

tion! Most accurate estimate of the worth of the life of a Protestant curate and his sleeping family. Fifty pounds!! Ah! 'twas just twenty pounds too much! Thirty! (Enthusiastic cheers.) Thirty, I say, should have been the ominous estimate, and the twenty should have been appropriated to the next edition of Murray's *Peter Dens*.—(Cheers, with intense feeling.) But let me put into contrast with this estimate, a fact in a neighbouring county. Some persons unknown enter, or said to have entered, into a Roman Catholic house, and carried off some arms. It is more than probable they were of that serviceable description, in which a "Minerva, in the shape of rust," kindly interposes her shield between steel and flint. Yet the moment the awful event is reported to the castle, a tremendous proclamation is issued, offering a reward of £100 to bring the desperate offenders to punishment. (Hear.) Yes, hear it, Protestants—hear it England, and hear it Scotland! Let it make the arithmetic of your calculations, let it make the topic of your exposures, until the groans of his Protestant subjects shall ring in the ears and reach the gallant heart of the sailor King, (loud cheers,) till he wrest again and for ever the helm of the noble ship from the incompetent hands by which it has been steered into its present dangers, and assigned anew to the command and guidance of the pupil of one to be trusted, both for his skill and success; one who, in the day of Europe's battle, nailed his colours to the mast, and in the hour of the political hurricane was the "pilot that weathered the storm." (Hear, and loud cheers.) In my thanks for the Sound of Ulster, I cannot but congratulate all sound Protestants in general, and her own sons in particular, that she is now become a renovated structure. (Hear, hear.) Ichabod is erased, Ebenezer is restored! (Hear, hear.) She testifies distinctly for the grand and original principles of our common Protestantism, and she testifies equally against the errors of degenerate Geneva or superstitious Rome. I beg only one word in conclusion—Union is strength. But believe me the words are true. There is a God, "without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy." (Hear, hear.) We have experienced disappointments, and we are beset with difficulties, but we are ignorant of despondencies, and we are cheered by hopes. Let me remind then, whatever Conservative leader may, in God's good time, be called to the head of the Government—let me remind him to act in all counsels upon the words attributed in our Protestant ode to William of glorious memory.—(Cheers.) They were uttered when the gallant Schomberg fell, and his troops reeled under grief for his death and the shocks of the enemy. Yes, let our political leader remember the words, and act on them—

"He says, my boys be not afraid,  
At losing of one commander;  
For God will be our King this day,  
And I'll be General under!"

The Rev. gentleman concluded a speech of above an hour, throughout which he was listened to with undivided and intense interest, and sat down amid loud cheers, which lasted for several minutes.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The gradual change in the public sentiment of this country towards the United States of North America has been one which it is impossible for the statesman of the present age to behold without solid approbation, or the philosopher and philanthropist without the most benevolent delight.

While the growth and multiplication of ties, both commercial and personal between the two branches of the old British stock move steadily, though silently on wards, year after year, we discover periodically the fruits of that complex, continuous, and strengthening re-action, in the reception now given every six or eight months by Englishmen to the expositions made by the President to Congress of the general affairs of the Republic. It is not too much to say that each successive address of General Jackson and his predecessor to the Legislature of the United States, intended as are these documents for the whole civilized world, have not merely created a respectful sensation throughout the British Islands, but have met with a cordial and brotherly hearing, and have excited sympathies in the breasts of the people of England nearly, if not completely akin to the feelings with which considerate and upright Americans themselves are disposed to view the several topics treated of by the message of the President, where those topics embraced the international commerce between the United States and other independent Powers. As concerns England, the only question remaining unadjusted between her and the Republic is that of the New Brunswick boundary, intricate and tedious as it has already proved, but one which is obviously not of a character to produce any serious difference between Governments actuated as those of Great Britain and of the American Union are, and must be, to maintain unimpaired the inestimable advantages of their existing

friendship. The message of General Jackson has the characteristic common to it with all the preceding ones of that plain-spoken, diligent, and sagacious veteran—great industry, great perspicuity, great firmness and apparent integrity of purpose. The two subjects which form the staple of the message are the plethora of the Treasury and the dangers of a speculative and excessive banking system. With a surplus in the national coffers of at least £10,000,000 sterling, which every day is likely to increase, an Englishman might be apt to conceive that the wildest dreams of a financial Utopia had been realized, and that nought but the luxury of repose and enjoyment was left to be experienced by these happy debtless republicans. But no such thing. There seems to be no less formidable difficulty in reducing a revenue to the sober level of an economical expenditure, than in raising one to meet the emergencies of wantonness and profusion. It would not surprise us, however, from a sentence of the message, where the President limits his own view of the just measure of any system of taxation to the absolute wants of the public service, if the whole machinery of protecting duties were ere long to be altogether given up, and the revenue of the United States were to spring exclusively from the sale of unappropriated territory. This would cease of course in time, but not until a considerable interval. On the banking question we can only see that the President is a stern repressor and reprover of the monstrous vices of an excessive paper currency; and for the sake of the great country which he governs, we trust that his predilection for the precious metals will be shared by the majority of the people. The President takes leave of his fellow-citizens in a passage which conveys some apprehension that he may not live to repeat his valediction on proroguing Congress. The message is less interesting to foreign powers than others which have gone before it; but its tone is temperate, and its reasonings on some difficult questions of finance and currency are those of an able and searching mind.

**HARLAEM RAILROAD.**—The Tunnel is a wonderful work—600 feet in length, by 21 feet in height and 24 in breadth. It is pierced through solid and irregular rock, hard almost as granite. The skill with which the perforation, principally effected by gunpowder, is made, so as to produce a natural arch, in this apparently impracticable material, struck us very forcibly. From the northern mouth of the tunnel the grade of the road is a regular and easy descent to Harlaem creek; enormous structures, almost Roman in their proportions and extent, are in progress as viaducts and bridges—the latter particularly are light and graceful, combining at the same time great strength. The span of one of the openings—for arches they are not—is, we believe, 170 feet. When this road shall be finished, as it is expected to be by next summer, a ride to Harlaem on it will be one of the most gratifying that can be taken.—*New York American*.

**FO SMITHS.**—It is said that a strong current of cold air is found to be much more valuable in hardening steel than water, which is commonly used. The manufacture of the celebrated Damascus blades is carried on only when the north wind occurs. The colder the air and the stronger the blast, the more effectual the process of tempering, but these are proportionate to the thickness of the article to be hardened.

**CURIOUS RELIC.**—The tomb of *Offa* has lately been discovered in digging a vault in the church-yard of Hemel. The coffin was struck about four feet beneath the surface, and taken up entire. An inscription was discovered on the coffin, proving the remains to be those of *Offa*, the celebrated King of the Mercians, who built the Abbey of St. Albans, and who died in the eighth century. The coffin is a very curious piece of workmanship.

The present Queen Christina, of Spain, is one of the most remarkable of royal personages for her extreme beauty and the fascination of her manners. It is a singular fact that one of her Premiers has successively become enamoured of his Queen and Sovereign. Martinez de la Rosa, the first, wrote exquisite sonnets upon her. Mendizabal could not conceal his desperate passion; and Munoz her present major domo, reigns triumphant in her affections.

**A SUGGESTION.**—There is much anxiety manifested about the preservation of the public documents and treasures at Washington from the torch of the incendiary in these dangerous times. The President recommended fireproof buildings. If we were permitted to make a suggestion, it would be that Congress should pass a law, requiring of all the officers in the Departments, from the Secretary to the runners and messengers that they sleep within the buildings, with the buildings locked on the outside. We have no doubt but the arrangement would do much towards ensuring the perfect safety

of the documents and treasures.—*Wheeling Times*.

The influenza is very prevalent at this time in Essex, many persons amongst all classes being affected with it. In several cases whole families have been attacked. On Sunday last more than one church in this county was closed from public worship, in consequence of the disease having affected the ministers.—*Chelmsford Chron.*

The influenza is raging dreadfully in different parts of France.—Hundreds are daily carried off by the disease in Paris.—It has extended its ravages also to other parts of the Continent.

**LONDON BELOW GROUND.**—The subterranean city of London is vastly more wonderful than the abode of two millions above.—We have seen a plan of the sewers, the New River and Thames companies, for supplying the city with water; and the mind is lost in the intricacy of the dozen veins, in shapes of pipes of larger dimensions, which communicate with the main artery in the centre of the street, some 12 or 15 feet below ground. At the corner of every street, there is a grating through which the kennels discharge their turbid streams, and this runs into the Thames, or loses itself in a variety of windings, and by this means London has freed itself from the plague and other epidemics, and is now the sweetest city in the world.

**Improvement in Rail-road Cars.**—Mr. Planton, of Philadelphia, has made what we deem a very important improvement in rail road cars. The wheels are made to turn on pivots, by which plan they can follow curved lines, and turn in a circle with great ease. By Mr. Planton's plan, it is demonstrated that it is impossible that any of the wheels should run off; and he proves, that if one of them should be forced off by a sufficiently powerful lever, the other would remain upon the tracks and perform their duty.

**Spontaneous Combustion.**—M. de Lercey, a captain in the French Navy, was found dead in his bed at Cherbourg, on the 27th Oct., the upper part of his body being burnt to ashes. It appears that the evening before he had provided himself with a large bottle of brandy, which was found lying beside him almost entirely empty. He was in the attitude of a man in a deep sleep, and by the medical examination of his body it was evident that he had been suffocated, and that the cause of his death arose from spontaneous combustion, the flame of the candle having communicated with the breath.—*London paper*.

**Climate of the Cape.** In a recent letter from Sir John Herschell, full of astronomical observations, the learned philosopher says: "You may form some idea of this climate, as regards clearness of sky, from what was told me by our professional Governor, Colonel Bell, viz., that out of 42 successive days, he had been only three times disappointed in finding Venus with the naked eye in broad sunshine. At nine A.M. I read with ease, a few nights ago, the involved parts of a lady's closely crossed letter, by the light of an eclipsed moon, then near the zenith."

**The Duke of Wellington's Statue.** The Committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a public testimonial of the eminent services of the Duke of Wellington to the citizens of London, is to assemble on the second Thursday in February, for the purpose of determining upon the sort of statue it would be advisable to raise, and the most eligible site. It is generally supposed that the statue will be equestrian, and report is quite busy in fixing it in different parts of the City. The sum already subscribed towards the object is between £7000 and £8000.

We are sorry to announce that Dr

Butler, the recently created Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, is so unwell as to cause the apprehensions of his family and friends.

There is a vacancy in the representation of the county of Bucks, one of the three members, Sir J. Praed, having just died.

**The Queen of Belgium.** The private fortune of the illustrious Consort of his Majesty King Leopold, independently of her father, is upwards of £30,000 per annum; and the King of the French having given her £20,000 per annum more, the Queen's income is £50,000 a year private fortune.

The bark *Ellen*, which arrived at New York, on Thursday last, with a cargo valued at 100,000 dollars, after a perilous voyage of a hundred and three days from Leghorn, her crew having subsisted for fifteen days on macaroni and sweet oil, arrived within three or four miles of Sandy Hook on the first of January, and hoisted signals for a pilot. After waiting four hours, in five fathoms of water, and finding no pilot, she was obliged to stand off to sea, and in consequence of the storm which came on, with the disabled state of the crew, she was the sport of the winds, in the severe state of the weather, without fuel and short of provisions, for an entire month, in consequence of the neglect of the pilots on the day of her arrival. She was at length fortunately fallen in with by the relief boat, T. H. Smith, furnished with supplies and assistance, and towed into port.

The Earl of Egremont, is as much distinguished for his elegant hospitality as for his liberality towards artists who are constantly occupied at his house, at Pentworth in copying the chef-d'œuvres of his fine gallery of Paintings.

**SECESSION FROM THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS IN ENGLAND.**—It is stated in the latest English papers, that Elisha Bates, a distinguished preacher among the Friends in England, and a strenuous defender of Evangelical sentiments in the last yearly meeting, has withdrawn from the Society, and received Christian baptism at the hands of Dr. John Pye Smith. He has published a pamphlet in London, addressed to the Society of Friends, giving his reasons for receiving the ordinance of Christian baptism, &c. It is also said that a number of most distinguished members of the Society of Friends, some of them (Mrs. Anna Braithwaite, for instance) well known in this country.—*Essex Register*.

**TOTNES.**—We understand that 1500 tickets have been sold for the dinner to be given this day to the County members, Sir J. Yarde Buller and Mr. Parker, and that the demand is so great that full 1000 more might be disposed of could accommodation be provided. The building will contain only 1000; the remainder will dine at inn; and galleries are erected to enable them to hear the speeches. All the leading men of the southern division of the county will attend, and it is expected to be the largest and most influential dinner ever given in Devonshire.—*Times*.

**OXFORD.**—The Conservatives of the City and County of Oxford dined together on Tuesday in the Town-hall. The Chairman of the day was Mr. W. H. Ashurst, late member for the County, and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. He was supported on his right by the Earl of Macclesfield, and the Marquis of Chandos, and on his left by the Earl of Alington and the Earl of Jersey, Lord Villiers, Lord Norreys, M. P. Mr. Maclean, M. P. and Mr. Blackstone, M. P. About 900 gentlemen sat down to dinner, and large bodies of the country farmers and agriculturists.

#### THE WEST INDIES.

By recent accounts from the West Indies, we learn that the Governor of Jamaica, Sir Lionel Smith, opened the Session of the House of Assembly, at King's on the 1st of November. In his speech he says, "The country is represented to me as full of grievances; many, I acknowledge, seem to me of great difficulty. I invite you to examine into their cause and origin dispassionately,