ENGLAND.

LONDON.

Windsor Castle, Nov. 24.—This day the Chevalier Bermudez, Minister, from Spain, and James Barbour, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S. of America, had their first audiences of His Majesty to deliver their credentials; to which audiences they were respectively introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen.

Windsor, Friday—Yesterday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, the King, accompanied by the Lord Steward, and the Earl of Fife, as Lord in Waiting, left the Royal Lodge in a close carriage, and proceeded to the Castle, where his Majesty passed nearly two hours, when he left and returned to the Royal Lodge, and at the usual hour, honoured his distinguished attendants with his company to dinner. This day his Majesty again visited the Castle; and on Monday next, it is expected that he will commence residing there. His Majesty enjoys excellent health.

His Majesty will in a few days hold a Grand Council at Windsor Castle—we believe on Friday, or Monday the 15th inst.; when, we have the best reason to believe, the office of the Lord Privy Seal will be filled, and the Administration of the illustrious Premier be strengthened by the addition of several experienced and popular personages, amongst them that estimable nobleman, Viscount Sidmouth.

NOVEMBER 25.

BRUNSWICK CLUBS.—As we have no motive, whatever may be our own sentiments on a particular question, for concealing the truth from our readers, we lay before them the following, on the accuracy of which full reliance may be placed.—The Duke of Wellington has expressed himself averse to the establishment of Brunswick Clubs in England, regarding them as an attempt to rule the country by means of associations. In Ireland, on the contrary, His Grace is well pleased to see them formed, for this reason—that although clubs are in themselves an evil, yet being already in existence on the one side, it is necessary to neutralise their dangerous tendency by counter associations. But in England where no clubs previously existed, the Noble Duke considers their introduction to be deprecated, as calculated to inflame the minds of the people. Such is the plain statement of facts, which, knowing it to be correct, we should not, we repeat, consider ourselves justified, whatever may be our own sentiments with regard to the great question at issue, in withholding from our readers."—*Brighton Gazette.*

The contemptible Tyrant Miguel is pursuing his career of cruelty and plunder without remorse or remission. Some guerilla parties have shown themselves in the North, in opposition to him, but unless assisted by a regular force, they are not at all likely to effect any thing of importance. It is said that England and France only wait the arrival of despatches from Don Pedro, to transmit to the Usurper their ultimatum; his refusal to comply with which is to be the signal for hurling him from his usurped throne.—We wish this statement may prove to be correct—but we confess we have our doubts on the subject.

Letters from Barcelona give details of an execution *en masse*, of which happily history presents few examples, except in countries in a state of open revolution. Thirteen Spanish subjects, charged with having made an attempt against the legitimate rights of Ferdinand VII. by endeavouring to re-establish the government of 1820, were shot on the 1st inst. in the citadel of Barcelona. After their execution, their bodies were thrown from the ramparts into the ditch of the citadel, where galley slaves picked them up, and hung them on gibbets erected for that purpose. The latter part of the execution was announced to the inhabitants by the discharge of two pieces of cannon.

DECEMBER 5.

Death of the Earl of Liverpool.—This amiable Nobleman, who so long filled a conspicuous place in the Government of this country departed this life yesterday morning at his seat at Coombe Wood, where his Lordship had been staying ever since his removal from town after his first dangerous illness. His Lordship had been in the usual state of health for some days previous, without any symptoms calculated to excite apprehension having appeared, and had breakfast as usual yesterday morning, when about half-past nine o'clock the Noble Earl was attacked with convulsions and spasms; a messenger was immediately despatched to Mr. Sandford, one of his Lordship's medical attendants, who resides in the neighbourhood, but before that gentleman could arrive, his Lordship had breathed his last—about ten o'clock.

From Glasgow, one of the Houses which failed a few days ago, shipped to India, during the last eighteen months, not less than £370,000 of cottons! The exports are so enormous that twelve months will be required to consume them, even at prices not averaging more than five shillings in the pound of their prime cost. The manufacturers of Lancashire have exported as largely to the same place, and the results will be equally ruinous and fatal to many of them. The market of Rio Juneiro, we are told, is glutted in the same way, with nearly the same commodities, and the returns, that is the LOSSES, will be similar. These are gloomy prospects, but they are rendered doubly dismal by the thought of what WILL happen in April next.—*Morning Journal.*

By Petersburgh papers, which arrived on Friday, we have received an account of the death of the Dowager Empress of Russia, the mother of the present Emperor. She was the sister of the late King of Wurtemburg, and influenced, in a great measure during the latter part of her life, the affairs of Russia. To the last hour of the late Emperor's life, she was treated by him with regard and affectionate reverence; and the arrangements by which Nicholas superseded his elder brother Constantine, are known to be the work of this able and intrepid Princess.

DECEMBER 6.

We rejoice to say again what we made known some months ago—viz: that we have the very strongest reason for attributing to the Duke of Wellington *a fixed determination to introduce a bill for the relief of the Catholics, in the ensuing session.*—We have, further, sufficient ground for believing, that an active negotiation is now in progress between the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel, with a view to arrange whatever difference may have resulted from their opposite, or, at least, seperate feelings, towards a question upon which the sentiments of the highest personage in the realm are now in accordance with those of his first Minister.—*Times.*

A rumour is in circulation, which we give as we have received it, by no means vouching for its accuracy, but, on the other hand, with a knowledge that it has been for some days prevalent in well informed circles. It is this—that within the last fortnight or three weeks a difference of opinion arose, relative to a proposed parliamentary arrangement of the Catholic Question, between the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel, which though it embraced no feeling on either side, calculated to lead to personal disunion, was such as induced the latter to offer to resign, rather than be an obstacle in the way of his Grace's measures. The Duke is represented to have urged that, rather than the country should lose the services of Mr. Peel, he would himself give way, and return to his former station as Commander-in-Chief. The rumour we allude to, goes on to state that, with a view to this latter arrangement, Lord Sidmouth was proposed to succeed the Duke, at the head of the Administration; and that this accounts for the intercourse which has undoubtedly been going on of late between the Duke of Wellington and that Nobleman. It is added, however, that the difference in question was afterwards accommodated; and that there only remains now the long vacant office of Privy Seal to fill up.—*Morning paper.*

The place of Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports has become vacant by the death of Lord Liverpool. The office is one of a lucrative nature, and has, in general, been conferred on the Prime Minister for the time being, whenever it has become vacant. It is, however, rumoured that this course will not be followed on the present occasion, but that the office will be offered to the Duke of Clarence.

A letter from Paris says, 'The question upon every one's lips is—Will England allow Turkey to be sacrificed? What a triumph for England, and the wisdom of English policy, is involved in this interrogatory! England is at this moment, notwithstanding all the nonsense written upon her impoverished resources and diminished power, the arbiter of Europe; and whether Russia may be permitted, under certain restrictions, to continue the war, or shall be compelled to renounce it, depends on the deliberations of the English Cabinet. The interests of Austria are all opposed to Russian success; and though she dare not stir without our concurrence, it would no sooner be signified than she would lavish all her means in the aid of Turkey. A hint from England would set her in motion at once. What then would be the situation of Russia, opposed to the united forces of Austria and Turkey by land; the fleets of England triumphant in the Archipelago, the Black Sea, and the Baltic; and Persia menacing, as she soon would do, her Eastern frontier? the end and aim of the war, in its present state, therefore, is no longer confined to the free navigation of the Black Sea, and pecuniary indemnities for alleged losses, but rather by signal success to show the world that their strength and resources were not over-rated. I believe the present French Cabinet to be guided by too much wisdom to be other than what it ought to be—entirely French: but whether it be so or not, I look upon the army which it has sent to the Morea, independent of every other consideration, as a very ample pledge that she will not adopt any line of policy essentially anti-British. With England then it remains whether the war shall continue or not; and when we remember the declarations of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen, that the partition of European Turkey is incompatible with the balance of power, I cannot bring myself to believe that Russia will be allowed to try the luck of another campaign.'

From the account of the quantities of corn, grain, and meal imported during the month ending the 1st of November, it appears that 130,428 quarters of various descriptions of foreign grain had arrived at the port of London, and that duties had been paid on 27,363 qrs. for home consumption. The quantity of grain remaining in bond on the 1st of Nov. was 535,170 qrs.

His Majesty's ship *Alligator*, has arrived from Madeira, with the remains of the late Capt. CANNING. By this conveyance, we have accounts to the 29th ult. inclusive. The island remains in a very convulsed state: the number of Portuguese thrown into prison is great, and still increasing.

Dreadful Explosion of Gas at Covent-Garden Theatre—On Tuesday, at two o'clock, a most shocking explosion of Gas occurred at Covent-Garden Theatre. It appears that the workmen were employed in taking down the pipes, and the gasometer, when incautiously going too near with a lighted candle, a most tremendous explosion took place. Five of the workmen were taken out nearly dead, and carried to the Middlesex Hospitals; two persons are missing & are supposed to have been killed.

A new branch of industry has been introduced on the Devonshire coast by Sir Isaac Coffin, which promises to give employment to hundreds. It is the drying of pilchards for winter consumption, in the same way as herrings, and they are said to be superior in flavour to the latter.

CONVERSIONS.—Very recently five Jews of respectability, of good property, and of considerable learning and acquirements, have been converted to the Christian faith, within the city of London. On the 20th of June, they transmitted to Mr. Peel, for presentation to his Majesty, a most superb copy of the prayer-book of the Church of England, which that gentleman lost no time in placing in his Majesty's hands. It was accompanied with the following inscription: "To his most gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, this Book of Common Prayer is humbly presented, as a testimony of their high veneration for the Liturgy of the Church of England, and of their loyalty to their beloved sovereign, by five Jews, convinced of the truth of Christianity."

Corn Market, London Dec. 2.—There was but a small supply of English Wheat yesterday, but we had several parcels in from Scotland during last week, and a large import of foreign wheat.

Canada red Wheat, 65 to 75s. per quarter. American Flour, 42 to 47 shillings per barrel, in bond.—Dantzig, in bond 40 to 45s. do.

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

From the Globe.

The Continental papers are occupied with speculations on the close of the campaign of the Russians in Turkey, and the probable issue of the negociations with which the winter, it is supposed, will be occupied.—One thing is sufficiently clear—that an alliance of the great powers of Europe, or even of Austria, France, and England, might easily reduce the combatants to such terms as it thought just. The power of the Turks in resistance, is manifestly so considerable, that if they were aided by an Austrian army and an English fleet, even putting out of the question the assistance of France in the same cause, the Russians would have a slender chance of maintaining themselves in their present position—to say nothing of further advances. Unless there be dissension or indifference on the part of these powers, or a great want of judgment or temper, we may expect a termination of the war before the spring.

The real difficulty in the way is to reconcile the terms to be offered to Russia with the pretensions of the manifesto by which hostilities were preceded; for it is scarcely to be expected that a Sovereign whose territories are perfectly invulnerable, however weak he may be in offensive war, will submit without a struggle to terms which carry with them the appearance of dishonour. The pecuniary indemnity may indeed be waived, from the inability of the Porte to pay it; but the guarantees for the future observance of treaties, and for the inviolable freedom of the commerce of the Black Sea—how are they to be obtained? Any actual guarantee, by leaving territory or forrresses in the hands of the Russians, would be unfair to the Turks, as affording their opponents an advantage in another invasion. Any mere stipulation on the part of the Turks would be no greater security than the Russians possessed before the war. It could not, therefore, be accepted without such a departure from its own demands, on the part of Russia, as would leave it disgraced and worsted in the contest, inasmuch as it would have incurred all the expense of a war, without realizing any of the benefits which it had proposed to itself.

A treaty guaranteeing the freedom of the trade of the Dardanelles, in which the great powers, or some of them, should join, would be all that Russia ought to desire; as, if there was any infraction of the treaty on the part of Turkey, the other Powers would not impede, but assist Russia in redressing the wrong. Some such arrangement will probably be the result of the negociation.

Under such a treaty, Turkey would be under the guardianship, in effect, of the other powers of Europe. Without such a guardianship, it is clear, notwithstanding the recent efforts of the Sultan, the Turks cannot exist, as a nation in Europe. Whether, with it, there be any principle of improvement among them to enable them to raise themselves towards the level of other states, the experience of a few years would show.

From the Observer.

The power of the Turks in resistance is feeble, for Russia in one campaign has possessed herself, with the exception of one spot, of that territory which their enemy deemed so important that they almost studded it with fortresses. This is the same as if France, in a single campaign, were to occupy the whole of the Netherlands, destroying or seizing upon the lines of defence erected with so much care, and at such vast expense, by the Dutch and English. If a peace be concluded, the only alteration that can be effected in the previous position of affairs will be, the confirmation of the freedom of Greece, and the opening of the Dardanelles to every Power of Europe. A great military road is to be cut from Silistria to Varna, which indicates that the Russians design to pour large forces over the Danube, in the ensuing spring. Active naval exertions are now making, and the winter will not be spent in idleness.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE Nov. 20.—52d Regt. Ens. W. J. M. Hughes to be lieut., by pur., vice Vivian, prom.; J. Atty to be ens., by pur., vice Hughes.

74th—Sergt.-Major J. Connor to be quart.-mast., vice D. Fraser, ret. upon f. p.

81st—Capt. E. Scoones to be major, by pur., vice Wardrope, ret.—Lieut. H. Dixon to be capt., by pur., vice Scoones: to be lieuts.—Lieut. J. E. Orange from 13th foot, vice J. H. Craik, ret. on h. p.; Ens. J. U. Jeffery, by pur., vice Dixon.

We have heard, on respectable authority, that a considerable reduction of the Army is contemplated by the Duke of Wellington; the details are not yet known.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

It is understood in the military circles that Sir Herbert Taylor is about to introduce into the army some new regulations relative to the dress of officers, and which is not only intended to render the prices of regimentals of every corps as nearly as possible alike, but will restrain Commanding Officers from putting young Officers to extra expenses for whims of their own.

Half-pay Officers.—A Circular has been recently sent to Military Officers upon half-pay, in order to ascertain their age, desire to be employed, and if married, when and where the ceremonies have been performed. This has been given in consequence of the detection of a great number of impostions, which have been practised by persons who have drawn the half-pay of Officers who have lost their claim by having lost their lives, and who have never been blessed with legitimate partners. The impositions upon the Government have, it is also said, been carried on extensively by ladies. It is reported that many unmarried ladies have been in the habit of receiving pensions as the wives of deceased officers with whom they lived. Marriage certificates have been fabricated for the purpose of carrying on this species of deception.

SCOTLAND.—*Edinburgh General Assembly.* The Commission of the General Assembly met on Wednesday week. After its business had terminated, the Committee for providing Church accommodations in the Lowlands, met. Dr. Dewar, of Glasgow, read an account of the state of the parishes in the west of Scotland, from which it appeared, that, through the increase of population, there was a very great deficiency in the means of religious instruction now existing. The Barony Parish of Glasgow for instance, contains between sixty and seventy thousand inhabitants, and there were churches and chapels of ease for five thousand; and he made a strong statement of the evils hence arising, especially in the manufacturing districts, which needed instant attention. After some discussion, a Sub-Committee was appointed to represent this matter to Government, the result of which will probably be, a bill for providing for new churches in the Lowlands.

Some extensive failures have lately taken place at Glasgow amongst the manufacturers, and commission agents.—East India speculations are the cause of this disaster. The markets in India have been overstocked with piece goods and cotton yarn, and immense losses have been sustained in consequence—thirteen firms have already stopped payment.

We learn that a letter has been received from Sir Walter Scott, declining his election as Lord Rector in the University of Glasgow.—About 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, a number of Mr. Campbell's supporters in the College, having heard of that gentleman's arrival in Glasgow, proceeded in a body to Mr. Gray's house in Claremont Place, where he was dining. They met with a most cordial reception, and Mr. Campbell, in the end, agreed once more to become their Lord Rector. The students assured him of their determination to use every exertion to carry through the "Defender of their Rights."—*Glasgow Herald.*

MONS MEG.—We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival at Leith of the City of Edinburgh, with Mons Meg on board. We understand the Company had handsomely agreed to convey this ancient piece of ordnance, from the Tower back to Scotland, free of expense.

IRELAND.—A public dinner, attended with circumstances of peculiar interest, was given on Thursday in Dublin to Lord Morpeth, a young nobleman already distinguished by acquirements characteristic of the better class of English youth, and by a political spirit and liberality which render him not unworthy of the name of Howard. To this entertainment his Lordship was invited by the 'Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty.' The Duke of Leinster, as became his blood and station, and known attachment to the cause of Irish liberty, presided. A long train of Irish noblemen, members of Parliament, and gentlemen of high rank and extensive influence in the country, were assembled to do honor, to their guest and to the occasion. The most conspicuous persons, Protestant and Catholic, connected with the great and still advancing crisis in the affairs of Ireland, and through Ireland of the Empire itself, were called upon in the course of the evening to deliver their sentiments in return for toasts, either personal or political; and it is equally animating and soothing to find, that throughout the whole series of such discourses, though proceeding from nearly twenty speakers,—Protestant, Catholic, lay, and ecclesiastic,—there was not a single expression hazarded, or feeling detected, that could be regretted by the most susceptible observer of appearances, or disapproved by the most judicious and jealous anticipator of effects.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS.—The Dublin Evening Post presents its readers with an alarming editorial article, headed as above, and all other papers, Catholic and anti-Catholic, join in full cry to the same tune. It is quite true then that six *fowling pieces*, of a very inferior description, valued at about thirty shillings each, were seized on board the Liverpool steam trader, the Lord Blaney, in consequence of same having been imported without due license had and obtained from the proper quarter. It is also true that the parcel, marked as described, was consigned, together with sundry articles of hardware, to a hardware merchant in this town—a *Roman Catholic.* Moreover, it was addressed, as stated, to a gentleman resident in Enniskillen, who, it is but fair to mention, is a *Protestant.* What the object of the latter in smuggling (with the aid of this Roman Catholic friend) six fowling pieces, may have been—whether for the amusement of himself and friends during the sporting season, or for creating an "insurrection," and "desolating the North," we must really leave it to our sapient contemporaries in the metropolis, to determine.—*Newry Tel.*

SIERRA LEONE.—Death of Governor Lumley.—Another victim—another Governor, and several of his suite, have perished in that infamous swamp of pestilence and iniquity. We have before us a letter, dated Sierra Leone, Aug. 19. Lieutenant-Governor Lumley is dead, so is Ensign Gordon of his staff, and the Governor's white servant is not expected to recover! The Governor and his whole staff were struck down by the pestilence at one fell swoop. Brigade Major Frazer and Lieut. M'Lean have recovered. A relation of the late Granville Sharp had come out as pay-master. Horror-struck at what he saw, and trembling for his life, he, in two days after landing, insisted on being sent back to England. Dr. Clark and Dr. Foulis are both laid up. The mortality even amongst the black inhabitants, says the letter, is frightful! The burial-grounds are evening and morning, filled with victims! Need we add more! We have not revealed all the horrors, but, amidst death, we cannot dwell on iniquity.—*Glasgow Courier.*

GIBRALTAR.—Despatches were received on Wednesday morning, at the Colonial Office, from Gibraltar. They are dated the 6th inst.

Gibraltar, Nov. 5.—The fever continues with unabated fury. The deaths on the 3d amounted to 14. The rains had not set in. Among the dead are Dr. Hannam, Rev. Mr. Hatchman, Lieutenant Stewart, 42d, Lieutenants Osborn and Alexander, 94th.

The necessary guards were reduced to the lowest possible scale.

Accounts dated from the Neutral Ground, Gibraltar, of the 5th inst. state, that from the arrangements made by Mr. Dance, the Commissary General at Gibraltar, with the contractor for supplying the army with fresh meat, that necessary article is now supplied to the troops four days in each week, and to all the convalescents daily. It is added that this supply is likely to continue, even though the communication with Spain should not be re-opened, and the expected blockade of Tangier should stop the supplies from Barbary, a large number of live cattle having been already imported from that place. We are sorry to say, the private accounts of the same date do not speak so favourably of the state of the fever as the advanced season would lead us to hope. The loss of Dr. Hannam, the Inspector of Hospitals, is much felt, the fever having greatly affected the troops. The rains still kept off, and were looked for with much anxiety.

The accounts give the following statement to the 5th instant:—

	SICK.	DEAD.
October 28	71	19
29	66	25
30	73	15
31	79	20
November 1	96	12
2	74	11
3	55	15
4	51	17
5	48	20

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Our correspondent at Constantinople informs us that the Minister of the Netherlands had received, on the 25th of October, an English courier dispatched by the English Ambassador at Vienna, with the declaration of the British Government, dated Sept. 30, relative to the blockade of the Dardanelles. M. de Zuilen communicated this document to the Reis Effendi, who received the news with composure, and only answered that Divine Providence would not withdraw its protection on this occasion from the Ottoman Empire. It was hoped that, before the blockade was carried into effect, the convoys from Egypt would arrive at Constantinople, which would suffice for the consumption of the capital for six months.

It has been reported for the last two days that the new Grand Vizier had concluded with the Russians an armistice for three months.

The Russian Admiral in the Mediterranean has formally announced to the commanders of the ships of war of the Allied Powers in the Levant, that the Dardanelles and Constantinople are in a state of blockade.—The blockade is to be enforced against vessels laden with military stores or grain. It does not appear that any other articles are included in the orders addressed to the Russian naval commanders, by the Emperor.

The Paris papers of Saturday, contain intelligence from Constantinople of the 29th of October, which states that the Sultan was so exasperated on learning the fall of Varna, as to disgrace the Grand Vizier for not having acted with sufficient energy, in his efforts to relieve the place. The deposed Vizier has been banished to Gallipoli. The Captain Pacha, who refused to surrender at Varna, has been appointed to the office of Grand Vizier, and has received the Treasury jewels and field equipage of his predecessor. Jussuf Pacha, who surrendered Varna to the Russians, has been declared to be suspected of disaffection, and his property has been confiscated.

Since the fall of Varna, the military armaments at Constantinople have been carried on with increased activity. Ammunition and artillery were continually sent to the army. Troops from Asia, especially cavalry, arrived daily, and after halting a short time, marched from the seat of war.

GREECE.—The Hamburgh papers state, the Sultan having definitively refused to treat with the Allied Ambassadors, on the affairs of Greece, it has been resolved to mark out the future boundaries of Greece, and to force the Turkish troops to retire beyond them. In consequence, a division of the French army in the Morea had commenced their march for Athens.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains dispatches from Admiral de Rigny, dated Patras, the 1st inst. and from Gen. Maison, dated from the Camp before the castle of the Morea, the 31st ult. by which it appears that the Castle of the Morea only surrendered on the 30th ult. having refused to submit on the capitulation of Patras. The Castle was occupied by 600 men, who only offered to capitulate after batteries had been erected against their walls and a breach made in them. This took place on the 30th ult.; after some firing, the garrison submitted, and the French took possession of the fort. "From that moment," says Admiral de Rigny, "the Morea might be considered as completely evacuated by the Turks, and may *now* be regarded as entering under the regime prepared for it by the treaty of the 6th of July." The crews of the *Conquerant* and the *Armide*, who served the batteries, had five wounded. The English Admiral, Sir P. Malcolm, evinced the greatest zeal in co-operating with our French allies on the occasion.—It would appear from a sentence in the despatches above alluded to, that the Morea is not only freed from Turkish garrisons, but is even to be abandoned by every Turkish resident. "There are," says Admiral de Rigny "about 2,500 individuals composing Turkish families who are to abandon the Morea, and who have expressed a wish to proceed to Smyrna. I have destined twelve transports for this evacuation, after which there *will not be a Turk in the Morea.*" General Maison's despatch contains the most detailed account of the last operations of the Allies against the Turks in the Morea.

Portugal—Lisbon, Nov. 10.—An accident has occurred which is likely to produce most important results on the fate of Portugal. Don Miguel yesterday, while driving his two sisters in a sort of phaeton, overset the carriage and broke his right thigh; both the Princesses were thrown from the vehicle—the elder, Donna Izabel Maria had her forehead severely bruised and cut; and the younger, Donna Maria d' Assumcao, received a contusion in the upper part of the left leg.—An official bulletin has been issued, stating the fracture to be a simple one, accompanied by a slight contusion.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Last night the British minister, Mr. Vaughan, had a splendid ball at his house. This ball was not given to Mrs. Adams. Mr. Vaughan's fete in honor of that lady, will take place soon after the 4th of March next. The style of the ball last night was fully commensurate with the dignity of his Britannic Majesty's representative. The approach to the house was rendered lighter than the day, by innumerable flambeaux, fancifully arranged. The heads of the horses were taught to turn in strict conformity with English etiquette. The company assembled about eight o'clock. Mr. Vaughan received his guests with the hearty old fashioned welcome of British hospitality. Five rooms were open; the largest of which was appropriated to the gay cotillion and the exhilirating waltz. The supper was luxurious, and its decorations were in a style of magnificence rarely equalled in this country. The company was unusually brilliant. The ladies particularly, were much dressed, and appeared to great advantage. The whole party took leave before twelve o'clock, carrying with them impressions highly favorable to their hospitable host. Mr. Vaughan is a bachelor, of forty-six or eight—good-looking, plain, and affable. The ladies are all dying in love with him.

From the Nashville Banner, Dec. 23

Death of Mrs. Jackson.—We are called on this morning to announce an event of the most awful and melancholy nature. In the midst of preparations for festivity and mirth, the knell of death is heard, and on the very day when it was arranged and expected that our town should be a scene of general rejoicing, we are suddenly checked in our career, and are called on to array ourselves in garments of solemnity and woe. Mrs. RACHEL JACKSON, wife of General Andrew Jackson, President elect of the United States, died last night at the Hermitage in this vicinity. The intelligence of this awful and unlooked-for event has created a shock in our community almost unparallelled. It was known, a few days since, that Mrs. Jackson was violently attacked by disease, which, however, was supposed to have been checked, so as to afford a prospect of immediate restoration to health.

This day being the anniversary of an interesting and important event in the last war, was appropriately selected to testify the respect and affection of his fellow citizens and neighbours, to the man, who was so soon to leave his sweet domestic retirement, to assume the responsibilities and discharge the important duties of Chief Magistrate of the Nation. The preparations were already made. The table was well nigh spread, at which all was expected to be hilarity and joy; and our citizens had sallied forth on the happy morning with spirits light and buoyant, and countenances glowing with animation and hope—when suddenly the scene is changed, congratulations are converted into expressions of condolence, tears are substituted for smiles, and sincere and general mourning pervades a community, where but a moment before universal happiness and public rejoicing prevailed.

OREGON RIVER.—Mr. Floyd, (of the U. S. Senate) in his speech on the occupation of this river, states that the population has spread westwardly at the average rate of *ten* miles a year. He says that, on investigation, nothing could be clearer than the claim of the United States up to the 61st degree of latitude. The Oregon is in 46 deg. 18 min. From a statement he had, the American interest in the Pacific ocean was worth *eight* millions of dollars at least. Three great trades are concerned in this subject, the North West, the South Sea, and the Canton trade. That of the Mississippi and Missouri territories is very profitable; that of the former alone is worth $120,000. While to the (British) North West Company the fur trade yields, as he is informed, an annual income of $3,000,000; American citizens are deprived of many advantages, being prohibited by the operation of the treaty from trading west of the Rocky Mountains. He was informed that 1600 western citizens had been engaged in the fur trade in this quarter; that Nantucket had an interest of two, and New Bedford of four millions in it; and that 1500 seamen received employment from it. The natural advantages of the Oregon, he says, are great. In salubrity, and in fertility of soil, it equals Virginia; and its occupation will not extend the frontier, because the part intended to be added, is by nature almost impenetrable. He thinks the necessary cannon can be transported to the Oregon for less than $7,000.

The City.—The year 1826 was distinguished for a rapid and unprecedented growth of the city; and it was said that nearly 3000 houses were built. The ensuing year, about 2,500 houses were built; of which number probably 400 were of the first class; and it was discovered that the number of new houses rather exceeded the demand. During the year 1828, probably not more than 30 houses of the first class went up, and about 500 of all descriptions. Many were consumed by fire and rebuilt, which are included in the above estimate. The population of the city during 1828 was much augmented, public confidence restored—exchange between this country and Great Britain nearly equalized—and it is reasonable to conclude, that a year of prosperity is before us. Building materials of all kinds have been very low, and as one extreme generally follows another, persons in the country who are in the habit of sup-