[illegible] upon us. But if these dead [illegible] must be galvanised by our tailors, [illegible] shall stalk to grammar, and do not [illegible] be at once puzzled by a "Pallium," and provoked by a "Pallium tepidus." We ought not to stand meeter in the presence of such abominably false concord, whatever the adjective may do.

Extracts from late English Papers.

Denmark and the Duchies.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12.

The armistice concluded at Malmo on the 26th of August is still far from being executed, but the fault is not on our own side. The Danish Government has faithfully kept its engagements on all points, however unfavorable many of them were. The blockade was raised immediately, the captured vessels released, the prisoners set free without exception, and the communications opened between the kingdom and Schleswig, and no impediments placed in the way of the German inhabitants of the duchies proceeding to Denmark in pursuit of their peaceful business. Nevertheless we have heard now and then complaints from our enemies that the conditions of the armistice had been infringed on the Danish side. Although this is nothing more than what we are quite familiar with on the side of our adversaries, and what we expect of Schleswig Holstein honesty, it seems necessary that we should protest against it, lest our silence should be interpreted as inability to refute these false assertions, and in this connexion in the whole question at issue between us and our neighbors, falsehoods and wrong at last be assumed as right. I would quote numerous instances of the most glaring infringement of the armistice, and of the refusal of the authorities in the duchies to comply with the stipulations, but I shall only give a few. Thus it has up to the present day been impossible to establish the regular postal communications through the duchies. The steamer Victoria, that went to Flensburg on the 5th inst. was stopped by gun shots, and it was only after hours' delay that the passengers were allowed to land, and some Danish officers who were amongst them were exposed to insults. The German troops quartered at different places in Schleswig merely to procure the lazarets and stores are employed to levy the war taxes, and patrols constantly cross over the line of demarcation fixed by the two Generals. The other day a German clergyman was installed in a Danish parish under the protection of German dragoons. An officer sent from General Hansen from Ala to Rendsburg was stopped at Schleswig, and ordered back by General Bonin himself. The conduct of this officer has been most remarkable. Employed by the King of Prussia in the war, and afterwards in communication with the Danish and Prussian commissaries in regard to the steps to be adopted for the execution of the armistice, and left on Wrangel's departure in command of the German troops, he suddenly leaves the service of his king and enters into that of the very Provisional Government which it is his duty to oppose, as if he could not find anywhere else in Germany a provisional or revolutionary Government under which to make his fortune. What can the Diets expect from such a man?—will he ever take [illegible] their complaints? The most striking instance of breach of the armistice took place in Rendsborg on the King's birthday. A party of the inhabitants of that town met on the evening of the 8th inst., by permission of the authorities, to celebrate this day. After delivering several speeches, in which the wish of returning to the King's Government had been expressed, the King's health was proposed by Mr. Hartmann; the cheers which followed this toast were echoed by the crowd gathered before the house, who, although perfectly quiet and orderly, were dispersed by the Baden troops, and several of them wounded. Shortly afterwards the commanding officer and the provisional civil functionary entered the room, and ordered the party to separate. Mr. Hartmann explained, in the name of the party, that they had met, by permission of the authorities, quietly and peacefully to celebrate the birthday of legitimate Prince and King—a thing which did not concern the foreign military quartered in the town for the protection of the Diets and magazines, nor did they acknowledge the functionary of a self constituted Government. With repeated cheers the party separated, but on descending the stairs they met one Mr. Michelsen, late master of the Latin school, who accompanied them to the entrance, where some Baden soldiers were posted, who laid hold of them and beat all that came nearest out by the doctor; several were wounded, two of them dangerously. Such things take place under the eyes of our army, who caused it to protect their countrymen, because we have concluded an armistice with Prussia, which says that the duchies shall be administered by commissioners chosen in common by both Governments, and because Prussia has not fulfilled her engagement, but suffers the Provisional Government to carry on its lawless rule in open defiance of the convention, and to shelter this conduct under the pretext that the stipulations in article 7, concerning the administration, have not yet been executed.

How long can our Government tolerate such violence against the loyal inhabitants of Schleswig? How long can the King trust the appeal of his oppressed and insulted subjects? And if then our troops at last are ordered for the protection of our countrymen against the proceedings of a Government now solemnly declared illegal by Prussia and the Central Power of Germany by the conclusion of the armistice, all blame will of course be thrown upon us, as it has lately been for the appointment of Count Moltke until his remaining in office. In this case it is entirely forgotten that he was nominated by common accord with Prussia, that therefore the King of Denmark has not the power to dismiss him, but must regard him and the existing commission as an authority recognized by a treaty as an independent European Power.

Cholera not Contagious.

The following is extracted from a report to the General Board of Health by Mr R. D. Grainger, who has been deputed by the Board to make inquiry as to the progress of the cholera at Hamburgh:—

"It appears that, in 1831 and 1832, two hospitals were erected for the reception of cholera patients; in 1833 the plan was abandoned. When the disease broke out in September last, the head police magistrate, who is one of the senators, and head of the Sanitary Board of Hamburgh, applied to the trustees of the General Hospital (and, it is presumed, to the managers of the two small hospitals, the Jews' and the Freemasons') for permission that those cholera patients who, owing to circumstances, could not be attended at their own homes, such as sailors, emigrants passing through the town from the interior, destitute persons, &c., should be admitted into the hospital. This application was advocated by Dr. Higian, the medical director of the hospital, and was acceded to by the trustees, who consist of respectable merchants, &c.

"In order to secure proper attendance, the number of nurses was increased, two day and two night nurses (male and female according to the ward) being attached to each ward. It is important to observe that the duty of attending in the cholera wards is shared in common by all the nurses, male and female, of the hospital, so that night fresh attendants enter the two cholera wards daily. It is also worthy of remark, that so far from any dislike to this particular service being evinced, the nurses sought the occupation. The ordinary patients of the hospital were not alarmed, according to the express inquiries made to ascertain this point, in consequence of the admission of the cholera cases; on the contrary, they collected in the corridors at the doors of the cholera wards, and to such an extent that the physicians found it necessary to give orders that the doors should be kept shut.

"As soon as the cholera patients become convalescent, they are sent into the common wards, and are dispersed indiscriminately among the other patients.

"Those of the ordinary patients who have been attacked with cholera have remained in their wards.

"None of these circumstances have caused any alarm, as the general director of the hospital informed me that of the whole number of patients upwards of 4000 (exclusive of the insane) none has quitted from alarm. One lady, who was in the establishment in consequence of illness left when the cholera patients were brought in—It has also been found that the friends of patients in the hospital have not come to visit them as freely as usual; but many still come to see them, and the friends of those suffering with cholera come to see them, of which I had a pleasing example to day. Being in the cholera ward, a young woman came to see a fellow servant who had been attacked; she took her hand, and stood close to the bed talking to her. On being asked if she had any fear of catching the complaint, she laughed, and seemed to treat it as a jest.

"The medical officers of the hospital and of the town are quite satisfied that the disease does not spread by contagion in the hospital or elsewhere; and, in support of this conclusion, the following facts may be mentioned:—Up to the 23rd ult. (the official returns give 1346 as the total cases of cholera that have occurred in Hamburgh) one of the total population to taken at 175,000, so it is here reported to be, the attack of cholera will be about 1 in 51. At the General Hospital, up to October 4, there have been 12 cases of cholera among the common patients and lunatics, and as the total number of patients and attendants is 1,692, the proportion of cholera cases will be 1 in 133. It is particularly interesting that not a single nurse or attendant of the hospital has been attacked, nor have any of the medical officers suffered. It is also proper to state that although the locality of the hospital is considered to be healthy, there have been some cases of cholera among the inhabitants in its immediate neighborhood.

"These facts, and many others, have quite removed the fear of contagion from the minds of all classes. As a proof of the great change that has taken place since 1831, it may be mentioned, on the authority of the Inspector General, that when the first *post mortem* examination of a cholera case was made, the surgeon put on gloves—a thing quite unusual.

"The medical men of Hamburgh and the authorities were anxious that all persons attacked should, if possible, be attended at home; and this has been carried into effect to such a degree, that out of 1,846 cases only 263 have been taken to the three hospitals, the only public establishments for the reception of patients. The same evils that have been noticed in other countries as to the great alarm excited existed formerly here when special hospitals were established. The passage of those attacked through the streets has also caused ill consequences. When at the General Hospital to day, I was informed that a young woman had been brought in who was suddenly seized after a violent fright, caused by seeing the cholera cradle pass by.

In connexion with this subject, it may be stated that there is no special fever hospitals in Hamburgh, nor any fever wards in the General or other hospitals. The fever patients are dispersed indiscriminately through the common wards, and without ill effects. Dr. Neville, assistant physician of the General Hospital, who has studied at Berlin, Heidelberg, and Halle, states that the same plan, as to the dispersion of the fever patients, is adopted; and that he has, during the three years he studied in the above universities, never known nor heard of the typhus or other fevers spreading in consequence of the adoption of this plan."

MADRID, October 21, 1848.

We are here as usual in the midst of bedchamber intrigues. Under the former regime, the King governed at least in name, although the Queen's paramount excessive the real power. Now the female department is paramount both in name and in fact. You will recollect that in one of my former letters, I mentioned that one of the numerous favorites of the young lady who occupies the throne, was a certain Marquis Bedmar. This individual ruled the Queen with supreme power, but having he some obnoxious to the Queen Mother and the ministry, he was once cunningly, and to the great annoyance of the Queen Regent, sent out of Spain.

For some time he has been figuring in the republican salons of Paris, where he is said to have freely enough boasted of his doings in the royal bandoir. The other day, this person was, by command of the Queen and through her secret agents, brought back to Madrid and received in the palace, where he had a private interview with her Majesty, the result of which was a decision on the part of the Queen to exclude Gen. Narvaez and his adherents from office very unceremoniously, and to establish another cabinet, under the advice of the restored favorite. Count Miraflores was accordingly sent for for this purpose. After an interview with the Queen, he invited to his council Sig. Isturiz, late ambassador at London, and formerly Prime Minister, Sig Villamas, and others. Things were going on in this style and all was prepared for the expulsion of Narvaez, when the agents of this individual in the palace informed him what was brewing. He accordingly came and demanded an interview with the Queen, who very bravely told him that she desired to get rid of him. He represented that in that case, her Majesty's crown would not be safe for a week. Nothing daunted at this, the Queen dismissed the Minister.

The latter met on the stairs Count Miraflores. Both were in a towering passion, and high words were, of course, interchanged. Narvaez drove straight to the Queen Mother, whom he succeeded in persuading that the safety of the kingdom depended on his remaining in office. The Queen Mother flew to the Palace, and succeeded with great difficulty in persuading her daughter to consent to the reinstatement of Narvaez and his friends. The Marquis Bedmar has been again sent off on his travels.

But this is not all the poor Queen has had to suffer. You must know that the head of the household is a very important office, usually filled by some one in the close confidence of the Queen. To this office Narvaez and the Queen-Mother have appointed lately whom do you think? why, the King himself; about the very last person in Spain that the Queen would have chosen. Such arrangements prevail for the moment; but no one believes in their continuance. The Queen will take the first opportunity to reinstate her favorite, to reduce the King to his proper position, and to throw Narvaez overboard.

The *Cork Constitution* furnishes the following sketch of the successful escape of "General" O'Mahony, the hero of the late piratical campaign in the county of Waterford:—

"O'Mahony, for whose arrest on a charge of high treason the Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of £100, is supposed to have escaped in a foreign shore. The story told is this:—That he was a fugitive, flying from place to place in the Curraghmore mountains, his whereabouts being even unknown to his family until Tuesday night last, when, to their astonishment, he knocked at the door of his house, and took a hurried farewell of his wife and children. From this he hastened across to the Waterford mountains, and the next night arrived at Bonmahon, where he was to be met by a boat which was to convey him to a vessel lying off the land. While in the dark he was scrambling, unaccompanied, his way over the rocks to the beach where the boat was to be in readiness for him, his foot slipped, and he fell down a precipice a height of some two hundred feet into the sea. His escape is said to have been miraculous and providential, not so much in reference to the fall as to the difficulties he had then to encounter. He swam above the base of the rock for some time, but could find no means by which he could regain a footing, and eventually had to support himself by hanging from a piece of stone which protruded from the rock, but which was scarcely distinct enough to enable him to rest half his fingers on. Here he remained for over six hours, until the fishermen who awaited his arrival at the appointed cove, supposing he had missed his way, rowed along the shore in hopes of attracting his attention. It being then day-break, and he having perceived the boat, resorted for assistance, which was heard and affording, and he was carried out to sea. Having got on board the friendly vessel, no more has been since heard of him, but it is expected he was transhipped, as was proposed, on board of a French fishing smack, in search of which the vessel proceeded."

OBITUARY EXPERIENCE.—A correspondent of the *Burlington Free Press* has furnished to that journal the following *verbatim* report of a funeral sermon which he says he heard delivered in the Florida House of Representatives. The duty of making it was voluntarily assumed, and even insisted on by the speaker, to the no small wonder of the House, his other incompetency being notorious:—"Mr. Speaker; Sir,—Our fellow-citizen Mr. Silas Higgins, who was lately a member of this branch of the Legislature, is dead, and he died yesterday in the forenoon. He has been sweetness (*bowshakin he meant, I suppose*) and was an uncommon good critical. His character was good up to the time of his death, and he never had his voice. He was 50 years old, and was taken sick before he died at his boarding house, where board can be had at a dollar and twenty-five cts. a-week, washing and lights included. He was an ingenious creature, and in the early part of his life had a father and mother. He was an officer in our state militia since the last war, and was brave and polite; and his uncle, Timothy Higgins, belonged to the revolutionary war, and was commissioned as lieutenant by General Washington, First President and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, who died at Mount Vernon, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, on the 14th of December, 1799, or thereabout, and was buried a-on after his death with military honors and several guns were heard in firing salute. Sir, Mr. Speaker,—General Washington presided over the great continental congress and political meeting that formed our constitution; and he was indeed a great and good man. He was first in the war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen; and though he was in favor of the United States Bank, for was a friend of education, and from what he said in his farewell address, I have no doubt he would have voted for the tariff of 1816, if he had been alive, and in full possession of his faculties. He death was occasioned at the time as other premature occurrences of the kind have brought on by accidentally cold. Now, Mr. Speaker, such being the character of General Washington, I contend that we want a couple around the left arm of this Legislature, and adjourn out of respect to the memory of Mr. Higgins, who is dead, and died of the "Chronic-ammonia" yesterday afternoon. Gentlemen, I move you, that the foregoing."

If there be a doubt as to the authenticity of the above, we can but refer the reader to the Burlington Free Press, the editor of which, we presume, is a gentleman of veracity.

THE EFFECT OF THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD AND COAL IN CALIFORNIA, ON THE ENGLISH.

From the London Standard, Oct. 12.

Amongst the important discoveries made in California, as noticed in our last number, we find that we have omitted to state the discovery of another mineral, more important in some respects than even gold itself, namely, coal, on the borders of the Bay of San Francisco. This will greatly facilitate the proposed steam communication between that port and China, to which latter country a good steamer may go from San Francisco in little more than three weeks. It will also be of great service to the line of steamers determined on by the American government to run from Panama to the Columbia River. A short time, also, will, we doubt not, see a railroad made from the more western borders of the United States, as known before the peace with Mexico, across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific at San Francisco. That active officer, Colonel Fremont, has already set out on a journey to explore a route for that purpose, and should he find, as he most probably will find, a practicable passage through the Rocky Mount in chain about the head waters of the Arkansas, which runs into the Mississippi and the Green River, a great and head branch of the Colorado, which runs into the Gulf of California, or in lat. 41 deg. by the Platte or Kansas Rivers, which run into the Missouri, then a communication by steam on the eastern rivers and by rail to the Pacific, will speedily be effected. The head waters of the Arkansas, the Kansas the Platte, and the Colorado come very near to in fact almost intermingle with, each other, and there is every probability that a railroad may be found practicable, keeping to the north of the Colorado, and to the south of the connecting range, which runs from the Rocky Mountains to the Sierra Nevada, or more properly speaking, the eastern wing of that chain, and running along by the foot of the most southern point of that last named chain, in about lat. 34 30 N, and lon. 117 30 W., and thence running N. W. into the Rio Joaquin, and along it to the Bay of San Francisco. This effected, would complete a very rapid line of commercial communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and add prodigiously to the wealth, power and influence of the United States. We are confident a few years will see such a communication completed.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S PROPERTY.

Rapture between him and Guizot.—Mr Galloudet, the late editor of the *New York Courier des Etats Unis*, in writing for that journal from Paris, thus speaks of the late King of the French and his family:

"If certain letters may be credited, the ex-royal family suffers under the pressure of a poverty which seems to be unquestionable, after the report of Mr. Berryer to the committee of the finance, on the proposition of M. Favre relative to the confiscation of the private property belonging to the house of Orleans. The report is against the confiscation, and recommends that the domain be continued under sequestration, its revenues being applied to the payment of the numerous creditors. It proposes that the effects of the Princes be restored to them, and that an annual allowance be provided for them until the liquidation to which they have all consented, be complete. It seems that since the 24th of February the entire revenue from the family domain has been only 1,700,000 francs. The debts amount to 70,000,000, and if the effects which are estimated not to exceed 50,000,000 in value, were sold, the proceeds would scarcely be sufficient to pay the creditors. Such is the actual situation of that colossal fortune which the ex-King was said to have amassed.

"The pinching poverty of the exroyal family is now made more painful, it is said, by indulgence in perpetual recriminations, which have brought about a total rupture between the ex-King and his focus Minister, M Guizot. The latter has suffered also the withdrawal of other attachments, the ingratitude of which affected him more deeply than the loss of his sovereign's favor. In a letter to one of his friends he says that since the 24th of February he has not had a single line in token of remembrance, from M. Genie, his quondam confidential secretary."

THE SECRET CORRESPONDENCE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE AND HIS FAMILY.—The following is the list of the curious autographic letters of Louis Philippe and his family, which we have announced as having received from Paris:—

One autograph letter from Louis Philippe to the King of Naples.

One autograph letter from the Queen of France to the Queen of Naples.

One document of private memoranda, entrusted to the Count de Rigny, in the hand writing of the Queen, relating to the marriage of her daughter Marie to Prince Leopold.

Three letters from the Duc d' Aumale to the Queen.

One letter from Louis Philippe to the King of Naples, relative to the marriage of his daughter.

One letter from the Duc de Dalmatie, Marshal Soult, to the King. (L. P.)

These are originals, in the handwriting of the parties named, all of which are now in our possession and can be seen by any person calling for such a purpose. We shall begin their publication, both in French and English in the beginning of next week. These documents will produce a sensation in England and France.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S MEMOIR.—It is said that Louis Philippe and the Government have come to an understanding with respect to the private property of the ex royal family in France. The Comte de Montalivet is to be *liquidateur*, and a loan of 24,000,000 is to be raised to pay the most pressing claims on the property, and for the immediate support of the members of the royal family now in England. Louis Philippe is said to have bound himself, if this plan be agreed on, to pay regularly to the Duchess of Orleans her dowry of a million of francs per annum. The Government wished M. Dupin to be *liquidateur*, but this was objected to by the ex King.

N. Y. Herald.

Austria.

The following paragraphs respecting the bombardment of Vienna on the 24th, were published on the 25th by the Breslau papers: The Vienna train just arrived, but brought neither journals or papers. There was only one passenger, an Englishman, who stated that he attempted to enter the city about three, P. M., but it was quite impossible, as the engagement had commenced. Windischgratz was bombarding Vienna, and the city was in flames in two places. Another traveller stated that he arrived at Flotkor on Sunday, but could not reach the city. The Viennese had demolished the large railroad bridge. Planks had been laid across it, which was the only way by which the Danube could be crossed. At the Vienna extremity of the bridge the city artillery was drawn up, and on the other, the artillery of Windischgratz. At the time appointed by Windischgratz for the delivery of their arms the Viennese had made no submission, and Windischgratz immediately commenced bombardment at this place at four A. M., at various points, and the bombardment became general. The firing continued, without intermission, till that hour.

The Viennese had retained their position at the extremity of the railway bridge near Floridsdorf, but at eight o'clock they retired; and in order to save themselves from the pursuers, set fire to the second large railway bridge entirely wood. Some time before this occurred another fire blazed fresh in the west of the city. The traveller stated that at the moment of his departure this fire and that of the railway bridge were so fierce, that the sky was illuminated far beyond the city.

ABOLITION OF THE QUARANTINE.—ORDER IN COUNCIL.—A communication has now been received by the Commissioners of the Customs Department from Mr. Bathurst, one of the clerks to the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, stating that he has been directed by the Lords of the Council to inform them that an official communication having been received on the 17th inst. by their Lordships from the General Board of Health, stating the actual existence of Asiatic Cholera in Great Britain, although not in an epidemic form, and that such being the case, their Lordships are of opinion that quarantine precautions against that disease are no longer necessary; and that he (Mr. Bathurst) was further directed to state that in future it will not be necessary to report on or detain vessels arriving in Great Britain with cases of cholera on board; and further, that all vessels at present under restraint of quarantine might be immediately released. In pursuance of this communication from Mr. Bathurst, a copy of their Lordships' order has been transmitted to the principal officers of the Customs Department at the several ports and places throughout the kingdom, as well as to the port of London, with directions to the same that the same be duly observed.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT VIENNA.—A terrible explosion has lately taken place at Vienna, by which it has nearly reduced the whole of that city to ruins. The accident is attributed to a man named Mettermuth, who had for years been accumulating a magazine of combustibles, and who dreamped the other day leaving it in a condition to take fire on the application of the slightest spark. That casualty has occurred, and the consequence has been the scene of havoc and destruction which we are now, unfortunately, called upon to record.—*Punch.*

A TERRIBLE DISCOVERY.—It is not a little extraordinary how many of our most important discoveries owe their existence to chance. Every boy knows the anecdote about Isaac Newton and the apple. But every body does not know the anecdote of Sir Peter Pentoe who found the bottom of a coal mine by chance. I proceed therefore to relate it. Sir Peter had been quarrelling with one of his workmen the day previous to the catastrophe I am now narrating relating to wages. There are two ways of descending into pits. The most way is to be wound down a machine, but they, whom the exit and entrance are matters of caution, content themselves to descending by grasping a rope, which communicates to a counterweighing pulley. The weights of the individual thus carried downwards without discolat on. Sir Peter on the day in question, adopted the latter expedient, as usual, in utter darkness. Judge of his horror, when on reaching the extremity of his journey he found that his feet failed to touch the ground. He instantly thought that the workmen with whom he had quarrelled, had in revenge cut short the rope. He screamed and bawled till he was hoarse, but all the operatives had repaired to their dinner. At length his strength failed him, he let go his hold, expecting to be dashed to atoms in the unfathomed abyss, and found that he had been for a full half hour screaming about three inches from the ground. Here was a chance discovery which rattled Sir Peter nearly; insomuch that he felt half angry with himself for not having been precipitated some hundred feet, according to his reasonable expectations.

EMIGRATION TO SIDNEY.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 17.

On Saturday the 14th inst., Mr. Wood, Chief Commissioner for Emigration, visited and inspected the four emigration ships now lying in the Sound, viz., the Harbinger, Trafalgar, Candahar, and Thetis. Mr. Wood was accompanied by Mr. Carew, the local Government emigration agent, by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Wellesley, and by the Rev. P. C. Childs, minister of St. Mary's, Devonport, an indefatigable clergyman, who takes a lively interest in the spiritual and temporal welfare of all emigrants, English or foreign, leaving the Port of Plymouth, and voluntarily ministering to their comfort.

The Harbinger of 753 tons belonging to Mr. Chapman, of London, is a fine new ship, having 7 feet 6 inches between decks, newly and substantially fitted throughout with swinging stoves, and all modern improvements. She brought 161 emigrant from London, has embarked 105 here, and will take about 20 more. The single women are placed aft under the cabins, and have a portion of the larboard quarter of their compartment screened off for an infirmary. The married people and young children are midships, and there is a compartment forward for the single men. A dietary scale is struck against the mainmast. Adults have half a pound of beef or pork, and three quarts of water daily; bread, flour, rice, raisins, &c., in proportion. The list of medical comforts at the discretion of Mr. Barnes, her surgeon, includes arrow root, sago, lemon juice, brandy, wine, porter, and preserved milk. The emigrants appear healthy and happy. An addition was made to their number on the passage off the South Foreland, by the birth of a boy, which has been christened by Mr. Childs—The most interesting sight on board the ship was a school of 69 of the children of the emigrants under a course of instruction in reading and writing by a clever teacher, named Palmer Kemp. These children were ranged in classes, and, among other things, were actively studying the elements of geography, a science in which they were about to take an extensively practical lesson on their passage to Sydney. Mr. Wood expressed himself highly gratified with the condition of the Harbinger. The dietary and most of the arrangements on board the other ships are similar to the above. The Trafalgar, for Port Adelaide, which is a Government ship, brought 193 from London and will ship here. The Candahar, for Port Adelaide, is a private ship, belonging to Capt. Ridley, of London, whence she brought 205, and will take in 32 at this port. On her passage down, when off Deal, she sent ashore an infectious female passenger for confinement, and brought the husband on. The Thetis, for Port Philip, is a Government vessel, belonging to Mr. Duncan Dunbar, of London; she embarked 116 emigrants there, and will take 105 here. Her passengers are principally from Aberdeen and the Clyde, a few from Yorkshire, and 10 or 12 from London. There on board the Harbinger came from Yorkshire and the West of England. It would be more economical to the Government, and more convenient to the emigrants, if all were embarked at Plymouth. The above four vessels made an average passage from the Thames of nine days, during which they had to be towed a difficult passage down Channel sometimes disgusts emigrants so much that they abandon the more extended voyage. At Plymouth there are clean, airy, and substantial dépôts close by the water side, the land is usually cleared in about 24 hours.

The long expected Rescript has been received. Copies, addressed to the four Roman Catholic Archbishops, arrived from Rome on Sunday last. The rescript, issued from the Propaganda, is dated the 11th inst., and is signed by Cardinal Franzoni. It reiterates a portion of the former rescript, which was considered adverse to the new colleges. Seeing that time the new statutes have been drawn up, with a view of meeting all difficulties. These statutes were recently published, with a letter from the Lord-Lieutenant, who transmitted them to Archbishop Murray. The present rescript, as we are informed, disapproves of those new statutes, and consequently of the system on which the colleges are to be conducted, even in the modified form. The Pope suggests to the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops the necessity of establishing a Roman Catholic University in Ireland, entirely disconnected with the Government Colleges. Finally, His Holiness recommends a thorough and cordial union amongst the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland.

THE CHOLERA IN PRUSSIA.—Letters from Berlin of the 11th state that the Cholera is on the increase in that capital. Between the 12th and 13th, 28 new cases were declared, and during the following 24 hours 46 additional. Up to the present time the malady has attacked in Berlin 2,102 persons, of whom 1,312 have succumbed, and 151 have recovered, and 293 remain on hand. At Konigsberg, the disease rages with great intensity. During the day of the 10th inst. alone, 50 fresh cases were declared, and the number of deaths amounted to 12. Amongst the victims may be mentioned Dr. Wohlgemuth, the hospital physician of the hospital for poor cholera patients. In consequence of this violent rage of the epidemic, the burgomaster of Konigsberg has countermanded all the public rejoicings ordered for the King's birthday. Two of the deputies from Konigsberg to the National Assembly, MM. Kausch and Laetki (both physicians,) have obtained leave of absence, to go and render assistance to the cholera patients at Konigsberg. The Cholera has also declared itself at Dantzic.

SINGULAR DISEASE OF THE EYE.—A singular case occurred last week at the Glasgow Eye Infirmary. A girl of 16 years of age, having applied on account of loss of sight in the left eye, the cause was ascertained to be the presence of a living worm (*ophthalmia verrucosa* of scientific naturalists) in the eyeball close before the pupil, which it completely obstructed. This species of animal consists of a round bag about the size of a small pea, from which on one side springs its body, which is a filament, consisting of numerous rings, and capable of being elongated or retracted at the creature's will. The body ends in a neck and head, and the latter is supplied with four lateral suckers. All this was plain to the naked eye in this case, but had apparently escaped notice when the eye was viewed through a microscope. A case of existence of such a creature in the interior of the eye not only prevents vision, but, in many instances, the whole structure of the eyeball, it was resolved to remove it by operation. This was successfully effected on Saturday last. The patient behaved with perfect steadiness, and found her vision immediately restored. The hydatid continued to live from more than a half an hour after being extracted. As only four similar cases are on record, the worm excited much curiosity, and was examined by numerous visitors, both lay and medical.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

INTERESTING ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY.—On Friday a valuable addition to the recorded Roman remains in this country was made by Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith, of this city, at Aldborough, the Roman *Isa Brigantium*. On digging in the garden of the Black Swan Inn, about three feet from the surface, a low wall was exposed, and was found to surround one of the finest Roman tesselated pavements hitherto met with in Great Britain, being 12 feet square, perfect, well executed, and in the highest state of preservation, the *tesellæ* remaining as fresh and bright as when the room was last occupied some 1,000 years ago. It is only about 11 feet distant from another curious pavement, found in 1832, on digging to bury a calf, and next spring will, like the latter, have a building a building erected for its preservation by Mr. A. Lawson, the proprietor, and will be ready for public inspection.

Yorkshireman.

HIGH TIDE.—On Tuesday the Thames presented a most remarkable appearance, the tide having risen to such an unusual height as to cause very serious damage to property in the warehouses on either side of the Thames. At Lambeth, the houses near the Bishop's Palace were completely inundated, and in many instances the inmates were compelled to make a precipitate retreat. In Fore-street, which runs from the end of Bishop's-walk to Princes street, Vauxhall, a number of poor families were driven from their habitations until the tide receded, and the water had been pumped out. The licensed victuallers at Bankside and other parts were very great sufferers, their cellars being completely filled with water. At Vauxhall, Battersea, Wandsworth, Chelsea, and Millbank, waterside premises were similarly flooded. The London-docks, in some parts appear to have been visited, but immediate steps were taken to check the unexpected flood. Towards evening, when the tide was at its highest point, the steam-boats could scarcely pass under the bridges. No accidents of any consequence have taken place.—*Globe.*

RECOVERY OF SMALL TENEMENTS IN IRELAND.—By an act, which will come into force on the 1st of November, possession of small tenements may be recovered in Ireland before justices of peace. It is provided by the 11th and 12th of Victoria, cap. 28, section 16, that when and so soon as the term or interest of the tenant of a house or part of a house, held for any term not exceeding one calendar month at a rent not exceeding £1, shall have ended or shall have been duly determined by a legal notice, the party holding adverse possession, may be summoned before a justice, and possession ordered. The provision has been formed in consequence of the abolition of imprisonment for debt in Ireland.

Miscellaneous.

THE ISLAND OF MACKINAW.

From the Oswego Times.

MACKINAW, Aug. 28, 1848.

Of Mackinaw I should have written you ere this, and have made some ineffectual attempts to do so, but the truth of the matter is, that a three days' ride through Lake Michigan, under a scorching sun, and a few days spent on *terra firma* beneath his seething rays, had entirely *thawed* out the many pleasing thoughts and reflections connected with the place, and it is most emphatically a "melting mood" in which I now attempt to collect and re-arrange them, though in a damaged state, while inditing these few lines to you of this delightful summer resort.

I shall not attempt a minute description of the place, its curiosities, etc., but merely jot down in a miscellaneous manner some of the thoughts and incidents which occurred to me during a brief but pleasant visit.

This agreeable and fashionable retreat from our crowded cities and dusty highways during the intense heats of midsummer, is situated in the Straits of Michilimackinack,—a very crooked name for a very straight place. The island is about nine miles in circumference; its population some four or five hundred, which consists in a great measure of Canadian French, half-breeds and Indians. The agricultural products of the island are extremely limited; neither climate nor soil being very genial. The business of the place is of course small, though one would suppose, from a dozen or more signs hung out in as many different places, that a brisk trade was carried on in "Indian Curiosities."

The fisheries at this place and points adjacent are extensive and form a lucrative business to those engaged in them. Trout and white-fish are the only varieties taken to any extent. These, served up in all the varied styles of modern cookery, form the staple delicacies of a Mackinaw table. The trout of this region is a very fine fish, and has the name of being the fish *par excellence* of our fresh water varieties. And it is a goodly sight to behold him, whether moving with easy grace, in the full enjoyment of the "largest liberty" struggling with incredible and fatal effort to extricate himself from the meshes of the fisherman; when finally vanquished, stretching his lordly and glittering length at the feet of his conqueror; or, as the last act in the drama, reposing his ample proportions—in coat, now changed from silver to deepest brown—in a sea of spices and condiments; a sight that might even tempt an old woman to abandon his turtle soup, but which appeals to the keen appetite caused by the bracing air of Mackinaw in a manner that causes the mouth to water.—The more modest white-fish is also a great favorite, and in sweetness and delicacy of flavor and texture, surpasses the trout.

The climate of this place during the summer months is very fine; and with its northern latitude,—about the same as that of Montreal,—its elevated situation, pure air, and transparent waters, it cannot be otherwise than healthful and invigorating. To a person who has not witnessed it, it might be difficult to convey an idea of the purity of the water at this and other places as we approach the great fountain head of the Lakes. Minute objects can be distinctly seen at an incredible depth; and the gambols and freaks of its scaly inmates, large and small, their racing and chasing, their sports and their combats, and as two lazy pickers won'd edge slowly and bashfully towards each other, one might almost imagine their love-makings, are laid bare to the eye, as though nought but thin air intervened to obstruct the vision.

The village of Mackinaw is pleasantly situated on the southern part of the island, and contains a queer admixture of new and old; neat frame buildings, with their pretty green window blinds, and other appliances of taste, old block houses thatched with bark, Indian wigwams, etc. They are all, however, neatly painted or whitewashed, and the village being built upon a gentle slope, and overlooked by the Fort with its whitewashed battlements and buildings, and the heights in the background towering above all, clothed from base to summit with nature's brightest livery, makes a pleasing contrast, and presents a handsome appearance from the water, and especially so when approached from Lake Huron, after skirting its lonely shores for three hundred miles.

To the natural curiosities of the place I shall merely advert. They have been frequently described, and doubtless will yet be the theme of many a traveller. Suffice it here to say they are interesting and well worth seeing, and the steep and picturesque paths which lead to them, would of themselves be inducements sufficient to prompt the visit.

The Sugar Loaf Rock is a singular formation, rising somewhat in the form its name indicates, to the height of nearly a hundred feet. Its summit is accessible by a crazy path, and its ascent requires some caution. Cracking champaign, cooking eggs, and like feats, are frequently transacted on its top by adventurous young gentlemen, "just for the name of the thing." A lady had been on its summit a few moments before my arrival, and had memorialized her visit by a tiny flag of pure white, which was now "kissing the breeze" on the dizzy height; the material for which she had, under the exhilerating influence of upper air, torn from——well, no matter what.

The Arched Rock is an object of much interest and romantic beauty and never fails to receive its due share of attention from sight seers.

A short distance to the left of the town, in a wild and picturesque spot on the beach, over hung by towering rocks, at whose base thunders the mighty swell of Huron, there is grooved out of the solid rock a perfect natural niche, as if for a statute. I would here make a suggestion to the Michilimacinackians in regard to this spot. The island is every year becoming more and more a favorite resort for fashionable travel, and it behooves its inhabitants, who are to be benefitted by it, to add to every means in their power to the attractions of the place. There is however, no necessity of defacing the wild and natural beauty of the spot referred to, in carrying out the hint. The suggestion is that a Colossal Statue of the Father of his Country,—the great and good Washington,—be procured and placed in this niche. An appropriate pedestal might be formed from one of the many rugged masses of rock which have fallen from the cliff above, and bestrew the beach. The expense would be comparatively trifling, and small contributions for the object would be cheerfully given by visiters. The tribute, from this northernmost portion of the Republic, to the memory of one, whose spirit, we fondly imagine, is commissioned by the Ruler of Nations to watch over the land he loved, would be most appropriate. And as the Straits of the Mediterranean were of old termed the Pillars of Hercules, so might the heights of Mackinaw be named the Pillars of Washington.

Of the other attractions of the island; of the "Lover's Leap," "Scull Cave," etc., I shall not speak. By the way, did you ever see a high and picturesque rock in the neighborhood of any of our fashionable watering places, from which, according to the legendary lore of "mine host" of the adjacent hotel, some nice young men or sentimental maids had not, in a despairing fit of the tender passion, precipitated themselves. They are capital things in their way, although they do not "draw" quite as well as the "sea serpent."

Yours, , QUOD.

The Cholera.

The Boston *Advertiser*, publishes some very interesting extracts from a letter on the subject of the Cholera, addressed to a friend, by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the celebrated Geologist, and the inventor of the use of ether. It seems that he thinks New England will again escape the ravages of this dreadful epidemic. We quote a portion of what he says:—

"I do not believe that the Asiatic Cholera will prevail to any considerable extent in the New England States, for the geological character of the country appears to be opposed to it.

"I believe I made reference to the influence of calcareous soils in the induction of cholera in my letters to Dr. James Jackson, on the cholera in Vienna, which letters were published in the autumn of 1832, in the Boston Medical Magazine.

"I here send you an extract from a lecture which I delivered in Boston on the 31st December, 1831, and have several times since repeated in this and other places where I have lectured.

"The progress of the Asiatic Cholera shows also that there is such a thing as Medical Geology, for the cities situated on limestone or tertiary soils have always suffered most severely from that scourge.

"I have repeatedly advised that on the occurrence of the cholera in this country, persons who might be fearful of that disease would find a safe refuge in the primary regions of New England.

"We have a right to infer that since it never has visited the granite countries of Switzerland or Tyrol, in Europe, while it followed the calcareous districts around; and since it did not occur in the primary districts of Rhode, New Hampshire, Vermont or Massachusetts; while it did follow the calcareous formations through Canada, New York, Ohio, and along the Mississippi,—that the calcareous soil or waters had much to do with the productions of the disease.

"We know that the bowels of any eastern man who travels through the calcareous districts of the Western States are much disturbed by the action of bicarbonate of lime