place to *ripen* as he calls it. Hot bread just from the oven he says is giving out carbon continually, and has not imbibed a sufficiency of oxygen to make it wholesome. Can you forbear smiling, my friend? Now I know that there is nothing of literature in all this, unless the chemichal disquisitions of my wretched husband may be so considered; but nevertheless I flatter myself you will give me a place in your Messenger, because many a victim of dyspepsia may look in this mirror and see himself. BELINDA.

EASTERN SPLENDOR.—One of the remarkable features of this extraordinary city (Lucknow) is its elephants, which are maintained in multitudes; immense numbers belong the King, and nobility and rich people possess as many as their means will admit. In royal processions, festivals, and states occasions, they appear in crowds. A battalion of elephants, 15 abreast, formed into a close serried column, richly caparisoned in flowing jhoals of scarlet and gold, with silver howdahs, and bearing natives of rank clothed in glittering tissues, form an imposing sight; but this can only be seen with full effect in the open country beyond the city. Once within the streets, the jostling and confusion are tremendous and not unfrequently, in very narrow passes, ladders and housings, or perhaps part of the roof on the evanda of the projected buildings, are torn away by the struggles for precedence displayed with elephants acquainted with their strength, and entering with ardour into the resolves of the Mahmouts, to gain or maintain the foremost places. Elephants breed here in a state of domestication; and young ones, not larger than a good sized pig, are frequently seen frolicking by the side of their mothers through the streets of Lucknow—a spectacle fraught with interest to the eye of an European: and when handsomely caparisoned add considerably to the splendor of a procession. The King's stud does not consist of fewer than a thousand horses, many of which are perfect specimens of the finest breeds, and are considered paragons of their kind; these are brought out to increase the splendor of his retinue, and even upon ordinary occasions his suwarre exceeds in multitude and variety any European notion of ostentatious show.

Asiatic Journal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

LAMENTABLE SUCIDE.—A young gentleman named Nicholson, educated at one of the English universities, highly connected in that country, and having many respectable connexions in this city, drowned himself yesterday morning in the North River between Hoboken and Courtland street. He had been disappointed of his usual remittances from England, and was involved in debt to a considerable extent for board and pecuniary accommodations from his friends; & being a young man of a high sense of honor & very excitable temperament, had often declared that he could not survive the disparagement into which the negligence of his friends at home, had thrown him with his generous acquaintance here. He purchased a phial of the sulphate of morphine in Canal st., went with some friends on an excursion in a sail boat to Hoboken, drank a large quantity of brandy and water there and on stepping on board the boat on his return, he was observed to swallow the contents of the phial.—Within three or four minutes he suddenly sprung up, uttered the words 'happy nonentity' and plunged head-foremost into the river. He was observed to rise once about 200 yards below the boat, and was then seen no more. Mr Nicholson was a young gentleman of bright literary attainments, and has left in the possession of a friend manuscripts evincing great labor and genius. He had spent a handsome fortune, but his reversionary interests were extensive—Cour. & Enq.

SALE OF A PRINCPALITY.

The Post Ampt Gazette of Frankfort gives the following extract of a letter of the 22d ult. from St. Wendel, principality of Licheaberg, announcing its incorporation with the monarchy of Prussia. The inhabitants, amounting to six thousand, were handed over without the slightest notice, like so many bullocks, to the tender care of a member of the "Holy" Alliance. Their "liberalism" was considered dangerous, and they are to be brought to reason by the judicious use of Prussian bayonets:—

"Yesterday our long painful state of incertitude was brought to an end; we are definitely incorporated with the Prussian monarchy. To day the principality did homage. The ceremony attracted an immense crowd. At half-past ten a detachment of Prussian soldiers entered the town, and drew up in parade order before the castle. After a short address, M. Symborski, the president of the regency, delivered up the principality to the Prussian commissioner, the president of the Bodelschwig, and then did homage. The Prussian commissioner then cried aloud. "Long live, the King of Prussia," and salvos of artillery were fired. In the evening there was a banquet, at which all the authorities were present."

In reference to this subject the Courrier Francais says—"The occupation of the town of St. Wendel and its dependencies by Prussia took place in virtue of a concession made to that power by the Prince of Saxe Coburg.—The inhabitants amount to about six thousand. *They went to bed the night of the 21st of September subjects of Saxe Coburg, and rose on the morning of the 22d subjects of Prussia.*—Nothing was heard of the arrangement till it was carried into effect. The inhabitants have been sold with the soil, as in the good old times of the feudal system. No persons of note in the place were consulted upon the occasion.—All was done by the high contracting parties themselves. The functionaries and soldiers added derision to oppression in celebrating the events by banquets, and ordered the astonished inhabitants to illuminate their houses. The patriots, who are numerous in St. Wendel, say that this transfer is the result of an order of the last Congress. The inhabitants of this small town have always been considered dangerous liberals; and as the Prince of Saxe Coburge was not in a condition to bring them to reason, the task has been entrusted to King William. Already M. Fusch, a clergyman, has been ordered to leave the country within eight days; from this an idea may be formed of what awaits the patriots of St. Wendel.

Abraham Dupont writes in the St. Augustine Herald that he has brought under cultivation in Florida a species of Coffee, which grows wild in Cuba. He supposes it will grow in any of the cotton growing states, and recommends it as another staple of our country. It also grows wild on the banks of the Mississippi, around New Orleans, where it is collected by the French people and made use of as coffee. Mr. D. says it improves from age, and in three months after being gathered is equal to the best green Cuba coffee. It is an annual plant and must be cultivated like cotton, and will grow on any kind of land.

The Long Island Star states that the farm of Jacob Bergen, at Red Hook, two miles from Brooklyn Ferry, has been sold for $500,000.—It consists of 100 acres of land, hilly and sandy. The farm of John Skillman, at the Wallabout, comprising 60 acres, two miles from the Brooklin Ferries, has been sold at $1500 per acre.

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

From the Baltimore Gazette.

By the packet ship George Washington, Capt. Holdridge, at New York, we have received London papers to Nov. 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th, both inclusive.

There had been a rise in cotton, to full three farthings per pound. A tory Ministry has in part been formed in England, with Lord Wellington at its head.

A new French Ministry has been formed, with the Duke de Troviso (Marshal Mortier) at its head, and embracing most of the members of the Cabinet as it existed previous to the appointment of the Duke of Bassano.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued from the 25th of Nov. to the 18th of Dec.

It is stated in a Liverpool paper, that on the news of the formation of the Bassano Ministry reaching Talleyrand, he immediately sent in his resignation as Ambassador to the Court of London.

There is no news of importance either from Spain or Portugal.

The plague continued its ravages at Constantinople.

THE WELINGTON MINISTRY.

From the London Spectator.

On Monday the King came to St. James' Palace and received the formal resignations of his late servants; the Duke of Wellington was sworn in as Secretary for the Home Department, and was also commissioned by his Majesty to conduct the business of the other principal Departments of the State, with the assistance of the Under-Secretaries, until the definite arrangements are entered into. On Friday he further received the seals of the Secretary of War, Paymaster of the Forces, and First Commissioner of Woods and Forests. The Duke is, therfore, *pro tempore*, First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Board of Control, Secretary at War, and First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests! He will continue to act in these manifold capacities, and in any other, we presume, that may be deemed necessary, until Sir Robert Peel, who has gone to Italy, returns. The choice of any office in the Government, including the Premiership, is reserved for that all important personage. It will probably be a fortnight before he can arrive in England, and till then at least, the Duke will remain the sole responsible Minister of the Empire. This state of things is, we believe, unprecedented.

But it is doubtful what arrangements will finally be made. Conjecture has been busy with the names of those who are likely to take office. Premising, therefore, that nothing certain is known, we may mention that it is rumored, and almost expected, that

Lord Lyndhurst will be Lord Chancellor;
Sir James Scarlet, Lord Chief Baron (with a Peerage;)
Sir Charles M. Sutton, Home Secretary;
Sir Robert Peel, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leader of the House of Commons;
Lord Ellenborough, Foreign Secretary;
Marquis of Chandos, First Lord of the Admiralty;
Lord Cowley, President of the Board of Control.
Earl of Roselyn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland;
Sir Henry Ardinge, Secretary of Ireland;
Sir C. Wetherell, Lord Chancellor of Ireland;
Earl of Aberdeen, Ambassador to France;
Lord Stuart de Rothsay or Lord Munster, Governor of India;
Lord Maryborough, Master of the Horse;
Sir Edward Sugden, Attorney General;
Mr. Follett or Mr. Pollock, Soliciter General;

Mr. Goulbourn is to be the candidate for the Speaker's Chair; and the Standard intimates, that if the reformed House of Commons should refuse to install him, at the Duke's word of command, an immediate dissolution will be the consequence! Until Sir Robert Peel shall return, the most important question, however, as to when the dissolution shall take place, if at all, will not be determined.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 18,

At the Court of St. James's the 17th of November, 1834, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Most Noble Arthur, Duke of Wellington, to be one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, his Grace was this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

From the Supplement to the London Gazette of November 21.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Honorable John Lord Lydhurst, whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was by his Majesty's command, administered to him, and his Lordship took his place at the board accordingly.

Our city correspondent notices, with proper distrust, the rumors that are afloat about the Duke of Wellington. We certainly share his distrust about the authenticity, of the alleged letter to Sir R. Peel—not that it contains any thing which his Grace may not have written, but because it is extremely improbable that his private letter to Sir R. Peel should become so publicly known on the Royal-Exchange.—*Times.*

We understand that the seals will not be put in commission, but that Lord Lyndhurst will hold them *pro tempore* in conjunction with his present office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, as Lord Eldon did formerly, when Chief justice of the Common Pleas.—*Standard.*

Lord Melbourne still continues to discharge the necessary official duties of First Lord of the Treasury, by subscribing such documents as are indispensably requisite. This extraordinary state of matters must, we presume, continue until a new commission be issued.—*Courier.*

The Lords Justices who will be appointed to execute the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, we understand, will be the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Chief Justice of the Irish Court of King's Bench, and the Commander of the Forces in Ireland.—*Courier.*

The cause of the wreck of the Melburne Ministry is still left in some mystery, but one thing seems to be generally admitted by all parties, viz: that the Queen had no hand in bringing about the dissolution. *The Times*, which first gave propagation to the statement, retracted it the moment it discovered its error. It would be vain to speculate on what will be the probable policy of the Wellington administration; the materials of which that administration is to be formed, have not yet, it appears, been collected, but we think the present temper of the party attached to the Duke, evidently shows that the reforming policy, which was formerly adhered to by the Premier with such tenacity, will be realized at the present epoch. That the portion of the press which is understood to speak the sentiments of the members of the new administration is indeed violent in exulting over their fallen enemy; but, ever and anon, a sentence creeps in, as if "from authority," which shows, that however much they may abuse the men, their measures are not altogether to be departed from.

Sir Henry Smyth admitted at the Colchester Blue Dinner, that he thought the Duke must go a little with the stream; and no one, we think, will accuse Sir Henry of advocating or even tolerating reform when he does not see that it is absolutely impossible to avoid it. Indeed, it would be a work of irremediable ruin to endeavour to stem the waves of useful reform, and enchain the billows of popular will. Not that we would advocate the dictation of demagogues, and resign the work of legislation to the varying breath of the public voice; which would go on anathematising to-day what it deified yesterday. No: if that were the case, our property, our liberties, and our lives, would be at the mercy of every reckless leader who could fire the passions and mislead the judgment of the crowd. There are moments when the statesman who has judgment to decide, and firmness to bear the momentary obloquy, may save his country, by stepping in to check the public will; but it is the abuse of this which leads to angry political collissions and delay of public justice.

Some men would have all reform, and others would have all abuses, and thus between the two extremes the country is left to suffer. If, however, the Duke goes on with the work of reform, and at the same time maintains the confidence of his party, he may possibly hit the happy medium, and confer real benefits on the country. That something will be done for the agriculturists, there appears no doubt: the Conservatives have talked so long and so loudly on this subject since they have been in opposition, that something, and that on an extended scale too must be attempted to save their credit, even if they were not disposed to do so from conviction. If the Duke succeeds in raising that now fallen interest from its humiliating position, he will deserve well of his grateful countrymen, and throw fresh life-blood into the veins of the national body.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Paris papers of the 19th have reached us and at length we receive the official announcement of the New Ministry. The following appointments appeared in a Royal Ordinance published in the Moniteur of that day:

President of the Council and Minister of War—
The Duke of Treviso, (Marshal Mortier)
Minister of Interior, M. Thiers,
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admr'l de Rigny,
Minister of public Instruction, M. Guizot,
Minister of Commerce, M. Duchatel,
Minister of Justice, M. Persil,
Minister of Finance, M. Humann.

From the above list it will be seen that the Cabinet is in fact a restoration of the old Ministry with the substitution of the Duke of Treviso for M. Gerard. The struggle between Guizot and Thiers for supremacy will therefore, we doubt not, be again renewed, and may, and indeed probably will, at no very distant period, again produce a dissolution of the Cabinet. M. Humann has, although, as it is asserted, with very great reluctance, undertaken the labors of Minister of Finance. The office of Minister of Marine still continues vacant. The new Cabinet does not at present possess the full confidence of the people, and the public journals have commenced commenting upon its merits and prophecying its dissolution even before the wax containing the impress of the seals of their appointments to office had time to cool.

The announcement of their own Ministry, does not, however, appear to engage so much attention, or so deeply to interest the people of Paris, as does the dissolution and reconstruction of the British Ministry. The general impression, however, is favorable to the appointment of the Duke of Wellington, whom the veteran Tallyrand has designated as the "most capable among the most capable of men."

From the London Times.

GREAT FIRE AT WIENER NEWSTADT, NEAR VIENNA.

It would be impossible to give a correct description of the dreadful fire which has entirely destroyed the town of Wiener Newstadt, about 30 miles from Vienna. Of 500 dwelling houses, only five remain standing, besides the Military Academy, the Prison, two Barracks, the Sugar Refinery, the principal Church, and the Convent, both of which, however, have had the steeples and roof burnt, and the bells melted. So terrific was the fire, that the people could not stay in the street, or give any succour. The fire engines were deserted in the streets and burnt. All the houses were therefore entirely destroyed by the fire, with every thing they contained. There was besides 400 barns, into which the harvest of the surrounding district was just collected, totally destroyed.—The Custom House, in which a large quantity of goods was deposited, this town being a place of entrepot, was entirely destroyed, with every thing it contained. Of 10,000 persons, the greatest part are reduced to extreme want and poverty; all are without shelter, and are partly encamped in the fields, and part have sought temporary shelter in neighboring villages; many were killed, and a still greater number were wounded; or have lost their sight by the intensity of the fire. The general distress is beyond description.

FRANCE.

The extract given below is a literal translation of a paragraph of a letter from a gentlemen who is well informed, through a direct source, of the state of things which led to the late dissolution of the French Cabinet. The facts given may, therefore, be implicitly relied on. The letter is from Paris, under date of 15th November.

"In consequence of intestine discussions, the old Ministry was dismembered, & after 10 days' useless efforts, could not re-compose themselves. The King decided, at last, to take an entirely new Ministry, the chief of which was the Duke de Bassano, formerly Imperial Minister.—There were very honorabe men in that Ministry; but they had not come to an understanding on the most important questions. In consequence, there was disagreement amongst them at the first debate. The first question brought up was the American debt, and it so happened there were three of the new Ministers who had voted against the law last year. They consequenently declared, that even if they were convinced that they had been misled, they would not pledge themseves to present the project of a law. The King insisted, and declared it was a necessity, under pain of a war, in which he would not involve himself. They all resigned at the end of three days; so ta this hour we are without a Ministry; but what is certain is, that the old Cabinet will come back with some modifications. It is the only combination possible, and it is a fortunate one for the indemnitly of 25,000,000."

The last London papers contain the following anecdote of the Duke of Wellington and the banker Rothschild:—*Balt. Amer.*

"A report is current in the moneyed circles to the following effect—that the Duke of Wellington had scarcely received his new appointment from his royal master than he was waited upon by the leviathan of the Stock Exchange, who without ceremony, required his grace to inform him whether any and what changes were likely to take place in the foreign policy of the country, on which the duke is said to have assumed an air of reserve, and to have replied that he could give no answer to such an inquiry. The questioner, nothing daunted, is represented as having immediately said that he should take his grace's refusal as a tacit acknowledgement that some important changes were contemplated: and should take his own measures accordingly. The duke, the report goes on to state, feeling somewhat alarmed at this intelligible threat from so influential a quarter, became more placable, assuring his visiter that he was by no means entitled to draw any such inference from the answer which he had given; that in fact, till the cabinet was formed, no notice of its general policy could be known or ascertained; but that, as far as he could at present perceive, no material change in the present foreign policy was likely to take place."

HOG KILLING AND PORK SALTING ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE.—The extent to which the business of Pork packing is carried on at Cincinnati, is thus minutely described in a letter from that city, under date of 15th ult., published in the Baltimore Patriot:

Cincinnati is the greatest "Pork market," in the known world. The number of hogs slaughtered annually, and the perfection and science to which the art of 'hog killing' has been brought, is indeed astonishing. The business of *butchering*, is carried on distinct from that of packing, and by different persons. The most extensive establishment of the kind is the one on Deer Creek, owned and conducted by John W. Coleman. At this place, last year, 100,864 hogs were slaughtered. There are four houses situated at different points on the ground occupied, which is a lot of eight acres—the ground is divided into pens, some forty or fifty in number, where the hogs of each owner are put by themselves preparatory to the massacre. About 40 men are employed in each house, and each has his separate and allotted duty to perform; and receive on an average about $1.25 per day. Each house has two scalding tubs, one at each end, so that the work of 'death and destruction' goes on *double* in each building. At each end of the house is a small pen, into which they crowd 40 or 50 hogs, or as many as can possibly be got in; then walks in on their backs the dark and bloody executioner, holding in his hand a large sledge hammer, with which he deals death to the unoffending victim—after which they are dragged inside the house, a knife passed into the throat, and after bleeding a few seconds, thrown into a kettle of hot water, from thence to a block, where the bristles are scraped off with iron scrapers, made expressly for the purpose—then strung up by their hind feet and dressed—thence removed to another room, where they remain to cool until morning, and then taken on wagons to the packing houses. It is but a little over one minute from the time the executioner enters the pen and knocks the hog down, till he is strung up and dressed. The bleeding, scalding, scraping, stringing up, and inside dressing, is all accomplished in a out a minute. This will be thought marvellous, but it is no more strange than true. I have frequently witnessed with astonishment the operation. At one of Mr. Coleman's slaughter houses, he has a man that opens, removes the oifal, and completes the dressing of three hogs in a minute—to this man (who is a sort of King among the hog killers) he pays $2.50 per day.

They can slaughter at each of the houses, and have them completely dressed and strung up (preparatory to removal in the morning to the packing houses) *six hundred and fifty in a day*, which is altogether, at this one establishment *twenty-six hundred*—and this done from day light in the morning till dark, say at this time about eleven hours, allowing 30 minutes for dinner. Mr. Coleman informed me that he has already killed this fall between 50 and 60,000, and has been at work but 3 or 4 weeks—the only pay he receives is the offal, consisting of rough fat, soap grease and trimmings—this is generally worth nett 20 to 25 cents each hog. It is supposed that he cleared at this business last season (and the season lasts but about three months) some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. The whole number of hogs killed last year, in the city and vicinity is ascertained to be a little rising *one hundred and twenty-three thousand.* Deer Creek is a stream running into the Ohio river on the eastern suburb of the city—about half a mile up the stream, these slaughter houses of Mr. Coleman's are situated—and during the whole 'hog season' this stream from the houses to the river is running blood, and generally goes by the name of 'bloody river.'

Others are engaged in the slaughtering business, but not on so large a scale as Mr. Coleman, who is, what Yankees call a 'smart' man.

From the slaughtering houses, the hogs are conveyed in large wagons that hold from 25 to 40, to the various packing houses, which are situated in almost every part of the city, and there weighed, cut up, packed &c. The purchasers pay for them as per the weight, after being dressed. These packing houses are upon the most extensive scale. The capital employed every year in the 'hog business' is immense, probably about two millions of dollars. One of the most extensive packing houses in the city, is owned and conducted by Miller & Leo—their building is of brick, three stories high, 120 feet long, 60 wide, with out buildings, sheds, &c. that cover, for aught I know, an acre of ground. These men, who are very enterprising, have a high reputation for the uniform excellence of their Pork, as also for their superior Hams; their '*sugar hams*' are said to be as good as any cured in any part of the Union. There are other 'Pork houses' equally large, and on as extensive a scale. At one of these large Pork Houses they can pack and have ready for shipment two hundred and fifty barrels of pork in one day, and I am informed, upon a pinch, three hundred barrels could be turned out, and that with thirty men, in about fourteen or fifteen hours. It is indeed, astonishing, the rapidity with which they put a hog out of sight, when they once get fair hold of him. As at the slaughter houses, a perfect system is kept up, every man has his duty to perform, and there is consequently no interference with each other; every thing goes on like 'clock work'—when the hogs are received they are first weighed by the weigher, then passed to the "blocking men," who place them on the several blocks, (two are generally used) when they are received by the "Cutters," and are very quickly despatched; the various qualities separated and thrown into their respective places. One man weighs for the barrels (200 pounds) and throws the meat in the 'salt box,' from which the 'Packer' receives it, and when the barrel is packed is turned over to the 'cooper' who heads it, it is then bored, filled with strong brine, plugged, branded, and ready for shipment. Fifty pounds of Turks Island, or other coarse salt are allowed to each barrel of Pork.

The Lard is cut into small pieces before going into the kettles—the leaf lard goes into one kettle, and the rough lard into another—there are generally eight or ten men employed in the lard department, when an average of two hundred kegs, or about nine thousand pounds are turned out daily.

I am informed, the largest quantity of Pork packed last year, by one house, was by Burdsell & Davis, for the Messrs Winchesters, of Boston, the number of barrels being between *five and six thousand.* No one establishment will pack as much this year. Many of our merchants are engaged largely in the packing business, at various points in the vicinity of the city. At Russville, Hamilton, Middletown, Lawrenceburg, &c. It is estimated that the quantity of Pork exported last year from Cincinnati—which includes that packed in the above towns—fell very little short of *forty five thousand barrels*, about *eighty five thousand kegs of Lard, two hundred and seventy thousand Hams*, besides Shoulders, Sides, bulk meat, &c. One of our enterprising citizens alone purchased, I am told, last year, *thirty five thousand kegs Lard*, and fortunately, it proved a profitable investment. There are altogether in the city, about 26 or 27 Pork Houses, and they now employ about ten or twelve hundred men, at an average of a dollar per day. At the commencement of the season Hogs appeared plenty, and were purchased at a fraction lower than last year—say $3 per hundred for those averaging 280 pounds. I am informed that they are now becoming more scarce, and that the price is advancing. There will not be as many packed this year as last. Some that were engaged in it last year lost more or less money, owing to the distress in the country, and the impossibility of effecting sales at fair prices; so that there are, probably; not as many engaged in the business as formerly. Money being more plenty than last year, and a general demand existing for the article, already sales at fair prices will be made. The demand now in this market for Pork and Lard is good, and a gradual advance in price has and will continue to take place. Most of our Pork packers are men of wealth, and consequently 'hold on;' there will be no necessity of forcing sales. However, they cannot pack enough before the season closes to supply the demand, which is much increased by many of the army contractors being in the market, and wishing to purchase to fill their contracts.

The following are about the present prices: clear Pork, $12; Mess 10; Prime to 8 to 850; Lard 5¾ to 6; Hams 6½ to 7; bulk meat 4½.—The Hogs are driven in from the interior of Ohio, and also from Indiana and Kentucky.

The spare ribs and feet of hogs, (and they are about the sweetest of the hog meat) an are generally given away,—hundreds if not thousands, of our poor, get their entire living from the Pork houses, gratis, through the whole winter. Formerly, they threw the ribs and feet into the Ohio, by cart loads; they were not taken away as fast as they were accumulated.

From the Farmer & Gardener, & Live-Stock Breeder and Manager.

CATTLE.

Improved Durham short horned breed.—Cattle of this breed are large and handsome, generally white or pied. They require in lispensably very rich pastures or other good food in abundance, and when thus treated they are very fine stock both for the dairy and the shambles; but on poor or common keep they are apt to disappoint purchasers.

Average prices—Calves, either male or female, under one year old about $100. From one year to two years old, $150 to $300. Bulls that are very good are often sold at $400 to $500, and even higher. Half-blood, and upwards, sell at from one-third to one-half these prices.

Devons, or Devonshire Breed.—This is a beautiful race of cattle. Their color is uniformly dark red, and their hair very short and glossy. Their forms are exceedingly neat; horns long and handsome; limbs very delicate; and their manners gentle and docile. They are of small size, weighing from 400 to 700 pounds. The cows are remarkable rather for the rich quality than the great quantity of their milk. The oxen are the most agile and the handsomest that are known. But the most remarkable quality of these cattle is that they are hardy and very easily kept, thriving upon common and even poor pastures. They are easily fattened and make excellent beef.

Average Prices.—Calves under one year old, $50 to $75. From one year old to two, $75 to $100. Older Bulls often sell higher, even to $200, but good cows can generally be had for $100 each.

Cattle of the Holstein, the Bakewell, the Alderny, and some other breeds of less note, can sometimes be obtained (seldom of pure blood however) at lower prices than those of the Devons—but the two breads first named are those most enquired for.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Interesting from Boston.—The Editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favored by Robert E. Hudson, Esq. with the following letter from Mr. Briggs, of the Boston Mechanics' Reading Room, dated.

BOSTON, Monday Evening, Dec. 22, 1834.

Another opportunity offers of whipping my team ahead of the steamers, and so "I go ahead."

The following Rioters were placed at the Bar at the opening of the Court at East Cambridge, this morning, viz:—Prescott P. Pond, Marvin Marcy, Jr. (the same on whom the last Jury were unable to agree, and whose father is an own cousin to the Governor of your State,) Isaac Parker, and Aivah Kelly, a brick-maker, residing near the Convent, and from whose house a brand is said to have been taken to light the bonfire.

The Court then appointed Edward G. Prescott, and Edward Farley Esquires, as Counsel for the prisoners; and after challenging a great number, a Jury was empannelled to try the cause.

The Attorney General then opened the case on the part of the Government, and stated that the prisoners were arraigned on the charge of *Arson* only, all other counts in the indictment having been withdrawn; and he admitted that no person was present in the building at the time of its destruction. He closed his remarks at a quarter past 1 o'clock, when the States' evidence, Henry Buck, was introduced. His testimony is, with but few variations, a repetition of former statements made by him, and his examination had not closed when the Court adjourned. I also learn, that previous to the adjournment, a motion was made by the Attorney General, that the ladies of the Convent be excused from any further attendance during the trials, and urged as a reason, that their habits of life were such that they were not provided with suitable clothing for leaving their residence and appearing in the open air at this inclement season of the year; and further remarked, that should any evidence be required, reference might be made to the Chief justice's notes.

Mr. Farley objected to this motion, as this case presented an entire new aspect, and was totally different from those which had preceded it. As to the Ladies being short of clothing, he would himself be responsible that they should be suitably supplied.

The Motion was over-ruled by the Court, and the Ladies will probably appear on the stand during the early part of to-morrow.

A report is abroad, that a riot is to be expected at the Nuns' new residence in Roxbury, this evening. A hand-bill was found this morning of a villainous character, on several of the corners in that village. The Norfolk militia, I have been informed, have their arms loaded with ball,—and the members are ready at a moment's warning. Forty stacks of arms are said to have been sent there from this city. I am also informed that a crowed of Irish have gathered this evening around the Catholic Church in Franklin street. A meeting of the citizens of Roxbury has been called for to-morrow evening.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE WHIG PLENIPOTENTIARY.

The "Whig," in the name of the whig party of Virginia, challenged on Saturday last, the friends of the Administration in the Senate, "to postpone the election of U. S. Senator till the next winter." Does the Whig seriously make this as a proposition from the Whig party? If it does, we call for the "patent power," by which it assumes to speak in the name of the whig party of Virginia. But the Whig ought to know that its party *did* not wish to put off the election—but that they actually attempted to force it on, during the second week of the session. The Whig knows another thing, although it affects to disguise or deny it: that its cause is a losing one in Virginia; that the People are one way, and their Delegates are another. The whigs are in this unpleasant dilemma. If delegates obey the People, Mr. Leigh cannot be elected. If he be elected, the People will surely punish their disobedient servants, and the result of the April elections will show Mr. Leigh that upon his own principles he ought not to take his seat in the Senate. As a party measure, we might wish, as the Whig says, that the delegates should disobey, & Mr. Leigh be elected. But we wish the will of the People should now be done. We wish that a principle held sacred in Virginia should never be violated, as it will be by Mr. L's election. If the whigs choose to defer the election, and take another appeal to the polls, we presume (though certainly we cannot affect to speak "in the name of the Republican party of Virginia") they will meet with very little opposition from the other side of the House.

It has been whispered about that some of the instructed members mean to obey, but that so many others will refuse, as well ensure Mr. L's election by a very small vote. These last members, these modern Curtii, who are willing to throw themselves into the gulf for the sake of their party, are either gentlemen who do not wish to come back to the legislature, or who think they cannot. A word to them: Are *they* willing to sacrifice themselves for any man in all time to come? And what ought to be more dear to them, the rights of their constituents, and the principles of the State? But if they do, what then? Of what ultimate use will it be to their party? Let the People once see that Mr. L. is elected, even by one vote, in the very face of their sacred rights, by a disobedience to their instructions, and his friends place him in a most embarrassing situation; and their whole party in an awful responsibility to the People of Virginia.

COMMITTEES.

When the Anties in the Senate rejected Mr. Stevenson's nomination to London, one of the spurious grounds on which they professed to act, was that Mr. S. had packed the Committees of the House. But compare his course with that of the Anties at the present session: They have placed Mr. Clay at the Head of the Committee on Foreign Relations—Mr. Webster, on Finance, (Bank and all,)—Mr. Silsbee, of Commerce—Mr. Frelinghuysen, of Manufactures—Mr. Southard, on the great and agitating subject of Public Lands—Mr. Black, on Public Land Claims—Mr. Clayton, on the Judiciary—Mr. Ewing on the Post Office, &c. &c., leaving Judge White only at the head of the Indian Affairs, with a majority of the Committee against him. And what is more remarkable is, they have not only made men of their own party the Chairmen of their Committees but they have secured the majority in all. Still these men complain of the packing of committees. The most extraordinary cirumstance is, too, that they have placed Mr. Clay at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who has had no sort of intercourse with the President for years, and scarcely any with the Secretary of State. Not so did Mr. Speaker Stevenson treat Mr. Adams's Administration. He left their confidential friend, Mr. Everett, at the head of that committee in the House of Representatives. Mr. Randolph said the principle was right—but what says Mr. Clay now.—*Rich. Enq.*

New Trial in a capital case.—The New Hampshire Statesman contains a notice of a case which came before the Superior Court of that state at Concord on Thursday last. Abraham Prescott, on a trial before the court of common pleas, had been found guilty of the murder of Mrs S. Cochran, & this was an application for a new trial. It was shown in support of the motion, that during the trial, the jury were repeatedly seperated; several of the jurors went into the post office; one went to a shop, and another to a hotel for a bundle of clothes; several times during the trial persons not sworn were admitted into the room where the jury were; that ardent spirits were kept in the jury room, and that one of the jurors was seen drinking at the bar of a public house.

On Friday, Mr. Justice Parker delivered the opinion of the Court. It condemned the irregularities of jurors in leaving their fellows to attend to business of their own, although accompanied by officers, several instances of which were proved, but did not deem such sufficient reasons for granting the motion of prisoner's counsel. But it having been proved in one or more instances, that a juror had separated from his fellows, unattended by an officer, and that one had been seen at the bar of a public house drinking ardent spirits, and, moreover, that ardent spirits were introduced into the jury room, the Court, for these reasons, set aside the verdict, and ordered a new trial.

We find the following in a late Irish paper:—

Extraordinary Match against Time—A letter from Spa, of the 30th October, says;—"The wager between Mr. Hoy, an English gentlemen, and Count de Cornelissen, has just been gained by the latter. Mr. Hoy was to ride 400 English miles (133 leagues) in three days and three nights, without taking a moment's sleep. He had performed the greater part of the journey, but the privation of sleep would not permit him to proceed. He had only 20 leagues further to go, and had 30 hours left to do so; but the physicians declare that he could not continue without hazarding his life." Another account says he left off within two hours of the time fixed. The wager was for 25,000 francs.

A person by the name of Shepherd at Leeds, England, for a wager of fifty pounds, has engaged to run ten miles within the hour. This may serve as a stimulus to such of our pedestrians as are about to contend for the $500 offered by Col. Stevens to any person who may perform the same task in this country.

The dry goods merchants of Philadelphia have published a notice in which they state that having long felt the inconvenience of the custom of allowing the breadth of a thumb over, or more than 36 inches to the yard, they have agreed that from and after the first day of January, 1835, the measure of a yard shall be according to the statute, 36 inches, and that no allowance will be made by them on goods which hold out according to that measure.—*Balt. Amer.*

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