

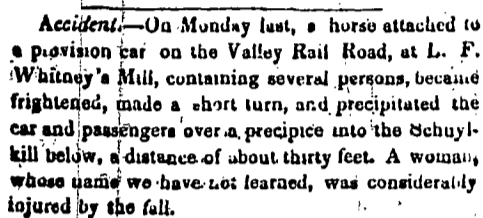
casts of the spheres, or to harmony of any kind, sets to naught in that admirable system of political checks and balances...

The Last Card. A BASE CONSPIRACY.

One of the most infamous political conspiracies, which for enormity, and cold-blooded audacity, considering the persons concerned, without a parallel in the annals of this or any other country, has, through the want of nerve, or, more probably, a guilty conscience, on the part of Mr. C. Entworth, Tobacco Inspector of New York, exploded...

In the fall of 1838, it was believed that the local of New York had imported a number of voters from Philadelphia county, to carry their election in that city...

The laws, the rights, the generous plan of power deliv'd down from age to age, by our renowned forefathers, so dearly bought, the price of so much blood, Oh! let it never perish in our hands.



POTTSVILLE. Saturday Morning, Oct. 31.

The Election passed off very quietly in this Borough yesterday. The charge of Judge Parsons on Monday last, exercised a salutary influence in procuring order at the polls.

Accident.—On Monday last, a horse attached to a plow on the Valley Rail Road, at L. F. Whitney's Mill, containing several persons, became frightened, made a short turn, and precipitated the car and passengers over a precipice into the Schuylkill below, a distance of about thirty feet. A woman, whose name we have not learned, was considerably injured by the fall.

Anthracite Furnace.—We learn that Mr. Lymann has sold out his Anthracite Furnace to Messrs. Marshall & Co., who, for the last two weeks, have been making a considerable quantity of iron of an excellent quality. It was blown in under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Henderson, the Manager, Mr. Trimble, has advertised for 3000 tons of iron ore, which gives assurance that it will be carried on with considerable enterprise and spirit by the new proprietors.

Charge to the Grand Jury.—We were exceedingly gratified in hearing the able, instructive, and forcible charge of Judge Parsons to the Grand Jury at Orwigsburg, on Monday last. It breathed the right spirit, and evinced a determination, as far as the bench is concerned, to punish every violation of law that may be brought to their notice. He expressly told the Grand Jury, that if they knew of any breach of law in their respective districts, whether it came under their personal observation or not, they were bound by the oath of office, to present the same to the court, otherwise they were perjured men. He strictly enjoined it upon all constables to report to all Gambling houses, Tippling houses, and all Licensed Taverns where loungers are permitted, or liquor sold to persons who ought not to receive it—all disturbances at elections, and other violations of law—otherwise they would be proceeded against for a misdemeanor in office. He very justly remarked that Public Houses were instituted for the accommodation of travellers, and not for the purpose of selling grog to their neighbors. Take it all in all, it was one of the best and most elaborate charges we have ever heard, and does honour to the head and heart of Judge Parsons. All public officers, therefore, must do their duty, or abide the consequences.

A Loco from Union Township was reported to Court, on Monday last, for selling liquor on the Election ground. Two Loco from McKeanburg, one from Schuylkill Haven, and two from the North Ward in Pottsville, were also reported to Court for disturbing the Elections. Only one Harrison man has been reported in the whole county, and he was reported by a loco, and will be proven innocent of the charge made against him.

Startling Development.—The Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in Philadelphia, Judge K. so presiding, have ordered the names of those individuals whose declarations of intentions were cancelled, and interpreted a non est from the records. Their names are as follows: ...

Here are frauds in every shape, proven on the Loco party by our Judicial tribunals, almost black and damning as the base conspiracy in New York.

Waldie's Circulating Library.—Mr. Waldie, the enterprising publisher of the excellent work we have mentioned in this article, has been restored to health, and announces the re-appearance of the Library on the 1st of January next. This news will be hailed with pleasure by the numerous readers and patrons of said work. See Advertisement.

MAINE.

The Governor and Legislature of Maine, have announced that the next vote in that State for members of Congress was as follows:

Table showing Congressional election results in Maine: Whig, 45,000; Democrat, 45,110.

Clear Whig majority, 237.

Georgia.—The Official majority for the Harrison Congressional Ticket, in this State, over the highest Loco-foco, is upwards of 4,000. The Whig gain since last year, is about 6,000.

The Legislature will stand as follows:

Table showing Legislative election results in Maine: Senate, 48 Whigs, 44 Loco; House, 113 Whigs, 89 Loco.

Whig majority on joint ballot 31. This secures a United States Senator, in place of Mr. Lumpkin, Loco-foco.

Who are guilty of frauds?—In the Fourth Ward, New York, SEVENTY-NINE Loco-focos had their names written from the Registry, as fraudulent and illegal—while on the other hand, among the democrats only THREE names had been discovered on the registry as illegal. This fact alone is sufficient to convince every unprejudiced mind what party it is that commits frauds at elections.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—It has been ascertained that Mr. Johnson, of Armstrong, is a friend of Harrison—which gives to the assembly in both branches of the Legislature, the Harrison majority in the Senate is 9—and in the House, 2—making a majority of 9 on a joint ballot. What is to become of that pure democratic State Treasurer, Albin H. Reed?

On another occasion, Stevenson, to operate upon this deponent, said Mr. Butler would give thousand dollars and Mr. Hoyt the same, towards paying a certain demand against me; that last Sunday morning Mr. Edmonds wrote me to deponent requesting deponent to call at Edmonds' house, and deponent upon receiving the note went there, when Edmonds said, well, I understand you have concluded not to be in any service to us; to which deponent replied, that he had so determined; whereupon said Edmonds then threatened deponent that deponent would be prosecuted, and deponent further said that Stevenson said to deponent, that he would compel the Governor to reappoint me to the office of inspector; that he, Stevenson, would meet Mr. Grinnell, or Mr. Bowen with me, and with a pair of loaded pistols, he Stevenson would compel them to pledge themselves to secure my reappointment to office by the Governor.

And further, deponent said that over and over again overtures of money and office have been made to me, to implicate the Governor and the leading members of the whig party in the city of New York. And the said Stevenson, in conversation with deponent, after deponent and he had left Mr. Hoyt's house, on the occasion above referred to, and were walking down together, said to deponent, that Messrs. Butler, Hoyt, and Edmonds could not enter into an agreement in respect to any particular office at that time, because it would look like a bargain with me to induce me to come forward, and would defeat the object. But, said he, there is Mr. Butler, a man of as much purity of character as any man in this country, and he can do anything with Mr. Van Buren—did you not hear him say he would divide the last cent or crust with you? Here is Mr. Edmonds, a confidential friend and correspondent of Mr. Van Buren; and here is Mr. Hoyt, the collector; they can do anything; and deponent believes that Stevenson made these remarks, because deponent declined to involve himself, by a compliance with the overtures made deponent at Mr. Hoyt's house. And deponent further said, that he is now satisfied, that he has been the dupe of a conspiracy, which, under the presence of gaining the means to compel Governor Seward to continue deponent in office, and thereby to assist deponent, has from the beginning had for its object to induce deponent by promises of reward and then by THREATS OF PROSECUTION, to become the instrument of violent attack upon the Governor and the whig party; and deponent further adds, that in the progress of this affair, the said Stevenson has constantly spoken of the limited power he said Stevenson, would acquire with the administration party, if he should succeed in this attack upon the whig. JAS. B. GLENTWORTH. Sworn this 23d day of October, 1840, before me,

JOS. P. PIRSSON. Commissioner of Deeds.

Now mark, reader—the whole testimony charging fraud against the Whigs is based on the statement of Stevenson, who declares that he derived the information from Glentworth. Glentworth states positively that Van Buren's office-holders attempted to bribe him by the offers of office and money, to induce him to implicate these men—which he refused to do. Now, if Glentworth is to be believed on oath, Messrs. Butler, Hoyt, Edmonds and Stevenson are guilty of bribery, of perjury in attempting to bribe Glentworth to swear to what he states was false. If he is not to be believed on oath, his bare assertion is not worth a fig—and it is only on his bare assertion which Stevenson avows to, that the whole charge of fraud against the Whigs is based.

Fellow Citizens, do you not think that this "Last Card" was played in rather a bungling manner on the part of Van Buren's office-holders? In sudden explosion has arisen the cause of Harrison in New York and elsewhere, to a very considerable extent and placed some of Van Buren's office-holders, who have heretofore enjoyed a character to which they were not entitled, in rather an unenviable light, before the people.

The Standard admits that no proof has been adduced as yet, to implicate the gentlemen of New York, and of course the gentlemen in Philadelphia stand acquitted also. We will pursue the subject next week.

Against the editor of the N. Y. Era, a loco paper, for a libel, and Messrs. Grinnell & Wetmore, have commenced proceedings against the Editors of the Globe, Boston Post, and Albany Arctus, for publishing that they had abandoned from New York.

The population of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia county, is 34,487.

The trial of Dr. Eldridge, the celebrated forger, is now progressing in Philadelphia.

Three Loco-focos in Philadelphia, and one in Wilmington, Delaware, have been bound over for illegally voting at the recent elections.

The Grand Jury in Philadelphia, have presented William O. Kline, Clerk of the Criminal Sessions, for a misdemeanor in office, in reference to the recent unauthorised Naturalization papers. Mr. Kline was the Clerk of the Old Court before it was re-organized, and was re-elected to the same office on the 13th inst. It is believed that the fraudulent votes secured Mr. Kline's election.

The Congressional delegation for Ohio, in the next Congress, will stand 12 Harrison to 7 Loco-foco. Last year 8 Democrats to 11 Loco-foco.

The Flag State.—The great Nashville convention voted a splendid flag to the state which shall give, in the approaching election, the largest majority for Harrison and Tyler, in proportion to her vot; and that she shall be called the "FLAG STATE." New York must have that flag.

The trial for perjury of "Chapman," the chanticleer of the Loco-foco, is now progressing. He is said to stand a fair chance for the penitentiary! "Sic transit, etc."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The next representation from the State of South Carolina will stand as in the present Congress—one Whig to eight Administration. The following are the names of the Representatives:

- J. E. HOLMES, re-elected without opposition. R. B. RHEET, re-elected without opposition. J. P. CALDWELL, re-elected without opposition. JOHN CALDWELL is elected in the Newbury district over two competitors. Gen. ROGERS is re-elected in the Spartansburg district without opposition. Dr. W. BUTLER (Whig) has been elected in the Pendleton and Greenville districts (Mr. Thompson's) over two Administration competitors. S. H. BUTLER, re-elected in the Barnwell district without opposition. F. W. PICKENS, re-elected in the Eggefield district without opposition. THOMAS D. SUMNER is re-elected in the Kershaw district.

To Erin.

The graces from his exile, and the goddess of persuasion dwell upon his lip—QUINTILLIANUS REMIUS OF SYRACUSE.

I would not so soon, perhaps, have appeared again upon the stage were it not for the threat of moral castigation held out by Erin, who, of all men, judging from the tenor of his writings, is the least capable of inflicting it. The strains in which he loves to indulge, may, to a mind like his, have a very pleasing and moral tendency; but methinks all his effusions are only calculated to impress on others the conviction that he understands not even the common principles of either religion or ethics—he would extend the hand of forgiveness to Martin Van Buren—“he can tolerate his holy horror”—may he can carry his feelings of brotherly love so far as to say, he doubts not but he is willing to hail us as friends in eternity; why is Erin thus lenient to him? let him probe the inmost recesses of his heart, and he will find engraven there, because he and I are of the same party. Now mark the contrast; including to me, he would endeavour to brand and blacken my name with an imputation too odious to be conceived, except by a mind like his, teeming with intolerance and prejudice—it is true he does not directly accuse me of having sworn that the Catholic religion is damnable and idolatrous! No—he has a more guarded and subtle to make so bold and fearless a charge; but, like another Iago, he would insinuate and suppose, until the poison he would instil into public opinion by these means, would have the damning effect of reality; but as thoughts portray the natural bent of the mind, I must say that the man who could entertain such thoughts (without any foundation) as he has expressed, possesses a mind, which, like some noxious reptile, can only exist in a polluted atmosphere and diet daily upon corruption.

Yet this individual dares to tell the world he is capable of inflicting moral castigation, and can drill me into accordance with public taste; but insidious as his venom may be, I fear not its effect; his insinuations are false, and to use his own words, they are slanders and lies. He puffs himself up with the conceit that he possesses exalted ideas of piety and disinterested charity; (he would find make the world believe so too)—that he has a perfect knowledge of the mighty fabric of Christianity; but how miserably does he fail, how plainly does he exhibit his ignorance of its essential principles, when he asks if I had made this solemn declaration, how is it I have changed my mind, if guilty? I would reply, that the privileges guaranteed unto all men, by that very religion of which he pretends such knowledge, permits them to turn from evil to good; he can allow the enjoyment of these privileges to Martin Van Buren, but to me, (oh divine impartiality!) he would deny them. Verily, he has also turned prophet, and has, in imitation of the Pythia of old, mounted the tripod, and as his brain is reeling under the influence of the sulphurous stench, he imagines the incoherent words he utters are infallible predictions of what might be;—when he says, if the days of religious persecution were to come again, he can discern in Emmett another Titus Oates—forgetting that, as he has constituted himself the judge in connexion with his dignity, might be attached the name of Jeffrey. He seems to think I have made a retrograde movement, and assigns as a reason, that I have submitted my productions to the inspection and correction and the coterie of critics who had the singular audacity to express their opinion of his effusions—and did not allow him all the merit he thinks they deserve. I must certainly say that it was a great shame,—for upon them for not having more compassion—nevertheless I have also to brand this insinuation as false, and if I have retrograded after the fashion of the horses in New Jersey, the blame must lie at my own door. He has endeavoured, by making an attack upon the Journal, to involve me in a contest with the editorial corps of the "Emporium;" but in this his policy will fail him—some individuals have been already stigmatized from that quarter, and have been told they had disappointed and malicious imaginations, and were no gentlemen—and moreover, not being ambitious of placing myself on a par with a certain species of the canine genus—whose nature it is to caress the hand which chastises—I decline the honor—but as Erin may have a taste for such things, perhaps he may soon be exalted from being a mere scene shifter, to the dignity of dancing bear, when, doubtless, he will be looked upon as the Roscius of all dumb animals. Without the slightest hesitation, he (in his usual gentlemanly style) gives the lie direct to my assertion of the Van Buren party being the originators of the native American associations, and defies me to the proof. Not wishing to shield myself under the paltry excuse of not deeming it my duty to fill up the vacuum of his ignorance, I will out of pure benevolence enlighten the darkness of his understanding by asking him a few questions which shall contain their own answers. First; did not Henry M. Westcott contribute largely to a native American paper, published at Brooklyn, under the auspices of the association established in New York? Second; did not Mr. Fitnam, in his late address, allude to a fact too well known to be mentioned, that on account of the attempt of that party to establish a similar association in Philadelphia county, about 700 of my countrymen remained quiescent during the two elections preceding the last Governor's election—and that up to last July, McFarlane of New Orleans, was the editor of a paper called the Native American, in that city;—and Bancroft, collector of the Port of Boston, was not only a contributor to a Native American paper there, but was also the great orator of an association of a similar nature in that city; yet in the face of all these facts, Erin has the unblushing effrontery to assert positively that I have stated falsehoods;—but when the mind is predetermined in unbelief—when a man is wilfully blind, endeavouring to make him-see, is like attempting to wash a negro white—it is labor lost.

Erin has been kind enough to bestow me his advice gratis. I take it as his freely given—and to show him how well I appreciate the same, I tell him I am fully aware of my limited attainment; but I have arrived at that stage of knowledge, which (according to some learned pundits is the dawning of wisdom) makes me sensible of my deficiencies. Not desiring to be classed among those whose presumption would lead them to suppose their own information exceeds

that of every member of the community, or that none are capable of judging of my writings but myself, I leave such modesty to him, and would seriously advise him, when ever he attempts to enter for public taste, to undergo an ablution in the fountain of Castalia, and wash his prejudices from his distemperment soul, that their pestilential vapors may not diffuse themselves over his mind. EMMETT.

From the Baltimore Patriot. The following neat and elegant tribute to the merits of Gen. Harrison, is from a young lady of the Methodist church to her friend in Baltimore, dated

LEBANON, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1840. I had the pleasure of hearing General Harrison address the people, besides several other very distinguished gentlemen. The General spent the Sabbath here, and went to our church Sunday night. After meeting, he came home with us, and spent the remainder of the evening. I was really very glad to see him again, and I had a very cordial shake of the hand from him. It appears to me impossible for any one to see and know General Harrison without loving him, and being in his favor. He is perfectly simple and plain in his whole appearance and manner, and yet, unquestionably, a great man. He is the statesman and politician, and yet the freest companion. You see in him none of the formality and reserve which too often characterize persons in his circumstances. And we in Ohio know nothing of immorality or profanity in his private or public life, but as far as our judgment and knowledge extends, we know him to be not only a moral but a religious man, and a communicant in a church of high religious standing. And it certainly is a strong argument in his favor, that where he is best known, he is most beloved and appreciated.

The Intrepid Duncan.

Mary Rogers are a case, And so are Sally Muskin, Martin Van's a used up man, And so are Dr. Duncan.

Poor Duncan is left to catch minnows upon the banks of the Miami. His political "occupation's gone." We should not be surprised, if he should abandon fishing for minnows, and employ his time for the future in throwing stones at the bull frogs, because they will disturb the tranquility of his pursuit by keeping up, as they are said to do in his neighborhood, the constant cry of—Tippecanoe—Tippecanoe—Tippecanoe! and Hard Cider!—Hard Cider! Hard Cider!!!

Items of News.

A Rare Bonnet.—A bonnet is now exhibiting at the Institute in Niblo's garden, New York, made of melon rind. It contains 8763 seeds, and 17,776 stitches each taken with a needle. This is a monument of both patience and industry. Victims.—During the month of September, no less than 122 vagrants were committed to prison in New York. Suicide.—A notorious gambler, named Gallaher, killed himself in Richmond, Virginia, on the night of the seventh inst., by taking laudanum. Invention.—Some Yankee has invented a machine for cutting shoe soles. It cuts twelve soles at a time, and rapidly repeats the operation. It is now to be seen at the exhibition of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. The number of white males in New Orleans, exceeds the number of white females 10,292. The number of colored females exceeds the number of colored males 6,222. Trades Union.—The trial of certain journeyman shoemakers, in Boston charged with conspiracy, at "Trades Union Concave," has resulted in a verdict of "guilty." The gist of the matter lay in the proof that the society attempted to fix prices for others than themselves, and attempted to coerce journey-men into membership with them. A Gentleman of New Orleans has added a donation of ten thousand dollars to the subscriptions already announced for the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument. Gen. Harrison was recently burnt in effigy at St. Augustine, Fla., by some persons under the pay of the general government. The Pittsburgh Gazette says:—“Wm. F. Johnson is put down as a Conservative, in the Philadelphia papers. We know not the precise meaning of the word, but we do know that he is anti-Sub-Treasury, anti Van Buren, and for Harrison.” A Laurence, Esq., of Boston, has made a donation of Ten Thousand Dollars to the Bunker Hill Association. Cotton Crops.—The total cotton crop of the United States for the year ending 30th September 1840 is 2,177,835 bales, an increase this year over last of 817,303 bales, and showing the largest cotton crop ever raised in the United States, by nearly 400,000 bales.—Balt Amer. A. H. Everett Esq., has recently sailed from New York for Havana, in company with D. Turnbull Esq., who has been appointed British Consul at Havana. Mr. Everett is the gentleman appointed by the government to investigate the conduct of Mr. Trist. Gen. Howard.—The Lawrenceburg Beacon states that Gen. Howard, the defeated Loco Foc candidate for Governor of Indiana, has received the appointment of Governor of Iowa Territory, vice Gov. Lucas, whose term of service has expired. This was no more than was to be expected. Whom the people reject the President appoints. The magic of Steam.—The chief engineer of Britannia has made three passages across the Atlantic in less than two months—of which time he remained in port about eighteen days.—The number of days occupied in the passages was 35.—Balt Amer. Fortcoming Farewell Address.—It is said that President Van Buren, following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, intends to favor the American People with a "Farewell Address," on the 4th of March next. It may be so. One thing however, is certain, and that is, that the farewell address of Martin Van Buren, will be the address of the best of men to the people of the United States of any address which has ever yet emanated from the same quarter. Politically speaking, he cannot take too long a farewell! for the real interest and character of the country. A Prophecy.—The cleansing of the sanctuary—that is, the completion of the whole period from Daniel to the commencement of the millennium, 2,300 years—will take place in 1843.—Epicopial Magazine. England and Spain.—The number of newspapers in England is about two hundred and thirty, and the annual average number of convictions for murder is thirteen. The number of newspapers in Spain, a few years ago, was one, and the annual number of convictions for murder was upwards of twelve hundred. Flour and Potatoes.—Flour was selling at Detroit on the 26th ult., at \$3 50 per barrel, and Potatoes at 10 cents per bushel. It is stated that the Presbytery of New Brunswick, at a recent meeting, recommended to their brethren the adoption of the gown in the pulpit. Census of Wilmington.—Wilmington has 3,847 males and 4,520 females, in all 8,367. In 1830, the population was only 6,669. Ladies Attend.—It is said that a spoonful of horseradish put into a pan of milk, will preserve the milk sweet for several days, either in the open air, or in a cellar, while other milk will turn sour. The estimated vote of Ohio at the recent election was 270,000, being 60,000 more than were ever polled before. Orders from America for railroad rails of manufacture iron, during the past week, says a London letter, have been given out to the iron trade to the amount of 35,000 tons.

A farmer, passing through a village, stabled a dog who attacked him, with his pitchfork. Upon being carried before a justice, he was asked why he did not strike the cur with the butt of his weapon? "So I should," replied he, "if the dog had run at me with his tail."—Boston Post.

The inference then is, that the dog ran without his tail. A President.—"Pat, do you know what is that they call a President?" "Indeed, and don't I, sure?" "It's a fellow that they set up to blackguard and call names, and if he can stand being called a rascal, a fool names, and a tyrant, why then they just put him in President—that's all."

The following is the census of Richmond:—5435 white males, 5283 do. females, 860 free colored males, 1065 do. do. females, 3953 male slaves, 3556 female do. Total, 20,152. It shows an increase on the population of 1830, of 4102.

The Bangor Whig gives the following as the census of the population of that city, just completed: White males, 4178; females, 4332; colored males, 56; females, 45—total 8611. The census of 1830 was 2868; 1835, 7437; and 1837 8554.

The Baltimore Sun says that the cause of the late suicide of the Hon. Wm. J. Ramsey was aberration of mind, produced by recent exposure while laboring under great physical debility.

An iron steamer was launched at St. Louis on the 10th.

The population of New Orleans, according to the census just taken, is thus made up: White population—Males, 34,908; Females, 24,616—59,524. Coloured population—Males, 8,422; Females, 10,798—19,226. Slave population—Males, 9,804; Females, 13,650—23,454. Grand total, 102,204.

Harvard College.—The expense up to January last, on this college, amounted to the colossal sum of one million two hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars, and the college received by the architect to be about two thirds completed.

Emigration.—It is stated in a recent French paper, that at the port of Bremen, Germans are constantly arriving from all parts of their country, to take passage for North America. The number of these emigrants is every day increasing; it last year amounted to nearly 130,000 persons; and this year, of which two-thirds have not expired, it has already exceeded 170,000. In consequence of this, the ship-builders are constantly employed in building vessels capable of carrying a great many passengers—and a vessel of this kind is daily launched, before all the places for passengers are secured.

Foreign Items.

Aggressive progress of Russia.—Within a period of 64 years, the total acquisitions of Russia equalled her whole European empire before that time. The acquisitions from Sweden equalled the how kingdom of Sweden; from Poland, a territory equal to the Austrian empire; from European Turkey, a country equal to Prussia, exclusive of the Rhenish provinces; from Asiatic Turkey, a territory equal to the German small states, Rhenish Prussia, Holland and Belgium; from Persia, an extent of country equal to England; from Tartary, a country equal to European Turkey, Greece, Italy and the whole of Spain. The Russian frontier has been advanced by these acquisitions about 700 miles towards Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Vienna and Paris; 500 miles to Constantinople, 630 miles to Stockholm, and about 1000 miles to Tehran. The estimated population of Russia in 1689, at the accession of Peter I., was 15,000,000; at the accession of Catherine II., in 1762, it was 25,000,000, and at her death, in 1796, it was 36,000,000; whilst at the death of Alexander, in 1825, it was 58,000,000.

A Transparent Watch.—We find mention made in the papers of a transparent watch. The account says:—A watch has been presented to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, constructed of very curious material, the parts being principally formed of rock crystal. It was made by M. Robellier, and is small in size. The internal works are visible; the two theed wheels which carry the hands are rock crystal, the hands are rock crystal, and the other wheels of metal, to prevent accidents from the breaking of the springs. All the screws are fixed integral, and all the axes turn on rubies. The escapement is of sapphire, the balance wheel of rock crystal, and its springs of gold. The regularity of this watch as a time-keeper, is attributed by the maker to the feeble expansion of the rock crystal, on the balance wheel, &c. The execution of the whole shows to what a state of perfection, the art of cutting precious stones has been carried in modern times.

French Steamers.—Of 34 steamboats belonging to Havre, the Machinery in five are French; in all the rest they are of English manufacture. They represent a total of 5,120 horse power.

Harvest in Ireland.—Two things are quite certain, that the oats, and potato crops were never more abundant in the memory of man than they are in Ireland this year.

Ominous.—A great sensation is said to have been produced in China by the priest of the Kwang Temple, having produced an egg which he said had been laid by a cock! This was looked upon as a most unfavourable omen, and had produced great consternation.

Rail Roads.—Orders for manufactured iron for rails have, during the past week, been given out to the iron trade to the enormous weight of 35,000 tons; and it is anticipated, when this contract is completed, others will speedily follow, though not to the present extent.

Infant Machines.—The inventor of one of the machines recently exhibited to the English Lords of Admiralty has been offered \$1,320,000 for his invention.

Princely Travelling.—The extraordinary speed with which His Royal Highness Prince Albert travelled on the Great Western line of railway, on the occasion of his visit to the late Princess Augusta, on Monday last, is, perhaps, the greatest that has yet been attained on that or any other railway, it averaging nearly a mile per minute. In allusion to the extraordinary speed of the train, his Royal Highness, on his return from Clarence House to the terminus at Paddington, said to the directors, "You travel very fast on this line; not so fast back, if you please."

A citizen of London has obtained the exclusive privilege of navigating by steam the river Amazon and all its branches—and is about to establish a line of steamers from England to Brazil! What next?

Plans and expectations of O'Connell.—In a late speech, Mr. O'Connell used the following language: I may be told, to be sure, that England will not consent to the repeal, and that she will rather go to war with us than let us have our wishes. Whether England wishes to do so or not, we are determined not to go to war with her. The Americans carried their revolution—no law that deserves the name of one—by not violating any law. They remained perfectly quiet until they saw their own slaughter and their families destroyed before their eyes; and when such a state of things was introduced, they then resorted to their arms for protection.—(Cheers) There are 80,000 Irishmen in Manchester. There are 200,000 Irishmen in London. There is not a town or city throughout the land that has not multitudes of our fellow countrymen, who are all ready