

factious system. It does not state positively in what bank this fraud was committed, but mentions the Girard or the United States as those upon which rumour had fixed. Subsequent accounts, however, throw discredit upon this report.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS AND COUNTESS OF LOUDOUN.

This much respected and severely tried lady died at Kelburne House, upon the night of Thursday the 9th, in the fifty-ninth year of her age. Her ladyship left Loudoun Castle a few weeks ago, in the hope that Kelburne, from its vicinity to the sea, might benefit her health during winter. Although complaining for some time, and suffering (as may well be supposed) much mental distress, ever since the death of her beloved daughter, yet no immediate danger was apprehended by herself or family, until Monday the 6th. Upon Tuesday evening she fell into a lethargic slumber, which was seldom broken, and expired without a struggle.

We understand that there is no doubt that the immediate cause of her death was water on the brain, occasioned by intense mental anxiety and distress.

We feel persuaded that this mournful event will not only fill the parish of Loudoun, where she was beloved and respected, and a numerous circle of deeply attached friends, with unfeigned sorrow, but that, from its intimate connection with the late tragedy in the palace, it will also be heard of with sincere regret by the nation at large. Esteeming it to be our duty and our privilege to direct the attention of our readers to those "lights of the world," which shine among them, "that they, seeing their good deeds, may glorify God," it affords us the sincerest pleasure to be able to state, from undoubted evidence, that the lamented Lady Hastings was a devoted and a matured Christian. If to esteem self as nothing, and Christ as all—if "to pray," almost literally, "without ceasing"—if to have firm and unshaken confidence, at all times, in the wisdom and in the love of God; if, in the depth of her distress, heartily to forgive, and to pray for those who brought desolation into her innocent and happy family; if to visit the sick, and feed the hungry, and clothe the naked, for her Master's sake; if to love all, "especially those of the household of faith"—if these graces are genuine fruits of the Spirit, that Spirit she had above measure. And if it was "given her to believe," so also it, was given her to suffer." Her whole life was one of trial.—Her bark may often have been envied by the ambitious, and admired by the world, but it was borne over a rude and boisterous ocean. "Yet the loud wind blew from the right point, it made a noise, but drove faster to the harbour." Her bereaved family may feel assured, that they have the sympathy of all and the prayers of many.

DEATH OF THE LANDGRAVINE OF HESSE HOMBURG.—We regret to state that intelligence was received yesterday morning, by the members of the royal family, of the demise of the Landgravine of Hesse Homburg. The precise time of the death of this revered lady has not transpired, but we understand it took place on Friday last. The deceased princess was the third daughter of King George the Third, and sister of their Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta, Duchesse of Gloucester, Luke of Cambridge, Duke of Sussex, Princess, Sophia, and his Majesty the King of Hanover. Her Majesty was born the 22nd of May, 1770, and was married the 7th of April, 1818, to the Landgrave Frederick Joseph Louis of Hesse Homburg, who died the 2nd of April, 1829. Her highness had been in delicate health for some time past. By the death of her highness the whole of the royal family will be placed in deep mourning.—Morning Herald.

We are glad to find, from the Cork Constitution of Tuesday last, that the landowners, farmers, and labourers of the south of Ireland are awakening to a sense of the danger which would result to that country from the repeal of the corn laws. A large and respectable meeting took place, at Fermoy, on Saturday last, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against any alteration in those laws, and of "protecting the Irish people against the conspiracy of the English manufacturers." The repeal of the corn laws would have a more disastrous effect upon Ireland than upon England. It is, therefore, high time for the agriculturists of Ireland to look round them, and to seek, by every means within their power, to avert the ruinous consequences which would issue from the success of the anti-

corn-law agitation. At present Ireland supplies this country with a large amount of corn annually. This grain is chiefly paid for in money. The money thus acquired is spread over the whole face of Ireland. This money enables the farmers, the labourers, and the landholders to purchase English manufactures to a considerable extent. The repeal of the corn laws would throw an immense proportion of land in Ireland out of cultivation. It is absurd to say that the farmers of Ireland might rear more pigs, and export them to England. This they would find to be impossible without growing more potatoes; and it is well known that by the rotation of crops it would not be worth the farmer's while to turn up his ground for potato crops unless he can grow corn. It is very easy to say that "rents must be lowered." How can this be done, with any thing like justice, when landlords have had their estates mortgaged nearly to their full value? The ruin of the landlords of Ireland would speedily involve that of the farmers. A poor or embarrassed landlord is scarcely ever known to possess a prosperous tenantry. The ruin of the farmer, again, would be inevitably followed by that of the poor labourer. If it should not be worth the farmer's while to turn his land into tillage, he would not find it necessary to employ many labourers. The consequence would be that hundreds of thousands would be turned out of employment, and reduced to starvation and misery, thus fearfully augmenting the burden of those who have to pay the poor rates. The effect of the repeal of the corn laws on the poor rates is scarcely ever thought of by the manufacturers; and yet it forms one of the most formidable objections to the abolition of the restrictive duties on foreign grain. When our labourers, and especially the labourers of Ireland, are thrown out of employment, there will be no one on which the increase in the poor rates will fall more heavily than the farmer and his landlord.

We trust that the agriculturists in other districts of Ireland will follow the example set them by the people of Fermoy, and that petitions will emanate from every parish in the country in opposition to the anti-corn-law combiners.

In another column we have given an abstract of the long-expected Message of the President to the Congress of the United States. The document itself is unusually long, prosy, and dull; and expatiates with great prolixity on almost every topic that possesses the least interest in the Union. The principal part of the Message is devoted to the currency and sub-treasury system. The President denounces the late suspension of specie payments, and is very severe in his animadversions on the conduct of the banks. He looks to the several state legislatures for the correction of the evil of inundating the country with the depreciated paper of the state banks. He very strongly urges the citizens to cease running into debt, as the only means of avoiding embarrassment and a bad name in future. He says very little about the runaway sub-treasurers, that being considered a very delicate subject, especially when viewed in connexion with his positive declaration that he will not allow the public money to be kept in any band whatever. He considers it, we presume, to be much safer for a private individual to trade with the money, than for it to be deposited in the banks. He seems determined to carry out a system of rigid economy in the public expenditure.—Through Mr. Woodruff's excellent financial arrangements, he says, the expenditure for the past year has only amounted to 26,000,000 dollars, or about 6,000,000 less than the year before; and he only asks for 20,000,000 dollars for the next year.

The New York Morning Herald says that the President's expressed determination to put down the slave trade, and the whole of "his gingerly remarks upon the subject, form about the most consummate piece of hypocrisy" that was ever read. This is but a sorry compliment to the first officer in the executive; but we guess that Mr. Bennett is in the right.

The allusions in the Message to the foreign relations of the United States afford Mr. President much scope for self-glorification. He says that Texas is on the most friendly terms, and that he expects Mexico will pay up her debts in a very short time. The Grand Turk is anxious to cultivate Mr. President's friendship, and the King of Holland has paid up an old debt of thirty-nine year's standing. With all the other states, empires, kingdoms, principalities, and republics of the Old and New World, the most perfect amity has been preserved.

On the Maine boundary question, the President speaks with considerable sophistry. He plainly intimates that the exploration, ostensibly agreed to by the

United States will be a fruitless affair, and that no agreement will be come to on the subject of the disputed territory unless America is permitted to dictate the term. His remarks on the Canadian troubles betray his sympathy with the brigands and robbers of the border.

The whole tendency of the Message, according to the Morning Herald, will be to continue the great crisis in the currency of the country, which is gradually reducing the value of everything to a low specie standard. This policy, it is said, will, in time, lead to a decided political revolution; but whether it will be ripe enough to defeat Mr. Van Buren's re-election next year, is questionable.

One paragraph in the Message we recommend to the notice of the anti-corn-law agitators, as pregnant with instruction. It is the following:—"I cannot indeed, view without peculiar satisfaction the evidences afforded, by the past season, of the benefits that spring from the steady devotion of the husbandman to his honourable pursuit. No means of individual comfort is more certain, and no source of national prosperity is so sure. Nothing can compensate a people for a dependence upon others for the bread they eat; and that cheerful abundance on which the happiness of every one so much depends, is to be looked for nowhere with such sure reliance as in the industry of the agriculturist and the bounties of the earth."

CAPTURE OF KENOOL.

The following account of the Treasuries and Stores found in the fort of Kernool, on its capture by the British on the 6th of October last, is given in a private letter from an officer on service there:—"We have already discovered five or six hundred brass guns, and stores, which, for quantity and excellence, almost cut out the arsenal at Fort George, and the treasure alone amounts to nearly a million sterling. There is powder enough in the fort to blow the whole of India to the North Pole. The military stores are sufficient to supply one hundred thousand men for two years. There are about five hundred complete suits of chain armour, beautiful things, & swords (Damascus blades) worth £40 and £50 each. The Rajah has a pair of pistols, the butt, barrels, and every other part, except the springs, of solid gold, with pure agates as substitutes for flints."

Death of the King of Denmark. His Majesty King Frederick the 6th, departed this life at Copenhagen on the 2d December. His Majesty is succeeded by Prince Christian Frederick, the nephew of the deceased monarch.

Murder of a British Officer in India. We regret to announce that Colonel Herring, of the 37th native infantry, was murdered by a party of natives, on his way from Candahar to Cabul, whither he was conveying treasure for the British army. Captain Rhind, who accompanied him, was left senseless and an orderly sepoy was killed.

An expedition, under the command of Captain Trotter, R. N., in which three iron steamers are to be engaged, is, we understand, about to be fitted out to proceed up the Niger.

H. M. S. Tribune went ashore at Tarrogona, during a heavy gale of wind on the 23th nov. and will probably become a total wreck, no lives lost.

(From the Greenock Advertiser, February 25.)

An express from Paris announce-

es the dissolution of the French Ministry. It appears that on Wednesday the Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 26, threw out a bill, the object of which was to provide an annual allowance to the Duke de Nemours, who is about to be married to a Princess of the House of Saxe Coburg. Immediately after the vote the ministry repaired in a body to the King and resigned their offices. It is said that the Duke de Broglie was sent for by his Majesty for the purpose of forming an administration.

GERMANY.

The Augsburg Gazette publishes a letter from London, in which it is asserted that the King of Prussia has instructed his Ambassador to ask the Bishop of London whether he would consent to consecrate some Protestant Bishops for the Prussian States, and whether his Lordship would apply to the Privy Council for leave to that effect.

The Hanover Gazette of the 19th inst. publishes a Proclamation of King Ernest, declaring that the Constitution of 1819 having never been abrogated in a legal manner, he should necessarily still consider it the fundamental law of the land. His Majesty then reminds his subjects of the inutility of his efforts to prevail on the Assembly of the States to consent to various reforms which he intended to introduce into the said Constitution, and trusts that he will be more successful in the next session, which he announces his intention of opening on the 19th of March.

PROJECTED ROYAL MARRIAGES.

It is stated by a Berlin correspondent of the Acondode, of Amsterdam, that the hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg, brother of Prince Albert, is about to espouse the Grand Duchess Olga, of Russia. The question of the marriage of the eldest daughter of the King of Wintemburg is revived, and her espousals with the Count de Neipperg are stated by a letter from Stuttgart to be fixed for next month, adding that the wedding garments are being prepared, and that the Princess has desired that they may be in the most simple taste. The presents destined by the hereditary Grand Duke of Russia for his future bride, at Darmstadt, are stated by a Frankfort correspondent to have already arrived there, and to be very magnificent.

The late Sir F. L. Maitland. The decease of Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B., Commander in Chief in the East Indies, took place on board his flag ship, the Wellesley, 72, at sea, in the vicinity of Bombay, on the 30th December last. Sir Frederick, who expired in the 63d year of his age, was descended from the noble house of Lauderdale.

Colonel Wyld, who served with distinction in Spain, has been appointed Equerry to Prince Albert.

Swaine and Isaac, 185, Piccadilly, whip manufacturers to her Majesty, have been appointed whip manufacturers to H. R. H. Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg