

should proceed or be delayed.—A question so trying was, perhaps never put under similar circumstances: and after communing with their own hearts, the bride expressed a wish to close her eyes as an affectionate wife, the bridegroom to discharge the duty of a sorrowing widower, by laying the head of his betrothed in the grave. This resolution added not a little to the agony of the scene; the mournful party approached the couch of the dying woman; the divine favor was most particularly invoked amidst many interruptions from hearts that seemed ready to burst from the bosoms they agitated; the bridegroom grasped the burning hand that was languidly extended in token of assent; the worthy clergyman pronounced a blessing, and in faltering accents made those one whom in less than twelve hours death had severed and sundered for ever. We cannot dwell on what followed. The eyes that affection had for a moment lightened, gradually waxed glazed and dim; the bridal-bed became the couch of death; and she who, but a day or two before, had been rejoicing in the prospect of conjugal felicity, was stretched a lifeless but lovely corpse, before many of the wedding party had resolution to tear themselves from a scene so distressing.

SUBSTITUTE FOR INDIGO.—Public attention has been lately attracted in France by the reported perfection to which the discovery of a substitute for indigo has been brought, and by the establishment of dye-works on a large scale to apply the process to the dying of woollen cloths for which it is more especially suited.—It appears that so far back as the public exposition of the products of art and industry for 1834 two pieces of kerseymeres were exhibited amongst the assortment of cloths from the manufactory of M. Cuvio Gridaine, one of the largest and most reputed among the French woollen manufacturers, which were dyed upon the new principle. The cloths were purposely selected it is said of a strong make and very close texture, so as to test the virtue of the dying matter more completely. The result is stated according to the report of the jury or council, to have been entirely successful, a beautiful even colour being produced—the one piece being of a high and the other of a deep blue, of superb lustre. This discovery was the fruit of eight years' experiments and research by the authors, dyers at Bordeaux.—Subsequently, with the help M. Poncet, they appear to have improved the quality of their material and simplified the mode of its application; and the three in partnership have formed a considerable establishment at St Denis, near Paris which has now been several months in activity. This new product is called French blue (*bleu de France*), and its advantages are thus described:—1st Its colour in all its shades, is of very superior beauty to anything yet known. 2d. It is perfectly unchangeable by air, acids, soaps, &c. 3d. It never whitens at the seams, like indigo. 4th. It dyes in or penetrates the piece in the most perfect manner which cannot be done with indigo. 5th. It preserves the quality of the cloth with all its softness and suppleness, without in any way altering the texture or nap. 6th. It facilitates the reproduction of the same shades, which is so difficult with indigo. 7th. Its results in the execution are so sure, that an exact estimate may be made beforehand of the expence and product.—8th. It offers a very considerable saving upon the value of the raw material (prussiate of potash), which is an indigenous product of moderate price, susceptible of reduction to a value still less, and by which, according to the quality, of the cloths, it may be dyed at from twenty-five to fifty per cent less expence than from indigo. 9th. It is said to be of great advantage for furniture carriage, and livery cloths, and for tartans, merinos, cachemires, &c., on account of the superior clearness and lustre of its colour. 10th. It produces an economy of twelve to fifteen per cent in the manufactory of cloth by the solid application of the colouring matter in piece, which has only been effected till now in black and scarlet.—Such are the large results, promised by this discovery which appears to be looked upon by several of the first

woollen manufactures of France as likely to render France independent of foreign countries for the supply of indigo, of which she now consumes to the amount of 20,000,000 francs per annum. This rather sanguine account almost literally taken from the French description, may perhaps serve to draw the attention of our manufacturers to the subject.—*Times.*

Some of our loyal countrywomen have, we understand, sent up to London some specimens of Shetland hosiery, consisting of stockings and gloves for presentation to the Queen and the Duchess of Kent. These stockings are said to be as fine a specimen of our native manufacture as any that have yet been made.—They are spun from the lambs' wool, and knit by hand, as usual, and, notwithstanding the thread is composed of three finer threads twisted together, such is the delicacy of the texture, that a pair of stockings can with ease be drawn through the smallest wedding ring. We know not whether our good countrywomen, now that so many parties are reported to be anxious to get the length of Her Majesty's foot, have thought it expedient to get their staple manufacture also put upon a good footing: but this we will answer for, that if, now that the winter is set in, Her Majesty will deign to wear her Shetland stockings, she will be forced to acknowledge that among all her subjects, none have afforded a more delicate, and at the same time a warmer proof of their attachment to Her Majesty's person, than the loyal females of Shetland.

From the Morning Herald, Jan. 2

THE FIRE AT DAVIS'S WHARF.—A number of men are still employed in lowering an immense stack of ruins on the south west corner of the ware houses, a hope still existing that a quantity of oil and turpentine will be found unburned, which were deposited on the ground floor. Besides a great quantity of bricks and tiles and other building rubbish there are 200 tons of oak bark to be dug through before the spot where the oil and turpentine was kept can be got at. The bark from the combined action of fire and water, is rendered difficult to dig through, and it is not expected the heap can be cleared for a day yet to come. A paragraph in a paper of yesterday is calculated to raise an unnecessary alarm as to the state of the ruins. It was therein stated that vast volumes of smoke with occasionally "terrific flames," still issued from the ruins.—Smoke is certainly to be seen issuing from different heaps, but neither terrific flames nor flames of any kind, have been seen since Friday. The dwelling annexed to wharf was occupied by Mr Phillips, the superintendent of the extensive business of Messrs. Curling and Co. So rapid was the progress of the flames that Mr. Phillips and family were compelled to make a hasty retreat and all that was saved were the books of the firm, which were kept in a large iron safe on the ground floor. It was impossible to move all the books and papers at once, and when Mr Byne, the foreman of the wharf, returned for the cash box and papers still in the iron safe, he found it impossible to enter the house. On Saturday the safe was found in the ruins, but the papers were completely destroyed, and the contents of the cash box about £20 in gold with a quantity of silver were found fused into lumps.

The Bogota papers, which have been received to the end of October, state that a further correspondence had taken place between Mr. Turner, the British minister for Colombia, and the government of New Granada, in reference to the proceedings against Mr. Russell, a former vice-consul at Panama, which it will be recollected, threatened, in January last year, to be attended with hostile consequence. On the 16th Sept. Mr. Turner called upon the minister at Bogota, in pursuance of instructions from home to reinstate Mr. Byrne, the present vice-consul at Panama, in the offices of the consulate, which had been locked up and sealed with the seal of the local authorities of Panama. M. Lino de Pombo the granadian minister, in his reply expressed his willingness to order the restoration required, and mentioned generally his satisfaction and that of his government that the relations of the two countries had been restored to their former

friendly footing. Upon taking off the seals from the doors, the local authority was to make a declaration that it was not from disrespect to the British nation that the papers had been secured, but for the general benefit of merchants and the security of commerce.—This is the final act of satisfaction rendered by the New Granadian Government of the British minister

Letters from the frontiers of Guipuzcoa of the 26th Dec., state that the Carlist expedition, commanded by General GARCIA, and consisting of 7,000 foot and 500 horse, left Llodio for Navarree on the 25th, on its way to the interior.

Our Bayonne Correspondent, in a letter of the 27th, informs us that positive assurances were given at that place that the eight Castile battalions which were to form the first expedition into Castile, under General CARMONA, had already marched.

DON CARLOS, with the infante DON SEBASTIAN, had arrived at Orduna on the evening of the 22d ult., and was about to proceed to Estella.

Up to the 18th the QUEEN'S troops still occupied the same positions upon the banks of the Ebro; but the report was prevalent at Logrono that Gen. Espartero was about to establish his headquarters at Vittoria, or in the Encartaciones, in order to oppose more effectually the departure of the Carlist expedition.

Letters from Saragossa, of the 25th December, state that Calbera after having ravaged the country about Quinto, Benacata, and Yeor, and overrun 26 leagues in two days, without a single Christiano in pursuit, was about to penetrate into Castile, by Godojos or Albama, with the intention, it was supposed, of seizing boldly upon Soria or Del Burgo.

THE GREAT FIRE AT DAVIS'S WHARF, TQOLEY-STREET.

By noon yesterday the wide ruins caused by the desolating fire of the preceding day were sufficiently cooled to admit of being safely traversed in almost every part. The new floating engines, which alone throw 3 tons per minute, besides numerous land engines had been kept incessantly at work, and had produced an effect which most that viewed the fiery appearance of the flames on the preceding afternoon had supposed would require several days.

The scene was a truly melancholy one. Throughout a space of about three acres, which 48 hours previously was covered with buildings for the most part of great solidity, and filled with miscellaneous stores of valuable merchandise, nothing was to be found but the broken-down remains of the inner walls, and the angular clumps of the wharf dwelling, bounded on the east by the lofty granaries belonging to the lower wharf, and to the west by the dwellings in Potter's-fields.

Fifty-three years ago a fire far more dreadful than the present occurred on the same spot, which was then, as now, known as Davis's-wharf.

The quantity of oil which floated into the Thames during Thursday was enormously great, and a number of rivermen were busy all day scooping it, with all kinds of vessels, off the surface of the water, and load their boats with it.—Some of the old crazy boats brought into use on the occasion, were so overloaded that they swamped, and a fresh struggle ensued among other boatmen to get possession of the escaped treasure. A ready sale is understood to have been obtained for the oil thus saved, at a rate of 1s. per gallon and, as some men got repeated boat-loads, the profit must have been very great. One fisherman is said to have secured about 70 pail-fuls. Towards the afterpart of the day the extraordinary gains made by this unusual salvage attracted the notice of parties interested in the property, and several men who were known to have stores of the saved oil were called upon to give them up, and, on refusing, were placed in custody on a criminal charge.

Yesterday the men were brought before Messrs. Broderip and Thisselton, at the Thames Police-office, but no person appearing to claim a distinct property in the escaped oil, the men were discharged. Mr. Broderip at the time expressing a decided opinion that the men were doing good rather than harm by clearing the surface of the Thames of such impurities. Of three vessels at first reported as totally destroyed by the fire, the hulls of two, after undergoing repairs, at low water were made sufficiently light to float with the rising tide. They are, however, miserable locking wrecks.—The mainmast of the Victoria stands, but is charred all over, and totters at the slightest breeze. In both vessels all the upper works are destroyed. The Dream was, just before flood yesterday afternoon taken in charge by a towing steamer and carried up the river. The Victoria still lies against the wharf. Both are mere logs on the water, and will most probably be broken up. The Victoria was nearly a new brig. The Salby is completely scuttled. Whether there were any insurances on the Salby or Dream has not transpired, but the Victoria is found to be insured in the Phoenix.

Among the merchants or brokers who had deposits of oils and turpentines in the destroyed ware-houses, were ascertained in the course of yesterday to be the following:—Messrs. Hodgson, Brothers & Co., 3, Crane's-wharf; Mr. Richard Wilson, broker, George-yard, Lombard-street; Messrs. Buck & Co., Poultry; Mr. R. Browne, broker, 75, Broad-street; Messrs. W. & S. Jones, Leaden-hall-buildings; Mr. J. Houghton, Bartholemew close; Mr. S. Cleasby, broker, Broad-street; Mr. Deal, Jeffery-square—this property is insured in the Royal Exchange.

As the wharves and warehouses were principally for general deposits of naval stores it is probable many other persons will be found to be sufferers, of whom it is to be feared too many are uninsured. [This fire took place on the 28th Dec. Estimated loss £100,000.]—*Ed. Leg.*

Gambling houses ceased to be licensed by the French Government at the expiration of the past year, by which the revenue will loose upwards of six million francs per annum.

A Hint for Lord Glenelg.—Dr. Wardro, in a learned treatise on diseases of the heart, says—"the first indication of a person passing from sleep into a state of watchfulness, is some movement of the body. He changes the position in which he has been slumbering; the limbs begin to move, and almost at the same moment, and just when he is conscious of existence the muscles of the extremities are thrown into contraction; he stretches the limbs and yawns, and finally the intellectual powers awake!"

The *Nouvelle Minerve*, in the following paragraph, repeats the reports which we mentioned yesterday, respecting the real motive for the threatened army of observation; not that we think their is much to look for now in that respect:

"Should the army of observation despatched by France to the Prussian frontiers fail of its errand in the Luxemburg affair, it may not chance to want employment in another way. The arrest of the Archbishop of Cologne has produced a ferment of agitation among the catholic population of the banks of the Rhine. The Pope has pronounced, before the Assembly of Cardinals, a speech in which he declared that the archbishop was fully in the right; and sparks, at least have been blown upon the firebrand of war between the Roman pontiff and the King of Prussia, whom the catholic clergy do not hesitate to compare to Julian the Apostate. The Archbishop of Paris has not neglected this opportunity of displaying his religious zeal. The quarrel is assuming a very serious appearance: the King of Prussia is placed in the alternative of either receding or employing force; but then what are the consequence of