filled up, and amended, the Committee rose and reported; and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, Mr. Iredell, from the Committee on the Contingent Fund of the Senate, reported a bill providing for the paying the witnesses summoned on the trial of Judge Peck, for their attendance and mileage, and for compensating the Marshal of the District of Columbia for his attendance. The bill from the House of Representatives, making an appropriation for the construction and equipment of three schooners to be added to the Navy of the United States, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

When the High Court of Impeachment was opened for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Tazewell, after stating the indisposition of Mr. Wirt, moved an adjournment until to-day, when he expected Mr. Wirt would be so far recovered as to be able to attend. The Court then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, various reports were made, and bills introduced. Among the latter, was one reported by Mr. Beekman, regulating the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections of members of the House; which was twice read, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Senate to extinguish certain Indian titles to lands in the State of Indiana.

After some private bills had been acted upon, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Haynes, on the preceding day, calling on the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on brown sugar imported into the U. States from foreign countries. Mr. Haynes concluded his remarks in support of the policy and justice of the proposition. Mr. Alexander followed on the same side.

Mr. Buchanan, on the part of the managers of the impeachment of Judge Peck, informed the House that the testimony in the case was closed; but that the further prosecution of it was deferred till to-day, in consequence of the indisposition of one of the counsel for the respondent. Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, moved to re-commit the report formerly presented by him, on the subject of the mile-age allowance to members of Congress. The proposition was argued, but not finally disposed of, by reason of the expiration of the assigned hour.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State, with a variety of documents, in relation to the Patent Office. On motion of Mr. Polk, they were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensions, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day. The House then took up the general appropriation bill, and proceeded to discuss the amendments agreed to in the committee, on the preceding day.

A long debate ensued on the clause granting $130 000 for the purpose of making surveys of the public lands; which sum, Mr. McCoy proposed to reduce to $60,000. Messrs. McCoy, White, of Florida, Ingersoll, Johnson, of Ky., Clay, Strong, Verplanck, Sevier, Vinton, Duncan, Wickliffe, Pettis, Polk, and Storrs, of N. York, respectively addressed the House on the subject. Upon a division, the amendment of Mr. McCoy was negatived, and the amendment of the committee adopted. The House adjourned at 4 o'clock —[Tele.

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The following letter contains matter of much importance to our mercantile readers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, January 4 1831.

Sir.—The Secretary of the Treasury has referred to me your letter to him of the 31st ult containing the following representation, viz:—'Within the last 48 hours large quantities of coffee have been entered, but owing to the severity of the rains, a great proportion of it cannot be landed and put into the public stores. A question now arises whether or not the entry of the vessel and the entry of the coffee, bonding &c. and its being in the possession of the officers of the customs on board ship, constitute a compliance with the law, and whether the parties, under these circumstances, are entitled to bond for it after this day at two cents per pound.'

In reply, I have to observe that, according to the decision of the Department, duties accrue at the time of the arrival of the vessel at a port of entry, with intent to land the cargo thereat.

The rates of duties in force at the time of arrival are, of course, the rates which are demandable.

If, therefore, in the case under consideration, a literal compliance with the law were considered necessary, a bond without sureties for the duties on the coffee, at the rate of five cents per pound; would, in the first instance, have to be exacted; but as it appears to me that, under all the circumstances of the case, the parties are entitled according to the spirit, the reason and intention of the law, to the benefit of the reduction provided in it, they would then have to give a bond with sureties, at the rate of two cents per pound.

Under this view of the subject, I am of opinion that the first mentioned bond may be dispensed with, and that you may permit the importers at once to bond for the duties at the reduced rate. It will be proper that you should be satisfied that the coffee was all imported from a foreign port; and the bags or packages should be marked with the words 'two cents' Respectfully,

JOS. ANDERSON, Comptroller.

S. Swartwout, Esq. Collector, New-York.

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## TRADE OF THE BLACK SEA.

A DISCLOSURE! The subjoined article, from the Boston Patriot, to which we invite attention 'sets history right' as to the party to whom credit is due for securing to our shipping the trade of the Black Sea. The Jackson Administration has plumed itself not a little, on its diplomatic skill in securing this trade by negotiating a treaty with the Sublime Porte. The reader will easily determine how much credit is in fact due to it, on this subject, after perusing the following statement from the paper above named, which is evidently made on authority not likely to be mistaken or impugned.

[Bal. Patriot.

'The negotiation with Turkey is also claimed by the Message as an exploit of much merit, for which the existing Administration deserves all praise.—Never was pretence so unfounded: never was praise so little merited. The only merit of this administration consists in not having overturned, what its predecessor had erected:—a merit which it would be well for it, if it could claim in more instances than this.

'During Mr. Monroe's administration, Commodore Rodgers was ordered, he being then in command of the Mediterranean squadron, to seek an interview with the Captain Pacha. The interview was had, and Commodore R. wrote to his government, that with the necessary powers, a treaty with Turkey could be made; but Mr. Monroe did not then deem it expedient, and no powers were sent. In 1828, John Q. Adams, then President of the United States, with his own hand wrote secret instructions to Commodore Crane, then in command of the Mediterranean squadron, and to Mr. Offley, U. S. Consul at Smyrna, accompanied with the necessary joint powers, and with authority to draw on the Navy Department for funds, to the credit of which Department the amount of the 'Secret Service Fund' then under Mr. Adams' sole control, was transferred. They were instructed to address the Turkish authorities at Constantinople, in such a way as to avoid the suspicion of the British Minister, and to negotiate a treaty of commerce, on the basis 'of the most favored nation.' The instructions did not reach the American Commissioners so soon as was expected owing to the movements of the American squadron; but when they did reach them, the treaty was forthwith concluded. In March, 1829, after Andrew Jackson had been inaugurated, despatches arrived from Commodore Crane and Mr. Offley, stating the fact that a treaty had been agreed on, but that the signatures had not been affixed and the ratifications exchanged, owing to their want of funds to purchase and make the presents required by the etiquette of the Sublime Porte, on the conclusion of every treaty. Mr. Adams was still at Washington in consequence of the ill health of Mrs. Adams; and these despatches were by Andrew Jackson sent to him, at his private residence, for his inspection, and his advice was asked, whether 'the treaty had better be concluded and the presents made.' His advice was to conclude the treaty and to make the presents.—Mr Rhind was then sent to Odessa with new powers and the means to enable him to complete what was necessary for the final execution of the treaty. This was accomplished, and we now see the administration of Andrew Jackson claiming the merit of that truly great man's (his predecessor) labors, even whose name the Message studiously and most meanly avoids to mention.'

The Lynchburg Virginian remarks with some justice as well as severity on the above, that 'if President Jackson is not a skilful negotiator, he is at least cunning enough to appropriate to himself the fruits of the skill of others, without acknowledgement.'

The East India Trade, another great trophy of Jackson diplomatic skill, was, it seems, secured, by surrendering the main points heretofore contended for by our government. That is, certainly a sure mode of obtaining a treaty; but the diplomatic 'trophies' thus secured, are of a more questionable shape, and will hardly fatigue the wearer.

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## GENERAL JACKSON & MR CALHOUN.

The various and corroborating statements which are in circulation respecting differences between these two elevated individuals, render it impossible to doubt that there is some foundation for them, in truth. As far as we are justified in drawing an inference from the loose and unauthorized reports which have reached us, we are disposed to view the conduct of General Jackson, in this matter, as strictly in harmony with the violent, peremptory, and tyrannical bearing which characterized his life from the cradle, and is likely to mark its course even to the grave.

That Mr. Calhoun, as a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, acting under the high responsibilities of his station and his oath, should have urged the expediency of bringing General Jackson to a Court Martial, could have formed no legitimate ground for personal enmity in the breast of any honorable and high minded man. We have a right to presume that nothing of personal considerations was mixed up in the motives of Mr. Calhoun; but that his course was the dictate of a sense of duty which was too stern and inflexible to admit of compromise. Mr. Calhoun's subsequent attachment to the personal and political views of General Jackson ought to be received as a strong circumstance to prove that there was no personal hatred in his previous course. The friends of Mr. Calhoun did much to promote the election of Gen. Jackson; and if the General merits the character which his adherents give to him, for intuitive sagacity, and universal knowledge, he must have received all this evidence of attachment, under a conviction that it was given to him by one who had formerly suggested, as the cabinet of Mr. Monroe, the measure to which Gen. Jackson now takes such strong exception. If the General did not know this fact, he was more ignorant of passing events than most of those who move within the elevated circle into which he has been fortuitously thrown.

But the most serious point in which the conduct of Gen. Jackson is to be viewed, is the additional proof that is afforded us of his determination to make every citizen, whatever may be his rank, talents, or services, responsible for any opinions which he may have at any time expressed. The course of Gen. Jackson, on this occasion, is a continuation of his iniquitous and anti-republican crusade against the freedom of opinion. We want nothing more than the perfection of the system of *espionage* which has been already commenced by the same man, who is called the President of the People, to fasten upon us a despotism as rigid and as destructive of all practical liberty, as exists in Turkey or did exist in Algiers. Through the tender mercies of Gen. Jackson we may indeed be permitted, for a little longer, to use the limbs, and breathe the air, which Providence has supplied to us; but let the people acquiesce in his measures for six months longer, and we deem it doubtful whether the outrages already committed on the Constitution given us by our fathers, will not be followed by others which will place even the lives of all free citizens who dare to wag a finger at the wearer of the purple, in imminent peril.

We shall add but a single word. What we have thrown out on the subject of Gen. Jackson's treatment of Mr. Calhoun is founded on the statements which have reached us from various sources, but the matter of which may not be strictly accurate. A more authentic version of the story may induce us to modify our opinions: but as the case is reported to us, we cannot hesitate to believe that Gen. Jackson's course has been dictated by an enmity to Mr. Calhoun, which is unauthorized and indefensible, and is a consummate of that scheme of proscription to which he has resolved that the people of this Union shall bend. How long the people will submit, time alone can disclose.

Nat. Journal.

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A general movement is taking place in England, on the subject of negro slavery. We have never known, says the N. Y. Commercial so many petitions to be sent in, within so short a period, upon any one subject, as those which, at the date of our last advices, crowded the tables of Parliament, praying for the total abolition of slavery in the British dependencies.

The following table shows the relative proportion of the Whites, Slaves and Free Blacks in the West India Islands, which will be read with interest:

| *Chartered Colonies.* | *Whites.* | *Slaves.* | *F. Blks.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bermudas, | 5,500 | 4,550 | 500 |
| Bahamas, | 4,000 | 9,500 | 2,800 |
| Jamaica, | 15,000 | 331,000 | 40,000 |
| Virgin Isles or Tortola, | 860 | 5,400 | 607 |
| St. Christopher's, | 1,800 | 19,500 | 2,500 |
| Nevis, | 800 | 9,000 | 1,800 |
| Antigua, | 2,000 | 30,000 | 4,500 |
| Mont-Serra, | 400 | 6,000 | 700 |
| Dominica, | 800 | 14,500 | 3,600 |
| Barbadoes, | 15,000 | 81,000 | 5,000 |
| St. Vincent's, | 1,300 | 23,500 | 2,900 |
| Grenada, | 800 | 24,500 | 3,700 |
| Tobago, | 350 | 12,700 | 1,200 |
| *Crown Colonies.* | | | |
| St. Lucia, | 1,100 | 13,500 | 4,000 |
| Trinidad, | 13,500 | 23,000 | 16,000 |
| Honduras, | 300 | 2,450 | 2,800 |
| Demarara, | 3,000 | 70,000 | 6,000 |
| Berbice, | 600 | 21,000 | 1,000 |
| Cape of Good Hope, | 43,000 | 35,000 | 29,000 |
| Mauritius, | 8,000 | 76,000 | 15,000 |
| Total, | 108,150 | 812,700 | 143,707 |

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CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Commercial Daily Advertiser of the 1st instant contains an interesting and very gratifying account of Cincinnati as it is on that day. The editor thinks that greater improvements have taken place in the city during the year 1830, than were ever known to have occurred in the same space of time, with a similar number of inhabitants. The population, which is put down in round numbers at 30,000, is contained in a space *not* more than two miles and a half upon the Ohio River, extending back from one hundred yards to a mile and a quarter at farthest. Nearly or quite nine-tenths of it are contained 'within a mile square!' The number of buildings commenced during the year is stated to be 'upwards of six hundred and fifty, at least three fourths of which are substantially built of brick; among them many elegant private dwellings, and numerous warehouses inferior to few in any city.' There age four hotels of the first class, besides numerous smaller ones. So many public building had been erected in 1829, that but little was left to do in that way in 1830; among the additions of the last year is a spacious Roman Catholic College. Two breweries have been added to the four or five already in operation. The business of steamboat building has been prosecuted with great activity, and the commerce of the city, particularly in the dry good branch has much increased.—The trade of the Miama Canal, extending from Cincinnati to Dayton, a distance of about sixty miles has doubled the last year; the tolls having increased in that period, from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars.

It affords us no small degree of satisfaction to witness these striking evidences of the rapidly successive attainment of all the elements which are required to constitute a city of the first rank —to render her, emphatically the 'queen of the West.' The same causes which as if by some magical influence, have in so brief a space converted a few log cabins into an elegant city abounding with a refined, industrious and enterprising population, are still in operation, and will continue, we doubt not to produce corresponding results for many years to come.

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From Cobbett's Journal.

The reader will see how tamely the 'Prince of Waterloo' gave up the ghost. Where are his forty titles now? How exactly has his fall verified my prediction, addressed to himself, in February, 1828? He has literally been hooted down by the people. He says (and Peel says the same) that he has resigned in consequence of the majority against them in the House of Commons on Monday night. Aye, that is the pretence, but if true, what gave the opposition that majority? Why the cry of the people against the 'prince,' to be sure; but it would not do to say that he was driven out by the people. This would not have suited that precious house neither; and there can be no doubt that it was settled amongst all the parties, that he should go out under this pretence, and that thus the precious house should have the credit of putting him out. This puts me in mind of the haughty Lord Cornwallis, who, when he surrendered his army to the combined American and French Army, wanted to give up his sword to the royal French commander and not the republican Washington. He did, however, give it up to Washington; and our 'prince' might as well have given up his treasurer's staff to the people—for it is the people, and not the precious, precious house, that have taken the staff from him.—Well, but who is to succeed him? The letter, sent to the king early this morning of which the following is a copy will show who, in my opinion ought to succeed him.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

BOLT COURT, 17th Nov. 1830.

May it please your Majesty—

Being convinced that, if I were your majesty's minister, I would cause to be adopted such measures as would, in a very short space of time put an end to the burnings which are now a subject of great alarm, as would in a few months restore the country to content and peace, and enable it again to raise its head aloft in the world, being thus convinced, I deem it my duty to your majesty and to my country to tender my services; and having thus discharged this duty, it only remains for me to add, that I am your majesty's most dutiful, most humble, and most obedient subject and servant,

WM. COBBETT.

Now, upon reading this, the lords and parsons, and place-hunting lawyers and all the tax eaters will curl up their lips and toss up their heads! What sweet grins it will excite on the Change at Loyd's, and in the halls of St. James's street! In spite of all this however, to this (if I live and have my health a few year longer) it will come at last, or something a great deal worse to all these parties will come.

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## COTTON MANUFACTURE OF FRANCE.

In 1806, the number of spinning and weaving manufacturers was very small. The spinning machinery was so badly constructed that it could only produce yarn fit for the coarsest webs. Printed cottons were made with foreign webs, admitted at this epoch on payment of a duty. A few muslin manufactories existed at Tarare, but they employed foreign threads. Several years previously, the law of 10 Brumaire, An. V. had prohibited English piece goods, but that law had never been enforced. In 1806, however, at the suggestion of one M. Rubichon, a merchant, a law was passed prohibiting foreign webs of all descriptions, and this ordinance was not allowed to sleep. Two years were hardly over when Normandy, Flanders, Picardy, Alsace, the Beaujolais, and Paris itself, were covered with looms and jennies, for the produce of which a market was found throughout the continent under the protection of the continental system. The consumption of raw cotton amounted to 60,000 bales. Since the peace the prohibition has not only been maintained, but rendered more strict by a law of 1816, which, for its rigour towards the smugglers of calico, may be compared with the worst edicts solicited by the old fermiers-generaux. The French manufacturers have imitated, as far as they have been able, our machinery and methods of fabrication; they get the raw commodity at a much cheaper price than they did, and yet they are on the brink of ruin.

[Foreign Quarterly Review.

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We understand that the location of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road is about being completed. The assistant Engineer is now engaged in fixing the line near Camden, where the grading is going on with spirit. The location on the Eastern part is nearly finished, and large bodies of labourers are at work upon the grading. The whole line of rail-road from Camden to Amboy is now ascertained to be sixty-one miles. The whole route lies, as will be seen by a glance at the map of New Jersey, in almost a straight line between New York and Philadelphia.—The general level of the ground is found to be such as to afford the perfect application of the locomotive engines. In this respect it will have greatly the advantage of the Liverpool and Manchester rail-road in some parts of which the elevation is fifty feet to a mile. It is calculated that the regular passage of the locomotive carriages from Camden to Amboy will be accomplished in less than three hours. The steam-boat passage from the latter place to New York, a distance of about 26 miles, will occupy two hours. Thus a complete communication between the two great cities will soon be opened, uninterruptable at all seasons, and by the most direct and nearest possible route. The port of Philadelphia will also be opened to the Ocean, when the Delaware is closed or the passage of vessels on the river obstructed with ice. Amboy is always open to one of the finest harbors in the world.—Camden Star.

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## COURT OF EXCHEQUER, DUBLIN.

*Breach of Promise of Marriage.*

Mary Ann Kavanaugh v. Magarry.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, the daughter of a respectable publican in this city, against the defendant, a pawnbroker, residing in Merrion-row, for breach of promise of marriage. Damages were laid at one thousand pounds.

Mr. Wallace and Mr. Hatchell conducted the plaintiff's case.

The promise was fully proved, and the disparity in the ages of the parties admitted, after which

Mr Sheil on behalf of the defendant, said that he must admit that the plaintiff was entitled to receive some damages. A promise had been proved—the Jury were to determine them. What was the case? The action was brought by a bar-maid—the Hebe of the tap room, who administered to the consolation of certain good fellows, who met every evening in Patrick-street, at her father's house, against a sexagenarian, who belonged to that class of worthy persons who, in the spirit of thrifty benevolence, write 'money to lend,' in golden characters over their doors. The girl was three-and twenty. Her lover upon the verge, the precipice of sixty. It appeared that the latter had been in the habit of frequenting the dispensary of joyousness where Miss Kavanaugh presided. She attended him in the month, the merry month of May.'—What will not three-and-twenty do, with sixty? She would come in with all the apparatus of festivity, bearing hot water, tumblers, and the essence of John Barleycorn and other implements of exhilaration. Peter Magarry thought that her smiles were more sugary and saccharine than the largest lump of sweetness which she dropped into her choicest tumbler. Punch operated as the *elixir vitæ*—he became young again.—Poor fellow! he imagined that she had pawned her affections—that she had given her heart in pledge to him, and he popped the question in return. (Loud laughter.) But he afterwards bethought himself. He looked in the glass, and he found that he was engaged in a perilous adventure. He broke off. It is perhaps well for both parties. He has escaped from her and she from him. A mutuality of liberation has been thus effected. What injury has she suffered? Have her feelings been wounded or lacerated? Is your verdict to be applied as balm to them? Surely not one of you will think that she was in love. She might have protested it to the old pawnbroker, but it required a credulous sensibility to believe her. She therefore comes before you without the least substantial wrong to complain of. She is better off now than if she were the wedded wife of Peter Magarry, with his £1,400 a year, and his £14 000 in Bank Stock. Mr. Wallace has appealed to your gallantry. Do not indulge it in a case like this—where a blooming bar-maid demands a compensation for her hymenial disappointment, from a man who has sixty years of apology, white and bald, upon his head.

The defendant produced no witnesses, and the Jury after a short consultation, returned a verdict of £700 damages.

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The following account of the progress of the cholera morbus is from the late French papers:

## CHOLERA MORBUS.

At a meeting of the French Institute, communications from various parts of the Russian Empire were made by M. Moreau de Joannes, on the progress which the Cholera Morbus has made in that empire, to which M. de Humboldt added some very curious facts, he had obtained during his recent travel in Asiatic Russia; his statement began with its first appearance in the Bombay army, in 1818, from whence in 1819, it spread to the Isle of France and Madagascar. In 1821 it appeared at Bassora, from whence it spread by the Euphrates to Syria; it diminished in violence for three years, although it spread along nearly the whole of the northern coast of Africa. In 1823 it appeared on the borders of the Caspian Sea, and made dreadful ravages at Astracan, spreading from thence into Central Asia, whence it was supposed to have been brought by the caravans, which generally consist of three or four thousand men and camels; but this supposition, M. de Humboldt proves by facts could not have been the case. In 1829 it broke out on the Persian frontiers of the Russian Empire, from whence it spread into Georgia, where, in one city of 30,000 inhabitants, only 8,000 escaped. On the 31st July, 1830, it again appeared at Astracan, where 21 000 persons died, from whence it extended into the country of the Don Cossacks, and arrived at Moscow, having spread over 46,000 square leagues of country. The official bulletin published at Moscow states, that from the 28th September to the 11th October, one in three of all those attacked died. It is also stated that it has recently appeared in the neighbourhood of Constantinople; it was at Odessa on the 8th October from whence it is feared it will gain Greece, Italy, and the southern parts of France, though its effects are suspended by the winter. The Institute deprecated the present conduct of Russia in marching large bodies of troops from countries infected with it to countries that are not, and more especially as it is historically known that it first appeared and was propagated in India by Lord Hastings's army.

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## CURE OF CORNS.

A correspondent of the Lancet recommends the use of caustic to cases of corns: he says—'I applied it (the lunar caustic) thus:—I put the feet in warm water, and allowed them to remain till I found the outer surface of the corn was soft; I then dried the feet, and applied the caustic all over the corn; in a few minutes it was dry: it remained so for ten days when I removed the black skin, and applied the caustic again; and so I continued, till I had completely eradicated the corns: I have tried the same plan with many of my patients, and those who have been sufferers for years—have all been cured: it produces no pain, nor the least inconvenience, and does away with the necessity of cutting, which is dangerous in itself, and likely to produce extensive inflammation, with frequently the loss of life.'

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A Russian lady, being engaged to dinner with M. de Talleyrand, at that time Minister for Foreign Affairs, was detained a full hour by some unexpected accident. The famished guests grumbled, and looked at their watches. On the lady's entrance, one of the company observed to his neighbour in Greek, 'When a woman is neither young nor handsome, she ought to arrive betimes.' The lady, turning round, sharply accosted the satirist in the same language:—'When a woman,' says she, 'has the misfortune to dine with savages, she always arrives too soon.'

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A learned Judge, who shall be nameless, while trying a case during his last circuit, saw, just in front of him a person wearing a hat—his Lordship desired one of the officers to make that man either take off his hat, or leave the Court. 'My Lord,' said the supposed offender, who turned out to be a lady, in a riding habit and smart beaver—'I am no man?'—'then,' said his Lordship, 'I am *no* Judge?'

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## SUPPOSED MURDER.

We learn by the Boston Transcript of Thursday, that after the death and burial of Capt. Isaac Chase, of the brig Moscow, some suspicions led to the disinterment of the body, for the purpose of post mortem examination. Drs. Channing, Smith, Flint and Lewis, gave in their testimony at the Police Court. They discovered in the stomach a certain white powder which was submitted to Dr. Webster for Chemical analysis. He declared it to be arsenic.

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From the London Times.

## THE BILL OF FARE OF THE ROYAL BANQUET.

The following was issued as the intended bill of fare provided for their Majesties.

Royal Table.—Turtle, turbots and smelts, roast beef, stewed veal and peas, fillet and rumbit, partridge and savoys, fins of turtle, larded turtle, white soup, pheasant with forced meat, pork cutlets, boiled chickens and oysters, mutton cutlets, fillets of lamb, turtle, salmon, callipee of turtle, ham, fins of turtle, raised pie with snipes, fricassee of lamb, sweet-breads and ragout, gravy soup, cod's head, quarter of lamb.

Side Table.—Boiled chickens and mushrooms, roast saddle of mutton, baron of beef, apple pies (hot and cold), rice, savoury pie, oyster and ham patties, pinions of fowl and ragout.

Third Course.—The Ruffs and reeves, Madeira, jelly, cream with noyeau, pastry, prawns, salad, wild ducks, moulded fruits, blancheminge, pastry, green peas, stewed celery, woodcocks, mushroons, asparagus, pastry, pine apple jelly, brocoli, roast pheasants, crayfish, salad, pastry, cream with liquer Maraschina jelly ruffs and reeves.

Dessert.—Ice, preserves, grapes, preserves, pine apple, apples, pears, ice, brandy cherries, preserved ginger, pine apple, grapes, cake, peaches, ice, nectarines, grapes, cake, pine apple, preserved ginger, brandy cherries, ice.

*The General Bill of Fare.*

Dinner.—200 tureens of turtle, containing 5 pints each, with fins, maletot, callipee, callipash, &c., 50 dishes of chickens and pullets, 50 capons, 50 boiled turkeys and oyster sauce, hot, 45 hams ornamented, 30 tongues ditto, 40 turkeys, 15 stewed rumps of beef, hot, and various entremets, 30 dishes of shell fish, 15 raised pies, 30 pigeon pies, 6 dishes of fish, 2 barons of beef, 3 pieces of sirloin, 3 pieces of ribs, 2 rumps of beef, 3 rounds do. 50 dishes mince pies, 30 marrow puddings, 40 apple and other tarts, 105 jellies and creams, 120 dishes green peas, asparagus, brocoli and potatoes.

Remove.—40 turkeys, 105 dishes of game, 50 dishes wild fowl, woodcocks and snipes.

Dessert.—160 pounds weight of pine apples, 150 dishes hot house grapes, 50 dishes of apples, various sorts, 50 of pears, 40 do. of walnuts, and 100 dishes ornamented cakes, &c. 50 do. of dried fruit, and 50 of preserves, 200 ice creams.

*The two outer tables, next the Royal Table.*

25 tureens of turtle, 12 dishes of chickens, &c. 5 boiled turkeys, 5 hams ornamented, 5 tongues do. 3 stewed rumps of beef, 5 dishes shell fish, 3 raised pies, 3 pigeon do. 5 dishes mince pies, 5 marrow puddings, 3 tarts, jellies, 5 creams, 12 dishes brocoli, potatoes and salad.

Remove.—5 dishes of wild fowl, 5 roast turkeys, 5 leverets, 5 dishes partridges, 5 dishes pheasants.

Dessert.—10 pine apples, 20 dishes of grapes, 8 do. apples, 8 do. of pears, 5 do. walnuts, 8 ornamented cakes, 8 dishes rout cakes, 8 do. dried fruit, 8 do. preserves, 25 ice creams.

*The two inner tables, next the Royal Table.*

10 tureens of turtle, 8 dishes of fowl, &c. 3 hams ornamented, 3 pigeon pies, 3 dishes mince pies, 3 tarts, 3 jellies and 3 creams.

Remove.—3 dishes of wild fowl, 3 dishes of pheasants, 3 turkeys, 3 leverets.

Dessert.—5 pine apples, 8 dishes of grapes, 5 dishes of apples, 5 dishes of pears, 5 do. walnuts, 3 ornamented cakes, 3 dishes rout cakes, 5 do. of dried fruits, 10 ice creams.

*The four long tables in the body of the Hall.*

48 tureens of turtle, 30 dishes of chickens, pullets, &c. 12 hams, 8 tongues, 8 boiled turkeys and oyster sauce, 4 stewed rumps of beef, 8 dishes of shell fish, 4 raised pies, 8 pigeon pies, 8 dishes of mince pies, 8 marrow puddings, 8 tarts, 16 jellies, and 8 creams.

Remove.—12 dishes wild fowl, 8 turkeys roast, 8 leverets, 8 dishes of pheasants, and 8 dishes of partridges.

Dessert —16 pine apples, 32 dishes grapes, 12 dishes of apples, 12 do. pears, 12 do. of walnuts, 12 ornamented cakes, 12 rout cakes, 8 dishes of dried fruit, 8 do. of preserves, and 48 ice creams.

*The seven tables at the side and bottom of the Hall.*

21 tureens of turtle, 10 dishes of chicken, &c. 4 boiled turkeys, 6 hams ornamented, 4 tongues ornamented, 3 dishes of shell fish, 4 pigeon pies, 1 raised pie, 1 stewed rump of beef, 7 dishes of mince pies, 7 tarts, 6 marrow puddings, 7 creams, and 13 jellies.

Remove.—1 roast turkey, 5 dishes of birds, 4 leverets, 3 dishes of wild fowl, and 4 do. of pheasants.

Dessert.—13 pine apples, 19 dishes of grapes, 7 do. of apples, and 7 do. of pears, 7 do. of walnuts, 7 ornamented cakes, 7 rout cakes, 7 dishes of dried fruit, and 21 ice creams.

Wines.—Champagne, Hock, Claret, Sherry, Madeira, Burgundy, Port and Sauterne.

Magnificent Plateau and Candelabra.—These ornaments for the Royal dining table prepared by Mr. Leech, the proprietor of the London Coffee House, present a *chef d'œuvre*. The plateau consists of three pieces. The two circular ends have each pillars, rising from their ample areas, of plate glass, of the most tasteful designs, which branch out at the top into arms for the reception of lights. The centre piece is an oblong plateau of upwards of six feet in extent, the base surrounded by a frame of the most exquisite workmanship. In the centre rises an altar, round which the three Graces are disposed, supporting an elegant basket, whence spring numerous branches for lights. Pillers of corresponding design are at each extremity of the plateau, and display the same unrivalled taste and execution. Two detached tripods of equal magnificence, for the reception of lights, form the entire of this superb ornament; the effect of which, when lighted by forty-eight candles, may be conceived, but not adequately described. The whole is richly gilt, and an additional effect is given to its appearance by the judicious distribution of dead colouring to relieve the intensity of the burnished parts.

The above is a faint sketch of the preparations which were made up to Saturday night, for his Majesty's reception. Throughout the whole of Sunday, the City generally, but more especially the line of streets leading from St. James's to Guildhall, presented the most animated appearance, being thronged by thousands of pedestrians who had been drawn together from a curiosity to inspect the progress which had been made at almost every house on each side of the way for the accommodation of the hundreds of thousands of individuals who would, no doubt, have been anxious to obtain a glimpse of their Majesties in their way from their palace to the civic festival.

No language, however, can paint the reverse picture of Monday, or describe the feeling that pervaded all ranks and parties in the city of London, when it was known that his Majesty's Ministers had advised the postponement of the royal visit to Guildhall. A complete panic seized upon the whole Corporation. A deputation from the Royal Committee waited upon his Majesty's ministers three times in the course of the day, and the Duke of Wellington, in the course of the communications with these gentlemen, said that there was but one of two courses to be adopted—the postponement of the visit, or the alternative of bringing a large body of the military into the city, and thus, as it were, laying siege to it.

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## ENCOURAGEMENT TO CUTLERS.

We understand that the supply of Penknives usually ordered for the use of members of Congress during its session, has been furnished this year by a manufacturer at Worcester.

[Boston Transcript.

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