TERMS OF THE WATCHMAN.

and fifty cents d of the year.

cription received for a less time than one year aid for in advance. abscription discontinued (but at the option of the until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISI ar per square for the first insertion and twenty

notioes and Court orders will be charged 25 pe fer than the above rates. faction of 33 1-3 per cent will be made to those

dvertise by the year. inued until forbid an

All advertisements will be continued until forbid and arged for accordingly, unless ordered for a certain numtimes. Letters addressed to the Editors

To Young Men-Self Education.

But who are the privileged class in our ountry, where all men are equal-where we have no kings, no princes, no nobility, no titles! Look about you, I say againok about you, and judge, every man for

himself. Are they not the better educated every where-and the children of the better educated-throughout the land ?-Go abroad among your neighbors, let all our acquaintances pass in view before ou-and see if those who are better off the world, more influential and happier han the rest, (other circumstances being equal.) are not all-all, without one exception, better educated than the rest. is not a college education that I speak of here; it is not even a school education. obtained before a man sets up for himself; but it is education at large, in the broadest and best sense of the term-the education that any body may give himselfany body at any age. Again, therefore. do appeal to yourselves to call to mind any of your acquaintance who has got a ead of his brethren-who is looked up BRUNER & JAMES. " KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR Editors & Proprietors. IS SAFE."

SALISBURY, N. C., NOVEMBER 9, 1844. A NIGHT ON THE SUMMIT OF MONT BLANC. A FEW OF THE RESULTS OF WAR.

I had just wrapped my blanket around me, as the sun was sinking below the horizon, throwing its lurid glare upon the snow capped summits. which now, above, below, and on either side, rose in close proximity, presenting a scene in which were mingled the beautiful and sublime. and more than paying any lover of nature for the fatignes endured in obtaining the sight. I now prepared for sleep, but the novelty of the position, the death-like stillness, and the events of the day crowding before my imagination, precluded sleep; while the vast expanse of the blue arch of heaven, which was my canopy, studded with its myriads of scintilating lights, invited contemplation rather than repose. I was not allowed long to enjoy this scene of tranquility and silence, for the day had been one of excessive heat, and its effects began to be manifested by the fall of avalanches. Situated as the Grandes Mulets are, about ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, below the Grand Plateau, at two thirds of the height above Mont Blanc, within two thousand five hundred feet of the summit of the Aiguille de Midi, and projecting from the middle of the glacier, they stand as opponents to very many of the avalanches that fall from either of these elevated points. I had not lain twenty minutes, when I was aroused by a tremendous crash, while the entire rock still vibrated from

Borrowed to support it, sixty millions to, not only by them but by others, and my the concussion of the ponderous mass. As I the interest in seventy-seven years, amounts to The American war lasted eight years, and cost Borrowed to support it, one hundred and four millions: the interest, in sixty-236,600,000 five years, amounts to The French revolutionary war lasted 9 years, and cost 461,000,000 Borrowed to support it, two hundred and one millions: the interest, in thirty-267,330,008 eight years, amounts to The war against Bonaparte lasted 12 1,159,000,000 years, and cost Borrowed to support it, three hundred and eighty eight millions : the interest, in twenty-five years amounts to 339,500,000 £3,338,022,50

We give below a Table, displaying, as nearly as can be estimated, the cost of war, and the loss of human life thereby entailed. If these are not enough to harrow up the feeling of men even of the meanest intellect, and to excite in every breast hatred of that system by which this mis-application of the produce of industry, and this horrible and atrocious butchery of mankind has been produced, then, indeed, do we re linquish all hope of ever improving the condition of present generations.

COST OF WAR. The war of 1688 lasted nine years, and £36.000.000 cost at the time Borrowed to support it, twenty millions: the interest on which, in one hundred and fifty-two years, at 34 per cent, amounts to 186,400.00 The war of the Spanish succession last-62,500,000 ed eleven years, and cost Borrowed to support it, thirty-two and a half millions: the interest in two hundred and twenty-seven years a-114,462,500 mounts to-The Spanish war, ending 1748, lasted

nine years, and cost Borrowed to support it, twenty-nine millions : the interest, in one hundred and two years amounts

The war of 1756, lasted seven years, and cost

ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

General Post Office .- The number of letters issued on Monday, 16th September, was upwards of 285,000 at one delivery, and the postmen were not despatched till near-10 o'clock

Immense Rail Road Train .- On Thursday week 12th September) a special railway train (in five divisions) went from Leeds to Hull. It was decidedly the most monstrous of all monster trains ever recorded. The number of engines employed were 10, the carriages 250, and the passengers conveyed amounted to the enormous number of \$7,800. About 6,000 were from Leeds alone

RULERS. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY

Gen'l. Harrison.

Rice .- The culture of Rice has been tried with full success at Camarque, near Arles, in France.

Valuable Dogs .- The Times of the 3d October con tains an account of the sale of Pointer dogs, the proper ty of Mr. Edge, of Strelley, near Nottingham. The highest price was given for a dog two years old, which was purchased by the Marquis of Anglesey for £84 sterling, (upwards of \$400.) Other dogs sold for various prices-from 10 guineas to £55.

Soldiers in Ireland .- The following statement shows the military force in Ireland on the 1st instant (October.) Eight regiments of horse and thirty-one of foot, besides a rifle brigade. Effective military force 26,000 men. The Times contains an account (in continuation)

the proceedings of the British Association for the ad-54,000,000 vancement of science, which is, this year, held at the city transportation. We should be glad to of York.

103,530,000 Millerism in England .- Great excitement has been caused in Reading and neighborhood, by a prophecy of nish, in order to set before the public a 112,000,000 some wandering fanatics that the end of the world will correct view of the importance of sustainbe in the course of this year. Their frequent preachings ing and improving the commercial inter-

The following extracts from an article in the Boston Courier of the 30th ult. con-

NEW SERIES,

NUMBER 28, OF VOLUME I

tain interesting information in regard to the progress of the Cotton Manufacture in the United States, and hint at the importance of the New England States, particularly Massachusetts, as consumers of a variety of the Agricultural products of the Middle, South and West :

TRADE BETWEEN NEW ENGLAND AN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Some weeks ago we applied to a mercantile friend, in whose statements we have the most perfect confidence, for information in regard to the value of the commerce carried on between the New England and the Southern States. The information, in regard to Cotton, is principally obtained by inquiries of the manufacturers, concerning its consumption in Massachusetts, particularly, and in New England generally. It is difficult to obtain perfect accuracy in these matters, as there is no record published, and, we presume, none is kept, of the articles received into the States, coastwise or by inland learn from gentlemen concerned in the coasting trade, any facts they may furhave produced most mischievous effects on weak-mind- course of the different sections of the Un-

sumers ; and our ships to Africa, and the East, find a market for large quantities, in small parcels. Of naval stores, we of course, consume immensely ; for in Massachusetts, we have 550,000 tons of shir ping, and in Maine about 350,000 more and in New England, the whole, about 1,050,000. We distil a large quantity of turpentine for exportation to all parts of the world. There is no population in the world, save in London, which have a greater consuming ability for the necessar comforts, and most of the luxuries of life than the 800,000 people of Massachusetts, consequently, there is no population so advantageous to trade with.

What may be the amount of imports in-to Massachusetts from the middle, Southern and Western States, I cannot ascertain; but of grain of all kinds, it cannot be less, at the average prices of the past years, than \$7,000,000 ; of cotton, 180,000 bales, at \$35 00 per bale, average of five years, \$6,3000,000-making \$13,600,000 for those two staples.

As to the other five N. England States, I suppose the aggregate of their transnetions with States out of New England, may not equal the amount of Massach setts transactions. The different results from the nature of our products, and the superior amount of our capital, which, per capita, is greater than exists in any other State, and four times as great as in a majority of the States. Of course such estimates are, in some measure conjectural, and partly based on facts which are before the country.

The Wool Trade .- According to the best calculation, says Mr. Williams, in his admirable address on the Tariff; it is supposed that there are about 84,000,000 of sheep in the United States, worth on an average about \$2 per head, and vielding about 90,000,000 pounds of wool, worth at 30 cents per pound about \$27,000,000 .---These sheep at three to the acre for summer and winter, would require 11,333.333 acres of land for their support, which, at \$12 per acre, which is considered a fair average, would be worth 136,000,000 .--To manufacture this clip of wool will require about 45,000 hands, who with families averaging three persons each, and amounting in all to 180,000, at a consumption of 25 dollars per annum each, would require \$4,500,000 worth of agricultural products for their support, which at a net yield of \$2 50 per acre for the market, would require 1,800,000 acres of land, worth at \$12 per acre, \$21,600,000. The capital invested, then, by the farmer in this business alone, is about \$225,000.-000, and the annual value accruing to him, about \$41,500,000, while the capital invested by the manufacturer himself, in buildings, machinery, &c. to work up the whole annual product would not perhaps exceed \$15,000,000, or about one-fifth of that of the agriculturalist. The Louisville Courier of Tuesday week gives the annexed account of a recent scene in that city : Tremendous Excitement-Immense crowd ratio in Massachuetts-including mills at the "Big Tent"-Converts-Churches excitement in this community in regard to Millerism is much greater than we had supposed-much greater than one who has not visited the "Big Tent" could imagine. The scene presented there on Sunnow consume one-half of the 360.000 bales day night filled with thousands of persons. every'seat and spot of ground being occupied, and still thousands had to go away unable even to get inside. The churche throughout the city were almost entirely deserted, so eager were all to hear the doctrines held by Miller and his followers expounded. Among the vast assembly in the great tent, we noticed people of every profession and every class of society.-The high, the low, the rich, the poor, the aristocrat, the democrat, preachers, saints and sinners, men, women, children, and "niggers," all crowded and jammed together, and almost suffocated with the dust, heat, and smoke. After the sermon had been preached—and it was a very reasonable, sensible sermon, which none could object to-came a scene which beggars description. To be realized, it would have to be seen. The mourners or converts, of whom there were a very large number, threw themselves in the dust and dirt around the pulpit, and for nearly an hour men and women were praying, singing, shouting, groaning, and weeping bitterly. The negroes appeared to be very generally alarmed, and hundreds of them were crying and making the most hideous noises. The preachers did not set any certain time for the destruction of the world, but stated that they were expect-1830, and find the quantity 126,512 bales ing it hourly, and would watch and pray until it did come. The tent was taken down yesterday morning, and the company started up the 425,000-say 400,000 at 410 lbs. per bale, river, and we are truly glad they have gone. It is stated that the Miller excitement is doing its worst among the people of the lower part of New Hampshire. In Kingsent consumption of England. Perhaps ston, Mr. A. N. Brown, publisher and prinit would be more within the range of pro- ter, has become entirely insane. His brobability, to assume that we should over- ther, carried away by the delusion, has take the present consumption in Great given up every thing like work, believing Britain in thirty years, than reach 656,- it to be clinging to this world's things. A few days since he was about haul-Bread-stuffs are a more valuable im- ing a load of corn from his fields, when, seized suddenly with the above idea, he fell upon his knees and prayed to God to direct him how to act-whether to carfield. The decision was in favor of the ed for the benefit of the cattle. The b fields remain unbarvested. In Newing-ton, likewise, the fanaticism has made alarming progress. We have yet to learn

life on it you find him a better educated sprang to my feet, and looked over the mountain gard as trival, that I would have this taught as a fundamental truth, namely, that if two persons were to begin in the world to-morrow, both of the same age nd the character, having the same friends nd the same prospects, and the same ealth-he who was best acquainted with the multiplication table would beat the ther in the long run. I would have it hat every sort of knowledge is of some value to every person, whatever may be every person or that every sort of knowdge is alike necessary. I merely say, hat we cannot acquire any useless know-

But, say those who appear to have unerstanding and judgment in these matters, we have no time for study-we, the menanics. No time for study! What! ave you no time, when a huge, ponderous og is to be lifted, no time to fix the lever and the fulcrum ; to prepare the inclined lane, or hitch the tackle ? Is it economy of time to do that with your hands which night be done with the simplest piece of machinery?" Would you set your apprenices to work, your journeymen, and yourwes, to lift and carry, by main strength, what a child might push forward on a roller, if you would but take time enough fix the roller? What would you say of man; who, instead of using the plough, as others do, should persist in digging a arge field with a fire shovel, because he never been brought up to the plough hat if a man who, instead of splitting his logs for firewood with a beetle and ge, were to saw them in two lengthwith a keg-hole saw, declaring al while, that as for him, he did not pread to know much about mechanics, that key-hole saw was good enough for him, it-of-way contrivances, for his part, had no belief in them ! Would you not laugh at him, as a poor economist of line, and a very poor reasoner? and would ne not likely continue a very poor man Yet he would say no more than you say. every man of you, when you declare you no time for reading, no time for stuno time to improve yourself, each in his own particular trade, by stepping out e circle he has been brought up in. How do you know but there is some shorter and easier way of doing all that you your workshops and factories? Be ured that there is a shorter and an way for all of us-that there is not hing we do in which improvement not be made. Have you not the of continually before your eyes? Are the master workmen the owners and the ers of other men ? are they not these have the best use, not of their fingers of their thinkers ?-John Neal. "a, does the world turn round ?" Yes, my dear ; it turns on its axis once i hour hours," dow often is that ? ly, once a day." ell, I thought so ; for Mr. -ist every day with a Bendsville mo e he gets home he has to stop and lay eside the road, and hang on to the ground

man-self-educated, or otherwise, I care side, by the light of the moon, which had just not-better informed about somethings risen, making every object, though enlarged and which they do not consider of importance. softened, almost as distinct as noon-day, this go farther : so perfectly satisfied am I of mass of snow and ice could be seen hurrying and he truth of this doctrine-of the impor- rushing headlong in its course, till ground and tance of things which the uneducated re- broken by its own violence, it settled down still and tranquil, thousands of feet below, amid the ever moving glacier. They continued to fall for about one hour. At first, the interval between was some ten minutes, then more frequently, till, becoming less frequent, they ceased altegether, and universal stillness reigned once more, broken only now and then by what is termed the groanings of the Alps, which is the crackling of the ice among the glaciers. The fall of the avalanches, at this hour is caused by the effect of the generally understood, as another funda- sun, and at this point it acquires the whole force mental maxim in morals, if not in religion, of the sun's rays during the entire day. The water thus produced runs down and forms pools about their base, which continues to melt there his character, station or prospects. I do for some time after the sun has set, when one not say that it would be of equal value to avalanche after another is dislodged, and, beginning to fall, they continue till the water again congeals, which prevents any further descent until the following evening, when the same effect is again produced during the day by the same

I once more prepared myself for sleep, but, feeling no inclination that way, I amused myself by watching the constellations, which, being, immediately over me, were shining with peculiar brightness, and during the course of an hour or more that I was thus engaged, I observed slight flashes of light passing before my eyes, not unlike aurora borealis, and supposed it an optical illusion, probably caused by the glare from the sun and snow to which my eyes had been exposed during the day; but as they became more frequent, I satisfied myself that they were real. Rising and looking down in the direction of Chamoniz, I discovered at once the cause which was a thunder shower in the valley. The sillons [streaks] of electricity presented a beautiful sight as they sported amidst the dense clouds that overhung the village. There was none of that dazzling brightness presented by the light. ning when seen below the cloud, but merely the red zigzag or forked lines, owing doubtless, to the cloud being between us and the electric fluid. Although the lightning could be distinctly seen, we could not detect the slightest sound of thunder. Whether this was caused by any peculiar condition of the atmosphere at the time, or whether it is a constant phenomenon here, I am unable to say. There was, however, much as for the beetle and wedge, and oth- thunder in the valley, and some very heavy ex-

NUMBERS MURDERED. The numbers estimated of British alone slain or perished in the war ending in 1697

In the war which began in 1702 In the war which began in 1739 In the war which began in 1756 In the American war in 1775 In the French war, began in 1793

1,820,000 Showing an expenditure of three thousand three hundred and eighty-three millions, twen ty-two thousand five hundred pounds; with the loss of one million eight hundred and twenty thousand lives

Return to Mr. J. C. Herries's motion of "Grants for the year ending April the 1st, 1841."

riny	£6,616,856	Army outstandi	ng 753.0
avy	5,825,074	Navy	1,421,0
rdnance	1,892,358	Ordnance	610,8
anada,	354,746		154,99
hina	173,442	China	23,4
iscellaneous	2,760,040	Miscellaneous	1,314,7
One ye	ar for war,	&c. £22,900	

For education thirty thousand pounds. What say you to this, English women and men? We were early taught that by men's fruits should we know them

Joe Smith and his Designs .- The New York True Sun says-

"A correspondent at Alton, after stating that the recent murder of Joe Smith has been followed by dispersion of his followers, gives the following interesting items-Mrs. Joe Smith, it is said, has lost all confidence (if she ever had any) in the Mormon faith. She will soon retire to some secure situation, undoubtedly the richest lady in the West. Joe had been amassing money several years, for the purpose of eventually going to Jerusalem, intending to issue a proclamation calling in the Jews, over whom he was to be head till the return of Christ upon the earthwhich event he believed would take place Pennsylvania fiv

161.700,000 ed persons, not wholly confined to the uneducated ranks, ion. and several ministers have thought it expedient to warn

136,000,000 their flocks from the pulpit against the delusions of these presumptuous pseudo-prophets The Quarter's Revenue .- The accounts of the quar-

ter's Revenue, ending the 10th instant, have been published, and show a very considerable increase on the corresponding quarter of last year.

In the Customs it is most gratifying to announce that there is an increase of between 400,0001, and 500,0001 on the account to be made up this evening, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.

In the important department of Excise the accounts as far as they have been received, appear about the same as in the corresponding quarter of last year.

In the Post Office there is an increase, probably about 20,000%. on the quarter.

In the revenue derived from Stamps and Miscellaneous taxes there is little variation

The property-tax, we understand, has realized about the same amount as on former quarters, but there will appear a small decrease in consequence of the repayment of moneys to parties who had been improperly assessed On the whole, the revenue for the guarter will exhibit considerable increase-a certain index that the trade

200,000 and commerce of the country are improving. 700,000 Act of Grace .- The King of the French, prior to his

departure from Eu; for Treport and England, issued an ordonance, dated Eu, October 4, granting a pardon to 50 political prisoners. mostly belonging to the Republican party, including several who have been condemned to prisonment or transportation for various periods of from six to twenty years.

The French Opposition papers attribute this act to fear and are quite furious about the King's visit to England. The Moniteur of Tuesday publishes a list of the political prisoners who have been set at liberty in consequence of the amnesty granted by the King by the royal ordonance issued from the Chateau d'Eu ou the 4th inst. The total number of persons liberated is fifty-nine. Of these, M. Dupoty and two others were implicated in the attempt made by Quenisset on the life of the King Boufet and six others, in Prince Louis Napoleon's descent on Boulogne. The principal political prisoners now remaining in the state prisons of France are Prince Louis Napoleon, who continues at Ham, and MM. Blanqui, who were implicated in the affair of the 12th and 13th of April, 1839.

Velocity of Lightning .- The velocity of lightning has been attempted to be measured by M. Halvig, who estimated it at eight or ten miles ⁴ second, or 36,000 miles in an hour. At this rate of travelling we might put a girdle round the earth in thirty minutes.

38

92

73

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SECURITIES IN LONDON .- There has been but little inquiry for American stocks since the departure of the last steamer, and prices remain unchang-

When redeemable. 1858 labama sterling fives. 1861 Indiana Kentucky sixes, 1868 ouisiana fives, 1844, '47, '50, and 1852 Maryland sterling fives, 1889 1868 Massachusetts "" -New York fives, '68, '60, '55, and 1860 1856 to 1860 Ohio sixes, -

The consumption of cotton for 1844, is estimated by some at 400,000 bales; I call it 360,000. In 1845, when there will be about 200,000 more spindles in operation than at present, the consumption may come up to 400,000 or 425,000 bales. In 1832, estimated the consumption in mills in Massachusetts, and mills in New Hampshire and Maine, owned by the citizens of Massachusetts, at 3-7ths of the whole cotton consumed in the Union, leaving out some 20,000 bales consumed in the interior of the cotton States and which never reaches the seaboard. This item is not included in the general statement of consumption of 360,000 bales. It may now have reached 30,000 bales, as a considerable quantity of heavy, coarse oznaburgs &c. &c., for negro clothing, is made in Virginia, South and North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and to a greater or less extent in most of the cotton States and other States South of the Potomac, which do not raise cotton.

Since 1832, the business of making cotton goods has been extended in a greater in New Hampshire and Maine, owned by Deserted-Weeping and Proying .- Th Massachusetts men-than in other States; and next to Massachusetts comes Rhode Island. I should say, then, that Massachusetts manufactories, and those in the two other States, owned by our citizens. say 180,000-and that in Rhode Island, and in other New England States, there were used in Mills, not owned by Massachusetts people, about 80,000 bales more -making 260,000 bales for New England. There would, then, be left 100,000 bales for States out of New England, which make up the consumption of the country, (360,000) independent of, perhaps, 30,000 bales, or possibly 40,000 bales, consumed in the non-manufacturing States, & which do not come in the general estimate of consumption, nor are included in the annual returns of the cotton crop-they being made up by receipts of cotton at the shipping ports.

There is no doubt in the minds of well nformed manufacturers, that there will be a progressive demand for cotton, in as great a ratio as heretofore, or nearly so. If am correct in this, the manufacturing. States, will at no very remote period, consume as much as is now worked up in Great Britain. We now actually use nearly as much as France, with a population 63 65 of 36,000,000, and quite as much as Rus-021 1 03 924 94 sia. Denmark and Sweden-and proba-67 68 bly larger quantity. 67 68 To show the rapid increased consump tion of cotton in the United States the last fifteen years, I have referred to 1829 and -averaging perhaps, 340 pounds, equal to 43,014,080 lbs. In 1844, it will come up to 400,000, and possibly in 1845-6, to is 164,000,000 lbs. Carry it forward fifteen years, and you have 328,000,000; and fifteen more, it will come to 656,000,-000, against, say 550,000,000 lbs-the pre-300,000 pounds. port into New England than cotton. Of flour, (wheat) we do not raise, in Massachusetts, over 120,000 bushels of wheat, equal to 24,000 lbs of flour-about enough ry the corn to the barn or leave it in th for the Lowell operatives. The halance comes from States out of New England. latter course, and it was accordingly dropp I should say we consumed, at least, 600,-000 lbs of imported wheat flour, and a lievers of the peraicious dectrine in that large amount of maize, rye and oats .- section generally have almost entirely neg-Maine may raise one half its wheat, but imports a large quantity of maize, oats and rye—and New Hampshire, Connec-ields remain unbarvested. In Newingticut, and Rhode Island, still more. Of

180,000

250.000

240,000

250,000

ed:

plosions too, I was informed by the landlord, on my return next day .- Professor Silliman.

> ANECDOTE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT .--The Amsterdam Gazette of February 17, 1784, mentions the following fact :-- "A soldier of Silesia, convicted of stealing certain offerings to the Virgin Mary, was doomed to death as a sacrilegious robber. He denied the theft, saying that the Virgin, from pity, presented him with the offerings. The affair was brought before the king, who asked the popish divines whether according to their religion, the miracle was impossible ? They replied that the case was extraordinary, but not impossible. "Then," said the king, "the culprit cannot be put to death, because he denies the theft, and because the divines of his religion allow the present not to be impossible; but we strictly forbid him, under pain of death, to receive any present henceforward from the Virgin Mary, or any saint what-

Cure for Toothache .- We observe a new cure for toothache recommended, which, we think may be very effective, and very mfortable, if you do not burn the mouth After the cavity of the tooth is cleaned, a piece of Caoutchone, (Indian Rubber.) is ire, and being softened in the dle, is pressed, while warm,

and Dallas, will get,-Balt. P.

45 years from 1844. He was chosen King of Israel' in 1844,

by the Council of Fifty, denominated the "Ancient of Days." The fifty were all sworn in secrecy. This was Smith's grand ments of the prophet, which are otherwise in the neighborhood of Bougie. wholly inexplicable.

Franklin Superior Court was in session last week, Judge Caldwell presiding. We learn that much civil business, and several important criminal cases were disposed of. The celebrated Hardy Carroll having at length been overtaken and brought to justice, judgment of death was pronounced against him: but by the humanity of the Act of Assembly he has been allowed an appeal to the Supreme Court, which will give him six months longer to live. Messrs. Busbee and Littlejohn were assigned by the Court as his counsel.-Raleigh Standard.

Terrible Calamity .- During the thunder shower yesterday afternoon, while some of the Millerites were terribly frightened at what they supposed was the "beginning of the end," the co pole in the 13th ward, near the Avenue, broke short off, about half way up and fell upon a roof near by, from thence to the ground,

with a tremendous crash, and split into seven pieces. Some queer Whigs, looking at the wreck, very good naturedly remarked that th

The accounts from Algers show that the Kabyles, an active, enterprising, fanatical race, have not deserted Abdel-Kader in his fallen fortunes. They are still the devo-

ted friends of the Emir, and the uncompromising enemies of France. On the 20th ultimo a party of them surprisdesign, and affords a key to certain move- ed, during the night, the French advanced block-houses

IRELAND .- Repeal Association .- This Association held its usual weekly meeting on the 7th instant. The rent amounted to £616. We notice the deaths of the Marquess of Donegal at Ormeau, near Belfast, and o Lady Heytesbury, the lady of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The late Baroness was second daughter of Hon. Wm. Henry Bouverie, and grand-daughter to the Earl of Radnor.

1864 to 1874

The Liberator has fixed Wednesday, the 20th of November, for a grand banquet in Limerick, on his way from Derrynane to Dublin. 的法常常的问题

Lord Heytesbury has publicly stated that he shall remend conciliatory measures for Ireland.

On certain parts of the Irish coast the solar are much higher than the lunar tides. A similar phenomenon has been observed in some places in America.

Sir Thomas Wilde, the leading counsel for Mr. O'Con ell and the other traversers, in the appeal before the House of Lords, refused to take remuneration for his ser-

The Irish Repeal rent for the nineteen weeks ending with 2d instant amounted to £27,673, being an average of £1,356 per week. The highest week was that endng June 17, when it amounted to £3,380,

Ganes in chickens may be easily cured by giving them small erumbs of dough im-pregnated with a little soft soap ; once or but chiefly to the Western States, bacco we are in New England, large

sugar, we do not take any great qua siana. It goes more to the mid

how far the expiration of the Miller nology" goes towards restoring these de-luded people to their reason.