FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at Boston on Saturday evening, at half past 12, with Liverpool dates to the 19th. She brings 106 passengers, of which 94 came to Boston.

The Britannia arrived at Liverpool on the 15th ult!

The commercial news is not of great interest. Cotton is quoted as a little heavy, with a tendency to decline. Flour and grain in moderate request, at the rates of the previous week.

The Grain markets are dull. On Foreign Barley the import duty has advanced to 4s, and on Rye has receded to 6s. 6d. —the only changes effected in the averages up to Tuesday last. A little business has been doing in Foreign Wheat, but other descriptions were extremely dull. English and Irish Flour, although taken sparingly, maintained quotations. Canadian stale Flour meets attention—a moderate quantity changing hands. United States Flour has been in fair request, at the previous rates.

The great demand for Belgian Woollens by the American trade, for transhipment for China, has fixed the attention of the Netherland manufacturers upon the subject, in order to see whether, by shipping woollens themselves and getting tea in return for them, which they can sell in England, they may not do better.

In the manufacturing districts business has been brisk. The spinners of several large cotton mills have obtained an advance of wages, to the amount of a penny a thousand hanks, a sufficient proof that trade is not only brisk but flourishing. In Yorkshire the cloth halls have been doing more business. The accounts from Leicester state, that so dull an October has not been known for years.

The money market continues buoyant, and the rage for new railway investments is as strong as ever. The probability is, that with such a superabundance of money which cannot find profitable investment, the rage of speculation will continue.

The demand for Cotton, says Wilmer's European Times, throughout the week has been considerable and the quantity offering is large. The committee of brokers have reduced the quotation of fair Upland to 4 1-2d, fair Mobile 4 1-2, and fair Orleans to 4 3-4d. These prices are within 1-8d of the lowest prices of last year for the same quality. Some holders are waiting further accounts, and others are pushing their stocks on the market, rather than await the isssue of another crop. The tendency of the market is in favor of the buyer; the market, in fact, is looking down.

The sales yesterday were between 4,000 and 5,000 bags. In the course of the week 1, 00 Americans and 2000 Surats have been taken on speculation; and 400 American, 800 Surats, and 100 Pernams, for export.

There has been an entire absence of demand, says the European Times, for any discription of United States Securities, since our last publication. No one sale has transpired, but at the same time we must remark that there has been little stock offering in the market.

Louis Phillippe had returned to France. On Friday the order of the Garter was conferred upon his Majesty at Windsor Castle amidst great pomp and magnificence.

The Rev. Alphonso William Henry Rose, curate of Hyde, has been committed for trial at the next Derby sessions, charged with a criminal assault on Mary Thornely, a girl about ten years of age.

Mr. Daniel O'Connel has addressed a long epistle from his retreat at Derrynane to the Repeal association, in which he dwells emphatically upon the federal project, and hints his partiality for it in contradistinction to Repeal.

Mr. Everett, the American Minister, who had been absent for some time on the Continent, had returned to England.

Mr. Clemson, the newly appointed American charge d'Affairs to Belgium, has arrived in Brussels.

Mr. Lewan Bowring, third son of Dr. Bowring, has won the gold medal, and the high proficiency prize of 8,000 rubees, in the examination of the writers in the college of Fort William, Calcutta.

The Journal des Debates states that the information communicated to the government by the scientific committee which was charged to report on the practicability of a canal across the isthmus of Panama, is satisfactory.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 25th ult., mentions that a fire had broken out near the bazar in that city, which destroyed upwards of 100 houses and 500 shops.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday last, a letter which occupies three mortal columns and a half of the Dublin papers, was read from Mr. O'Connell. He labours to show throughout that, in seeking for the repeal, the Roman Catholics desire no civil or ecclesiastical ascendency, and that the Irish Protestants ought not to retain any jealousy or apprehension on that score. He would fain conciliate them, therefore, and gain them over, by any means, to join his ranks.

MANCHESTER.—There is no decided advance in general, but yet the prices may be called very firm, and even buoyant.—the best kind of printing cloth seem to have found their level; and now that buyers are of that opinion, the business doing in that article is very great. The demand for yarns continue undiminished, and prices, without the least change for any export numbers.

FRANCE—LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE OTHER POWERS.

The condition of France is evidently a subject of much interest to the crowned heads of Europe. No serious outbreak is likely to take place until the death of Louis Philippe, an event, which in the course of nature, cannot be far in the future. But then, all accounts agree in stating that something terrible may be apprehended.—The recent movements of the Prince de Joinville have rather increased the difficulty, in as much as the Prince, although a younger brother, has rendered himself far more popular than any of the other sons of the French King. In brief, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain, anticipate trouble in France, on the demise of Louis Phillippe, and are combining together to resist and check it. Mr. Walsh, in a late letter, says—"Such is the dread which all the northern nations, as well as Governments entertain of a French *revolutionary* outbreak—deemed a certain consequence of a conflict between France and Great Britain—that they are disposed (prepared, in fact) to coalesce at once for common effort, and the impulse of French fraternity under any claim or banner. The Republican organs in Paris are not wise in proclaiming their hopes and designs: 'The Democracy of all Europe,' exclaims the National, "will fight with us. We shall prostrate all the aristocracies; there will be war, and at the first sound of the cannon, Mr. Guizot and his Conservatives must relinquish the helm!" The Journal des Debats answers: "What was the experience of the countries—of the masses—with your former revolutionary appeals and irruptions. Can they have forgotten what they so ruefully learned? Your Convention begot the Directory; the Directory the military despotism and Empire; the Republics, formed by the pledges and the sword of France, were moulded into kingdoms for the brothers and captains of a conqueror; the nations which hailed our first revolution with hope and delight, were glad at last to join arms and destinies against France. The sequence of this terrible history leaves an indelible impression."

The London Correspondent of the Boston Atlas also says, in a late letter, it is rumoured "that the recent visit of the Emperor of Russia to England, followed immediately by that of Count Nesselrode, had for its principal object the formation of a treaty between England and Russia, for the partition of the Ottoman empire. The rumor has the appearance of plausibility, for Russian diplomacy has long been directed to this object. The jealous eye of France has already traced the line to which the interests of England and Russia are directed. In the year 1840, they had but one object which was to take the best position in order to divide a falling empire. The Paris Journals say, that these two nations intend shortly to reap what they then sowed.—The National, particularly, explains the grand scheme. "England occupying Egypt, mistress of Syria, holding dominion at the same time over the Red Sea, and the Euphrates, she would thus connect with Europe her vast Indian possessions, and by this powerful position on the Eastern coast of the Mediterranean, she would, for a long period, retain the monopoly of the commerce, and of the sovereignty of the seas. Russia, on her side, would take possession at the same time, of the Black sea, the Bosphorus, and of Constantinople, the secular object of her persevering ambition. This perspective is clearly shown in the Brunow treaty; it transpires in every line of the long correspondence which prefaced it."

The writer adds:

There is, certainly, much truth in these forebodings—and, probably, no other nation can so quickly discover the intended moves of England, upon the political chess board, as jealous France. She declares that at every period in the history of England, it is the home policy which governs the foreign, and she points to the history of Pitt, Castlereagh, and of Canning, statesmen who, whenever a serious peril menaced them at home, attempted a powerful diversion abroad. France finds Sir Robert Peel surrounded, at present, with difficulties at home—his influence in Parliament diminishing, and the liberation of O'Connell adding a new complication to the crisis. The only way by which it is supposed the Premier can extricate himself, will be by attempting, in conjunction with Russia, to strike a bold and decisive blow in the East.

The Morning Herald announces that a treaty between Russia, England, Austria and Prussia, is "on the eve of being concluded." It is the same treaty to which I have already alluded, between Russia and England, who are the chiefs, Austria and Prussia being merely subordinates. "We are assured," says the Morning Herald, "that a treaty, the origin of which may be referred to 1810, is on the eve of being concluded, by which England will obtain possession of the port of Suez, free passage from Alexandria to that port, and other advantages of importance in Egypt and Syria. This treaty, to which France is said to be no party, is guaranteed by Russia, Austria and Prussia. We know not by what intrigue the King of the French has been prevented from participating in it, but have reason to believe that England has had nothing to do with the exclusion."

It is clear, therefore, that notwithstanding the Tahiti and Morocco questions have been settled—and not withstanding Louis Philippe will, while alive, exert himself to the utmost to prevent a conflict, his death will probably be the signal for a fearful struggle, with all its attendant horrors. And yet in this age, and among Christian and civilized nations—a war—a system of wholesale slaughter, would to the calm and dispassionate observer, seem almost impossible.—*Pa. Enquirer.*

From the New York Mirror.

THE GREAT WESTERN—has one quality of safety which belongs to no other of the Transatlantic Steamers, viz., the having been *kyanized*, every timber, (soaked in a patent preservative against dry-rot, invented by Kyan) before she was put together. The dry-rot is a most subtle mordant, and the chisel often drops suddenly through a bit of timber when vessels are taken into dock, showing that only a thin lamina of wood has stood between hold and water. This good service was done for the Great Western at an expense of $30,000, and ought to be known and appreciated. She is a proved vessel, and sounder and more seaworthy now than when she was launched.

The passengers of the Western were highly delighted with her new Captain, MATHEWS, and complimented him by a famous good letter. We like this manner of thing—for there is a great deal of power in quarter-deck-dom, and all tends to feed a chivalric glorification in the captain's breast, ameliorates the brief residence in that little territory. Talking of *a-meal-your-ration*, here is a copy of one day's bill of fare on board the Western in her last passage:—

BREAKFAST.—Beefsteak Dishes, 5; Mutton Chops; Pork Chops, 6; Ham, 6; Fried Bacon; Broiled Chicken, 4; Veal Cutlets, 6; Stews 6; Omelets, 12; Boiled Eggs; Homony, 6, Hash; Mush; Fried Fish Balls, 12; Salmon, 5; Cold Meats, 24.

DINNER.—Mock Turtle Soup, 6; Boiled Turbot, 4; Baked Fish; Roast Beef, 3; Roast Mutton Saddles, 2; Roast Lamb, 1; Roast Turkey, 2; Roast Veal; Roast Pig, 1; Olive Ducks, pair, 3; Roast Fowls; Roast Geese, 2; Boiled Mutton, 2; Gullenteen Turkeys, 4; Gullenteen Fowls, pair, 2; Corned Beef, 1; Corned Pork; Ham, 2; Tongues, 2; Fricandeau; Mutton Cutlets, 8; Maccoroni, 7; Curry; Irish Stew, 4; Calves' Head; Roast Hares, 5; Grouse, 9; Rabbit Pies, 3.

PASTRY.—Plum Pudding, 5; Apple Dumpling, 6; Raspberry Rollers, 5; Baked Apple Pudding, 5; Apple Pies, 5; Cranberry Pies, 7; Raspberry Puffs, 9; Plum Pies, 7; Mince Pies, 5; Damson Pies; Cherry Pies; Rice Pudding, 7; Maccaroni Pudding, Custard Pudding 7; Beignets and Ground Rice Cups; Jellies and Blacmange; Brandy fruit, 8.

DINNER TO LOUIS PHILLIPPE.—A

grand dinner was given by Queen Victoria to her royal guest the King of France, a day or two after his arrival. The dinner was served in St. George's Hall, and the style of the table furniture is thus described:

The magnificent service of gold plate was used on the occasion. The long table on which the dinner was served, was covered with magnificent candelabra, epergnes vases, wine coolers, and dishes, all of gold or silver gilt; in the centre of the table were epergnes and candelabra placed alternately, several of the former of a circular form being filled with artificial flowers. A row of candelabra, with wax lights, were placed on each side, and beyond these at both sides of the table, were numerous vases, wine coolers and dishes of the most elegant forms and designs.

At each end of the hall were elevated sideboards of equal dimensions, containing a choice selection from the numerous and valuable articles of plate in the Royal Treasury, remarkable for their excellence of workmanship, antiquity, or historical interest.

Flaxman's celebrated "Shield of Achilles," "The Armada Urn," and some ancient sconces were displayed on the west sideboard, and a large shield, sculptured in high relief, with the representation of a battle, & the "Neptune Epergne," richly embellished with marine emblems, & surmounted with a statue of the marine deity, were on the east sideboard. Numerous tankards, vases, shields, and bull cups, richly chased were tastefully arranged on a back ground of crimson, and were very brilliantly illuminated with candelabra and sconces of silver gilt, bearing wax lights.

Mr. GLIDDON, in one of his late lectures at Boston, gave the annexed information respecting the composition of the colors used by the ancient Egyptians, in their earliest and latest pictorial scenes—colors which after the lapse of four thousand years, stand unrivalled in brilliancy and beauty:

To begin with WHITE. This is so perfect that after the lapse of 4000 years its lustre is inimitable. It was formed of *pure chalk*, by pounding the various species of fossil crabs, &c., that abound in Egyptian limestone quarries. YELLOW was yellow *iron ochre*—found of all possible shades in the strata of Egypt and Nubia. Oxides of iron in their natural state; sometimes also *burned*, to vary the color. RED was red *earthy bole*, in its natural state—tritoxides of iron, in which is classed the *colcotar*, or "violet of vitriol." BLUE comprising the costly "Ultra-marine," is sometimes an oxide of *copper*, frequently on oxid of *iron*, and many Egyptian blues give oxide of *cobalt*, under analsysis. These artificial formations imply extreme chemical skill.—GREEN was compounded of artificial *metalic* blues, and natural yellow ochres—and, as the *blue* itself was formed by vitrifying oxides of iron, copper or cobalt with *sand* and *soda*, in crusibles or in balls, subjected to the heat of the furnace; and as *blues* and *greens* abound in the paintings, even of the pyramidal era (or long before Abraham) this not only explains why the Egyptians were well acquainted with *glass* in those days,—but that they knew how to *color* it, as is proved by relics of all kinds of colored glass itself, abounding in Muscums, and by *glass vases* drawn on the monuments of exquisite colors, produced by arts now *lost*. BLACK is sometimes pure *bone* black—sometimes it is a black earth (oxide of iron) found in Nilotic mines.

These colors, in every shade, reduced to an impalpable powder by grinding, mixed with *Gum Arabic*, and diluted with water, were those used by the Egyptians, and were applied on the *subject* to be painted, after the wall had been coated with a layer of *stucco*, prepared from Gypsom, and the colors were laid on in *ordinary fresco*.—The mummy cases have established, that the ancient Egyptians also understood *encaustic* painting—with *wax* desolved in *naphtha*.

GAME.—The Alexandria Gazette says: "Game, this fall, is said to be unusually abundant in this neighborhood. Partridges, especially, offer fine pickings for the sportsmen—they being numerous. Wild ducks, also, have given promise of increasing in number since last winter. Some fat venison has already been brought to market. Oysters are now brought here in perfection."

THE MILLERITES—AN APPEAL FOR BREAD.—The following appeal from the Midnight Cry tells a sad story of the effects of Millerism. It is here admitted that many of the converts have beggared themselves under the influence of the delusion. Himes admits that for the future he has "no other plan but to follow the leadings of Providence." We may soon, however, look for the designation of some "new time."—*Clipper.*

Provision for the Destitute. As many of our brethren and sisters have disposed of their substance, and given alms, agreeably to Luke 12: 33, in the confident expectation of the speedy coming of the Lord I wish to have immediate provision made for the comfort & wants of all such persons, & families by the advent brethren. We must not permit them to be dependent upon the world or that portion of the professed church, who scoff at our hope. We hope no application may be made to such for aid in this work of charity.

As to the wisdom of the course pursued by many in relation to their temporal affairs, we may not speak now. We believe they were sincere, and were desirous in the highest degree to glorify God. And now they must not suffer.

Let committees of faithful and judicious men be raised in every city and town, to whom contributions may be given for the poor saints. See Acts 6: 1, 3; 2 Cor. 9: 1.

Let this matter be attended to at once.—"Whoso hath this world's goods and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" Some among us still have this world's goods and can render present aid to the destitute. I doubt not all will do their duty.

J. V. HIMES.

New York, Oct. 26, 1844.

MILLERISM—*Ascension night in Cincinnati.*—As the consummation of all terrestrial things was expected to have taken place last evening, and being desirous of seeing the effect of such belief upon its votaries at their last earthly meeting, I took the liberty, without putting on any *material* ascension robe, as did a vast multitude of others, of being present. The assemblage, indoors and out, probably numbered fifteen hundred persons. If rightly informed about the capacity of the house, about twelve hundred were inside. I observed no ascension robes on, and conclude that the rumor of a wagon load having been taken there yesterday, was only a slander. There was less excitement than I expected; and a great deal more cheerfulness manifest in the countenances of the believers than could have been supposed at the hour of so serious a crisis; why, I cannot, of course, undertake to say; perhaps it was owing to the firmness of their faith, but I could not help but think and feel (the states of those around us are often perceptible from their sphere, a sort of spiritual atmosphere, so to speak, that surrounds them,) that they were experiencing an inward joy from the hope and expectation that they were to be permitted to stay with us sinners a little longer.

Considering the crowd the meeting was very orderly. Two or three attempts were made by a set of rowdies out door to raise a breeze by noise and clamor, but the assertion of the preacher, that a strong police was present, calmed the multitude, and he was enabled to proceed with what he at the close said was, in his opinion, his last warning to a sinful world. He finished by shaking his coat tails in token of clearing his skirts of the blood of those he had thus warned to prepare for the great event, by him, hourly expected. Before nine o'clock the benediction was pronounced, and the people advised to go quietly home, and await the awful coming, which not unlikely might transpire at the hour of midnight, while most of us were wrapped in sleep. Notwithstanding all this, daylight, yea, a most spendid day of sunshine, is again upon us, and with it, we hope the deluded (but many of them, no doubt, honest,) followers of this "end of the world" vagary, who yesterday closed their stores and otherwise, forever, as they supposed, suspended all worldly cares, will resume their wonted round of duties, impressed with the promise that "blessed are they who shall be found so doing."

Cin. Chronicle.

It is stated in a letter to the editor of the Essex County Washingtonian, that 26 persons are now in the Insane Asylum at Battleborough, in consequence of insanity brought upon them by Millerism; and yet we are told that the Millerites have recommenced their meetings in various parts of the country, and we have no doubt that they will soon be under way again in full feather, and be permitted to make more victims to their infamous knavery. We do not believe it is fanatism on the part of the most active, but shere unadulterated unmitigated knavery.—*N. Y. Cour.*

CRIME AND IT'S CONSEQUENCES.—On the 20th September last there arrived in Boston two persons, Englishmen, who called their names Ellis; the odlest apparently about fifty years of age, the other, not more than two or three and twenty.—They boarded at the Pavillion Hotel; passed off as being connected together by relationship, and associated with the gentlemen boarders of the house. It now appears that their real names were Joseph Elder and Wm. Burgess, and that they were fugitives from justice, in England.—The younger man, Burgess, was a Clerk in the Bank of England, and through his means a number of shares in the capital stock of the Bank, amounting to between forty and fifty thousand dollars, were sold and tranferred, the man Elder fraudulently representing himself as the owner of the stock. The parties made their escape from London, and landed from the steamer from Liverpool at Halifax, and thence travelled through the Canadas to this city. On Thursday, R. Bond and John Forrester, the former another Clerk in the Bank, and the latter, one of the mansion House Police, arrived in this city, having been on the track of the fugitives for some days. In the afternoon they arrested Elder at his boarding house in Federal street, and obtained information that Burgess was at Nahant A party of officers proceeded to the Hotel, and one of them found the culprit, but by some extraordinary accident, he made his escape from the person who arrested him, and fled.—He was heard of from a cottage at Nahant and a boat was yesterday missing from the beach, and the conclusion is, that he either put out to sea, in the hope of being taken up by a vessel, or that he crossed over to the main land.

Yesterday morning, on opening the cell of Elder, at the Jail, he was found dead having committed suicide in the night by hanging himself. We learn that he had invested his ill gotten gains in stock & treasury notes, the certificates of which were found on his person, when he was arrested, and that these, with the money found in the room of Burgess at Nahant make up the sum received by them, except about three thousand dollars, which had unquestionably been spent.—*Boston Atlas of Saturday.*

From the New York Express, Nov. 5.

NATURALIZATION.

Five hundred citizens made in one day.

Four Judges were employed yesterday in making American citizens, and the report of three Courts, to be found in another part of our paper, record the summary process by which the work was done.—Those who were present at the Courts speak of the scenes presented as humiliating in the extreme. Every American mind and heart must turn from it with disgust, and the more so that the question of Naturalization has become almost entirely one of a party character. Just upon the eve of an important election we find more than three thousand foreigners metamorphosed in the twinkling of an eye into citizens. In indecent haste, in a manner satisfactory to no party, but the party who marshal them from Tammany Hall to the Court room, without sufficient testimony, without time to hear applicants or witnesses as they should be heard five hundred citizens are made in a day and three thousand in the course of a few weeks. What a scene for the country of Washington! How fearful its example, and how pernicious its influences. But we have no time to comment upon the fact now, nor can any course of remark make stronger the facts we publish. We hold ourselves in reserve to speak of the proceedings in the Courts, and their manner of making citizens, by and by, when party spirit will be less, and the public judgment cooler than it is at present.

We must say that the manner in which citizens have been made in the Superior Court is most extraordinary. Some of the testimony may have been satisfactory to Judge Vanderpoel, but it will not, we think prove satisfactory to others. The Judge upon the bench may assume, too, if not more authority than the law will allow, more than a just public opinion will tolerate him in the exercise of. Evidence may be more satisfactory to him than to others, and though he may not be willing to tolerate animadversion in the Court, we can tell him for one that he will have to tolerate it out of Court when his conduct demands it.

The following is the record in part of yesterday's business.

Naturalized Persons.

Common Pleas,	260
Superior Court,	100
Marine Court,	70
Minors,	67
Total.	497!

And this is not all.

Scene in the Common Pleas.—Yesterday noon, more than three hundred aliens had crowded about the doors of the Common Pleas in the City Hall. When the room having been emptied through the windows, the doors were re-opened for fresh admissions, such a scene as was then witnessed has rarely been seen in an American court room. The doors were violently thrust in, and the avalanche of human beings came onward with such impetuosity as to overthrow every thing in its course. Coats were torn off, hats were trodden under foot, men were crowded and jammed until almost lifeless, and in two or three cases, half an hour elasped before they had recovered themselves sufficient to speak. Out side of the court room the crowd of foreigners was clamorous for admission, and it required the physical force of six officers to make an opening for one of the Judges. The court room was filled and emptied not less than four times during the day, and among the crowd who were thoroughly jammed up, were female witnesses—well looking Irish women!

The *naturalized Frenchmen* of New York held a political meeting in that city on Wednesday last. The New York Tribune thus alludes to the fact, and clearly sets forth the effects which this circumstance and others of a kindred character must inevitably produce:

Night before last, Maj. Davezac had a *French* meeting, to array the French population of our city under the flag of Polk and Dallas. *Last* night, mother Tammany had a 'Native meeting (so she called it) in the Park, to resolve that *they* also would support Polk and Dallas. We suspect a good part of the congregation collected by very good rocket-firing and such like expedients, were 'Natives' of other lands than this, but that is not material. A *French* meeting one night—a 'Native the next—all for Polk, Dallas, Wright and Texas.—So they go. Our business at present is with the French affair.

Who can fail to see that such meetings are directly calculated to incite and fortify Nativism? Heretofore we have had meetings of German Whigs or Loco Focos, and possibly of Irish also. This is exceptionable and tends to evil, but it has passed off. But a general meeting of the Natives of another land to discuss among themselves and decide which party they shall cast their votes for, has never before been known in America.

And this was not the worst of it; for in such cases bad leads to worse inevitably. Maj. Davezac, addressing in French a meeting of Frenchmen, assembled to decide on and adopt a decided course in politics, did not hesitate to appeal to their French prejudices and hatreds, and bring them to bear in favor of Polk and Dallas. He appealed to them to vote against Mr. Clay in order to break down the Tariff and open a market for more French Goods in our country, (these were not his precise words but his idea,) and he also urged them to vote for Polk and Dallas as a means of securing the Annexation of Texas, and thus very probably creating a War between this country and England, the hereditary object of French hatred. [Here the whole meeting shouted their enthusiastic approbation.]

We ask all Americans—we care not where born—to think of these things. Is it true that those we admit to the proud relationship of American Citizens are nöt really Americans, but continue to be French, Germans, or Irishmen, as they were before?—Then their Naturalization is a mockery and a farce. But no—it must be that those wire workers who are now thrusting our Adopted Citizens into a false position, from which evil is certain to result, will yet be rebuked by the calm judgment of the whole American People, including those born in other lands. Surely they should be.

Naturalization Incident.—The New York True Sun says a seafaring man, named Alfred Charles Miller, applied to be naturalized, and produced as his witness a respectable merchant. After the process was completed the newly made citizen was required to pay the fees amounting to $2 50. This sum being more than he expected, the new citizen gave vent to his patriotic indignation in a shower of abuse at the personal and political character of the Judges, particularly at his Honor Thomas Jefferson Smith, telling that functionary he might go to ——. For this he was told to apologize, and refusing in the most obstinate manner, the *new citizen* was committed to the tombs for thirty days, and fined $100, which is paying pretty dear for his whistle.

The White House in 1784—A Mr. Wansey, whose published notes of a tour in this country in 1784 have recently been the subject of notice in the American papers, give the following description of a breakfast at the White house. Will the breakfasts there in these days bear a comparison with this.

"Mrs. Washington herself made tea and coffee for us. On the table were two small plates of sliced tongue, dry toast, bread and butter, but no boiled fish, as is the general custom. Miss Custis, her granddaughter, a very pleasing young lady of about sixteen, sat next to her brother, George Washington Custis, about two years older than herself. There was but little appearance of form; no livery. A silver urn for hot water was the only expensive thing on the table. Mrs. W. appears to be something older than the President, although born in the same year, short in stature, rather robust, very plain in her dress."

A GOOD CUSTOM.

We see it stated that in Munich, Germany, all boys found in the streets asking alms, are taken to an asylum established for that purpose. As soon as they enter the door, and before having been cleaned, or their dirty cloths removed, a portrait of each is taken, representing him in the same form as when found begging. When the portrait is finished, he is cleansed, and presented with a new & neat suit of clothes. After going through a regular course of education, appointed by the directors of the asylum, they are put to learn a trade, at which they work until they have earned enough to liquidate all their expenses from the first day they entered the Institution.—When this is completed, they are dismissed from the Institution, to gain their own livelihood. At the same time, the portrait taken when they first entered, is presented to them, which they swear they will preserve as long as they live, in order that they may remember the abject condition from which they had been redeemed, and the obligations which they are under to the institution for having saved them from misery and giving them the means of feeding themselves for the future. Such an institution might do good here.—*Pa. Enq.*

Cure for Consumption.—A letter from Darmstadt, dated 2d September, in the *Ober Post Amts, Zeitung*, describes a striking method for the cure of pectoral complaints: "The surgical operations of Dr. Van Herff at present attract great interest here. These operations have in several instances effected a decided cure in cases of tubercular pulmonary consumption —*phthisis tuberculosa*. The seat of the ulceration having been ascertained by means of the stethoscope, the matter is discharged outwardly by an incision being made in the cavity of the breast, penetrating the lungs. The cure is finally effected by Medicine injected into the wound by a syringe. We have hutherto refrained from making known these operations, as we wished to await the results; but we are now enabled to affirm with confidence that in several instances the operations have obtained the most complete success, and in no case have been attended by any danger of life. We hope that Dr. Van Herff, after an extended series of experiments, will make the observations deduced from them the subject of a philosophic inquiry."

London Spectator.

The New York True Sun says:—We understand that at a sale of India Shawls, on Thursday, by Messrs. Foster & Livington, several shawls sold as high as $650 and $500; others at $400, $300, &c."

VAST SIZE OF LONDON.—The city of London contains over 10,000 streets, courts and alleys, 160,000 houses and public edifices, and nearly two millions of inhabitants; it covers a space of eighteen square miles in circumference. In other words, it is more than seven times as large as the city of New York.

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