke's funeral, who was drowned last Sunday on the Waitoon river, New Zealand. He had just finished building his town house in Nelson, on the previous Saturday.—He was going to Wainuer villing for provisions; he had several men with him and was warned not to cross as there had been a great flood, the river was high and flowing rapidly. He turned back once, but ventured in again, saying "He would not get wet for nothing." He swam strongly for a time, but the current being too strong carried him along till he sunk to rise no more. His body was found next morning. He is universally lamented. His servant who tried to cross with him was with the greatest difficulty saved by some men on the opposite shore, who pulled him out of the water half dead. Poor Burke was a fine athletic young man in his 26th year.

Exclusive Dealing.—For the three last Sundays but one, the priests of Dingle indulged themselves in inveighing against the converts of that district from the altar, calling on their flocks to resort to exclusive dealing, and to hold no communication with those who left them. But, strange to say, on the last Sabbath, their reverences were as quiet as lambs, not a word about exclusive dealing or any thing else connected with the work of Reformation. Naturally a good deal of inquiry was caused by this sudden change of tactics. It was finally let out that this change was effected, not from a sense of propriety, but of expediency. A leading Protestant gentleman sent a message to some of the most respectable Roman Catholic shopkeepers to the effect that if the Priests persevered in the instigation of exclusive dealing against the converts the Protestant gentlemen would withdraw their custom from them. This had the desired effect.—The shopkeepers got at the priest and it was judged better to be quiet. We have not heard the name of the gentleman to whom we have referred; but we do very much approve of the manly course the Protestants of Dingle have in this case adopted, for this is no time for temporising with the enemies of our church.—*Kerry Post.*

Another Convert.—It is announced that Mrs. Seager (wife of the Rev. C. Seager, Dr. Pusey's late assistant) has recently conformed to the Roman Catholic faith.—*Statesman.*

Sir W. Follett.—The Attorney General, Sir W. Follett, is expected in England shortly by the Mediterranean. A government steamer will be placed at the disposal of the learned gentleman to convey him to England or Marseilles. Sir Wm. is decidedly better.

Lord Lansdowne has given £3 000 to the suspension bridge; £1 000 to the market house; £300 to the National School; and £100, besides a glebe of 20 acres to the parish priest of Kenmare, Kerry.

Death of Mrs. Major Glencairn Burns.—The Scottish public will hear, with infinite regret, that the family of Major Glencairn Burns, son of the immortal bard, has just sustained a severe domestic affliction, in the death of Mrs. Burns.

Converts from Popery.—On last Sunday four persons, who formerly belonged to Priest Walsh's congregation, took the sacrament in the Presbyterian meeting house, Ballycastle. Their conversion was brought about by reading the sacred Scriptures in the native tongue.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

TAHITI.

By a Rio paper, the *Journal de Commercio*, of the 1st of October, we have received the following important news from Tahiti:—Valparaiso, August 17.—We received news by the corvette Albatross, arrived from Tahiti. The affairs of the Archipelago, although not presenting a menacing appearance, were far from tranquil. The French