

Terms of the Watchman.
For Subscription, per year, Two DOLLARS—payable in advance. But if not paid in advance, Two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.
Advertisements inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged 25 per cent. higher than these rates. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year.
Transfers to the Editors must be post paid.

THE WATCHMAN.
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1849.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULES."
Do THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE.
Genl Harrison.

NEW SERIES.
VOLUME VI—NUMBER 8.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1849.

[Telegraphed for the Balt. Sen.]
NEW ORLEANS, June 11.
Arrival of the Crescent City—Return of Col. Hughes—Sailing of the California—Interesting from Panama, &c.
The Crescent City has arrived here. She has one million of dollars in gold, and Col. Hughes and party came as passengers. He has explored a fine road, distance 46 miles.
The California would sail on the 15th instant from Panama for San Francisco. I hasten to transmit to you, by the wires, a letter received from Panama. It will render the gold excitement throughout the land:
Panama, May 22—7 o'clock, P. M.—The steamship California has just arrived from San Francisco, having left there on the 1st of May.
She brings the most cheering news from the gold region, besides one million dollars of California gold; six hundred thousand dollars of this amount are on consignment; the balance belonging to some fifty miners who returned in her from the scene of their labors.
The California market appears to be overstocked with everything but provisions. There were sixty vessels in the harbor of San Francisco from different parts of the United States, South America and the Pacific Islands—principally passenger vessels.
Meteoric Iron in South Carolina.—The last number of Silliman's Journal contains an account of a mass of meteoric iron which has been discovered in South Carolina. It was found several years since by a laborer on the plantation of Mr. S. M. McKeown, situated in the Chesterfield district. On being accidentally shown to a blacksmith a few weeks ago, he proved it to be malleable, for out of it he made a pair of hinges, a few nails, and a horse shoe. The original weight of the mass is said to have been thirty-six pounds. Its original shape was oblong, with one side and end thicker and rounder than their opposites, and its surface was much indented and coated by rust.
On being analyzed this iron was found to contain nickel, traces of chromium, cobalt, and nodular masses of magnetic pyrites. Its most remarkable peculiarity, according to Professor Silliman, consists in the appearance of its polished surface when treated with dilute nitric acid, which is then covered with a great variety of beautiful figures. It is very dense, and takes a brilliant polish; but its etched surface immediately distinguishes it from every other iron hitherto described.

Election of Major General.
LEXINGTON, June 11, 1849.
I noticed in a late number of the Lincoln Courier, an Editorial, headed Major General 4th Division—which taken in connection with the resolutions of the officers of the 99th regiment, as published in the same paper, is well calculated to produce a false impression, to mislead the public in regard to the subject to which it relates, and cause censure to rest upon those, who in my humble opinion, have only done what both law and justice required at their hands.
The Courier, I trust will pardon me for presuming to notice his article, or for questioning the correctness of any of the statements therein set forth: for says he "it is a matter that should interest the whole community, that the laws have been disrespected, and the rights of individuals abused." And though he only desires an expression of opinion from Rutherford to Davie, yet I cannot see why the citizens of Davidson should not have the same right to "speak out their opinions on a subject in which they are as much interested as the people of Rutherford or Davie or any intermediate point."
Now this is a very serious charge made by the Courier, against somebody (though against whom he does not tell,) and if true, those who thus "disrespect the law and abuse the rights of individuals" should be made known and held up to public indignation—I would therefore say, on Courier, on, lash the rascals well, and never give over until you have brought them to a sense of their duty—but in the first place be certain that you are correctly informed as to all the facts, lest while you think you are pouring your grape into the ranks of the enemy you may unconsciously wound some whom you now think are able and experienced officers, if not infallible.

But hark! There is a sound from the West. Hear ye not the neighings of horses, the prancing of steeds and the rattling of kettle drums, in the direction of Ray's old field? Again all is silent. The war horse that so lately thundered over Ray's battle field, now stands hitched to the corner of a fence, silently ruminating upon the glories of conquest, and inwardly pitying an old mare that he sees grazing near by, because she knows nothing about war—while the warriors of note, with feathers on their heads, brass on their shoulders and iron on their feet, beneath the shade of an aged apple tree, have resolved themselves into a military court, to try some poor fellow for not being armed and equipped according to law, he having nothing but six feet of corn stalk. Having disposed of this weighty matter, they solemnly resolve that John H. Wheeler was lawfully elected Major General—and that they regard as unjust and unmilitary any order directing any particular counties to vote again, and that they want all to have a fair chance. Now, why pass a resolution that it is unjust to order any particular county to vote again? Has any person ever made or thought of making such an order? Or don't they understand the English language, and know that a man must first vote, before he can, in the language of the resolution, "vote again"? Or are the officers of the 99th regiment laboring under the impression that the regiments of Stanly and Montgomery had voted before the Adjutant General ordered Gen. Neel to re-issue his notice? If so it would be well for them to inform themselves of the facts before they pronounce the acts of others as unjust and unmilitary. Give all a fair chance say they. And yet they insist that Mr. Wheeler is properly elected, when two counties, about one sixth of the division, has had no opportunity to vote even once, much less to "vote again." A strange idea this of giving every one a fair chance.
That the officers of Montgomery and Stanly have not voted, is not their fault, they wish to exercise this privilege, and it is not unkind, "unjust and unmilitary," in the officers of another portion of the division to wish or endeavor to cut them off from this right. There must be some mistake in this matter; for I know that there is too much nobleness of soul, too much generosity, too much of the true soldier (for the brave are always generous) in the officers of the 99th regiment to wish to deprive their brethren of Montgomery and Stanly, of the same privilege which they themselves have enjoyed, and that when they come to understand the matter more fully, they will, soldier-like, do what is right.

consideration of this subject to all our ministers and people, and the friends of education generally.
2d. Resolved, That we recommend to the ministers composing the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina, that they meet in Convention, on Friday preceding the 4th Sabbath in July next, in St. James' Church, Concord, N. C., at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take some more active measures on this subject.
3d. Resolved, That each minister present this subject to his congregations, and let them adopt the necessary measures to obtain a lay representative to attend with himself in said Convention.
4th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Lutheran Observer, and the Carolina Watchman, and that the Secretary furnish the absent ministers belonging to said Synod with a copy of these proceedings.
The meeting now closed with prayer by the Rev. J. D. Scheck.
WM. C. MEANS, Chm.
P. A. SEAFORD, Sec'y.

WEALTH OF THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.
We find in a digest of Mr. Colman's recent book on Europe, prepared for the Boston Transcript, some interesting particulars of the wealth of several of the noblemen of Great Britain:
"Althorpe, the residence of Earl Spencer, consists of 10,000 acres, all lying together in wood, meadow, pasture, gardens, parks, and everything in a style of superior beauty and order." His house contains sleeping rooms for seventy guests—the entries and rooms are filled with pictures and statues. A gallery of pictures, one hundred feet long, contains many of the works of the first masters. His library comprises more than 50,000 volumes, and is said to be the finest library in the world.
The Duke of Richmond's home farm (Goodwood) consists of 23,000 acres. His whole domain at Goodwood is 40,000 acres. He has a summer retreat in Scotland of between two and 300,000 acres. "Of the beauty and magnificence of this establishment," says Mr. Colman, "I cannot give you any adequate idea"—extensive parks, through which you ride for miles and miles—herds of deer, sheep and cattle—twenty five race horses in the stable, and a groom for each—an aviary, filled with a variety of splendid birds—fish ponds—grots, &c.
The annual income of the Duke of Devonshire, the proprietor of Chatsworth, is to be £200,000, or one million of dollars. This is said to be the most splendid nobleman's seat in the Kingdom. His arboretum, covering many acres, contains one or more specimens of every tree that can be acclimated—the kitchen garden covers twelve acres—a conservatory, 387 feet long, 117 wide, 67 high, with a carriage-way. This conservatory is covered with 7600 square feet of glass, and warmed with hot water, passing through an extent of seven miles. The fountain at Chatsworth throws the water to the height of 276 feet. Here the Duke owns 3,500 acres, and 96,000 in Derbyshire. For a minute description of these sumptuous residences, and a full account of their interior arrangements, style of living, &c., the reader is referred to the letters of Mr. Colman.
On page 108, Vol. 1. Mr. Colman gives an account of several noblemen whose annual income varied from £100,000 to £150,000, that is from \$500,000 to \$750,000. Speaking of Lord Yarborough, he says, that his Lordship "has an indefinite number of Hunters, &c., &c.," and adds—"The service at dinner, was always silver or gold throughout, plates and dishes, except for the jellies and puddings, and those the most beautiful china."—In truth Mr. Colman's book resembles the grotto of Antiparos, the glitter of whose illuminated stalactites does not surpass the splendor of the gold, and silver, and diamonds, and pearls, which were displayed before him. In a certain sense, apart from the valuable and curious information which it conveys, this work may fitly enough be called—the ladies' own book. The Duke has more than forty race horses and sixty grooms and ostlers. His salmon fishery at the Gordon Castle used to be let for £10,000, and now lets for £7000 per annum, or \$35,000.
If the reader is desirous of knowing something of the style of surpassing splendor in which a British baronet may live, with his 500 tenants around him, he will be abundantly gratified by turning to Mr. Colman's account of Sir Charles Morgan's establishment at Tredegar, vol. 1. p. 293. Then let him turn to the account of Woburn Abbey, p. 310, the residence of the Duke of Bedford, which, says Mr. C., "in its magnificence distances anything I have yet seen, and next to the royal palace, may be considered the acme of elegance and grandeur."
After alluding to a court ball, at which one lady wore £80,000, or \$300,000 worth of diamonds, Mr. C. remarks—"The Duchess of Roxburgh, whom I do not know, appeared most splendidly; and well she might, as the annual income of the Duke is stated to be £300,000."
Upon this point these statements may suffice. There are very, very few of our wealthiest men, whose entire estate is equal to the income of this nobleman, for a single year.
In the eyes of those noblemen our "merchant princes" must appear to be a set of beggarly fellows. The comparative estimate of wealth is well exhibited in the remark of John Jacob Astor, of New York, who is reported to have said, that riches were not essential to happiness, and that he who had only \$500,000 was as well off as if he was a rich man.
Mr. Colman's accounts of the poverty and misery of Ireland are not surprising. Too many years we have heard his story from every traveller who has visited that unhappy country. His statements of the squalid poverty and intolerable filth of Edinburgh and Dundee—*bonnie Dundee*—are rather startling.
In connection with the poverty of Ireland.—Mr. Colman presents an "extract from the probates of fortunes, left by Irish bishops, and before the House of Commons, 1832"—meaning bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose sees were in Ireland. The aggregate wealth of eleven deceased bishops amounted to one million eight hundred and five thousand pounds sterling—or nine millions three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The wealthiest of these descendants of poor St. Peter was Agar, bishop of Cashel, whose estate is set down at £400,000, or two millions of dollars.

CURIOS PREDICTIONS.
In the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, we find the following curious predictions given:
Every public writer is now full of the spirit of prophecy as to the course of events in Europe. One letter from Paris, deprecating the violence which is threatened, says 'we are riding on the waves of commotion, which will soon overwhelm us in distress.' This is from a conservative source. But one of the progressives writes: "the overthrow of all tyrannical governments is at hand—thus fulfilling what God foretold by Daniel two thousand years ago."
Mr. Walsh, in his last letter, says that 1849 is to be more eventful and extraordinary in Europe than the preceding year; that the destiny of France was never more uncertain, and that American commercial relations with the world will be much disturbed.
These are only a few of the predictions which have come under my notice within a day or two, and they are quite thrown into the shade by another prediction which appears in a letter from Rome, dated April 25th. The letter says: "There was lately found in the library of the Augustine Convent a very curious prediction.—It is in a work entitled 'De Fluctibus Mysterioris Navior,' authore Rudolpho Gethier; Augustae, 1775."
The prophecy, given in English, is "before the middle of the 19th century, seditions will be excited every where in Europe; Republics will rise; Kings will be put to death, together with the nobility and ecclesiastics; and the religions will desert the convent. Famine, pestilence and earthquakes will spread desolation over many cities. Rome will lose her sceptre by the invasion of false philosophy. The Pope will be made a captive by his own people, and the Church of God will be placed under tribute divested of its temporal possessions. In a short time there will be no pope. A prince from the North will overrun Europe with a great army, destroy the Republics, and exterminate all rebels. His sword wielded by God will vigorously defend the Church of Christ, uphold the orthodox faith, and subdue the Mahomedan power. A new portion, the final one, will come by a heavenly sign from the shore, in simplicity of heart and in the doctrine of Christ, and peace will be restored to the world."
Some of these events are going on in the world—that is certain. This prince of the North, who is to destroy Republics, we must look out for: and we see already that meetings sympathizing with the Hungarians are proposed in this country.
Anecdote of Adams and Clay.—When these distinguished Statesmen were at Ghent, negotiating our treaty with Great Britain, they occupied a room together.—Mr. Clay who has always been a warm admirer of female beauty, had often remarked the comely looks of their chambermaid, and had once or twice joked with Mr. Adams about her. One morning he arose some time after Mr. Adams, and on his way to the breakfast table, he met the pretty maid referred to. Saluting her in his blandest style, and in his usual easy and grace manner, while a smile played upon his countenance, he solicited the pleasure of a kiss. It may here be necessary to state that Mr. Adams' eyes always presented a watery appearance which at times made him look as if in tears. The chambermaid, not knowing the cause, we presume, replied to Mr. Clay, with the greatest simplicity imaginable.—"Mr. Clay, I do not like to disoblige you, but you will excuse me, when I assure you that I have just refused Mr. Adams the same liberty, with tears in his eyes." We need not say that Mr. Clay had too much gallantry to press his suit; but he subsequently met Mr. Adams, who joined him in a hearty laugh.—*Newark Eagle.*

What then are the facts? Gen. Byrnes resigned—the Adjutant General issued his orders to Gen. Leach, Gen. Logan, and Gen. Neel, to order the Colonels of their Brigades to call together the officers of their regiments to proceed to elect a Major General—Gen. Leach gives due notice, and the regiments of his Brigade all vote, and in due time report the result. Gen. Logan gives due notice to the regiments of his Brigade, they all vote and report according to law. Gen. Neel published his notice in the Charlotte paper, and does not give a written notice to the several Colonels as stated by the Courier; a portion of the regiments of his Brigade vote, but a portion of the 60th and 61st regiments (Stanly and Montgomery) do not vote. And why? The Colonel of Montgomery informs Gen. Neel that he only received notice one day before the time ordered for holding the election, and consequently he could not call together the officers in time for that purpose, and that there was no election. The Colonel of the regiment of Stanly having died, the Lieut. Colonel returns to Gen. Neel, that no order to hold the election had come to hand, and that no vote had been taken in that county. Gen. Neel refuses to re-order an election in those two regiments, but makes his return to the Adjutant.—The officers of the 60th and 61st regiments considering that the "rights of individuals had been abused and the laws disrespected," make their complaint to the Governor and Adjutant, that they had not been permitted to exercise the privilege of voting, and that a Major General was about to be placed over them, in whose election they had no vote. Whereupon the Adjutant General (and I conceive very properly) informed Gen. Neel, that he had the power to give those regiments, which had not had the privilege, still a chance to vote; this Gen. Neel refuses to do, and informs the Adjutant that he "let the matter rest as it was unless otherwise ordered. The Adjutant General orders Gen. Neel to issue a notice to those regiments which had not voted—the notice issues and the election takes place again came to hand some ten days too late—and whether any election has as yet taken place in that county I have not been informed. This I believe is the whole sum and substance of the matter, the whole head and front of the offence, and if thereby "individual rights have been abused and the laws disrespected," the public must judge who is the transgressor, who has caused this great delay, which the Courier, so feelingly laments, and so hazarded the safety of the old North State in thus permitting the fourth division of her militia to be so long without a Major General, especially when we have had so much rain, and the crops are grassy.

FAYETTE COUNTY, TENNESSEE.
Messrs. Editors:—Perhaps it may not prove uninteresting to some of your readers, to peruse a few brief and plain remarks concerning the Western District. "The land of Crockett," so long the destination of so many hundred emigrants from the good old North State. But from the brief space of our sojourn here, and consequent limited extent of our acquaintance, our remarks must be confined to a small portion of a single county. The climate is very changeable; owing, probably, to its close proximity to the great Mississippi, "King of rivers," and the pride of America. In the winter season, sudden changes from head to cold, and vice versa, are very frequent; one morning the ground is severely frozen, and the atmosphere piercingly cold; and perhaps the very next morning there will not even be a frost, the weather so very mild and pleasant, as to make one for a moment imagine, that winter is over and gone, and that spring, with her genial warmth, her bright and invigorating seasons, is again returning. But ere you have long indulged in this train of thought, the North Easterly winds and rain, dispelling the fond illusion, bid you again behold the wild freaks of rough winter's stormy reign. This country is said to be more subject to drought in summer than Western Carolina, but for reasons which we shall notice, when we come to speak of the soil, the drought is not so injurious to the crops. The general appearance of the country is by no means prepossessing. Though it may be called a level country, because hills and mountains are not seen, yet the monotony of a perfect level is frequently relieved by gentle undulations and small hollows through which winds a channel of a branch, creek, or river: the two former dry in summer, in winter coursed by a dirty sluggish stream.
The soil is of a dark grey cast, of a sandy nature, though entirely destitute of gravel, small or large. Rocks, to use a vulgar saying are "scarce as hen's teeth." And when found in an occasional quarry are of little use; being of a soft, sandy, yellow, brown kind of rock, too easily crushed for building purposes, and will not stand fire. Hence, although they are not annoyed with rocks in ploughing, they are destitute of building rocks, and cannot procure them to heat water to scald hogs with. In the place of rocks to build on, they use wooden pilings. For hearth rocks, they use brick, to brick chimneys, and dirt to stick ones.
The soil is more or less impregnated with lime, may be argued from the adhesive and corrosive nature of the mud, the light ashy appearance, and stifling qualities of the dust.—Also, from the well known fact, that hogs do not root up the ground, and their noses have been known to feel from rooting among the leaves in wet weather in quest of mast. The land does not have the appearance of being rich, neither from the timber or soil. But if you will notice the size of the corn and cotton stalks, as well as the quantity of each produced you will be constrained to acknowledge that the land, if not rich, is certainly very productive. The land that is level (and the most of it) will last a long time; that which is rolling will wash away. This country abounds in small glades which will not produce any thing but chance any seasons. Bottom lands when drained, produce very good corn, but do not suit cotton, wheat and oats, any thing else will grow very well. Sweet potatoes are superior.
I have already stated that this country was subject to drought, and promised to state the reasons for its supporting it with so little injury to crops. The soil, as above stated, being destitute of gravel, is very fine, and will consequently absorb a greater quantity of water, and from its closeness will retain moisture a long time.
In addition, it is a low country, partaking the nature and qualities of second bottoms. The water is not able to flow off so easily and rapidly, hence a greater quantity is imbibed by the soil where it falls.
The roads here in winter are very muddy, and badly cut to pieces by cotton wagons.—Hence, travelling in buggies or pleasure carriages, during a great part of the winter season is entirely impracticable. During summer the roads are very good; but dust is superabundant. But my remarks are already sufficiently lengthy. If they shall find their way into your columns, you shall from us again.

CHURCH CONVENTION.
Messrs. Editors:—Please give the following an insertion in your paper and oblige many friends:
In obedience to some resolutions passed by the several Evangelical Lutheran Synods, held in North Carolina and the adjacent States during the past year, a number of brethren assembled in St. James' Church, Concord, N. C., on Friday preceding the 1st Sabbath in June, 1849, and inasmuch as there were no delegates in attendance from the South Carolina nor Virginia Synods, the proposed Convention was not organized as was expected.
At 2 o'clock, P. M., the Rev. J. D. Scheck addressed the congregation assembled on the subject of Religion and Temperance, and in the evening, at early candle lighting, he delivered another discourse.
On Saturday morning half past 10 o'clock, the congregation being assembled in the church, the Rev. J. A. Linn preached to them from Jer. vii. 20: "The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved." And whereas,
"The subject of Education being under consideration, and in order to take some preliminary measures to raise the standard of literary training of the youth within the Geographical bounds of our Synod, the congregation re-assembled in the Church at 2 o'clock, P. M., and regularly organized themselves by calling Wm. C. Means to the Chair, and P. A. Seaford to act as Secretary; when the object of the meeting was explained, and the necessity of a Collegiate Institution ably discussed by the Rev. J. D. Scheck, Rev. J. A. Linn and Rev. W. G. Harter. Whereupon the following Preamble and Resolutions were introduced and adopted:
In view of the limited means of Education within the bounds of our Synod, and with a view of elevating the standard of literary training of the youth, we believe a College Institute, located within the Geographical bounds of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina, to be essential to the attainment of this desirable object. Therefore,
Resolved, That we recommend the serious

OMEGA.
Fayetteville Presbytery met in Wilmington the 2d inst. Rev. A. Gilchrist was chosen Moderator, and Rev. A. McKay, Clerk. Delegates were appointed to the General Assembly at Pittsburg the 17th. James McNeil was ordained as an Evangelist.
Mr. Senator Rusk, on his return from this city to Texas, presented, on the part of ex-President Polk, the sword voted by Congress to Gen. J. P. Henderson, for his conduct at Monterey. Gen. Henderson declined receiving the honor in Public.

AN INCIDENT.
A correspondent of the New-York Tribune furnishes the following incident, of the wreck of the steamer Empire:
"After the Empire was struck, and while sinking, two mothers snatched what they supposed to be their own infants, and rushed upon deck, and in their fright threw themselves in the water. One of the devoted parents held her child to her bosom and both were saved; while the other sustained hers until it breathed its last, yet still holding on to the body until she was rescued. The surprise of the mothers may be imagined when they discovered that in the confusion attending their escape they had each taken the other's child. And while the poor woman who had supposed that her little one was lost pressed to her bosom her own babe, the other was frantic with grief to find too late that she had preserved another's child and lost her own."
"I Never Read a Newspaper."
A Gentleman in London, in conversation with a Christian minister, found him ignorant of the great events that were transpiring on the Continent, and upon expressing his surprise, the minister answered, "I never read a newspaper," seeming to think this a thing quite beneath his profession. He was one of those who, because he must preach the Gospel, thought he must have nothing to do with the revolutions, reforms, and stirring scenes of this world. And so he sunk into an ignorance that unfitted him to preach the gospel. Such a living above the world is a poor qualification for any duty. Better come down and dwell amid the realities and activities of life, and gather motives and materials therefrom for doing the Lord's work.
All ministers and people in this country read a newspaper, but should some Christians be questioned by their minister about the moral changes of our own and other countries, they might be driven to the confession, "I do not read a religious paper." It is a shame to any Christian to be ignorant of the progress and triumphs of Christianity in this age of the world. And yet he will be ignorant if he does not read a religious newspaper.—*Bos. Transcript.*

In particular (says the Courier,) did Gen. Neel, who is an able and experienced officer, give due notice. In addition he published his orders in the newspapers in his Brigade for the election." Meaning thereby that Gen. Neel not only published his orders in the newspapers, but that he also gave them due notice in some other form, and of this the Courier is very certain. Now it so happens that Mr. Gaitner has in his possession a letter from Gen. Neel, in which he informs Mr. Gaitner that the only notice he gave was through the Charlotte paper. Now who should know best, how the notice was given, Gen. Neel or the Editor of the Courier?

SANTA ANNA KICKING.
The N. O. Delta says: Santa Anna has recently culminated from his retreat at Kingston, Jamaica, an elaborate reply, in a volume of 300 octavo pages, to the accusations of treason brought against him in Congress by one of the representatives, Senor Gamboa. The wily ex-President makes out, as usual, a good case; and shows, apparently, that his efforts during the recent war fruitless, owing to the want of co-operation on the part of the government, the lack of funds, circumstances over which he had no control, etc. He enters into an autobiographical account of all his exploits, hardships and reverses, and evidently aims more at making an impression for the future than at vindicating the past.
The Cholera.—This disease continues about the same at New York, averaging from twelve to twenty deaths per day. Two new cases in Philadelphia on Saturday.

WALSH'S PREDICTIONS.
The Queen of England has not determined of what course to pursue in reference to the Irish State.

WALSH'S PREDICTIONS.
The Queen of England has not determined of what course to pursue in reference to the Irish State.

WALSH'S PREDICTIONS.
The Queen of England has not determined of what course to pursue in reference to the Irish State.

WALSH'S PREDICTIONS.
The Queen of England has not determined of what course to pursue in reference to the Irish State.

WALSH'S PREDICTIONS.
The Queen of England has not determined of what course to pursue in reference to the Irish State.