

THE LATE SIR DAVID WILKIE, R. A.—This distinguished artist enjoyed good health during the ten months he was travelling through Germany to the Turkish capital, during his sojourn there, and in his subsequent excursions to Smyrna, Jerusalem, and the other parts of Palestine and Egypt, in all of which places the plague had been for some time carrying on its ravages. At Alexandria, Sir David and his companion (Mr. Woodburne) lived some weeks at Waghorn's hotel, which the latter gentleman describes as one of the cleanest and most comfortable hotels with which he is acquainted. Waghorn's servants, both male and female, are from England, so that our travellers are, as it were, quite at home in many essentials connected with our British ideas of comfort. Sir David and his friend left Alexandria in the steamer Oriental, which had clean bills of health, and on the 26th of May arrived at Malta, where they anchored for a few hours for the mail and some passengers, but did not land. When they left Malta, no one complained of being unwell; but the following day Sir David did not come to table, and excused himself on account of a slight fever, which he thought would subside if he kept on low diet and did not exert himself. On the 31st May, at night, the Oriental, entered Gibraltar bay, fired two guns, and showed blue lights; soon after which a boat from the Thunderer, 74, and a Government barge, came alongside, to inquire what they were, &c.; and in a few hours, the despatches being received on board, they made sail for England, no one having been permitted to go on shore. Shortly after she had got under way, six o'clock, a. m., Mr. Woodburne went into Sir D. Wilkie's berth, to request he would come up and breakfast with the company; he replied that he should probably do so, but he should like to see the doctor before he did so. Mr. Gettie, a medical gentleman, then came to him, and soon returned to Mr. Woodburne, with an assurance that his friend was in a very dangerous state. Mr. W. being greatly alarmed, asked Dr. Brown (who was with Sir James Carnac) to consult with Mr. Gettie as to what could be done to save his friend, and the two medical gentlemen made every exertion, and applied all the usual remedies within their reach, without avail. Sir David kept gradually sinking, but did not appear to experience any bodily suffering, and became unconscious about half-past seven, and at eight o'clock he ceased to breathe, his friends and the physicians being with him all the time. The passengers assembled to consult what was to be done, and they requested the Captain to return and land the body at Gibraltar; he did return, but the orders of the Governor are so strict, that the remains could not be allowed to come on shore, and therefore the last sad offices of committing his body to the deep were performed in the most solemn and impressive manner, as the Oriental stood out of the bay on her way to England. Sir David had been for some time anxious to return home, and declined to visit either Cairo or Athens, two cities which Mr. Woodburne was most desirous of visiting. The immediate cause of Sir David's death was what is called "the Syrian fever." Sir David Wilkie came to London when he was about twenty years of age, and exhibited for the first time at the Royal Academy in 1806. One great painting followed another in rapid succession, and in a few years he reached the height of his fame. Latterly, his productions have been far inferior to those which brought him so justly into notice. Sir David was 56 years of age at his death. He was the son of the Rev. —Wilkie, minister of the parish of Oults, in Fifeshire, and was born in 1755. He was knighted in 1836, elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1810, and a Royal Academician in 1812. He was lately appointed principal painter in ordinary to her Majesty. His "Rent day," "Blindman's Buff," "Penny Wedding," "Chelsea Pensioners," and many other now standard works of art, are as well known and as much admired in foreign countries as in his native land, and will render his name immortal.

RATE OF STEAM-COACH SPEED.—A steam coach running at a moderate rate, which is twenty miles per hour, would run over a distance of five hundred miles per day of twenty-four hours, and at that speed would reach British India, in about eight and a half days—or Peking in China, in eleven days—or from Gibraltar to the Cape of Good Hope in ten days—or from Quebec to Cape Horn in seventeen days—or once round the Globe in fifty one days—or seven times round the globe in one year—or a distance equal from the earth to the moon in about sixteen months—or from the earth to the sun in five hundred years.—Greenock Advertiser.

PAPERS BY THE CALEDONIA.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 16.

NEW POWER IN WARFARE.—Mr. Wakley rose, in pursuance of notice, "to inquire of Lord Viscount Ingestre whether some experiments, said to have been witnessed by his lordship, which were performed by Mr. Warner, to demonstrate the power and utility of certain inventions alleged to be applicable to naval and military conflicts, were correctly described in a morning journal, and in a pamphlet recently published by Mr. Walesby, the barrister." The hon. member said, that in the month of August last, an editorial notice appeared in the Times journal, stating that a discovery had been made of an enormous power, applicable to the purpose of destruction, and calculated to affect, in an extraordinary degree, the usual course of warfare on the face of the civilized globe. It was represented to have a force so vast and extraordinary, that it was difficult for those who had not examined it to believe that such a thing could exist; but at the same time the writer of the article challenged inquiry, and gave an account of proceedings which had taken place in relation to it before his late Majesty William IV., and also the Lords of the Admiralty. It appeared that the matter had been afterwards laid before Viscount Melbourne, who had referred it to the Lords of the Admiralty. The notice which appeared in the newspaper he had mentioned in August, was followed by two or three others in September, and then the question appeared to be set at rest till the month of February, in the present year, when another notice appeared, giving an account of an experiment said to have been performed on a sheet of water in Essex, on the property of Mr. Boyd. The writer stated, that "the trial took place in the grounds of Mr. Boyd, in the county of Essex, a few miles from town, in the presence of Sir R. Peel, Sir G. Murray, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir F. Burdett, Lord Ingestre, Colonel Gurwood, Captain Britton, Captain Webster, and some other gentlemen, who all appeared very much astonished at what they saw. A boat, 23 feet long and 7 broad, was placed in a large sheet of water; the boat had been the day before filled with solid timber, four-and-a-half feet in depth, crossed in every direction, and clamped together with eight-inch spike nails. This filling in was made under the inspection of Captain Britton, who stated the fact to the distinguished gentlemen we have mentioned, and also that the inventor never went near the workmen employed, that no suspicion might be entertained of any combustible materials being lodged in the hold of the vessel. Several of the gentlemen were on Saturday rowed in a punt to the vessel, and examined it for themselves, so that every doubt might be removed as to the cause of destruction being external, and not from the springing of any mine. When the different parties had taken up their positions, on a signal from the inventor, the boat was set in motion, and struck just abaft her starboard bow, and instantaneously scattered into a thousand fragments. At the moment of collision the water parted, and presented to the eye of our informant the

appearance of a huge bowl, while upon its troubled surface he noticed a corrugation precisely resembling forked lightning. A column of water was lifted up in the air like a huge fountain, from which were projected upwards for many hundred feet the shattered fragments of the vessel, which fell many of them several hundred yards' distance in the adjacent fields. Our informant examined many pieces, and found the huge nails snapped like carrots; the mast looked like a tree felled by lightning, and never before, as he assures us, has he witnessed so sudden and complete a destruction, though he has seen shell and rocket practice on the largest scale." The hon. member proceeded to say, that this was nearly all he knew on the subject. He thought the house and the country were entitled to some information on a question of such vast magnitude, affecting the maritime power of the country, and important both as regarded the demands of humanity and considerations of public economy. If such a power as this was in existence, there would be an end of war, for he believed very few persons would be found willing to expose themselves to such a force as was described in the account he had read. What he wished to know from the noble lord opposite, who had witnessed more than one experiment, was, whether the account given in the Times newspaper, which had been repeated by Mr. Walesby, a gentleman of undoubted veracity, was true, and entitled to belief.

Viscount Ingestre said, that in answer to the question put to him, he would state shortly to the house, that in his opinion the account of the experiment alluded to by the hon. member was perfectly true. He very much regretted that this subject had been brought before the public by means either of a newspaper or a pamphlet, or by a conversation in that house; because he thought the immense power obtained by this invention ought to have been secured to the country in the most secret manner possible. He had been aware of this invention now for upwards of a year. His attention had been called to it by an indistinct paragraph which he saw by accident in a newspaper. It struck him that there was something behind more than met the eye, and he followed up the track. He could only state, that from that hour his conviction had become stronger every moment, that the possession of the invention was of the greatest possible moment to this country. He should hesitate in making this statement were it only his own opinion, but when the same opinion had been expressed to Her Majesty's government by such distinguished officers as Sir Richard Keats and Sir Thomas Hardy, who unfortunately were now no more, he could not refrain from saying that this was a subject of the greatest possible importance to this country. There were other officers now living who had witnessed the experiment, and among them General Sir G. Murray, who had gone to see the experiment at his suggestion, and who was struck, as everybody must be, with the immense power which was contained in a small compass. That gallant officer had authorised him to say, that after communicating further with the inventor, he had had an interview with the First Lord of the Treasury, to state to him his opinion that government ought to inquire into the matter. The inventor of this new power had to his knowledge expended the whole of his fortune upon it, and had been for 10 years endeavouring to press on the government the necessity of taking up the subject. He had been pressed in a way which he (Lord Ingestre) need not describe, but which was certainly most embarrassing, and he would say, that the house and the country owed him the greatest possible gratitude for his patriotism in resisting the most tempting offers from foreign governments, which would have at once relieved him from all his difficulties. (Cheers.) The gentleman of whom he spoke persisted nobly, determined to sacrifice his own pecuniary interests for the present, in order that the benefits of the invention might be secured to his own country. He (Viscount Ingestre) felt very strongly and deeply on this subject; he had taken it up in no light spirit; he had investigated it; he believed it to be of the most vital importance. Through his means the inventor had had communication, both personally and by letter, with the First Lord of the Treasury; he had not failed to urge on the noble lord the necessity of ascertaining whether the discovery were worth possessing or not. It could easily be ascertained, in a very short time, whether the invention were valuable or not; that was all he asked for; but he must say that it was cruel to the inventor and unjust to the country that the question should not long ago have been decided. He had given the noble lord at the head of the Treasury a warning that he might feel it his duty to bring the question before the house, and had the session continued, he should probably have submitted a distinct motion with reference to it. Now that the matter had become public, he hoped no further time would be lost, but he must repeat his regret at this publicity having been given to it, as it would render negotiation more difficult with the inventor, and, in his opinion, the secret ought to have remained in the breast of the noble lord and the inventor.

Sir F. BURDETT took a subsequent opportunity of saying that he had been a witness to the experiment, and, though no one could adequately judge of it who had not seen war, he would state that he could not conceive a sight more astonishing. The contrast between the small bulk and trivial appearance of the instrument, and the mighty effects produced, was most marvellous. The hon. baronet then went on to describe the explosion, which scattered the substance against which the projectile was directed into fragments, some of which were blown over a grove of high trees near the spot. He had himself raised up a fragment about half as large as the table. He hoped means would be taken to secure to the country a power of such magnitude, and which those who could estimate it said would produce effects infinitely greater than any invention of the kind yet heard of.

Mr. BROTHERTON could not see the wisdom of making such a discovery public. He disapproved of giving rewards to men who exercised the noblest powers of mind in devising means of destruction, instead of devoting them to objects useful to society. It was said this would have the effect of putting an end to war, and he sincerely hoped it might.

LONDON, JULY 3.

CANDIDATES AT THE PRESENT ELECTIONS.—Since the publication of our list on Saturday, several candidates have been announced, and others have retired. The following is a summary of the whole, as altered. The number of Conservative candidates for the English cities and boroughs is 255, and that of their opponents is also 255. At the last election the number of English Liberals was as 224 to 276 Conservatives.

Table with columns for ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, and TOTAL, listing Reformer and Conservative counts for Counties, Cities and Boroughs, and Universities.

THE ONES.—In 1701, the succession of the house of Hanover was carried in the British Parliament by a majority of one. In 1831, the reform bill was carried by a majority of one. In 1841, Sir R. Peel's motion of want of confidence in ministers was carried by a majority of one. One seems a mighty unit in our annals.

The Duke of Richmond and family went into mourning last week for Lord Fitzroy Lennox, all hope of the safety of the President being now given up by his Grace.—Times.

On Wednesday a medal was presented to Lord C. Fitzroy, from his friends in Zante, in gratitude for his parliamentary exertions in support of the Ionian Islands.

Lady Anne Culling Smith, only sister of the Duke of Wellington, has been suffering from severe indisposition at Hampton-court Palace.

An application is about to be made to the Pope to elect a resident cardinal in Ireland.

BISHOPRIC OF NEW ZEALAND.—The Rev. G. A. Selwyn, Bishopric of Windsor, has received the appointment to the late-created bishopric in New Zealand. Mr. Selwyn intends emigrating in the month of September to the field of his new labours.

An Association of the Ministers of the Church of Scotland has been instituted in Edinburgh, at the head of whom is the Rev. Mr. Bell, of Lislichgow, for the purpose of affording their aid, support, and countenance to the eight clergymen of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, who at present lie under a sentence of deposition, at the instance of the General Assembly. Several of these clergymen, among whom were Mr. Bell above mentioned, Mr. Smith, of Cathcart, Mr. Cook, of Laurencekirk, Mr. Watt, of Lovern, &c., officiated on Sunday week in the pulpits of the proscribed district.—Aberdeen Journal.

FRANCE.—Entered into a long financial statement, which showed a more favourable state of the exchequer than late accounts. The treasury have realised 712 millions of francs from extraordinary resources, including 170 millions of francs found at Algiers; and they have in reserve 130 millions.—The Chamber of Peers passed the bill ratifying the treaty of commerce lately concluded between France and Holland, by a majority of 85 to 39.—M. Murat, brother to the former King of Naples, died at La Bastide, in the department of the Lot, on the 20th instant. At the time his brother Joachim governed the kingdom of Naples, he accepted the modest functions of mayor of his village, which he discharged to the hour of his death with zeal and probity.—The National mentions the death of the Republican Deputy, M. Garnier Pages, on Wednesday afternoon, of consumption.

Paris, it is hinted, is soon again to become the scene of festivity, in consequence of the marriage of a member of the Royal Family. The exalted personage alluded to is the Princess Clementine with the brother of Prince Albert, consort of the Queen of England. The King and Queen of the Belgians are to grace the nuptials with their presence.

EMANCIPATION IN THE FRENCH WEST INDIES.—The Commissioner sent by the French government to visit the French and English Indian Islands, with a view to emancipation in the former, is now in this country on his return home. He speaks very favourably of the success of emancipation in the British West Indies, and will recommend to his own Government immediate emancipation in their colonies: to be accompanied, however, by contemporaneous measures for the social improvement of the negroes. The South Guizot cabinet is resolved to introduce the project of a law for emancipation on the next assembling of the French Chambers. Holland is also preparing for emancipation. Denmark is already prepared: and in a short time the United States, Spain and Brazil only, of the civilized world, will be slave-holding nations.

SPAIN.—Letters and papers from Madrid to the 19th inst., state that the question which now excites most attention in the political circles of that capital is the appointment of a guardian or guardians for the young Queen, Donna Isabella II. Personal and political interests are therefore at work, and not only parties, but family factions, are intriguing to get the Queen into their hands. Some members of the Cortes are for appointing a single guardian to the young Queen, but others, and Espartero is reported to be of the number, contend that in order to counteract any undue personal influence over the Royal mind, three guardians are at least requisite.

PORTUGAL.—The Queen had addressed congratulatory letters to the Patriarch of Lisbon, the Archbishop of Braga, and other prelates, announcing her recognition by the Pope, and in consequence declaring that a road was opened for the settlement of all the existing differences between the two courts. It was supposed that this proceeding of the Court of Rome would prove the forerunner of the recognition of the Queen of Portugal by the Emperor of Brazil.

PROTESTANT BISHOP FOR MALTA.—It now appears certain that, in the course of another year, a Protestant bishop will be appointed for Malta.—Malta Times.

The Gazzetta Piemontese of the 14th instant promulgates a decree of the general Congregation of the Roman and Universal Inquisition, sanctioned by the Pope, on the 21st of April last, declaring the use of magnetism unlawful.

From Athens we learn the fact, that the King, Queen, and Court, were warmly supporting the Candidos. So menacing was the aspect of affairs there, that Admiral Stopford had placed two ships of war at the disposal of our Minister, Sir E. Lyons.

Private letters from Malta state, that Mehemet Ali would not accede to the clause of the hatt-i-scherif fixing the amount of tribute to be paid by Egypt at 40,000,000 piasters. The pasha, it appears, declared that he would not pay more than 6,000,000.

TURKEY.—According to advices from Constantinople of the 12th inst., the Divan was disposed to make important concessions to the Christian population of Syria, and was to erect Jerusalem into a free city, under the direction of a Turkish governor. The spirit of insurrection was also spreading to Arabia.

The Gazette de France makes the assertion that a treaty had been agreed upon by the Four Powers for the partition of the Ottoman empire; and adds, that Great Britain was to have Egypt, Russia Constantinople, Austria the provinces bordering on the Danube, and that Prussia was to be aggrandised by the acquisition of Saxony, a part of Poland, and Hanover; France retaining her African possessions undisturbed. The other papers call on M. Guizot to break silence respecting these reports.

By a despatch from Uau, in Turkish Armenia, an authenticated statement has been received at Constantinople, of a copious fall of manna from the skies. Enough was vouchsafed to cover the earth two inches deep; and to afford food for many days to the people. Specimens were forwarded with the despatch, which the Porte intends to have chemically analyzed. The following passage, translated from the Arabic in the Malta Times, seems to be connected with this subject—

"ALEPPO, 3d May.—A great famine has happened in Aleppo, Malitia, and Karbat, inasmuch that the people died with hunger, and sold their sons and daughters to get bread to eat. But the Almighty God rained upon them seed, and fed them withal."

"Of the authenticity of these few words," adds the Malta Times, "extracted from an Arabic letter, we are perfectly satisfied. The seed alluded to is known in Malta; being nearly like hab or aniz, and which, being kept a little while, becomes white, like semola (very fine wheaten flour)."

THE CHINESE CRISIS.—The missionary Gutzlaff has sent a letter to his German friends, announcing his appointment as interpreter to the English expedition. He observes that "the most important epoch in the history of the Celestial Empire has now arrived; the Chinese must either give up all their pretensions to supremacy, or beat the English fleet! Thus we are, perhaps, about to witness the greatest events of the present age. Several learned Chinese have just become converts to the Gospel. One is a poet of distinguished talent; another is an extremely well-informed bookseller in business, and is acquainted with every literary work. The have come in contact. Every good Christian will be rejoiced to hear that these folks, with long tufts and little eyes, expound the Epistle to the Romans. Three neophytes are now writing a commentary on the New Testament without any foreign aid."

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE SHIP GOLCONDA.—On the 20th of August last, the 37th regiment Madras Native Infantry sailed for China from Madras in the ships Golconda, Mineriva, Sophia, and Thetis. The Golconda was the headquarter-ship of the regiment. Lieut-Colonel William Isaacs commanded the troops, and Captain John Bonnor Neeve was

second in command. There were twelve other officers of the Golconda and 355 soldiers, including camp followers. The regiment consisted of 1,100 men, all of whom arrived safely in China (except the detachment on board the Golconda), and have lately distinguished themselves in the capture of the Bocca Tigris forts, &c., but no tidings whatever have been received of the fate of the Golconda. A letter from Madras says, there remains not a doubt that she foundered in a typhoon which occurred about the time she would have been in the Chinese seas.

SOUTH AMERICA.

MEXICO.—A late arrival at New Orleans from Campeche, announces that the State of Yucatan had definitively declared its separation from the Republic of Mexico. The new Constitution was declared at Mendoc on the 10th of May, on which occasion the Mexican flag was lowered and destroyed, and another raised in its stead. Endeavours were being made to get the independence of the new State recognized in America and Europe.

ROYAL TESTAMENT.—The New York Courier and Enquirer states, that an Indian Sovereign, who held rule over 125 leagues along the Caribbean Sea and the Bay of Honduras, died recently, making Queen Victoria sole heiress of his lands and privileges. The English formerly held the country, it appears, but abandoned it about 60 years ago. His Majesty was called King of the Musquitos.

MONTE VIDEO.—A letter published in a N. York paper, dated Monte Video, represents that place as having been subject to dreadful enormities during the past year. Outrages of the most flagrant kind are said to have been of daily occurrence, and scarcely a month passed without a revolution!

BUENOS AYRES.—An attempt had been made to destroy Gov. Rosa's life by means of an infernal machine. The box which contained the horrible contrivance was opened by the Governor's daughter, without any injury resulting, the mainspring having providentially become deranged. The pacification of the northern provinces was expected.

We learn that another insurrection has broken out in Peru, and that Gen. Santa Cruz is by this time in possession of Lima.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 7.

A Thunder Storm—the Lightning, Fires and Destruction Property.—Philadelphia and the vicinity was visited on Monday evening, between 8 and 10 o'clock, with quite a terrific storm, accompanied by loud thunder and vivid and startling lightning. It commenced with a heavy, sudden and violent gust, which was followed by rain that descended in torrents—flash after flash of vivid and forked lightning—in torments—flash after flash of vivid and forked lightning—in torments that rattled and rolled above the city, in a manner at once sublime and alarming. One or two of the peals seemed to shake the very building in which we were seated. We have already heard of one or two disasters. The rope walks, manufactories, and some of the warehouses of Messrs. Duntun, Norris and Hinckle, near Richmond village, above Dyottville, were struck with lightning, which in an instant, to the extent of 700 feet, in a sheet of flame. The alarm was promptly given; but as the storm continued to rage, and the thunder to roll, it was impossible to render assistance as promptly as usual. Our firemen, nevertheless, hastened to the spot, but were not able to prevent the loss of a large amount of property. Three walks, with their connecting buildings, were either destroyed or much injured, together with a large quantity of stock.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT PHILADELPHIA.—Not a soldier was visible during the day—not a riot nor fight—not even a single case of drunkenness. The temperance societies united in procession, amounting to 3,000 persons, of very respectable appearance, with their flags and banners, and were every where received with shouts of applause. This glorious cause is going ahead rapidly in Philadelphia. An immense concourse of persons, male and female, among the latter an unusual number of beautiful girls, assembled at the Museum, where many able and thrilling addresses were made by talented speakers. At the conclusion of these speeches the crowds quietly retired to their homes, and after 3 o'clock the city was as quiet as BOSTON, JULY 8.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—A more remarkable escape from death by lightning than that we now place on record, perhaps has never occurred in this country. On the afternoon of the 30th ult., the children from our several schools, to the number of upwards of four hundred, were assembled at the vestry of the Baptist Meeting house, preparatory to a picnic which they were to attend on the 3d inst. About 4 o'clock, a small cloud came up, from which a heavy clap of thunder proceeded, apparently very near by, in consequence of which, and of other indications of a shower, they were dismissed, in the hope that they would have time to reach their homes before it should rain. It is estimated, however, that not more than about one third of them had left the room, when the building was struck by a heavy discharge of the electric fluid, which spent most of its force in the lower part of the house, particularly in the vestry, where the children were assembled. The scene which ensued may be imagined but cannot be described. Of the 250 children that were in the room, a considerable portion were instantly struck to the floor. Fifteen or twenty were crowding to the door were laid prostrate in a heap, piled one upon another. Some were stunned, and others appear to have been deprived, for a time, of their reason. Some dozen or fifteen of them were more or less injured, but none of them dangerously! A daughter of the publisher of this paper, about nine years old, was blistered on her right wrist, on her left arm, and on the bottoms of her feet. Her shoes were torn from her feet, the upper leather rent to tatters, and a hole about as large as would be made by a good sized buck shot was pierced by the electric fluid through the soles of each. When brought home, her feet were much swollen, and looked red and inflamed, as if they had been dipped in water not quite hot enough to raise a blister, except on the soles, directly over where the holes were burnt in the bottom of the shoes, where blisters were raised. She could not stand, and complained of numbness from her knees downward, except in her feet, which were exceedingly sore to the touch. But she recovered so as to be about the house, apparently as well as usual, the next morning, except a slight lameness from the burn on one of her feet. A child of Lewis Thayer had her shoes torn from her feet in a similar manner. Other children were burnt in different parts of their bodies. All of them, we believe, were in a good degree recovered the next morning, except a daughter of Peter Slater, who was more injured than the rest, but not dangerously so. The damage by the lightning which the conductor was fitted. In putting it up, a hole was drilled into a rock some three or four feet deep, into which the lower end was inserted, and there left, instead of being carried to where it could communicate to some conducting substance. It might just about as well have been cut off at the surface of the earth. As might have been expected, the fluid, unable to escape at the lower end, exploded the eaves to the ground, and apparently at some other places some extent about the place where it first entered. Thence it seems to have spread itself in all directions through the lower part of the house. Timbers were shivered, and the tininess over a considerable portion of the vestry floor. The children which were most injured were at the end of the room next to the conductor, some of them standing directly under an open window, where it is believed a portion of the fluid entered. The door is at the other end of the room. The cloud from which this shock proceeded, was, as we have before said, small; but little rain fell from it at all, and, at the time the house was struck, we believe the sun shone bright. The discharge of fluid appeared to be a very heavy one, and the escape may justly be considered most remarkable. The occasion will long be memorable to those who were present, and we trust will be remembered them, but by their friends.—Worcester Spy.