

We intend sending the first number of the Gazette to many persons who are led to believe will not only subscribe for our paper but likewise aid us in extending its circulation.

London Gazette

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1847.

In issuing this, the first number of the London Gazette, we consider it a duty to the public to state (more fully than in our Prospectus) what object we have in view in establishing a Semi-Weekly Journal in this Town.

The lover of Poetry will always find in our paper something to amuse—instruct—and enlighten the understanding.

We intend to use every exertion to secure the patronage of the Ladies, satisfied that without their aid, no paper can long be regarded as a welcome visitor in any house entitled to the sacred appellation of Home!

We are aware that many well meaning individuals object to an amalgamation of parties in the Councils of the Country—but we can assure such persons that the political animosities in Canada are too nearly equal for either to form a strong or permanent government safe from the rude assaults of a defeated opposition.

Again we ask, Is it the wish of our Conservative friends to form what might be termed a Tory administration, and thus exclude the French party of Lower Canada from any participation in the honours, or emoluments of office?

We can already compete with any District in the Province, in the production of Peas, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Hay, and Barley, &c., and far surpass most of them in producing Beef, Mutton, and Pork, of the very best description, as our markets for the past fortnight have fully proven.

We cannot conclude this article without paying a just tribute to the worthy, intelligent, and enterprising mechanics of this rising town—many of whom we are proud to say, fill some of the most important offices in the gift of the people, and not a few of them hold the rank of Magistrates, and contribute in no slight degree to sustain the peace of the whole community.

To ADVERTISERS.—Parties who may feel disposed to favour us with their advertisements will please observe that our rates of advertising are 3d. a line for the first insertion, and 1d. a line for each subsequent insertion.

to support the Government on this common ground.

With the above sentiments we most cordially agree, and venture to predict that ere three months shall have elapsed, Lord Elgin will satisfy the people of Canada, that notwithstanding the efforts of a few "unquiet spirits," he can smooth the waters of political strife, and secure the assistance of the patriotic of both parties in the administration of government.

With these views we ask the generous support of the people of London, and the London District generally—and particularly the patronage of our enterprising merchants, without whose aid we cannot hope to prosper in our undertaking.

London being now the first commercial town west of Hamilton; we consider a weekly paper insufficient for the general purposes of a commercial community; we therefore undertake to supply a Semi-Weekly paper, by which they will be furnished with the latest and most important news, much earlier, and much cheaper than they have ever been supplied before.

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circumstances, will be made. The method usually adopted, of publishing a certain price for advertisements, and then taking them at any rate at which they may be had, has occasioned many to consider themselves overcharged. It is much better for all parties to have some certain rule on which they can depend.

Delay in the receipt of paper has prevented us from publishing the Gazette earlier; and the paper we print on to-day is rather inferior to what we intend to use in future. The next number will be printed on Saturday, and from that time, the Gazette will appear regularly every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

In the present number we republish the Prospectus, as but few persons have seen it. The prospectus was handed to the proprietor of the London Times, with the request that he would publish it as an advertisement; this he refused to do, alleging that it contained an implied censure of his political feelings.

DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTION.

The election of District Councillors for this District takes place on Monday, January 4th, 1847. In the township of London, we understand that Mr. Lawrence Lawrason intends again to try his fortune in the field, and we trust that he will meet with the same success which he did last year.

We give the above article from the Western Globe of January 1st, to show the powerful influence of that paper in London, where its circulation is perhaps greater than in any other part of the District.

Our readers will naturally ask, Was Mr. Stevenson elected? no such thing—backed by the whole talent of the Globe, he could not induce a man to propose him. Mr. Lawrason "tried his fortune," and although "the potency of his books" had, according to the Globe of January 1845, "lost their charm," he was elected by a majority of 95 over Mr. Goulding, one of the oldest inhabitants of the township of London.

We have known Mr. Goulding for many years, and we can safely say that a more worthy farmer lives not in the Township of London, but his powers as a legislator are not of the highest order.

Mr. John Sifton was elected Town Clerk; Mr. Wm. Gains, Collector; and Mr. William Tennant, Assessor.

We are rather surprised to see in the last Official Gazette a notice of the appointment of a new Inspector of Licenses, &c. for this District, in addition to the present one, and that the District is divided into two portions for the purpose of that appointment. We have been asked to give a reason for that appointment, whether the business has increased to require it. That it is not in our power to do. We perceive that there are several other districts with as large a population, with only one Inspector. If this appointment constitutes an additional charge on the Provincial Treasury, we think some reason ought to be given shewing the necessity of it.

The above we extract from the Times of January 8, and as we are determined that the editor of that paper shall never remain ignorant on any point so long as we can do anything to enlighten his mind, or to ease his fears as to the "charge on the Provincial Treasury," we determined at once to bring him to the "Law and the testimony."

We accordingly spent considerable time in examining all the old Law Books that we had saved from our grandmother's library, but strange to say, we could find no legal reason why the London District should be divided, or two Inspectors appointed; we at length took to the Acts of the last Session of Parliament, and turning to the 9th Vic. chap. 2nd, we find that the Inspectors of each Revenue District are obliged to visit each Distillery in his District twice every month or twenty four times a year, and to receive and collect two pence currency on each gallon of Whiskey made in his district. This arduous duty (entirely a new one) is to be performed, together with the ordinary duties heretofore performed by the Inspectors under the old Law.

Can the Times inform us why a Distiller who formerly paid for a license say £20, will now have to pay from £150 to £300.

Table with 2 columns: Share number and Amount. 1st premium £43 5 0, 2nd do. 47 6 3, 3rd do. 45 0 0, 4th do. 46 0 0, 5th do. 48 0 0.

The following new members have been elected for District Councillors as far as heard from up to the present time.

- Mr. Lawrason, London. Mr. McCurdy, Carleton. Mr. Cline, Dorchester. Mr. Fowler, Southwold. Mr. Neill, Mosa. Mr. Johnson, Yarmouth.

MIDDLESEX ERECT!

JOHN WILSON, Esquire, has consented to come forward in opposition to Mr. Notman, at the next election for this County. Mr. Wilson has our warmest wishes for his success.

LONDON ELECTION.

H. H. KILLALEY, Esq., who has done so much to advance the prosperity of London, and this District generally, is to appear before his old friends once more. His election is sure.

The Annual Ball for the benefit of the Mechanics' Institute, came off on the 5th inst. The Hon. Col. Talbot appeared in all the vicer of youth, and none appeared more delighted than the venerable founder of this flourishing establishment. Col. McKay and many of his officers attended, and from all we can learn the whole affair was really splendid, and reflected the highest credit on all concerned in getting it up.

We understand that it is in contemplation to present a petition to the Legislature at its next sitting, that the Townships of Warwick and Bosquet be annexed to the London District. The great inconvenience to which the inhabitants of these townships are at present subjected, by their distance from the District town, leaves no doubt of the success of their application.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Montreal Pocket Almanac for 1847, published by J. Starke & Co. It is the sixth publication of this useful little work. From its commencement, it has been the neatest and most correct Almanac published, and, this year, it is, if possible, neater and more correct than ever. The engravings, by Mr. Swett, (the engraver of the words London Gazette at the head of this paper) are very well executed.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.—On issuing our first number we take occasion to call the attention of the Printers of the Province to the advertisement under this head, and to state that the Type, &c., from which the London Gazette is printed, were purchased at this Foundry.

Having had considerable experience of the working and durability of Type made at this establishment, we can with confidence state that it is not in the least inferior to any made on this continent.

For the London Gazette.

Men of Middlesex, that indefinite office seeker, William Notman, Esq., is again in the field as a candidate for the high honour of representing this important county in the Legislative assembly of the Province.

The very walls of the Junction Hotel will on Monday next be shaken with his thrilling eloquence; but I regret to find that one party only can be edified by his superior logic—as one party only is requested to attend the meeting. I have no doubt but Mr. Notman will be highly pleased with the reception that awaits him at the Junction. But would recommend him to bear in mind that the flourishing village of Saint Andrews is only a small portion of the county of Middlesex, and should he be induced by the promises he may receive there, to offer for this county at the next election, certain defeat awaits him.

It is to be regretted that a man of Mr. W. Notman's superior attainments could not have made himself sufficiently popular in his own county (at least) to ensure a nomination. However, so it is, and no matter how anxious I may be to gratify Mr. Notman's ambition, or to advance him to office, I can assure him that Middlesex is not the avenue by which he is to reach the long sought post of distinction. Middlesex must and will be represented by one of her own sons.

AN ELECTOR.

St. Thomas, January, 1847.

Mexican War.

HAVANA, Dec. 6, 1846. The British steamer is in to-day from Vera Cruz. Santa Anna is said to have threatened to retreat to Queretara if they don't send him the \$200,000 that he has asked for, which great exertions are made to raise. Some say he will fall back, whether or no, in order to be nearer the capital on the opening of congress. Propositions had been made to the British merchants for a loan of \$20,000,000, secured by a reduction of duties on articles now prohibited. The monied and landed interests, it is said, are quite tired of the war, and Santa Anna's retrograde movement may possibly be in order to intimidate Congress into peace measures, while he apparently sacrifices his ambition and laurels (to be earned) to the will of the people. The initiated suppose him not to be inimical to peace. At all events, he won't meet the enemy; if it is done at all, some one else must do it. The blockade is not considered at all an effectual one; several vessels sent from here have discharged.

From the report of the McKin, from Monterey, we learn that the United States steamer Gopher broke her log chains and steam connections in crossing the bar on Sunday, the 13th. She was, however, enabled to get outside and come to anchor in five fathoms water; but the wind blowing strong from the south-east, and a heavy sea running, she was literally smashed to pieces, and sunk at her anchors. The United States steamers De Rossett and John R. Thompson were despatched to her assistance, and barely succeeded in saving some fifty lives before she went down. The pilot-boat Ariel was lost the same day, a large sea splitting open her wood ends. Cargo and crew saved. Several vessels were blown to sea in a gale on the 7th, losing anchors and cables. The bark William Ley returned on the 13th, with a loss of thirteen males.

Two regiments of Indiana volunteers, the 2nd and 3rd, and Lieutenant Macall's (Capt. Taylor's) battery had gone to Saltillo to join General Worth. General Twigg's division is on its march to Victoria. Brigadier General Hamer, one of Mr. Polk's appointments, died at Monterey, a few days ago, of inflammation of the bowels. His illness was of very short duration—not more, I learn, than two days. General Butler will not remain in command at Monterey. Colonel Taylor arrived at Monterey two days ago, with despatches for General Patterson. By an advertisement in the Matamoros Flag, I see that Rice Garland is about opening a law office and land agency at this place and Matamoros, intending to pursue the legal profession in the courts of Texas.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Dec. 13, 1846.

About twelve o'clock, M., to-day, as the United States steamer Gopher was going over the bar, laden with provisions, &c., bound to the mouth of the Rio Grande, she grounded. The De Rossett was promptly despatched to her aid, but could render no efficient assistance. The Gopher had sprung a leak, and in about two hours totally disappeared. She was seen to drift into about three and a half fathoms water, when her chimney, masts and everything disappeared out of sight. Fortunately not a life was lost—the De Rossett having taken every person off when she was found to be in a sinking condition. The Gopher had on board when she went down, 264 bbls. of pork, 44 bbls. of bread, 14 bbls. of pickles, 64 bbls. of vinegar, 6 bales of oakum, 2 coils of rope, and 2 bundles of cast steel—all the property of the United States. If "Uncle Sam" were a rich man, this would be a pretty place to "break" him. The beach and bar are strewn with wrecks in all directions. The pilot boat Ariel, was also lost at the same time and place. Two men, Captain King and a sailor, were in her. They were also picked up by the De Rossett. A heavy sea struck the boat and literally broke her to pieces. I was a witness from the sand hills, at a short distance from the scene of destruction. General Taylor was to move, in column, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th instant, for Victoria, with about 1500 men. Victoria is equidistant from Monterey and Tampico, and it was supposed that General Taylor would make that place his head quarters. No further demonstration would be made toward San Luis Potosi until further orders from our Government. Brig. General Hamer, of Ohio, died at Monterey, on the 3rd instant. General Butler was in command of the district of the country comprised within Saltillo, Monterey, and the Rio Grande. Colonel Harney arrived at Monterey on the 24th ult. General Wool was at Paris, 100 miles north of Chihuahua, with 1000 men. General Worth was at Saltillo, and will shortly have under his command 2000. Colonel Riley was at Monte Morelos with about 1000 men. General Pillow was to move to Victoria on the 14th. Santa Anna had sent out a detachment of 2000 men to destroy the water tanks between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi.

The bark Morgan Dix, arrived at New Orleans, brings dates from the squadron of Anton Lizardo, to the 13th inst. Full particulars have been received of the total wreck of life which accompanied it. The brig Somers was maintaining the blockade off the harbour of Vera Cruz. On the evening of the 7th she had taken shelter under Green Island, there being every indication of an approaching northerly gale. On the morning of the 8th, a sail being reported from aloft, she got under way, and stood out for several miles, when the approaching vessel was ascertained to be the John Adams, on her return from Tampico. As the Somers was approaching her anchorage, on her return, another sail was discovered standing for Vera Cruz, apparently with the intention of running the blockade. She immediately made all sail to intercept her, and in the effort to avoid falling on the reef to her leeward, she was struck by the "norther," thrown upon her beam ends, commenced careening over her great rapidity, and in about half an hour afterwards sunk. The "norther" continued till the 10th, and fears are entertained for other vessels. The frigate John Adams, and the steamers Mississippi, Vicer, Petrel, and Bonito, were off Vera Cruz, last from Tampico. The frigate Cumberland had sailed for Norfolk. A letter received from on board the Raritan, dated the 13th, states that eight men belonging to the Somers, had been picked up by the Mexicans on the beach near Anton Sinaro, whither they had been driven by the gale, clinging to her coops. They were held at Vera Cruz as prisoners of war. One had since died. This makes forty-four saved out of the eighty souls on board. The efforts of the crews of the French and English vessels to save the lives of the crew of the Somers, are spoken of with warm commendation. The prize steamer, the Tobiasquin, being reported as driven out to sea, had not been heard of, and all on board are doubtless lost.

The latest in that the Supreme from the city isfactory, M was taken pr dary manu the neighb Vera Cruz that vessel, news from arrived from a squadron General had packed mule subsistence Ann's army squadron had loaded with nation. Tw for tampering inducements calde, his ser our men, war. It had many of the had a finger families had there had los Dates from tilio had bee at which tin dier from Gu

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His Execut has been pleas men to be insu one Districts. Saint Fran Eastern, Br Ottawa, De Johnston, Bathurst, A Dalhousie, A Prince Edw, Midland, Ju Victoria, An Colborne, JI Simcoe, JI Niagara, W St-William, Brock, John Talbot, Edw Huron, Cha Western, W North Divi the Townshis Falgar, Nelson Beverly, and exception of thereof, to be John Wilson. South Divi the Townshis brook, Glaufr Tascorora, Oe 2nd Congressi be called Th Wilson.

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Northumber Esq. Durham Div First Divi Second Div First Divi Second Div EXPLANATI ence to the L zetted on the following Vis Divisions, to To consist Delaware, M chester North ham, to be c —JOSEPH B.

Southwold, borough, Will Dunwich, to a tric?—FREEE STRAGE & P the 24th ult, ab- taining from G ing to cross the wick's wharf, I way, and drove relate, and the pass drowned; the

The latest intelligence from Tobacco, states that the inhabitants are much disgusted with the Supreme Government. The intelligence from the city of Mexico is meagre and unsatisfactory. Midshipman Rogers, of the Somers, was taken prisoner, while he was, in a most daring manner, making a reconnaissance in the neighbourhood of the powder magazine at Vera Cruz, a few days before the loss of that vessel. We have also a few items of news from Monterey. General Taylor had arrived from Saltillo on the 23d, escorted by a squadron of General May's horse. The General had succeeded in capturing 103 packed mules and their loads, consisting of subsistence and stores intended for Santa Anna's army at San Luis Potosi. Another squadron had left in pursuit of 400 mules, loaded with army stores for the same destination. Two Frenchmen had been arrested for tampering with our soldiers, and offering inducements to desert. The trial of the Alcalde, his son, and others, for tampering with our men, was set down for the 2d December. It had been clearly ascertained that many of the principal men at Monterey had had a finger in the pie, and many of the first families had left. The regiment stationed there had lost many by desertion. Dates from General Worth's division at Saltillo had been received to the 25th ultimo, at which time all was quiet. Nothing farther from General Wool's division.

Probatoria.

The following Acts, reserved by the Governor General for Her Majesty's pleasure, have received the Royal Assent:— An Act to incorporate a Company to extend the Great Western Railroad from Hamilton to Toronto. An Act to amend an Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's King, intituled, An Act to amend an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, An Act to incorporate the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company. An Act for erecting a Suspension Bridge over the Niagara River at or near the Falls of Niagara. An Act to restore the rights of certain persons attained for High Treason. An Act to incorporate the Wolfe Island, Kingston, and Toronto Railroad Company. An Act to incorporate the Peterboro' and Port Hope Railway Company. An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Kingston Railroad Company.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Inspectors for the unincorporated Revenue Districts in the Province of Canada:— Saint Francis, Chamney Bullock, Esquire, Ottawa, Philip Vankoughnet, Esquire, Eastern, Donald McDonald, Esquire, Johnstown, John Weatherhead, Esquire, Bathurst, Anthony Leslie, Esquire, Dalhousie, Archibald McDonald, Esquire, Prince Edward, Adam Hobbs, Esquire, Midland, James Simpson, Esquire, Victoria, Anthony Marshall, Esquire, Colborne, Thomas Milburn, Esquire, Simcoe, John Moberly, Esquire, Niagara, W. D. Miller, Esquire, Westchester, James Dunlop, Esquire, Brock, John G. Vanstarr, Esquire, Talbot, Edward P. Ryerse, Esquire, Huron, Charles Walker, Esquire, Victoria, W. G. Hall, Esquire. North Division, District of Gore, to consist of the Townships of Espingay, Nassagaweya, Trafalgar, Nelson, Flamboro East, Flamboro West, Beverly, and the Townships of Dauntwicks, with the exception of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Concessions thereof, to be called North Gore District.—Hon. John Wilson. South Division, District of Gore, to consist of the Townships of Ancaster, Barton, Saltfleet, Binbrook, Glanville, Scarsdale, Oronoquia, Brantford, Tuckersmith, together with the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Concessions of the Township of Dauntwicks, to be called South Gore District.—Hon. John Wilson.

First Division of the Home District. York Revenue District, consisting of the City of Toronto and the Township of York.—James McDonald, Esquire. Second Division of the Home District. Western Revenue District of the Home District to consist of the Townships of Etobicoke, Caledon, Toronto, Chingachongy, Gore of Toronto, King, Albion, Vaughan.—Peter Morgan, Esq. Third Division of the Home District. Eastern Revenue District of the Home District to consist of the Townships of Whitechurch, Thorah, Scott, Mara, Uxbridge, East Gwillimbury, West Gwillimbury, Reach, Markham, Brock, Scarborough, Georgina, Pickering, Whitby.—John Rose, Esq. Newcastle District. Northumberland Division.—George S. Dainty, Esq. Durham Division.—James John Ward, Esq. London District. First Division.—Joseph B. Clench, Esq. Second Division.—Freeman Talbot, Esq. Montreal District. First Division.—D. S. Stewart, Esq. Second Division.—James M. Ferris, Esq.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.—With reference to the London Revenue District, as gazetted on the twenty-third December, the following Townships are to compose the two Divisions, viz:— First Division: To consist of the Townships of London, Delaware, Malahide, Dorchester South, Dorchester North, Westminster, Yarmouth, Bayham, to be called the "East London District."—Joseph B. Clench, Esquire. Second Division: Southwold, Lobo, Adelaide, Ekfrid, Aldborough, Williams, Metcalfe, Carleton Place, Dunwich, to be called the "West London District."—Freeman Talbot, Esquire.

STAGE & PASSENGERS LOST IN THE ICE.—On the 12th inst. about 12 o'clock, as the vessel was passing from Grenville to Bytown, and attempting to cross the Ottawa, nearly opposite Mr. Hartwick's wharf, Longueuil, the driver missed his way, and drove into a glade, and, shocking to relate, the passengers, two in number, were both drowned; the driver managed to keep himself

above water, until some persons came from L'Original, a distance of about a mile and a half, who reached the spot just in time to save him from a watery grave. The stage, together with the mail, and one trunk and several parcels, were next morning taken out of the water; the bodies of the two passengers were sought for, but in vain; having floated off with the current—the water being about 61 feet deep. The way-bill was discovered under the ice, and the names of the two passengers were:—Er. Cummings, a relative of Mr. Anson of Bytown; and Mr. Jas. Cowan, a young man lately from England, a Printer. MURDER.—A cool and deliberate murder was perpetrated in the township of Harwich, in the Western District on the evening of the 21st inst. It appears that a number of enjoying themselves others met for the purpose of enjoying themselves. Austin Jefferson, a colored man, to celebrate the wedding of a young couple who had been married on the Sunday previous, and whilst the party were amusing themselves, Austin Jefferson, tuning his violin, having just finished playing, was shot by a ball from a rifle, and instantly expired. The shot appeared, was fired at the same man. Jefferson by one Peter Davis, also a colored man. The ball entered near the nipple of the right breast, and passing through the pericardium of the heart, entered the back bone. The shot was fired from outside through the window. Peter Davis del. and he has not as yet been taken.—Clifton Gleason.

FIRE.—The Cornwall Observer states that the carding mill, belonging to Donald McDonald, Esq., at Alexandria, Glenora, was destroyed by fire, on Thursday night, the 17th ult. The loss is estimated at £1000, and there was no insurance effected. In the proceedings of the Montreal City Council, some discussion took place as to the name to be given to the space occupied as a Market, at the foot of the Nelson Monument. It was suggested that it should be called Nelson Square, on account of the monument; when Dr. Beaubien proposed the name of Parthenais Square, in honour of a family of that name; who had been the ancient possessors of the ground. The Transcript says:—The illustrations, Parthenais, whose local existence is affirmed, a tall, slender, and thin, being the great honour of having illuminated Montreal with wicks before the Beaubiens and other great stars had started into existence. His life was, we are told, a consistent piety; his mind dwelt in a small world of grease; and when he at last noticed into himself it was with the happy hope of being lit into a better world with a more brilliant light than that furnished by his own short-circuit and sticks. It is not on record, that we are aware of, that Parthenais, the pious Parthenais—was ever found any battles, or that his voice was ever raised in the Senate-house, or that his genius ever devised any great plan for the advancement or benefit of his fellow-men. Candles, candles of all sorts and sizes, were his study. If he ever raised any great plans for the good of mankind, they vanished over his melting pot. His labours for lighting the dark ways of cities were not in those of poets and writers, which leave a secret flavour behind,—on the contrary, they stunk most profusely. Though his light did shine before men, it went out with a splutter at the end of three hours, and as to putting it under a bushel, you would have wanted at least a dozen of Parthenais' best wicks to have illumined the inside of a candlestick.

It is in honour of this great human benefactor, the antecedent of gas and Bala-lights in our city—that the noble-minded Beaubien proposes to call one of our principal streets, the Nelson street, in honour of Parthenais, and Trafalgar, and the Nile go down before the blaze of the candle-maker.—To have thence saved the fortunes of Europe, and died for his country, is nothing; the merit of illuminating a dirty city with greasy wicks, and stinking by the way. The luminous merit of Beaubien lies not in the wicks, but in the distance more congenial to his soul. Parthenais—the candle-maker Parthenais—stalks but even glory and its reward. Dressed in his wadded night clothes—upon head—the spirit of the tall-chandler mounts the column, with one of its own imperishable tapers in its hand. Talk of the halo of glory, indeed! Give us that is Beaubien the genius that burns in good natured fat. The fire of glory burns out, but the light of a candle-maker, Parthenais wick will survive to the end of the world. Death has put an extinguisher over the candle-maker's mortal light is exhausted; but his name and his genius survive. He sleeps, we know not where, but his name will live in story. It is true that till lately it was a forgotten name; but Beaubien has revived it. Immortal Beaubien! how fortunate a thought to ally thy fame with that of Parthenais! It is towards the wick that is mentioned in the same breath. The candle-maker will light the Doctor on the way to glory. But here a thought steps in—what is to become of Nelson—poor Nelson, who died so bravely at Trafalgar. Oh, why was he not a candle-maker that he might hope for glory in Canada! Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, descendants of those who fought in the great days that were, and who are proud to do honor to the noble brave.

are ye not grateful to Beaubien, and do ye not feel a glow of national pride at the preference that is thus offered to Parthenais over Nelson! A STRONG REMEDY.—"Will you household remedy cure a cold?" "Certainly, Sir, it is an infallible remedy." "You will oblige me, then, if you will give the weather a dose." Since then the weather has been more moderate.—American Paper. LORE ELGIN AT BROOMHALL.—The Earl and Countess of Elgin arrived at his Lordship's seat Thursday, the 19th ult, on which occasion the workmen on his Lordship's estates and lime works, to the number of about 2000, met at the village of Charlestown (Lord Elgin's shipping port) in the morning, and welcomed him and his bride on their arrival in this country.—Epishire Journal.

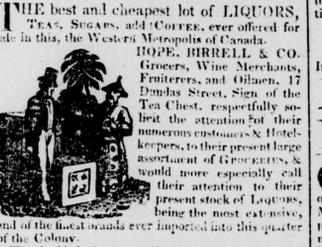
THE WHITE DOG.—Sir Brook Boothby, who has been on very intimate terms with Fox, once sketched his character in the following manner:—"Charles Fox is, unquestionably, a man of exquisite talents, but so deficient in judgment as never to be able to do any thing worth doing, his whole life. He loved only three things:—Women, play and politics. Yet, at no period did he ever form a creditable connection with a woman; he lost his whole fortune at the gaming table; and with the exception of about eleven months, he always remained in opposition.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—The U. S. brig Sappers, was taken last of Vera Cruz, on the 7th Dec. She was maintaining the blockade, and in endeavoring to intercept a vessel standing in for the harbour, the unfortunate brig was struck by a squall, and went down in less than half an hour. Of 50 souls on board, 36 were lost, including several officers. A number of other vessels are reported lost. Gen. Taylor had arrived from Saltillo on the 23rd of Nov. escorted by a squadron of Col. May's horse. The General had succeeded in capturing 100 packed mules and their loads, consisting of subsistence and stores, intended for Santa Anna's army at San Luis Potosi.

Another squadron had left in pursuit of 400 mules loaded with army stores for the same destination. Two Frenchmen had been arrested for tampering with our soldiers and offering inducements for them to desert. The trial of the Alcalde, his son, and others for tampering with our men, was set down for the 2d Dec. It had been clearly ascertained that many of the principal men at Monterey had a finger in the pie, and many of the first families had left. The regiment stationed there had lost many by desertion. Dates from Gen. Worth's division at Saltillo, had been received to the 27th Nov. at which time all was quiet.

CHINA.—From the Boston Courier of Saturday the 19th instant, we learn that there has been a great outbreak in China, against the Paqui (Foreigners) resident in that country; the intelligence is from China Mail, and the overland Friend of China, both printed at the Hong Kong. The quarrel arose (according to the Chinese narrative) through a Dr. Parker, an American, who has been temporarily acting in the stead of the U. S. Envoy to China—having offended the authorities by obtaining too much property in the country. The Rev. Dr. Bidgman, an American missionary, with his wife, and two other missionaries, have been severely attacked with stones on a creek, near the Island of Homan; the most dreadful threats were used towards them. The Chinese document is a curious article, full of bitter invectives against foreigners in general—although the attack has only been made upon the American residents, and shows the jealousy still entertained by the Chinese authorities against Europeans.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOT OF LIQUORS, TEAS, SUGARS, and COFFEES, ever offered for sale in this, the Western Metropolis of Canada. HOPE, BIRRELL & CO. Grocers, Wine Merchants, Fruiterers, and Oilmen, 17 Dundas Street, Sign of the Tea Chest, respectfully solicit the attention of their numerous customers & Hotel-keepers, to their present large assortment of Groceries, & would more especially call their attention to their present stock of LIQUORS, being the most extensive, and of the best quality ever imported into this quarter of the Continent. The desired advantages H. B. & Co. have in this branch of their business, is their direct communication with the European Markets, where the best description of Wines, Brandy, &c. are to be procured in their native purity. They would particularly recommend Sandeman's fine old Port Wine, (Vintage 1843), also, a "Demeter" & Co.'s "Duff Gordon & Co.'s" Pale and Brown sparkling Sherries; "Blackburn's" "Rutherford's," and "Wood's" excellent "Medicinal" in hhd. and quarter casks. Stockton Bottles, and Young's Scotch Ale; TEA: 50 boxes; Young Hesson, Old Hesson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Souchong, Flower, Pekoe, and Congo Teas; 100 lbs. of the finest quality, and lowest of price, can only be supplied by H. B. & Co. COFFEES: H. B. & Co. return their best thanks to a discriminating public for the decided preference they have given them to the Coffee trade, and it is their determination to insure a continuance of this preference for their finely flavoured Rio, Old Government Java, and Mocha Coffee. H. B. & Co. pay particular attention to the best mode of roasting their Coffee, and make a positive rule of having it roasted every morning. SUGAR: 20 hhd. Brazil Muscovado, and 15 hhd. best refined Sugar, and fresh Lemons. A choice stock of Principe Cigars, a genuine article. Boxes Tobacco, of superior quality, some of which can be sold wholesale, at an extremely low figure. 50 boxes Tobacco pipes; 20 barrels superior Oatmeal; 10 barrels Pearl Barley; 10 barrels of Rice, a fine article; 50 barrels of Flour, for family use; 40 barrels of fine Dairy Butter, selected with great care, and recommended to Families wishing to lay in their Winter stock.



CAME into the premises of the Subscriber in May last, A BAY MARE, supposed to be between 2 and 3 years old, of a small size, with a white spot between the eye and ear, one of the hind legs white. The owner can have her bred, covering property and paying expenses, by applying to AARON ALLEN, Lobo, January 11, 1847. L AND SCRIP FOR SALE. Apply at this Office. LAWRASON & CHISHOLM, corner of Dundas and Robert Streets, Montreal, have just received and opened a full and choice assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS. They also keep constantly on hand a supply of Superior TEAS, LIQUORS, and other GROCERIES, CROCKERY and HEAVY GOODS generally, which will be sold at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at the lowest prices. GEORGE M. GUNN, ALBION HOUSE, No. 9, Dundas street, Diamond Posts; dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. T. C. DIXON, Hatter and Furrier, Diamond Street, London, C.W. BRITISH EXCHANGE, (late London Coffee House) Court House Square.—The Undersecretary of the British Exchange, has the honor to inform his friends and the inhabitants of London, that he has just opened the above House, as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL. It has been newly furnished and fitted up in a substantial manner, and is capable of affording extensive accommodations to the travelling portion of the community. The Staffing is of the best description. The bar is supplied with Wines and Liquors of the best quality. The public tables are of one of the best materials, and will be furnished with the best table affords. Dinners prepared for Private parties or individuals in the shortest notice. J. W. GARRISON, London, January 11th, 1847.

JOHN SALTER, Chemist & Druggist, opposite the Court House, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, &c. Prescriptions correctly dispensed.

NOTICE. THE London Volunteer Rifle Company will meet in uniform, at Capt. John Smyth's, Waterloo Hotel, Richmond Street, on Wednesday the 13th day of January, 1847, at 7 o'clock, p. m. By order, CAPT. J. SMYTH, Commanding. Wm. GOODWIN, Secretary, London, January, 1847.

WATERLOO HOTEL by JOHN SMYTH. The subscriber begs to announce to the Inhabitants of the London District, & travelling public, that he intends opening his house as an Hotel, under the above name, which will be ready for the reception of guests on Monday the 10th instant. As it is his design to render his House in every respect worthy of patronage, he feels confident that perfect satisfaction will be given to his patrons. The Table will always be furnished with the best the market affords—the Bar with the choicest Wines and Liquors. JOHN SMYTH, London, January 11th, 1847.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS of Spirituous Liquors and all other parties interested.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Act of the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to impose a Duty on Distillers and on the Spirituous Liquors made by them, and to provide for the Collection of such Duties, will come into operation on the 5th day of January next ensuing; and on and after which day, all parties desirous of distilling Spirituous Liquors, will be required to govern themselves according to the provision of the said law. Forms of the Entry Books, Returns and other Documents, prescribed by the Act, will be forwarded to the Revenue District Inspectors, who will be instructed to furnish them to the Distillers on application. The semi-monthly returns required by the Act, are to be transmitted by Post, duly attested, to the respective District Inspectors. By Command, J. W. DUNSCOMB, Commissioner of Customs. Inspector General's Office, Customs Department, 30th November, 1846.

POTASH KETTLES and COOLERS for sale by LAWRASON & CHISHOLM. GREAT BARGAINS, at the New Cheap Store, No. 33, Dundas Street, London, C. W., opposite Mr. O'Connor's, and next door to Mr. J. G. McIntosh.—MACLELLAN & CO. of Montreal, Importers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, beg to announce to the inhabitants of London and the surrounding country, that they are still continuing to sell their Goods on as low terms as when they commenced, viz. at MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES. The subscribers being confident that they are disposing of their well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, at considerably lower prices than any House in London or Western Canada, respectfully request an early call. MACLELLAN & Co., London, 11th January 1847.

RICH SALE, at the New Cheap Store, No. 33, Dundas Street, London, C. W., opposite Mr. O'Connor's, and next door to Mr. J. G. McIntosh. Dark Laces, all widths. Blue and White, do. Blue and Orange, do. The above comprise a splendid assortment of printed calicoes, which will be found low. MACLELLAN & Co., 33, Dundas street. London, January 11th, 1847.

RICH SALE, a splendid assortment of rich Paisley filled and Indian embroidered Shawls, also newest patterns in checked Saxony and Woollen Shawls and Handkerchiefs. MACLELLAN & Co., 33, Dundas Street. London, January 8th, 1847.

RICH SALE by the Subscribers, a large assortment of De Laines, Cashmeres, Ottomans, and other descriptions of Goods suitable for Ladies Dresses, selling at currency for sterling at the new cheap store. MACLELLAN & Co., 33, Dundas Street. London, January, 1847.

RICH SALE, 500 pieces grey Factory Cottons, from 24d to 5d currency; 100 pieces Grey Sheetings from 6d to 10d; 250 pieces white Shirtings, from 3d to 7d, at the new Cheap Store. MACLELLAN & Co., 33, Dundas Street. London, January, 1847.

WANTED to purchase, for which the highest price will be paid: 1000 bushels Timothy Seed. 5000 bushels Oats. 5000 bushels Wheat. 5000 bushels Peas. MACLELLAN & Co., 33, Dundas Street. London, January, 1847.

GREAT WESTERN HOUSE.—HOPE, BIRRELL & CO. Iron Merchants, and Importers of Sheffield, Birmingham, Walschampton and New England Hardware, No. 21, Dundas street—Bar Sheet, Band, and Hoop IRON; Bar and Sheet LEAD; Lead Pipe; ZINC; Sheet, Sheathing, and Bolt COPPER; Cast Iron Springs, Greenman, Eagle, and Blister STEEL; Canada Plates; Cut, Wrought, Patent Pressed and Horse NAILS; SPIKES; Smith's Belows; Anvils; Vices; Cast-Steel Axes; Mill Saws; Hollow Ware, &c. CORDAGE, SADDLERY, &c. A splendid assortment of shelf Goods, at very low prices, either wholesale or retail. H. B. & Co. call particular attention to the following as part of their extensive stock, viz: 110 tons of Govan and Monkland Best, XXB best, Band, Hoop, and Swedish Iron. 150 boxes IC and IX Tin Plates, warranted good brands. 230 boxes Canada Plates. 120 kegs Cut Nails, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2. 50 kegs Wrought Nails, 3d to 2 1/2. 10 tons of Springs, Cast, and Blister Steel.

STOVES.—A large assortment of Van Norman's celebrated Cooking Stoves on hand, sold cheaper than can be got elsewhere. Also, Fancy Parlour, Hot Air, and Scotch Stoves of all sizes and patterns. N. B. Wanted immediately 500 bushels Clover Seed, and 1000 Bushels Timothy Seed. APPLY TO HOPE, BIRRELL & CO. London, January 11th, 1847.

STOVES.—The Subscribers have just received a large supply of STOVES, of the latest and most improved patterns, among which are FURZE and AIR-TIGHT PARLOUR STOVES, Granite and Scotch Plate, do. Cooking Stoves of every variety, which they will sell at the lowest prices. LAWRASON & CHISHOLM, London, January 11, 1847.

PHILADELPHIA PLATE MILL SAWS for sale by LAWRASON & CHISHOLM. THE NEW EDITION OF KEELER'S PROVINCIAL JUSTICE. Also, the District Law Manual for sale by LAWRASON & CHISHOLM.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRAYER BOOKS from the Depository of the Church Society of Toronto. Also, Bibles, Testaments, Church Services and School Books for sale by LAWRASON & CHISHOLM.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, purchased by L. LAWRASON.

GREAT WESTERN HOUSE. HOPE, BIRRELL & CO. respectfully intimate to their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have received, by various vessels from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, A LARGE AND VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND BRITISH FALL & WINTER GOODS, in every variety of style and quality, all of which have been selected with the greatest possible care in the British markets, and admirably adapted for the trade of Western Canada. In particular, they would call attention to their well assorted Stock of Superfine West of England Cloth, Beaver and Fibre, Cassimeres and Doukings, Vestings, &c. Black and Coloured French Merinos, French Printed Cashmere-Dresses and Mouselines de Laine, Printed Ottomans, Satin Striped and Checked Co-boures, Plain Striped and checked Lustres and Paramatts, A very choice assortment of Figured and Plain Orleans, Paisley, Cashmere, Indian, Satin and Woollen Shawls, Ladies' Tartan Plaids, Gentlemen's do. Blankets, Flannels in great variety, Satins, Satinettes, Gros de Naples, Stays, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Fancy Satin Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Silk do. French Kid Gloves of all colours and sizes, Winter Hosiery, A choice selection of Habit Shirts, Sewed Collars, Ladies' Dress Caps, Silk Velvets, French Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Woollen Gloves, White and Grey Cottons, Irish Linens, French Flowers, Wool Croakings and Gait Plaids, &c. H. B. & Co. return their best thanks for the large and increasing custom which they have enjoyed since the opening of their establishment and pledge themselves to pursue the same course for the future that has marked their career for the past, namely, to keep constantly on hand, the LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS in London, and invariably to keep their prices lower than their neighbors, a system which has resulted in a signal triumph over all opposition. London, January 11, 1847.

LANDS FOR SALE. East half of Lot No. 25, in the 2nd Concession north of Egrement Road, Adelaide, 100 North half of Lot No. 3, in the 3rd Concession of Carleton, 200 North half of Lot No. 38, in the 2nd Concession of Carleton, 200 East half of Lot No. 17, South of Egrement Road, Adelaide, 100 North half of Lot No. 13, 3rd Concession, Township of Altonbury, 100 North half of Lot No. 11 and 12 south of Huron Road, in the Township of Tucker Smith, in the Huron District, 200 Apply to L. LAWRASON, 1847.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.—The Proprietor of this Establishment begs to announce to the Printers of the Province, that he has been appointed Agent to MESSRS. HOE & CO., of New York, of whose manufacture he has now on show Imperial Presses, Nos. 2 and 4, Card Presses, Cases, Gallies, Furniture, and other Printing Materials. MESSRS. WELLS & WEBB of New York, of whose superior Wood Letter, both as to cut and material, he has received a general assortment. MESSRS. L. JOHNSON & CO., of Philadelphia, of whose splendid Job and Fancy Type he has on hand over 500 Points, and will continue to receive the newest letters as they come out. The well-known reputation of the above named Manufacturers will ensure to the Trade articles of the best description, while the late extensive improvements made in the MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY, in the manufacture of Book and Newspaper Forms, as well as Brass Rule of every pattern, now affords to the Printer every facility, so that he can obtain "a home" at a short notice, all that can be desired, to furnish in the best style, any Printing Establishment. Twenty per cent. advance is charged on American Manufacturer's prices, to cover duties and import charges. Old Type taken in exchange for new at 6d per line. CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LONDON GAZETTE. A Semi-Weekly Newspaper, to be published in the Town of London.—The want of a well-conducted and decidedly Conservative Paper has lately been much felt in the rapidly-growing Town and District of London, and inducements have frequently been held out to individuals to enter upon the undertaking, still it was not without a careful consideration, and good encouragement held out by Gentlemen of influence and standing in the District, that the Subscriber determined on commencing the publication of the Gazette. In a country like this, the utility of attempting to steer clear of party in the management of a newspaper, has long since been made apparent—a paper that endeavours to remain neutral receives not, for does it deserve, the support of men having political principle. The line of division between the political parties of this colony is so distinct, that, in stating that the politics expressed and maintained by the Gazette will be strictly Conservative, it is unnecessary to enter into any lengthened exposition of our interpretation of the term. We shall endeavour faithfully to support principle without any reference to men—whatever we consider beneficial to the country shall receive our cordial support, whatever we consider of a contrary tendency shall be boldly and unhesitatingly denounced. By pursuing a plain straightforward and decided political course, we hope to secure the confidence of all who profess an attachment to the land of their birth or adoption. The Gazette, while it will always maintain a firm and unflinching advocacy of truth, will never descend to the use of abusive language or indulge in personalities.

CASES OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The records of every country abound in remarkable cases of persons being judicially put to death for crimes of which they were entirely innocent. A mistaken resemblance to the actual perpetrator, the fact of having been seen near the spot where the crime was committed, or some other suspicious circumstance, has contributed to bring the guilt and punishment on the wrong party. At one time cases of injustice were also committed by condemning individuals for murder when it was not proved that a murder had been perpetrated. The now well-recognized principle in criminal law that no murder can be held as having been committed till the body of the deceased has been discovered, has terminated this form of legal oppression. Another, and perhaps one of the most common causes of injustice in trials of this nature, is the pervasiveness of the party charged with the crime. Finding himself, though innocent, placed in an awkward predicament, he invents a plausible story in his defence, and the deceit being discovered, he is at once presumed to be in every respect guilty. Sir Edward Coke mentions a melancholy case of this kind. A gentleman was charged with having made away with his niece. He was innocent of the crime; but having, in a state of intoxication, put forward another child as the one said to have been destroyed, the trick was discovered, and the poor gentleman was executed—a victim of his own delinquency.

The following interesting cases of loss of life from too great a leaning on circumstantial or presumptive evidence, we select from various authorities, English and foreign.

WILLIAM SHAW.

In the year 1721 there resided in Edinburgh an upholsterer named William Shaw, who had a daughter, Catherine Shaw, who lived with him. This young woman, it appears, encouraged the addresses of John Lawson, a jeweller, to whom William Shaw declared the most insuperable objections, alleging him to be a profligate young man, addicted to every kind of dissipation. He was forbidden the house; but the daughter continuing to see him clandestinely, the father, on the discovery, kept her strictly confined.

William Shaw had for some time urged his daughter to receive the addresses of a son of Alexander Robertson, a friend and neighbour; and one evening, being very urgent with her thereon, she peremptorily refused, declaring she preferred death to being young Robertson's wife. The father grew enraged, and the daughter more positive, so that the most passionate expressions arose on both sides, and the words barbarity, cruelty, and death, were frequently pronounced by the daughter. At length he left her, locking the door after him.

The greater number of the buildings in Edinburgh are tall and massive, divided into flats or floors, each inhabited by one or more families, all of whom enter by a stair leading to the respective floors. William Shaw resided in one of these flats, and a partition only divided his dwelling from that of James Morrison, a watch-case maker. This man had habitually overheard the conversation and quarrel between Catherine Shaw and her father, and was particularly struck with repetition of the above words, she having pronounced them loudly and emphatically. For some little time after the father was gone out all was silent, but presently Morrison heard several groans from the daughter. Alarmed, he ran to some of his neighbours under the same roof; these entering Morrison's room, they were proceeding to open the door, when they heard the groans, but distinctly heard Catherine Shaw two or three times faintly exclaim, "Cruel father, thou art the cause of my death." Street with this, they flew to the door of Shaw's apartment; they knocked—no answer was given. The knocking was repeated—still no answer. Suspicious had before arisen against the father; they were now confirmed. A noise was perceived and an entrance forced; Catherine was found writhing in her blood, and the fatal knife by her side. She was alive, but speechless; but on questioning her as to owing her death to her father, she was able to make a motion with her head, apparently in the affirmative, and expired. At this critical moment William Shaw returns, and enters the room; immediately all eyes are on him. Seeing his neighbours and a constable in his apartment, he appears much disordered; but at the sight of his daughter he turns pale, trembles, and is ready to sink. The first surprise and the succeeding horror leave little doubt of his guilt in the deaths of the beholders; and even that little is done away on the considerable discovering that the shirt of William Shaw is bloody.

He was instantly hurried before a magistrate, and, upon the depositions of all the parties, committed to prison on suspicion. He was shortly after brought to trial, when in his defence he acknowledged the having confined his daughter to prevent her intercourse with Lawson; that he had frequently insisted on her marrying Robertson; and that he had quarrelled with her on the subject the evening she was murdered, as the witness Morrison had deposed; but he asserted that he left his daughter unharmed and untouched, and that the blood found upon his shirt was there in consequence of having bled himself some days before, and the bandage becoming unfastened. These assertions did not weigh a feather with the jury when opposed to the strong circumstantial evidence of the daughter's expressions of "barbarity, cruelty, death," and of "cruel father, thou art the cause of my death," together with that apparently affirmative motion with her head, and of the blood so sensibly providentially discovered on the father's shirt. On these several concurring circumstances was William Shaw found guilty, and executed at Leith Walk in November 1721.

Was there a person in Edinburgh who believed the father guilty? No, not one, notwithstanding his latest words at the gallows were, "I am innocent of my daughter's murder." But in August 1722, as a man who had become the possessor of the late William Shaw's apartments was rumouring by chance in the chamber where Catherine Shaw died, he accidentally perceived a paper fallen into a cavity on one side of the chimney. It was folded as a letter, which on opening contained the following:—"Barbarous father, your cruelty in having put it out of my power ever to join my fate to that of the only man I could love, and tyrannically insisting upon my marrying one whom I always hated, has made me form a resolution to put an end to an existence which is become a burden to me. I doubt not I shall find mercy in another world, for sure no benevolent Being can require that I should any longer live in torment to myself in this. My death I lay to your charge: when you read this, consider yourself as the inhuman wretch that plunged the murderous knife into the bosom of the unhappy—CATHERINE SHAW."

This letter being shown, the handwriting was recognised and avowed to be Catherine Shaw's by many of her relations and friends. It became the

public talk; and the magistracy of Edinburgh, on a scrutiny, being convinced of its authenticity, ordered the body of William Shaw to be taken from the gibbet, and given to his family for interment; and as the only reparation to his memory and the honour of his surviving relations, they caused a pair of colours to be waved over his grave in token of his innocence—a poor compensation, and it will be allowed, for an act of gross cruelty and injustice.

THE FRENCH REFUGEE.

The following singularly involved case is given in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1754, with the initials of a correspondent, who states it to have been extracted from some minutes of evidence made by his grandfather in criminal causes in which he was counsel on the part of the crown in the reign of Charles II.

Jacques du Moulin, a French refugee, having brought over his family and a small quantity of money, employed it in purchasing lots of goods that had been condemned at the customhouse, which he again disposed of by retail. As these goods were such as, having a high duty, were frequently smuggled, those who dealt in this way were generally suspected of increasing their stock by illicit means, and smuggling, or purchasing smuggled articles, under colour of dealing only in goods that had been legally seized by the king's officers, and taken from smugglers. This trade, however, did not, in the general estimation, impeach his honesty, though it gave no sanction to his character; but he was often detected in uttering false gold, which was frequently to persons of whom he received money with several of these pieces of counterfeit coin, and pretended that they were among the pieces which had been paid him; this was generally denied with great eagerness; but, if particular circumstances did not confirm the contrary, he was always peremptory and obstinate in his charge. This soon brought him into dispute, and he gradually lost not only his business, but his credit. It happened that, having sold a parcel of goods, which amounted to £78, to one Harris, a person with whom he had before had dealings, he received the money in guineas and Portuguese gold, several pieces of which he scrupled; but the man having assured him that he himself had carefully examined and weighed those very pieces, and gave his receipt.

In a few days he returned with six pieces, which he averred were of base metal, and part of the sum which he had a few days before received of him for the lot of goods. Harris examined the pieces, and told Du Moulin that he was sure there were none of them among those which he had paid him, and refused to exchange them for others. Du Moulin as peremptorily insisted on the contrary, alleging that he had put the money in a drawer by itself, and locked it up till he offered it in payment of a bill of exchange, and then the pieces were found to be bad; insisting that they were the same to which he had objected. Harris now became angry, and charged Du Moulin with intending a fraud. Du Moulin appeared to be rather piqued than intimidated at this charge; and having sworn that these were the pieces he received, Harris was at length obliged to make them good; but as he was confident that Du Moulin had injured him by a fraud, supported by perjury, he told his story wherever he went, exclaiming against him with great bitterness, and met with many persons who made nearly the same complaint, and insisted that he had been the object of Du Moulin's for a considerable time. Du Moulin now found himself universally shunned; and hearing from all parts what Harris had reported, he brought an action for defamatory words, and Harris, irritated to the highest degree, stood upon his defence; and in the meantime having procured a meeting of several persons who had suffered the same way in their dealings with Du Moulin, they procured a warrant against him and he was apprehended upon suspicion of counterfeiting the coin. Upon searching his drawers, a great number of pieces of counterfeit gold were found in a drawer by themselves, and several others were picked from other money that was found in different parcels in his scrutineer; upon further search, a flask, several files, a pair of moulds, some powdered chalk, a small quantity of aqua regia, and several other implements, were discovered. No doubt could now be entertained of his guilt, which was extremely aggravated by the method he had taken to dispose of the money he made, the insolence with which he had insisted upon its being paid him by others, and the perjury by which he had supported his claim. His action against Harris for defamation was also considered as greatly increasing his guilt, and everybody was impatient to see him punished. In these circumstances he was brought to trial; and his many attempts to put off bad money, the quantity found by itself in his scrutineer, and above all, the instruments of coining, which, upon a comparison, exactly answered the money in his possession; being proved, he was upon this evidence convicted, and received sentence of death.

It happened that, a few days before he had been executed, one Williams, who had been bred a seal-engraver, but had left his business, was killed by a fall from his horse; his wife, who was then pregnant, and near her time, immediately fell into fits and miscarried. She was soon sensible that she could not live; and therefore sending for the wife of Du Moulin, she desired to be left alone, and then gave her the following account:—"That her husband was one of four, whom she named, that had for many years subsisted by counterfeiting gold coin, which she had been frequently employed to put off, and was therefore entrusted with the whole secret; that another of these persons had hired himself to Du Moulin as a kind of footman and porter, and being provided by the gang with false keys, had disposed of a very considerable sum of bad money by opening his master's scrutineer, and leaving it there in the stead of an equal number of good pieces which he took out; that by this iniquitous practice Du Moulin had been defrauded of his business, his credit, and his liberty, to which in a short time his life would be added, if application were not immediately made to save him. By this account, which she gave in great agony, she was much exhausted, and having given directions where to find the persons whom she impeached, she fell into convulsions, and soon after expired. The woman immediately applied to a magistrate; and having related the story she had heard, procured a warrant against the three men, who were taken the same day, and separately examined. Du Moulin's servant steadily denied the whole charge, and so did one of the other two; but while the last was examining, a messenger, who had been sent to search their lodgings, arrived with a great quantity of bad money, and many instruments for coining. This threw him into confusion, and the magistrate improving the opportunity by offering

him his life if he would become an evidence for the king, he confessed that he had been long associated with the other prisoners and the man that was dead, and he directed where other tools and money might be found; but he could say nothing as to the manner in which Du Moulin's servant was employed to put it off. Upon this discovery Du Moulin's execution was suspended; and the king's witness swearing positively that his servant and the other prisoner had frequently coined in his presence, and giving a particular account of the process, and the part which each of them usually performed, they were convicted and condemned to die. Both of them, however, denied the fact, and the public were still in doubt about Du Moulin. In his defence, he had declared that the bad money which was found together with such as he could not trace to the persons of whom he had received it; that the parcels with which bad money was found mixed he kept separate, that he might know to whom to apply if it should appear to be bad; but the finding of the moulds and other instruments in his custody was a particular not yet accounted for, as he only alleged in general terms that he knew not how they came there; and it was doubted whether the impeachment of others had not been managed with a view to save him who was equally guilty, there being no evidence of his servant's treachery; but that of a woman who was dead, reported as having been the wife of Du Moulin, who was named by an interested party. He was, however, charged by either of the convicts as an accomplice, a particular which was strongly urged by his friends in his behalf; but it happened that, while the public opinion was thus held in suspense, a private drawer was discovered in a chest that belonged to his servant, and in it a bunch of keys, and the impression of one in wax: the impression was compared with the keys, and that which it corresponded with was found to open Du Moulin's scrutineer, in which the bad money and implements had been found. When this particular, so strong and unexpected, was urged, and the key produced, he burst into tears, and confessed all that had been alleged against him. He was then asked how the tools came into his master's scrutineer; and he answered, that when the officers of justice came to seize his master, he was terrified for himself, knowing that he had in his chest these instruments, which the private drawer could not contain; and fearing that he might be included in the warrant, his consciousness of guilt kept him in continual dread and suspicion; that for this reason, before the officers went up stairs, he opened the scrutineer with his false key, and having fetched his tools from his box in the garret, he deposited them there, and had just locked it when he heard them at the door.

In this case even the positive evidence of Du Moulin, that the money he brought back to Harris was the same he had received of him, was not true, though Du Moulin was not guilty of perjury either wilfully or by neglect, inattention or forgetfulness. And the circumstantial evidence against him, however strong, would only have heap'd one injury upon another, and have taken away the life of an unhappy wretch, from whom a perfidious servant had taken away everything else.

There is an affectation among the vulgar clever, of wearing the *monstache*, which they clip and cut a *la Vaughe*; this is useful, as affording a ready means of distinguishing between a man of talent and an ass—the former, trusting to his head personal assets, and looks like an Englishman; the latter, whose strength lies altogether in his hair, exhausts the power of Maccassar in endeavouring to make himself as like an orange-dawg as possible.

Another thing must be observed by all who would successfully ape the gentleman; never to smoke cigars in the street in mid-day. No better sign can you have than this of a fellow reckless of decency and behaviour; a gentleman smokes, if he smokes at all, where he offends not the factories of the passers-by. Nothing, he is aware, approaches more nearly the most offensive personal asset, than to compel ladies and gentlemen to inhale, after you, the ejected fragrance of your penny Cuba, or your three halfpenny wild Havanaul.

In the cities of Germany, where the population almost to a man inhale the fumes of tobacco, street smoking is very properly prohibited; for, however agreeable may be the sedative influence of the Virginia weed when inspired from your own manufactory, nothing assuredly is more disgusting than the inhalation of tobacco smoke at second-hand.

Another thing if a gentleman sticks a pin in his choker, you may be sure it has not a head as big as a potato, and is not a sort of Siamese Twin pin, connected by a bit of chain, or an imitation precious stone, or Mosaic gold concern. If he wears studs, they are plain, and have cost not less at the least than five guineas the set. Neither does he ever make a High Sheriff of himself, with chains dangling over the front of his waistcoat, or little pistols, seals, or triquetry appearing below his waistband, as much as to say, "if you only *know what a watch I have inside?*" Nor does he sport trumpet rings upon raw-boned fingers; if he wears rings, you may depend upon it that they are of value, that they are sparingly distributed, and that his hand is not a paw.

If you are unfortunate enough to be acquainted with a snob, you need not put yourself to the unnecessary expense of purchasing an almanac for the ensuing year; your friend the snob will answer that needful purpose completely to your satisfaction. For example, on Thursdays and Sundays he shaves and puts on a clean shirt, which he exhibits as freely as possible in honour of the event; Mondays and Fridays you will know by the vegetating bristles of his chain, and the disengagement of the shirt cuffs and collar. These are replaced Tuesdays and Saturdays by supplementary collars and cuffs, which, being white and starched, form a pleasing contrast with that portion of the original *chemise*, vainly attempted to be concealed behind the folds of a three-and-sixpenny stock. Wednesdays and Fridays you cannot mistake; your friend is then at the dirtiest, and his beard at the longest, anticipating the half-weekly wash and shave; on quarter-days when he gets his salary, he goes to the barber and has his hair cut. A gentleman on the contrary, in addition to his other noble irrationalities, is useless as an almanac. He is never half shaven nor half shorn; you never can tell when he has had his hair cut, nor has he clean-shirt days, and his days of foul linen. He is not merely outwardly *propre*, but asperges his cuticle daily with "oriental scrupulosity;" he is always and ever, in person, manner, dress, and deportment, the same, and has never been other than he now appears.

THE MUSICIAN'S WIDOW. LINTON, a musician belonging to the orchestra of Covent Garden theatre, was murdered by street robbers, who were afterwards discovered and executed. A play was given for the benefit of his widow and children; and the day preceding the performance the following appeared in one of the public prints.

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never conceived by a customer without involuntary exclamation. Not only is he denied the attribute of integral manhood—which even the man-usher by courtesy enjoys—but that principle which induces a few men of enthusiastic temperament to pay debts, is always held a fault when applied to the bills of tailors. And, what is a curious and instructive fact in the natural history of London fashionable tailors, and altogether unnoticed by the Rev. Leonard Jenyns, in his *Manual of British Vertebrate Animals*, if you go to one of these gentlemen, requesting him to "execute," and professing your readiness to pay his bill on demand or delivery, he will be sure to give you order to the most scurvy botch in his establishment, put in the worst materials, and treat you altogether as a person utterly unacquainted with the usages of polite society. But, on the contrary, you are recommended to him by Lord Fly-by-night, of Dunham Priory—if you give a flundering order, and, instead of offering to pay for it, pull out a parcel of bill-stamps, and promise fifty per cent. for a few hundreds down, you will be surprised to observe what delight will express itself in the radiant countenance of your victim: *visions of cent. per cent.*, ghosts of post-obits, *dear-as-of bonds* with penalties, and all those various shams in which scurrily delights to involve the extravagant, rise flatteringly before the inward eye of the man of shreds and patches. By these transactions with the great, he becomes more and more a man, less and less a tailor; instead of cutting patterns and taking measures, he flings the tailoring to his foreman, becoming first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer to peers of the realm.

A gentleman never affects military airs or costume if he is not a military man, and even then avoids professional rigidity and swagger as much as possible; he never sports spurs or a riding whip, except when he is upon horseback, contrary to the rule observed by his antagonists, the snob, who all ways sports spurs and riding-whip, but who never mounts higher than a threepenny stride on a Hamstead donkey. Nor does a gentleman ever wear a *monstache*, unless he belongs to one of the regiments of hussars, or the household cavalry, who alone are ordered to display that ornamental exuberance. Foreigners, military or non-military, are recognized as wearing hair on the upper lip with propriety, as is the custom of their country. But no gentleman here thinks of such a thing, any more than he would think of sporting the uniform of the Tenth Hussars.

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Good heaven!" exclaimed Justice, "what are you about? Five shillings! If you pay but five shillings for going into the theatre, then you get value received for your money?" "And I shall owe him no thanks," added Charity, laying her hand upon my heart, and leading me on the way to the Widow's house. "Taking the knocker in my left hand, my whole frame trembled. Looking round, I saw Avarice turn the corner of the street, and I found all the money in my pocket grasped in my hand. "Is your mother at home, my dear?" said I, to a child who conducted me into a parlour. "Yes," answered the infant; "but my father has not been at home for a great while. That is his horsehood, and that is his violin, he used to play on them for me."

"Shall I play you a tune, my boy?" said I. "No, Sir," answered the boy, "my mother will not let them be touched; for since my father went abroad, music makes her cry and then we all cry." I looked on the violin—it was unstrung. I touched the horsehood—it was out of tune. Had the lyre of Orpheus sounded in my ear, it could not have insinuated to my heart thrills of sensibility equal to what I felt.

It was the spirit in unison with the flesh. "I hear my mother on the stairs," said the boy. I shook him by the hand—"Give her this, my lad," said I, and left the house. It rained—I called a coach—drove to a coffee-house, but not having a farthing in my pocket, borrowed a shilling at the bar.

REMEMBER THE POOR.—The following extract is from South's sermon on "The Vanity of Good Intentions merely." Some of your readers may be reproved, and others may be stirred up to save those that are *truly to perish*. After exposing the evasive excuses of one that can give but won't, but promises to *pray*, he goes on:—"Ah, thorough hypocrite! when thy brother has lost all that he ever had, and is languishing and gasping under the utmost extremities of poverty and distress, dost thou think to lick him whole again, only with thy tongue? Just like that old formal Lucius, who denied a beggar a farthing, and put him off with his blessing.

"The measures that God marks out for thy charity are these:—Thy superfluities must give place to thy neighbor's great convenience; thy convenience must give way to thy neighbor's necessity; and lastly, thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbor's extremity. "This is the gradual process that must be thy rule; and he that pretends a disability to give, short of this, prevaricates with his duty. God sometimes calls upon thee to relieve the needs of thy poor brother, sometimes of thy country, and sometimes of thy prince; pause before thou flyest to the old, stale, usual pretence, that thou canst do none of all these things; consider with thyself that there is a God, who is not to be put off with lies, who knows exactly what thou canst do, and what thou canst not; and consider in the next place that it is not the best husbandry in the world to be darned to save charges."

A short time ago I saw an account of a meeting of coloured people in the West Indies to promote a Christian object. The first step was to adopt three resolutions, in effect, as follows:— 1. We will all give something. 2. We will all give as we are able. 3. We will all give cheerfully. The offering of one was rejected because he did not comply with the second rule. He offered more, but *scrupulously*. This also was rejected. He became *scrupulous*, and gave liberally and cheerfully. May *white* Christians do better, or even follow this instruction.—*Tristram*

THE NEW PLANET.—A great triumph in the theoretical astronomy has been achieved by the accurate predictions and discovery of another new planet. Sir John Herschel writes to the *Athenaeum*, that on July 12, 1812 the late illustrious astronomer, Bessel, conversing with him "on the great work of the planetary reductions undertaken by the Astronomer Royal—then in progress, and since published—M. Bessel remarked that the curious Uranus, as he had satisfied himself by careful examination of the recorded observations, could not be accounted for by the perturbations of the known planets; and that the deviation far exceeded any assignable limits—of error of observation. In reply to the question whether the deviation in question might not be due to the action of an unknown planet, he stated that he considered it highly probable that such was the case—being systematic, and such as might be produced by an exterior planet." These unaccounted for perturbations became the subject of calculation, and Le Verrier having resolved there inverse problem, pointed out, as now appears, nearly the true situation of the new planet. Other observations and calculations carried on by Mr. Adams, a young Cambridge mathematician, quite independent of those by M. Verrier, produced the same result, of the correctness of which Sir John Herschel was so convinced, that, speaking of the indicated planet, he said, "We see it as Columbus saw America from the shores of Spain. Its movements have been felt, trembling along the far-reaching line of our analysis, with a certainty hardly inferior to that of ocular demonstration." This has at length been affirmed. Mr. Hind recently announced in the *Times* that he had received a letter from Dr. Bessel, of the Royal Observatory at Berlin, giving the important information that Le Verrier's planet was found by M. Galle on the night of September 23d. It is a star of the 8th magnitude, but with a diameter of two or three seconds. Mr. Hind observed the planet at Mr. Bishop's observatory, in the Regent's Park, on Wednesday night week. "It appears bright," he says, "and with a power of 320 I can see the disc. The following position is the result of instrumental comparisons with 33 Aquarii:—Sept. 30, at 8h. 16m. 21s. 52h. 52m. 47.15s.; south declination 13 deg. 27m. 28s."—The present distance of the new planet, expressed in common measures, is about 32000, 310000000 Eng. miles from the sun, and about 3100000000 from the earth. Its distance from Uranus, whose motions it disturbs, is about 150,000, 000 miles. Its diameter is estimated at 50,000 miles. That of Uranus is about 35,000 of Jupiter, 86,000 of Saturn, 79,000 of the earth, 8000. Its cubic bulk is to that of the earth as 250 to 1. The new planet is the largest in our system except Jupiter and Saturn; and since these two planets, as well as Uranus, are each attended by a train of satellites, it is extremely probable that the new planet will have a similar accompaniment.

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