

so good an effect, that both father and mother, came to hear for themselves. The Lord marvellously met with them both, and father, mother, and son, were together received, with universal joy, into the church.—16.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 1.

By the ship Independence, at New York, we have London dates to the evening of Saturday Sept. 28. LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Last night's *Gazette* contains the appointment of Mr. Thomas Babington Macaulay to the office of Her Majesty's Secretary at War.

Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, a gallant and distinguished officer, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, is dead. He served under Lord Nelson, and it was in his arms that Nelson expired. Every one must remember his dying exclamation, "Anchor, Hardy, anchor."

Col. Pasley succeeded, Sept. 24th in firing one of his enormous submarine mines of powder against the wreck of the Royal George. The cylinder contained 2320 lbs, and was ignited by the galvanic spark.—The effect upon the water was grand and imposing in the extreme. What it was upon the wreck had not yet been ascertained.

Runjeet Singh, the old ally of the English in India, is dead. At his capital, Lahore, seven human beings were burnt to death, as a sacrifice, at his funeral!

The Frankfort Journal announces that the Emperor Nicholas was to arrive in Berlin on the 28th instant; that the camp of Borondino had been broken up, and that all the troops which composed it had marched towards the South.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, half past 12.—The final arrangement for a loan of Consols from the Bank of England to Mr. Jaudon, appears to have been at length completed, under the guarantee of four London firms, those of Baring, Morrison, Denison, and the opulent German firm, Huth & Co. and the Liverpool house of Brown, all of them deeply interested in the trade with the United States. The sum required is now stated to be only £180,000. The manner in which the Bank has come forward has given great satisfaction, and it is generally thought that its disengagement from so large an amount of depreciated Stock will be a sensible relief to its coffers, especially if the vacuum be supplied by specie from America.

SPAIN.—The Duke Decazes had been employed by the King of France to treat with Don Carlos for a formal renunciation of his claims to the throne; and it was esteemed that the King's next step would be a marriage of one of his sons and the young Queen Isabel.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.—The *Sud*, Marseilles paper publishes a letter from Constantinople of the 7th which says:—

"Austria, Great Britain, and France, have signed at Vienna, a treaty actually guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The last changes of the Porte have been made by the influence of the Sultana Mother."

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 5.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The fine steam packet Great Western, Capt. Hoskin, arrived at New York on Saturday evening, bringing Bristol papers to the 19th of Oct. and 120 passengers.

Capt. John G. Low, of Boston, was one of the 120 passengers in the Great Western, and he arrived home in twenty-nine days from St. Petersburg, four of which he spent in London!

Some apprehension had existed that parliament might be assembled in November, to legislate on the currency question, but the improved prospects of the harvest seem to have put to rest the fear of a resort to one and two pound notes, as well as to an inconvertible paper currency, and we have reason to believe, says the London Globe, that the next session will not open till February.

The late Peter Bacon, Esq. stock-broker, has left a legacy of the value of £24,000 to University College, London, payable at the death of his widow.

The Lord Mayor gave an entertainment at the Mansion house, on the 18th to Mr. Daniel Webster, Mr. Alex. Stewart, member of the Legislative Council, for Nova Scotia, and a large party of citizens. Mr. John [Abraham] Van Buren, son of the President of the U. States, was unable to accept the Lord Mayor's invitation. After dinner, Mr. Webster and Mr. Stewart were of course called upon for speeches, and delivered a few sentences in praise of England generally and London especially.—*Court Jour.*

The Earl of Durham it is said, goes Ambassador Extraordinary to Turkey

Her Majesty has paid all the debts of her late father from her own private purse.

Colonel Sir Robert Gardiner, K. C. B. of the Royal Artillery, formerly equerry to King Leopold, has been appointed first and principal Aid-de-Camp to the Queen.

On Saturday, Sir Chapman Marshall was elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

It is rumoured that Admiral Sir R. Stopford, the present Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, will succeed the late Sir Thomas Hardy, as Governor of Greenwich Hospital; that the Hon. Admiral Fleming, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, will succeed to the command of the Mediterranean. No officer is yet named as likely to be appointed to the command at Portsmouth, in the event of this change, which is confidently spoken of.

Importance of the China Trade.—It was stated, in the course of the interview which the Liverpool deputation had with Lord Palmerston, on Friday last, that one of the deputations had exported more cotton goods to Canton in one year, than the East India Company had exported, in the same period during their monopoly of the trade.

We believe it is arranged that Sir John Campbell is to have the Irish Seals, merely with a view to his being insured a life pension of £4,000. per annum.—*Dublin Mail.*

Two new 80 gun line-of-battle ships, to be called the Majestic and the Mars, are to be built at Chatham.

The negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce between France and England, have been suspended.

Two respectable gentlemen, connected with a Society under the patronage of Lord Brougham stated to the Magistrates on Wednesday that they were forming in different parts of the town, places for the instruction and amusement of the working classes, at the low charge of two pence per week, so as to fall within the means of the humblest mechanic, who would there find reading rooms, lectures, with musical and other recreations, calculated to draw them away from public-houses and places of low amusement.—*News.*

An immense camp-meeting was, held at Kilsyth, in Scotland, continuing many days and attended by clergymen of various denominations as well as by great numbers of persons from all parts of the country. The excitement, exhibited both by preachers and hearers, as described in the papers, appears to have been in no degree inferior to that produced at some of our camp meetings in the Western States.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of one of the 10 churches in Birmingham took place at the intended site, near Great Lister Street on Saturday. The Bishop of Nova Scotia assisted by the Rev. Mr. Adport, conducted the solemnities. The stone was laid by Lord Calthorpe.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

BRISTOL, Oct. 18.—The Tea Sale on Thursday last, attracted a larger number of attendants than usual, and buyers, both for this city and the country, shewed a desire to increase their stocks, and bought freely at higher prices. We now quote the advance, from the lowest point of the market on good common kinds of tea, to be 9d to 1s. and in some instances still more.

The money market, in its commercial departments, has acquired a tone, and a greater degree of firmness at present appears to prevail in it than it possessed at the commencement of the week, and we hope that nothing in coming events will tend to throw a cloud over the vast interests of this community.

Accounts from France mention that the harvest and vintage have turned out more satisfactory than was anticipated.

The French squadron blockading the port of Buenos Ayres, was to be reinforced, and vigorous measures were to be adopted for bringing that affair to a conclusion.

Russia has offered to place 250,000 men at the disposal of the Porte—if Ibrahim Pacha marches against Constantinople.

It is stated on "good authority, that the English government in reply to despatches brought from China by the Ariel, have ordered that Canton be placed in a state of blockade."

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.—The accounts from Spain relate to the entry of the Duke of Vittoria into Saragossa the 4th inst, about 12,000 of his troops having marched into the city a few hours previously. The Duke was expected to move against Cabrera in a few days. Private letters from Arragon confidently announce that Cabrera was determined to give Espartero a vigorous reception; the preparations of both armies were going forward with great expedition, and it was stated that a few days would bring the opposing forces into collision, when a most deadly encounter was anticipated.

N. AND S. AMERICAN COFFEE HOUSE, }
London, October 17, 4 o'clock, P. M. }

The pacification of Spain has unhappily once more become an object of hope deferred. It was intimated lately that the Carlist chiefs, Cabrera and the Count

d'Espagne, were about to follow the example of Moroto, and lay down their arms; but this statement has been contradicted, and it is now said that Cabrera has received large supplies of money, and that he is resolved to continue the war to the last, notwithstanding the fearful odds against him. His position at Cantavieja is very strong; but his most sanguine friends at Paris have great doubts whether with only 18,000 men he will be able to withstand the two armies of Espartero and O'Donnell, the first consisting of 20,000 men, and the latter 18,000.

With regard to the relations of England and France on this Spanish question, the Paris correspondent of an evening paper states, that most of the recent negotiations and arrangements respecting Don Carlos and his family have been carried on by Louis Philippe without England being consulted—and that Morote's treason and the bribes paid to that General (the dirty part of the business in fact) were the only points confided to the management of the English Whigs. The Turco-Egyptian controversy has produced a variety of conflicting statements during the week—some of the letters from Constantinople affirming positively that France has refused to co-operate with England against the Pacha of Egypt, whilst another set of letter writers assert with equal confidence, that with regard to the propositions made to Mehemet Ali to obtain the restitution of the Turkish fleet, France and England had come to a perfect understanding.

The Alexandria correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, under date of Sept. 26th says:—

The Turkish fleet is still here, and will not be given up without a struggle. The crews are relaxing in the little discipline they ever had: both officers and men are most discontented with their position. As regards the latter, the question of interest to them is neither Russian nor Egyptian; but they are no longer regularly paid and are much worse fed than in the Sultan's service. With many of the officers I have conversed on the subject, and they openly express their indignation at their present position; but their ships are disarmed, and under the guns of the forts and the Pacha's fleet.

In politics every thing awaits the decision of the Five Powers. If unfavourable to Mehemet Ali, he will resist, unless in face of a very active and decided demonstration on the part of Europe. He at present treats the matter lightly; and being now convalescent (having been some days seriously ill) has started on a little tour in the Delta, by which he will escape the persecution of the diplomatists.

The Austrian Admiral had apprised the French and English Admirals of his intention to unite his force with theirs, and make common cause with them agreeably to his last instructions from his government.

The King of Holland was about being married to the Countess Ontremont.

The city of Ghent was the theatre of tremendous riots, in the beginning of October. The rioters and military had an engagement in which numbers got badly wounded. A paper of the 4th announces that the city was declared in a state of siege, but the Moniteur does not mention the circumstance. A great number of arrests had taken place.

TURKEY.—The latest intelligence from Constantinople, received at London, was to the 28th Sept. and from Alexandria to the 29th. The burthen of all the correspondence is, "no news of a political nature."

The Duke of Leuchtenberg, son of Jerome Buonaparte, since his marriage with the daughter of the Autocrat, has been obliged to substitute the Russian for the Napoleon eagle on his armorial bearings.

It is said the King of France will act as Mediator, between England and Portugal on the slave question.

The hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, is to marry the Princess Mary of Hesse Darmstadt. Mr. Lockhart is to marry the rich Miss Comts. Louis Philippe still thinks of marrying one of his sons to the Queen of Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.

DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.—The melancholy intelligence reached the City this morning, in letters from Louisville, of the decease of EX-PRESIDENT JACKSON. The information was sent hastily to a respectable mercantile house in Church Alley, from a partner in that City, and comes in such a direct mode and form as to leave no reasonable doubt of its authenticity.

The papers from the South and West will probably contain all the particulars of his death, in the course of a day's mail, or two. Statements unfavourable to the health of the General have been prevalent for several weeks.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4.

The British brig of war Serpent, Capt. Gore, from Port Royal, Jam. Oct. 1st. and Havana the 16th inst, arrived yesterday, having on board Sir Lionel Smith, late governor of Jamaica. The Serpent will sail on Tuesday for Bermuda and Port Royal.

FROM PORT AU PRINCE.—We have Port au Prince