

ENGLAND.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30. The letters received to-day from Gibraltar, are dated the 29th ult. and it appears from them that the fever was making rapid progress. The official returns, which are given below, make the deaths 17 on the 29th; but, according to the private letters, they are much below the truth; these state the deaths at 30 daily, which bears a large proportion to the population of the place, diminished by the removal of the whole of the troops and a great number of the inhabitants, of all classes, to the neutral ground. That district remained perfectly healthy up to the date of these accounts; but all persons who had been transferred thither were suffering the greatest inconvenience and privation, while numbers of the poorer sort, prevented by the fever from pursuing their usual occupations in the garrison, were in danger of perishing with hunger. Those on the spot, who could afford it, were well disposed to assist them, and news of the subscriptions raised in London would soon reach them. By the last mail, the committee, we understand, have remitted £500, and hope, within the week, from the auxiliary subscriptions raised in the manufacturing districts, connected with the Gibraltar trade, to forward an equal amount. The following are the latest official returns of the state of the fever:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Number of cases. Includes rows for Admitted, Died, Discharged, and Total number from commencement.

A communication from Holyhead states, that orders have been issued to the agent of His Majesty's Postmaster-General, at that place, to keep a steam-packet constantly at Howth, near Dublin, with the boilers filled, ready to start with despatches for England at a moment's notice. The Severn and another steam vessel, were impressed at Bristol last week, to convey troops to Waterford; and Sir John Byng does not at present permit an officer to quit his regiment, on leave of absence or otherwise.

Last week the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt made their first purchases for the present quarter. The amount invested, and to be laid out on each transfer day during the present quarter, is £14,188, 1s. 6d. which in the quarter ending the 5th January, 1828, will amount to rather more than £391,000. The purchases are on the reduced rate of interest £3,000,000 only per annum, in aid of the sinking fund, according to the act passed last session of Parliament.

There is, at this moment, in the coffers of the Bank of England gold to the amount of £12,600,000.—OBS.

LONDON, OCT. 27. His Majesty, we are happy to state, is now perfectly restored to health. We understand that the Mexican Packet brings about \$130,000 for Merchants' account, and 150,000 more have arrived at the Havana in the Aurora. Trade was very dull at Vera Cruz.

At a quarterly meeting of iron masters, last week, pig iron underwent an advance of 5s. and bar iron of 10s. per ton on the last quarter's prices. We are happy to hear that the iron trade is brisk, and that a still further advance of price is expected.

The Corfu Gazette announces that Baron Sermet, one of the commissaries of the French army in the Morea, has arrived in the Ionian Islands, to make contracts with several mercantile houses for the supply of the troops. The sum, as we have already stated is 700,000 francs per month: It seems, however, from a letter quoted by the Austrian Observer, that Baron Sermet, seeing that Corfu had but few resources for the supply of an army, intended to apply elsewhere.

On the 29th of Sept. all the transports which were at Corfu had been invited to go to Navarino to take on board and convey to Egypt, upon advantageous terms, Ibrahim Pacha and the remains of his army.

The expedition fitted out by the Greek Government against Prevesa, which consisted of about 40 gun-boats, under Colonel Passano, and 8000 land troops, under General Church, seems to have wholly failed.

The German Papers have no news from the theatre of war later than the Bulletins from Shumla, of Sept. 27, and from Varna, of Oct. 1. At Odessa, on Oct. the 3d, there was a vague report of the defeat of the Grand Vizier, and the taking of Varna, but there was no account at Odessa so late as the first of Oct.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN CANNING.—As Captain Canning had taken violent exercise, and was very much heated before he entered the water, it is supposed that the sudden immersion caused either apoplexy or cramp in the stomach. His servant finding his master did not return to dress for dinner, went to the beach where he had bathed to look for him, but he found only his clothes and the napkins which he had taken down for drying himself; of course the alarm was given, and the body was almost immediately found, but life was extinct, though every possible means to restore animation, which it was hoped was only suspended. The time when Capt. Canning left the Consul's house to go to the bath, to the time the body was found, did not exceed half an hour.

Captain Canning was a young Officer of the greatest promise. His ship, Alligator, had arrived at Madeira at the very crisis of the late disturbances of that Island, and the discretion, firmness and ability, with which Capt. Canning acted in the difficult circumstances in which he was placed, shewed a judgment beyond his years, and an acquaintance with international law hardly to be expected from his profession. He shewed a strict impartiality while the contest was going on; and, when it was over, his humanity induced him so far to interfere as to endeavour to save the lives of the proscribed; and although the Lisbon squadron, on ten times the force of the Alligator, seemed inclined, and would have been justified in seizing the Refugees, Captain Canning, with equal address and courage, persuaded and awed the Commander of the superior force into acquiescence.

LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 22. TRADE OF LIVERPOOL.—The following is an account of the number of vessels arrived at this port, and reported at the Custom-house, during the quarter ending on the 10th instant, namely:

Table with 2 columns: Origin and Number of vessels. Includes rows for Foreign parts, British, European, From Ireland, and Coastwise.

Aggregate . . . . . 2509 Such is the falling off in American shipping at this port during the last quarter, that scarcely 60 are reported of the 160 in the corresponding quarter of last year.

The actual number of refugees, of all ranks, now at Devonport is 2,810; of these, 2,434 receive pay and rations from the agents of the Emperor of Brazil; the remainder subsist on their own resources. On Sunday week, after high mass at the chapel of the Portuguese embassy, the Portuguese who were present to the number of 200, at the instance of the Marquis Palmella, took the oaths of allegiance to the young Queen of Portugal.

Henry Goulburn, Esq. barrister-at-law, has been appointed a Welsh Judge, in the room of the late Mr. Justice Heywood. It is stated that the Speaker of the House of Commons is shortly to be married to Mrs. Purvis, sister of Lady Blesington.

The demand for yarns of all descriptions has, we find, been very good this week, and the prices are a shade higher; but, as regards manufactured goods, we understand there is no improvement in demand or in price.—Manchester Chronicle.

Accounts from Lyons state, that the silk trade has revived considerably there, through fresh orders from America. In London and Coventry the aspect of the trade is gloomy; though pretty general employment is given, it is at such a rate as barely to afford subsistence to the weaver, and but little profit to the manufacturer.—Country Observer.

Most persons have heard of Branchief Abbey, and many besides our neighbours have visited it for the sake of the picturesque beauty of the vale in which it is situated; but few, however, may be aware, that in the performance of divine service there every Sabbath, as well as at funerals and weddings, a female regularly officiates as clerk to the minister. Rev. Mr. Pashley, curate of the adjacent township of Holmesfield.—Sheffield Iris.

The Earl of Abergrenny has lately caused a tower fifty feet in height, to be erected on the summit of Saxbury-hill, from which can be seen sixteen parish churches. The approach to the platform is by a stone staircase, which a number of visitors have ascended during the past week.—Maidstone Journal.

The amount of duty on strong beer brewed in England and Scotland in 1827 was £6,172,239. The number of quarters of barley malt upon which duty was paid in the year 1827, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, was 3,488,793. The total number of gallons of proof spirits distilled in the United Kingdom during the year ending the 5th January 1828 was 19,681,126; and the amount of duty £4,178,535 15s. 4d.

The first lateral navigable canal was commenced in England about 70 years since. At the present time there are nearly 80 canal companies in operation, who have expended 30 millions in their undertakings and make a yearly dividend of £800,000 upon their capital.

SILK TRADE.—We have not before us the entire week's returns of the importation of Foreign manufactured silks, but are sorry to state, that as far as we have received them, the importation appears to be rapidly on the increase. This is a crying and appalling evil, and unless some remedy be forthwith extended, ruin to the English silk manufacturer must be the inevitable consequence. Should our manufacturers suspend business or close their factories, what will become of the artisan?

Scotch Universities.—We understand that the Scotch Universities have expressed a determination not to recognise the certificates of the professors of the London University—in other words, not to confer diplomas upon its students. The principle which the refusal is grounded, is, that the institution possesses no royal charter, and applies, therefore, equally to King's College. The effect will be to deprive all those English and Irish students who may wish to profit by the facility of graduating in Scotland, of whatever advantages may be offered by the medical schools of the new establishments. A more absurd and illiberal practice could not have been devised. When they were conning their scraps about the Royal Charter, they should have remembered, that although the gale King James could make a short cut to learning at Edinburgh, his grandson Charles could find no Royal road to it in London. The medical body are continually complaining of the obstruction which their science suffers from the prejudices of the public. We cannot at times help thinking that it suffers more from their own. What with jealousy on one side and tenacity on the other, many opportunities of advancing it are either wholly obstructed or abused.—Courier.

THE THAMES TUNNEL, is now entirely at a stand. A brick wall has been completed at the further extremity of the excavation, which being made water tight, prevents any water oozing in that part, and also does away with the fear entertained, that if left in its unfinished state, another break in of the river might be the consequence. The water the Tunnel makes (if we may use the expression) at present is very trifling, and the whole of the interior is as fresh and firm as before any accident happened. The workmen, with the exception of a very few hands who are employed in thoroughly removing every appearance of the late disaster, have been discharged, and even the few now at work, will in another week be no longer needed. It has been proposed, in the event of the sum of £100,000 being raised, to commence working from the other side of the Thames as far as they can go; and in case of the water breaking in, as they approach the dangerous part, which is the centre of the river, building up a similar wall to that now placed at the end of the present works and afterwards completing the centre by means of the coffer-dam. If such a plan be in contemplation, it must be attended with considerable expense; but is, perhaps, the most likely to ensure the completion of the undertaking.—London paper.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—This immense undertaking, which is now in a state of rapid advancement, it is estimated will be completed in the year 1830. The astonishing progress already made, is thus detailed in a London paper:—

"The railway commences at the port of Liverpool, at a point in direct communication with the King's and Queen's Docks. The line passes under the town of Liverpool by a tunnel and inclined plane. This magnificent archway, sixteen feet high and twenty-two feet wide, is cut through the solid rock for the enormous length of 2248 yards, the inclined plane rising one foot in forty-nine. The steep ascent of Liverpool is thus avoided, and all interference with the general business of the streets is thus effectually prevented. The excavations of this stupendous work have been going on at several points at the same time; and the precision with which the junctions of the different parts have been effected, in some cases not varying two inches, offers a most remarkable example of the certainty of scientific arrangement. The road through the tunnel, which we thus see, is about a mile and a quarter long, comes into the day-light at the

top of the high hill (Edge-hill) looking down upon Liverpool. A deep excavation through the elevated ground beyond this point offers an interesting example of the triumph of man over physical difficulties. Several miles onward, the roadway passes over a morass; and here, by a steady and cautious system of cuttings and embankments, the railway has been laid down successfully upon a soil which appeared as treacherous as the sands of the desert. The valley through which the river Sankey runs is crossed by an enormous viaduct, consisting of embankments and arches built upon piles of extraordinary magnitude. Hence, to Manchester, the line does not present any peculiar difficulties. The whole cost of this grand work will be about £600,000."

In Farlington church-yard, is a stone to the memory of an aged couple, named Hooker. One had reached 99 years, the other 96. They both died of the small pox, after living together, man and wife, 72 years.

Captain John D. Cochrane, the celebrated English traveller in the north of Europe and the north of Asia, is probably the first Englishman who ever married a female of the Kamshatka race. This marriage, he says, took place on the 5th January, 1822, and "with more pomp than it would have been celebrated in England." He took her home with him, and he says that on his return to Great Britain, which he calls the happiest country in the world, when he descended the Ural Mountains, and found himself in Europe, he looked back with a strong desire to return there again, but a final adieu to all the happiness England or Europe could afford him, and spend his days in that part of Siberia.

Monthly and Quarterly Periodicals.—The Quarterly Review is supposed to have a circulation of 12,000; the Edinburgh of 10,000; Blackwood's Magazine of 7,000; London Monthly, of 4,250; the Westminster Review, of 1,800; the Christian Observer, a circulation of about 3,000; the Missionary Register of 9,500; the Evangelical Magazine of 19,000, and the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, we believe about 21,000.

To procure very luxuriant plants of that splendid class of flowers the Chinese Chrysantheum, which form so rich an ornament to the conservatory and the lawn, in the end of autumn and commencement of winter, it has been found by far the best method to plant them out in spring in the open ground, where they thrive much better than in the best managed pots. Allow them to stand thus during the summer, to acquire strength of stem and luxuriance of leafage, and in the autumn take them up and place them in pots according to their size. According to this method there will be neither the bare leafless stem nor the withered leaves, so common and so unsightly in the plants grown in pots.

There are no less than 2,533 varieties of the Rose, of which 18 belong to the Moss Rose, 20 to the Dog Rose, and 1,213 to the Provence Rose.

Population of Ireland.—The Dublin Morning Post has the following statement on the subject:—Dividing the population of Ireland into four grand classes with respect to age, the census of 1821 presents to our view the following lamentable picture of the state of a country abounding with every means of industry, and with able and willing hands to cultivate it, in the most civilized period of the world: Infants of five years and under, 1,060,666,—one half at least badly clothed and fed.—Children from 5 to 15, 1,748,863,—1,300,000 destitute of education. Operatives from 15 to 70, 3,831,600,—1,021,815 destitute of employment. Aged, from 70 to 100, 81,191,—a great proportion of whom are paupers.

SCOTLAND. The cotton trade remains without alteration. Weavers and dressers are making excellent wages, the former from 8s. to 10s. per week, and the latter from 20s. to 35s.—Glasgow Chronicle.

Ordination of a Catholic Bishop to the Diocese of Aberdeen.—This ceremony took place on Sunday last, in the Roman Catholic Chapel in Aberdeen.—The individual chosen to fill this high station is the Rev. Mr. Kyle. The clergy present were, Bishop Paterson, who presided, and who was assisted by Bishops Macdonald and Penzick, with Bishop Scott of Glasgow, who was ordained the Sunday preceding, but who took no active part on the present occasion, besides six or seven of the inferior clergy. After the reading of three Bulls from the Pope, giving effect to the election, the Bishop elect was interrogated on his religious belief, to which he made suitable answers. The celebration of mass then commenced, and after the chanting of the epistle for the day, the presiding Bishop came down from the altar, and alternately with his Deacons, recited the Litany, while the Bishop elect lay prostrate. The act of prostration being over, he arose, and knelt, when Bishop Paterson proceeded with the more solemn part of the ceremony, the consecration—anoointing the head and hands of the new Bishop with the holy oil. After which the Rev. Mr. Murdoch ascended the pulpit, and having read a chapter from the Evangelists, delivered a very eloquent and impressive sermon. Taking for his text Ephesians iv. 1.—"Walk worthy of the vocation wherewith you are called." Sermon being concluded, Bishop Paterson continued the service of the mass; after which, and the preliminaries having been gone through, the new Bishop, kneeling was invested with a most gorgeous mitre; and being raised, was by Bishop Paterson placed in the chair which he himself had occupied during the whole ceremony, and received an elegant highly finished crozier.

Longevity.—On the estate of Dochfour, near Inverness, there lives an old man named Donald McCulloch—a relic of the fat of the fiddle. Donald is now in his 98th year, and is tolerably hale and healthy, but is miserably poor. In the "forty-fifth" he lived in the Leys, and on the memorable 16th of April, 1746, accompanied a cousin, attached to the rebel army, and some other lads, to the field of battle. He describes the day as one of mist, storm, and extreme cold. His relation was wounded, and he himself and his companion fled from the moor to avoid the murderous weapons of the dragoons. The Dunmaglass men were stationed near him—and truly graphic is his narration of the arrival of the fugitives at a neighbouring burn—some falling headlong never to rise again, and others quenching their feverish thirst in lang and heavy draughts. In Morayshire, we understand, there is still older remnant of "the wars"—a veteran born in 1728, by name Robertson Campbell, who fought for Prince Charles at Preston, Falkirk, and Clifton; but was too late for the field of Culloden. These facts he detailed last summer to Mr. McKenzie of Woodside. A gentleman lately on a tour to the Western Isles conversed the other day with a man in Skye, who was born, as he stated, in the reign of Queen Anne!—Inverness Courier.

FOREIGN.

Funeral of the late Queen of Wurtemberg.—On the 11th instant, the obsequies of her Majesty the late Queen Dowager were performed at Stuttgart, between four and five o'clock, with great solemnity, and the body was deposited in the vault of the Royal Family, beneath the chapel of the Palace of Louisburgh. The coffin was borne by sixteen officers of the staff. The King, with their Royal Highnesses Princes Frederick and Augustus, followed immediately behind the coffin. After his Majesty, were Dukes Alexander and William, Counts Alexander and William of Wurtemberg, and the Prince Hohenzollern Obergien. The chapel was hung with black, and splendidly illuminated, and the body was received by a soil which appeared as treacherous as the sands of the desert. The valley through which the river Sankey runs is crossed by an enormous viaduct, consisting of embankments and arches built upon piles of extraordinary magnitude. Hence, to Manchester, the line does not present any peculiar difficulties. The whole cost of this grand work will be about £600,000."

JASSY, OCT. 4. The latest accounts from the theatre of war say, that the Russian army of the left wing still remains in the position before Shumia, notwithstanding the declaration in its own bulletins what it was intended to leave it. Fierce actions however, daily took place.

It seems that a report had been spread that the English Admiral, Sir P. Malcolm, was not to act in concert with the other Admirals, and that these reports had relaxed the preparations of Ibrahim for the evacuation of the Morea. But Sir P. Malcolm declared to the Facha, in the most formal manner, that he was resolved to execute, in concert with the other Admirals, the convention of Alexandria, and the treaty of the 6th of July.

TOULON, OCT. 18. According to the last accounts from the Morea, it appears that the troops are distributed as follows—two thousand at the camp of Petaidi, seven or eight thousand men about Navarino, a half brigade at the isthmus of Lepanto. This last corps has gone to favour the expedition under Admiral de Rigny, who is going to cannonade the forts of Lepanto and Patras. The number of sick are augmenting among the troops which are before Navarino.

Exclusive of the bridges over the Danube, which the Turks possess at Giurgero and Silistria, they have likewise other passages, near Semnitz and elsewhere, where they fortify themselves without any opposition. It is, therefore, to be feared, that as the Russian army has not a single point of retreat near Isatchka, the Turks will push into the principalities upon several points and lay that country waste, in such a manner as to render it impossible, or at least very hazardous, to seek winter quarters in the principalities.

Craniology.—The study of Craniology has become quite a mania in France. The Gazette de France states that the Minister of Marine, Hyde de Neuville, has become a convert to the system, and has made it the foundation of a new classification of galley slaves. Hitherto these wretches have been classed according to the length of time for which they were convicted.—Mr. Appert has been sent by the Minister to visit all the seaports, to examine and feel the heads of all the galley slaves, and to class them according to the analogy found to exist between the bumps and protuberances found on their skulls. This order has already given rise to a pleasant farce, which has been very successful at Paris.

Mendicity has been in a great measure annihilated in Holland by the establishment of a society, which has purchased a large tract of land, on which suitable buildings are erected, and to which all persons soliciting relief are transferred, and set to work.

A new method has lately been adopted, by some French physicians, of introducing medicine into the system by the skin, and to which they have given the name of "Edermic Medication."

Upwards of one thousand Englishmen are at present residing at Geneva alone. English travellers are also very numerous in other interesting parts of Switzerland.

UNITED STATES.

[From the Savannah Georgian.] The Cherokee and Georgia.—The extraordinary mutability of human affairs, was perhaps never more strikingly exemplified in a National point of view, in the same period of time, than in the history of these people since the commencement of their intercourse.

A century has not yet passed away since the first Georgians presented themselves upon Yamacraw bluff, now Savannah, petitioning the Indians then owning and occupying the country for a portion of their useless lands; falsely representing that the object in view was the benefit and instruction of the Indians.

"That I may not be accused of exaggeration, I shall here quote the words of their own Historian.

"OLETHORPE represented to them" (the Indians) "the great power, wisdom and wealth of the English Nation, and the many advantages that would accrue to the Indians in general from the connexion with them; and as they had plenty of Lands he hoped they would freely resign a share of them to his people who were come to settle amongst them for their benefit and instruction." This occurrence takes place in 1733. Between this time and the year 1823, we find by one means and another, that out 58,000 square miles of Indian Territory, the Georgians have obtained about 8,000. And what do the documents of the present day present us with!

Without having conquered it by the sword, without having obtained it by treaty, without having obtained any just Title. Georgia now declares that this remnant of Land belongs to her, that she must and will have it—and that the occupation of it by the Indians as an independent people can no longer be endured.

Counterfeit half dollars are in circulation in Buffalo. They are of the date of 1824, and well calculated to deceive. They may be detected, however, by examining closely the words "United States of America," in which the "U" touches the right wing of the eagle; in the genuine coin, it stands some distance from it.

Great Expedition.—The Benjamin Franklin, steamer, which left New-York on Thursday, at half-past 3 P. M. arrived in Providence at half-past 7 on Friday morning. The passengers in the Commercial line of stages reached the Boston line a quarter before 12—twenty hours and fifteen minutes from city to city.—N. Y. Post.

The President Elect.—We learn, says the N. Y. Statesman, that General Jackson, to avoid the fatigues and inconveniences of a journey to Washington in mid winter, has made arrangements for taking up his residence at Philadelphia till the 4th of March, and that he is soon expected in that city. It is not improbable, that in the interim he may go to New-England, which he has never visited, and whether it is understood he will be invited by his political friends.

Post Master in New-York.—President Adams has appointed Samuel L. Gouverneur, Esq. of New-York, Post Master in the place of Mr. Bailey, deceased. It is said this appointment is given to the worthy Mr. Gouverneur with a view of benefiting, at the same time, his father-in-law, Ex-President Monroe.—Bos. Pat.

The Common Council of New-York have voted a grant of 500 dollars for the relief of Joseph Lancaster, in consideration of the general benefits derived from his school system. Lancaster is in the city of New-York, with his family, and was in a destitute condition at the date of the proceedings in Common Council, November 17th.—16.

Gen. La Fayette.—A letter has been received by a gentleman of this city, from Gen. LA FAYETTE, announcing his intention to visit the U. S. about the beginning of next month.—N. Y. Merc. Courier.

From the Salem Gazette, Nov. 28. THANKSGIVING.—It is a wise and venerable custom in New-England, to set apart one day in the year for the voluntary commemoration of the divine favour and goodness, and it is pleasing to see so correct a custom gaining ground in our country. Not that in New-England, or any where else, it requires a year to roll over our heads, to convince us of the everlasting mercies of Heaven. The sublime structure of the Universe; this beautiful landscape, the earth; the magnificent ocean, now assailing the clouds with its foam, and then nestling the little birds on its billows; the glorious sun, and those sweet sentinels of light, the stars; the voice of thunder, and the song of the linnets; who knows any thing of these, and can for a moment, doubt the supreme benevolence of the Almighty! Yet, although every instant be fruitful in blessings, we are inattentive and do not regard; we are ignorant and do not appreciate; we are ungrateful, and do not consider; we are selfish and will not understand them. The best require to be reminded of their duty, and the thoughtful must be told of it always. It is wise, therefore, to select the season of gladness, and point to the source of good. When the husbandman rejoices that the harvest is ripe, and the poor go into the field to glean.

The sheaf, which God ordains to bless, the widow and the fatherless, it becomes man to acknowledge the reward of his labours, the blessing of his hopes, and the goodness of the giver of all things.—Then, especially, should he pour forth the grateful incense of his praise, and his devotion. The Almighty deserves the praise of his creatures. The flower pays its worship in fragrant exhalation, and the lark when it carols at the gate of heaven, in praise of their glorious Maker. The sun burns in ceaseless day, and the virgin stars keep nightly vigils; the mysterious anthem of the forest proclaims its devotion, and the sea declares its obedience as it murmurs into repose. Every moment of time bears an errand of mercy, and should not be allowed to pass without an acknowledgment of gratitude.

O Ye, chief, for whom the whole creation smiles; Crown the great hymn."

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1828.

The public mind, in its present state of unusual excitement, cannot be expected to be much gratified by the dull routine of our ordinary weekly details. The importance of events is calculated entirely upon the extent of our expectation at the moment; and when the occurrence for which we look is of extraordinary magnitude, other occurrences, though in themselves paramount, seem to be of trifling consequence, and produce but trifling satisfaction. Not that any thing we have to communicate, would be highly relished by our readers even in more favourable circumstances, but if they can be prevailed on to direct their regard for a little to quarters of the world somewhat distant from SHUMLA and VARNA, and to objects not immediately connected with the great conflict in which the eyes of the world are directed with such intense anxiety, we trust they will be satisfied that we have done our best to beguile one of their leisure hours.

The all-absorbing question, "Who is to be President?" has at length been settled in the great WESTERN REPUBLIC. And though we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that the result has been in favour of JACKSON, we are pleased, on different accounts, that the matter is set at rest. We could not take up an American paper during the whole period in which the affair was pending, without encountering the Presidential contest in one shape or another, at every point; and if any other articles of intelligence were to be met with, they were like angels visits, "few and far between." When so much has been allowed to appear in the public prints on the subject, what may we not suppose to have been the interest excited and displayed in the more private walks of life? Indeed we have reason to know, that while the keenness of some partisans has been a topic of ridicule and derision to the more moderate and disinterested observer, the subject of contention has furnished matter of inexhaustible gossip to the idle newsmen and loungers in coffee-houses. Nay, aged men have been seen in the public walks, gravely clubbing their conjectures and their "wise-saws"; the giggling and loquacious house-maids have been observed debating the question over their water-pitchers in the streets; and in the parlours of the green-market, the thrifty matron has forgotten for a while the necessities of the kitchen, to hear or communicate some new discovery or some pungent article in a favourite weekly paper. Even the witty and inventive artist may, for aught we know, have been playing off his jokes, and caricatures of the par mobile fratrum or some of their leading devotees, may have been stuck in the print shop windows, and hawked in company with "Farmers Almanacks," "Horrible Murders," "True and Particular Accounts," &c. But, viewing the whole matter in that serious light in which it ought to be contemplated, we have too much reason to fear that the flame of discord which has unfortunately kindled, has spread into a wide and wasteful conflagration, which even the incendiaries themselves could scarcely have anticipated, which still rages with unabated fury in spite of private remonstrance and public reprehension, and which cannot fail, when it does subside, to leave behind it a foul residuum. It would, however, be a most unpleasant task to enter here into "the Augean stable" of this contest—it is our happy lot to be able to contemplate it at a distance, with the feelings and views of calm observers. At the same time, no one who has taken any interest at all in the controversy, can shut his eyes to the fact, that the parties have manifested throughout a relentlessness in their hostility, a profusion of long invective and unmanly reproaches, not less unworthy of a place in the