

MORE WONDERS OF SCIENCE AND ART.

(From the Novacolian.)

The great achievements of crossing the Atlantic, almost independent of winds and currents, and of moving on the land at the rate of 30 miles an hour, with no steels but those produced by the coal mine and the fountain, are to be cast far into the shade, it appears, by a bona fide conveyance through the air. We by no means allude to the dangerous sport of going up in a balloon, as helpless as a kettle tied to an unfortunate caning locomotive, liable to all the turns and twines of the inflated body, to a sousing in the water, or a bumping on the land, without much greater remedy than the rattling appendage just mentioned, but to an Aerial Steam Carriage, having all the means of rapid movement according to the will of its pilot! This has been so long an affair adapted only for the meridian of Munchausen or Gulliver, that many may consider seriousness on the subject ill-timed; yet some reasons appear to believe that much more than romancing may be expected. The London Atlas, a grave and careful, and most respectable Journal, thus speaks of the Aerial project:—

AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.—This is a name which has been given to a new machine, for which a Company has taken out a patent, which is to convey passengers, goods and despatches through the air, performing the journey from London to India in four days! and to travel at the rate of from 75 to 100 miles per hour! At the first glance of such an announcement, our readers will doubtless feel disposed to treat it as some chimerical absurdity, written merely to excite wonder, and expressly for the marvel-loving mass of society; but the facts connected with the subject are of a kind to diminish disbelief, at least as to the truth of such a contrivance being in process of formation. A company of gentlemen is really formed, even of mechanical men; the patent was formally sealed on the 29th of September last, and systematic arrangements are in progress, to complete the design. At least, this would prove that the inventors and their supporters are well convinced of the certainty of the invention; and, wonderful as may appear this announced stride in science, we may surely pause in our incredulity, when we remember with what unbelief the proposition to light the metropolis with an invisible fluid was received—and when we know that seventy years since we should have been deemed madmen, if we had stated that we should thereafter travel at the rate of forty to sixty miles an hour. In such an age of improvement, we really have no right or precedent to deny the possibility of this measure, and therefore we allude as we do to the fact of such a steam-carriage being not only contemplated, but in the engineer's hands, to be borne on the air, unlike the principle of the balloon, and to which even the winds are to be made subservient!

In a subsequent number of the Atlas, a correspondent, who signs himself J. S. Miles, East India Army Agent, Cornhill, thus writes on the subject:—

From the proverbial respectability of the Atlas newspaper, the public are inclined to place confidence in statements originating in its columns, yet the announcement of the 4th inst., respecting the "Aerial Steam-Carriage," made many of my friends, as well as myself, exceedingly sceptical as to its correctness. I have, therefore, taken much pains to ascertain the fact, and have now no hesitation in corroborating the paragraph you have submitted for the public information.

It is perfectly true that such an invention is in existence, totally distinct from the principle of balloons; that a working model has been shown me, which, by its action, appears to establish the perfect practicability of travelling through the air, being so complete and simple in its construction, and the combination of its parts so extraordinary, that little doubt remains that the important results of the invention will be fully achieved.

I am given to understand, that the first carriage will be ready for operation early in the ensuing year; it therefore behoves individuals to await the development of this wonderful invention, when it may become an important subject for consideration, as to the changes that will result to society, whether under the control of the government, or in the hands of a public company.

If this is madness, there seems to be so much "method" in it, that it challenges some degree of credence, and, as the Atlas and its correspondent say, so many wonders have been accomplished by the patient co-operation of Art and Science, that, within the bounds of natural laws, nothing seems too great for their attempts. What a revolution in locomotive matters would the Aerial Carriage cause!—horses might indeed bow down their heads before such a steeple-chaser as the steam pegasus, and McAdam would seem only a groveller, when, lifted out of his mire and rocks, one might see, and not caring for roads, except when the hour of refreshment suggested thoughts of the larders and kitchens of terra firma. Inns would then have to place their signs horizontally, that they might be read by passers over-head;—a few rockets at night would be necessary to mark their whereabouts to the high-flyers, and the old phrase, "entertainment for man and horse," would be superseded by "anchorage, &c. for aeronauts." If this should be successful, man, we fear, will carry his pugnacious qualities into the air;—frigates may try their thunder where only that of nature was wont to be heard, and the shock-of-battle in the clouds present the sublime of conflict. Perhaps, however, before that can be accomplished, peace-societies may have so extended their humane principles, that war shall have ceased, and that Great Britain will have to sustain her celestial empire, as she has best strengthened her terrestrial, by the progress of humane and intellectual endeavours.

RIGHTLY IMPORTANT FACTS IN NATURAL SCIENCE—A CHANGE IN THE ECLIPTIC OF THE EARTH!

The following article is said to be from the pen of an eminent scientific gentleman connected with Yale College, in the United States:—

There is certainly some extraordinary change going on in the solar system. Whether the result will be a speedy dissolution of the present harmonious arrangement, is of course known only to Him who instituted the laws which govern the courses of the stars. It is evident that the inclination of the earth's axis with the ecliptic is changing. There is now a nearer approach to a coincidence of equator and ecliptic than has ever before been known. Since the autumnal equinox, the obliquity in the earth's course has sensibly diminished; and if no counteracting influence intervenes, there will soon be a perceptible change in the seasons, and in the relative lengths of day and night. The change is so great already, that many intricate calculations for the present year will be found inaccurate. Some of the important calculations of the Nautical Almanac will be soon found perplexing to the mariner as he takes his observations. And some of those highly useful tables in the American Almanac, founded on the bearings of some of the fixed stars, as well as planets, will prove entirely unsafe, if the progress of the change continues. An experienced and intelligent shipmaster, a day or two since, casually observed to me, that on a recent voyage from the East Indies, when he had sailed about six degrees to the north of the equator—the region from which the North Star is usually first seen after crossing the line—the haze rendered it invisible while nearer a horizon—he was astonished and perplexed in his observations. The unusual variation of his chronometer from the time indicated by stellar observation led him to doubt the accuracy of his formerly faithful guide. Should these changes continue, a variation in the latitude of the North Star will soon be apparent to the most casual observer; at those points of time, April 15, June 16, August 23, and December 24, when all true time keepers should agree with the sun, the chronometer will be found essentially varying; and many other very important results will be developed.

But the changes going on in regard to the earth are less remarkable, perhaps, than those which are affecting some of the other planets. The poles of Venus, to all appearance, are now elevated full thirty-five degrees, and she seems to be changing from her former clear radiance to a color approaching that of Mars; the change in this particular, however, is as yet slight; barely perceptible, under close observation, to the naked eye. By the aid of a powerful glass, there may be perceived what appear to be waves of fire rolling over her disc. This appearance I have watched with much interest; it commenced some months since on the southern limb, and gradually advanced over the whole breadth, till the planet was completely enveloped. The motion of this planet in her orbit, too, seems to be retarded, as though she were under the influence of some new power of attrac-

tion. Herschel has the appearance of having greatly diminished in size, and has failed to reach a given point of its orbit at the usual time, and, in short, seems to have broken the bonds which have connected it to the solar system, and commenced its course as a member of some remote celestial retinue. Saturn also is assuming an unwonted aspect. To all appearance, there is a mighty conflagration going on in the hitherto dark line which divides his rings. To such an extent has it already attained, that in one or two places the whole breadth has assumed the appearance of ragged ranges, glowing as if they were red hot iron, and throwing a lurid reflection upon the adjacent portions of the ring.

"The changes seem also to extend beyond our system. The beautiful star Bételgeuse, in the constellation of Orion, has varied to such an extent from the vernal to the autumnal equinox of the present year, that its distance may be ascertained. It seems to be approaching the solar bounds."

VISIT OF THE CURACOA, FRIGATE, TO THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

On the 12th of July, 1842, the Curacoa took her departure from Valparaiso, to visit the South Sea Islands, and after touching at Callao, proceeded direct to Pitcairn's Island, which she reached on the 18th of August. Most of the Officers were enabled to land, and were received by its interesting inhabitants with that welcome which they are ever so ready to afford to those who have the opportunity of visiting them; indeed, the arrival of the Curacoa was most opportune, for they had been labouring under a severe epidemic, which the kind exertions of the Surgeon, together with a supply of medicines presented to them by Captain Jones, tended much to alleviate. On the 2nd day, they were presented with the stores sent by Her Majesty's Government, consisting of a supply of arms and ammunition, spades, iron kettles, &c., receiving, at the same time, an address from Captain Jones, in which, after giving all the credit due for their exemplary conduct, he admonished them to continue in the same quiet and peaceable way, as any dereliction would withdraw from them the support of Her Majesty's Government. They have increased in number 114; the oldest person on the island being the wife of Christian, the chief of the mutineers, and one of those Otaheitanes who sailed in the Bounty from Otaheite to Pitcairn's Island; she perfectly recollects the landing of Captain Cook at Otaheite. On the 20th of August, the Curacoa took her departure for Otaheite, which she reached on the 29th; but finding the small-pox raging there, proceeded to the adjacent island of Emio, where the Queen and her principal chiefs were residing. Here a most interesting interview took place between her Majesty, the principal Chief, and Captain Jones, accompanied by most of his Officers; the purport of which was the hearing of complaints and the redress of grievances on both sides—some of the appeals against the aggression of foreigners were most pathetic, and but too well founded; but she appeared satisfied with the decision of Capt. Jones in most of the important cases, and, at the breaking up of the assembly, requested the acceptance by himself and Officers of a present of fruit, vegetables and poultry, which filled two or three of the Curacoa's boats. A few days after, she returned the Captain's visit, accompanied by her husband, the King, and the young Prince and Princesses; they were received with a royal salute, much to the discomfiture of the younger branches of the Royal family, who cried most lustily, and were with difficulty pacified. After her Majesty had walked round the decks, she was conducted to the Captain's Cabin, where a sumptuous entertainment had been provided for her. What appeared to strike her fancy most, was the appearance of the Marines, and the Marine drummer, with whose able performance she was so pleased, that she requested, as a particular favour, that he might be allowed to play during the time of dinner, and any relaxation from his labours was immediately followed by an exclamation from her Majesty, in the Otaheitan tongue, "More drum, more drum." Poinparee (the Queen) is a very large and tall woman, of apparently 30 years of age, and has a pleasing good-humoured countenance; her husband, the King, appeared to be younger. From Emio the Curacoa proceeded to the Sandwich Islands, anchoring in Karakakoa Bay, in the Island of Owhyhe on the 24th Sept. It was here that that celebrated, but unfortunate circumnavigator, Cook, lost his life, and the only monument which marks the spot on which he fell, is a small pile of stones, erected by H. M. S. Imogene. An old grey-headed native, who lived in a hut close to the spot, intimated to some of the Officers that he was present at the tragical event, and actually went through a kind of pantomimic representation of the whole scene—the first attack with fear of the Natives when the ship fired upon them, which he exemplified by falling down and creeping upon his belly behind the nearest bush, and then the roasting and eating of the body on a hill out of the reach of the shot. The representation was too perfect to admit of a doubt as to his having been an eye-witness, if not an actor, in the business. A large party of Officers visited the famous volcano of Kiranea, situated about 20 miles from the anchorage, and deemed the largest and in the most active state of any in the known world, the circumference of the crater being about 13 or 14 miles, and its depth a thousand feet below the level of the surrounding plain, from which it appears to have at once sunk perpendicularly down. They descended with a guide into the crater, and after walking over some miles of its uneven surface, arrived at a lake of red hot burning lava, of at least three miles in circumference; the limits, however, of this short notice will not admit of a lengthened account of this magnificent spectacle—suffice it to say, that they returned on the seventh day to the ship, highly gratified with the excursion, and deeming themselves amply repaid for all the inconveniences and severe toil they had encountered on their journey. On the third of October, they sailed for Oahee, before the town of Honolulu. Here they received the most kind attention from Her Majesty's Consul and the British and American Merchants. As at Otaheite, Captain Jones had here many knotty points referred to him for his decision, arising out of disputes between some of the English and American residents, and the King (Kauahamaana II.) and his chiefs. The settlement of these affairs detained the Curacoa at Honolulu until the 20th of October, when she sailed for Monterey, California; previous, however, to her departure, Capt. Jones was honored by a visit from the King, who had been absent at an adjoining island, during the greater part of the time of the Curacoa's stay; he came on board without pomp or parade of any sort, in a large double war canoe, attended merely by his secretary and the Governor of the town and fort; he was dressed in a kind of half military blue surlout coat and uniform cap, and is a man of apparently 35 years of age. The Governor is the same who accompanied the late unfortunate King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands to England, and who returned with their bodies in her Majesty's Ship Blonde to Oahee; he is a man of a shrewd and inquisitive mind, and of superior address even to the King himself. On the 5th of November, the Curacoa arrived at Monterey, a small settlement under the Government of Mexico. The object of her visit to this so little frequented port was to enquire into the nature of certain grievances sustained by some of the English settlers, in having been imprisoned by the Mexican authorities, under the plea of attempting a rebellion in the country. Some of the officers and duck shooting, with which this country abounds. Several of the English and Scotch settlers, proud to see a vessel of war of their own country in this out of the way corner of the world, were not slow in offering their best accommodations to the Captain and Officers of the ship, and the Mexican authorities went so far as to get up a ball on the occasion, and in the hastily decorated ball room were to be seen various mottoes complimentary to the English nation. On the 16th of November, the Curacoa sailed for San Blas, in Mexico, and from that time till the end of May following, was employed on the Mexican coast receiving on board treasure destined for England, to the amount of upwards of \$1,900,000, with which she sailed from San Blas for England on the 3d of June, encountering, on the night of the 9th, a tremendous hurricane of wind, which caused her the loss of a complete suit of sails, blown from the bolt ropes. On the

28th of July, she arrived at Valparaiso, having been absent more than twelve months, on her interesting trip, and having revictualled, sailed for Rio on the 6th of August.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—At the conclusion of the lecture at the Polytechnic Hall, Falmouth, Mr. Robert Hunt, the secretary, announced the discovery by himself of a metallic plate which would receive, by mere contact, impressions of any printed page, an engraving, or the like. This discovery was arrived at by following out the recent discoveries of Mosser, that bodies were constantly making impressions upon each other in absolute darkness, by the agency, as he considered, of latent light, but which Mr. Hunt thinks he has certain proof of being latent heat. The impression received on the metal is at first invisible, but it is readily brought out by the means of any vapour. Mr. Hunt exhibited some specimens of wood and copper-plate engravings, copied from the paper into the metal. These copies exhibited every line of the original, and were far more distinct than any of the early Daguerreotypes. Mr. Hunt proposes to call this new art thermography.—West Briton.

A. M. Isbrade, a painter living at Munich, has announced in the Augsburg Gazette, that he has discovered a process, whereby, through the Daguerreotype, he can depict all the objects of nature, with the brilliancy of the colors, so as to bear comparison with the finished productions of the first artists.

There is, at the present moment, a merchant vessel of a very handsome build, lying in Greenock harbour, close to the Custom House, which in its time has played many parts. At one time it was a favourite pleasure yacht of that most extraordinary man, Napoleon Buonaparte. Finding there was need of all the vessels that could be procured to keep up the demand, the French converted the "Grande Empereur" into a 10-gun brig; but as a matter of course, it was soon captured by the British. After various ups and downs, it is now quietly engaged on the peace establishment, and sails under the modest title of the Thomas, of which Capt. Duncan is the commander. "Sic transit gloria mundi."—Glasgow Constitutional.

Marriage in High Life.—The preliminaries of a marriage between the Marquis of Douglas, the eldest son of the Duke of Hamilton, and a Princess of Baden, have been finally arranged, and it is expected that the ceremony will take place in the course of the present or early in the ensuing month. The noble and illustrious bride-elect is about 22 years of age, and is possessed of extraordinary beauty and accomplishments. The ceremony will take place in Germany.

Her Majesty has granted a pension of £100 per annum to each of the Misses Kennedy, the sisters of the late Sir Robert Kennedy, to whose distinguished services during the war, as Commissary General of the Forces, such honorable testimony was borne by the Duke of Wellington, in his place in the House of Lords, during the last session of Parliament.

A Liberal Landlord.—At a dinner by the Duke of Richmond to 200 of his tenants, at Huntley, last week, His Grace stated that if any of them, who had taken or renewed leases in 1841, felt, in 1843, that they had a bad bargain, he was ready to take them off their hands. His Grace also announced his intention to give premiums, to the extent of £100 per annum, for improvements in the breed of cattle, &c., by his tenants.

Encouragement of Temperance.—Sir Arthur de Chapel Brook, Bart, has announced to his allotment tenants in Northamptonshire his intention of permitting them to occupy their land rent free for a year, if they act upon the teetotal principle for that time.

The quantity of malt consumed in ale and porter by seventeen of the principal London brewers this year, (from the 10th October, 1841, to the 10th October, 1842,) is 36,315 quarters more than was consumed last year. The number of quarters brewed this year is 741,651; of this quantity, Barclay, Perkins, & Co. consumed 114,090 quarters; Hanbury, Buxton, & Co., 94,466; Whitbread & Co., 52,098; Reid & Co., 50,120; and Sir Henry Meux & Co., 43,340 quarters.

THE JEWS.—We find the following in a letter from Odessa, of the 15th inst:—"Our Government seems to be seriously disposed to grant emancipation to the Jews, whose numbers in Russia, according to the last census, amounted to about 2,200,000. The Ministers of the Interior and Public Instruction have charged Dr. Lillenthal, the Grand Rabbi of Riga, with the duty of visiting the Jews in the various provinces in which Jews reside, to collect all the necessary details of their condition, informing them that the only object of the Government is to be enabled to furnish gratuitously all the means of giving them the moral and intellectual education required for raising them to the rank of other citizens, without in any manner interfering with the free exercise of their religion. The Jews of our town are preparing to give Dr. Lillenthal a solemn reception, his arrival being looked for from day to day.

SCIENCE AND CONSCIENCE.—Eular was asked what was better than science? "Conscience!" he replied; "the one a tree of good and evil, which produces in its turn truth and falsehood, crime and virtue, life and death: the other is truly the tree of absolute good, and the fruits which it always bears are noble sentiments, just ideas, useful actions, principles and truths."

TRUE PRINCIPLES OF ORATORS.—The following advice of President Witherspoon to his pupils might be a benefit to some orators of the present day:—"In the first place, take care that you never begin to speak till ye ha' something to say; and secondly, be sure to leave off as soon as ye ha' done."—New York Observer.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—One of the greatest errors committed by public speakers, when addressing large bodies of people, is speaking fast. They forget that distance has the same effect upon sounds as it has upon architectural or other ornaments; it melts, as it were, the more minute parts into a confused mass. Elaborate and ornate passages in music cannot be appreciated by a moderately distant listener, while the bold and distinct slow movement can be felt and understood by him with ease.

When men speak ill of thee, do as Plato said he would do in that case.—"Live so as that nobody may believe them!"

Wisdom is a palace, of which only the vestibule has yet been entered.—E. L. Bulwer.

Nothing but the sanctifying influence of religion can subdue and keep in tolerable order, that pride which is the concomitant of great talents with a bad education.

Riches, honour, and pleasures, are the sweets which destroy the mind's appetite for its heavenly food; poverty, disgrace and pain, are the bitters which restore it.

What we hope ever to do with ease, we must first learn to do with diligence.

Carefully avoid those vices which most resemble virtue; they are the most dangerous of all vices.

UNITED STATES.

The following Letter, said to have been written by the father of young Spencer, appeared in the Washington Madisonian:

The friends of young Spencer, who was executed, together with two seamen, on the 1st inst., would have been content to abide the investigation which the laws of the country require in such cases, and would have trusted to that justice which our tribunals award to all entitled to the protection of the Constitution and laws of the country. Various publications have, however, appeared in the New York papers, and been copied into a paper of extensive circulation at the Seat of Government, giving versions of the transactions, the materials for which, if not the versions themselves, were obviously furnished by some officers who had a hand in the bloody deed. This is evident from their containing some facts which could be known only to those officers—but so perverted, so exaggerated, and interspersed with so much surmise, and so much downright falsehood, as to evince the public mind. An awful responsibility rests on those officers, and above all on their commander. Without the least desire to render that responsibility more hazardous than it now is, it is still deemed an act of simple and bare justice to the memory of the slain, to say that an examination of the papers transmitted by Commander Mackenzie show these facts:

1st. That Acting Midshipman Spencer was put in double irons on the 25th of November, and the boatswain's mate,

Samuel Cromwell, and the seaman Elisha Small, on the 26th following, on a charge of intended mutiny.

2d. That no disorder of a mutinous character appeared among the crew for the four succeeding days; that the vessel was going with good breezes and in good weather, and towards the Island of St. Thomas, where she actually arrived on the 30th of December.

3d. That on the 30th of November, the opinion of the officers was required by Commander Mackenzie, as to the position of the prisoners; that they appear to have examined thirteen seamen as witnesses, to prove the alleged mutiny, and who are therefore supposed innocent of any participation in it, which examination was had, so far as the papers show, in the absence of the prisoners, and without giving them any opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses, or to make any explanations or defence, or to procure any money in their own behalf. These officers, without even the form of a court, without the obligations of an oath, and without this ex-parte secret information, united in the opinion that the safety of the vessel required that the prisoners should be put to death! How far this recommendation was influenced by the acts or the fears of Mr. Mackenzie, does not appear.

4th. That on the 1st of December, when every thing was in order on board the vessel were perfectly quiet, after three days of entire security, the three persons were, by the order of Mackenzie, hung at the yard arm at mid-day.

The allegation in some of the papers, that it was proved to have been the intention of the mutineers to execute the project on arriving at St. Thomas, is wholly destitute of evidence. And had it been their design, it is difficult to be frustrated, so far as those prisoners were concerned, by their confinement. At St. Thomas, any of the crew might have been left, and the power of the officer strengthened to the extent that was necessary.

The statement that Spencer violated an engagement, and merely made to resign, seems to have been designed to prejudice the public mind against him, that those who slew him might have a more favourable hearing. It is true; he did resign, and the Secretary of the Navy, on the recommendation of his commanding officer, considering the nature and circumstances of the offence (incubation, restraint, his warrant with a strong admonition; and this was done without the solicitation of any of his friends. His name represented in the same paper to have been over 20. Had he lived, he would have been 19 the 28th of January next.

As to the probability that such a mere boy—nearly unacquainted with navigation—brought up in the interior, would secretly endeavour to seduce to mutiny an old seaman, who had arrived at the rank of boatswain's mate, and who is presented to have been employed heretofore on board a vessel, or to have been a pirate—an impartial tribunal, before which both sides will be heard, will determine.

The idea of mutineers cruising off Sandy Hook, to intercept the packets, seemed to have been thrown in for the special benefit of the merchants of New York.—The papers such as they are, contain no such information.

The only account we have, given by Spencer himself, is that it was all a joke. If it shall appear to have been the romance of a heedless boy, amusing himself, it is true, in a dangerous manner, but still devoid of such murderous designs as are imputed, and if the execution of him and the seaman, (against one of whom, at least, there is not yet a particle of evidence,) should prove to have been the result of unmanly fear, or of a despotic temper, and wholly unnecessary at the time to repress or prevent a mutiny—if all this can appear, it cannot be doubted that the laws will be vindicated.—The laws of Congress prescribing the Navy regulations, forbid the taking of human life, even by the sentence of a court martial, before which all parties are heard, without the sanction of the President of the United States, or without the United States, of the commander of the vessel or squadron. This is believed to be the first instance in our history in which the law has been violated—the first in which prisoners—not of the enemy, but of our own citizens—have been put to death in cold blood.

These remarks are made, not to excite prejudice, but to repel the attempt to create it, and to enable the American people to see what mighty principles are involved in the unheard-of proceeding. Let justice be done. Let the high functionality of government, nor because another is known, and has not a friend or relation on the face of the earth. And let not wanton opprobrium be heaped upon the memory of the dead to justify the bloody deeds of the living.

WASHINGTON.—There has been great re-action here at the Somers' mutiny. Many members of Congress censured Lieut. Mackenzie severely; and the piece signed "S. T." to-day's Madisonian, written or dictated by Mr. Spencer, changed public opinion wonderfully, and put quite a new feature on the affair.

Mrs. Spencer was thought to be dying all day yesterday and in the evening Mr. Spencer fell down lifeless on the floor in a fainting fit, and was a long time before he was covered.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES—FIVE LARGE STORES BURNED—\$250,000.

About ten o'clock last night, a fire broke out at the corner of Walter and Fletcher streets, in the store of Messrs. S. & Nicholl, Hat and Fur Dealers, which proved more destructive in its effects than any that has occurred for some time past. The snow, which had fallen to a considerable depth, impeded the arrival of the engines for a longer time than usual, and for some twenty minutes but one of the old corporation's engines was playing on the fire, and that scarcely throw a stream which reached the second story. At last, however, the Fire Department mustered in three and one of the new engines threw a stream of water upon the building opposite, in Water-street, which extinguished the flames as soon as it reached them.

The wind was blowing in the direction of Maiden-lane, and the flames taking that course before they were subdued, in addition to the building above mentioned, that kept by Mr.—Nautical Instrument maker, 156 Water-street, J. & D. Phillips, Furriers, No. 123 Maiden Lane, corner of Water street, by Howe & Co., Shoes Store, No. 121, Smith, Wright & Lyon, Saddlers, No. 129, by Lewis Thayer, Druggists, and J. B. Smith & Co., Varnishers, No. 127, Maiden lane, were nearly all burnt down. The building in Fletcher-street, next to that where the fire broke out, and which was connected with the store of Messrs. S. & Nicholl, was also consumed.

Wright & Lyon, on Maiden lane, was also consumed, the exertions of the firemen could not prevent the flames from crossing the Maiden lane and breaking out in the store of A. B. Marvin & Co., 132 Maiden lane, but by great exertions the contents of the buildings destroyed were saved. It is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the loss sustained, which, however, must have been considerable.

ANOTHER FIRE.—At about two o'clock this morning another fire broke out in Broad-street, between Water and Front-streets, and the following small frame tenement was nearly or entirely destroyed before it was subdued: No. 116, occupied by James Lynch, barber; No. 118, by R. E. Patrick, grocer; No. 120, by George Foster, boarding-house keeper; and No. 122, by Richard Van Dusen, shoemaker. The buildings themselves were of very little value. They were owned by Mr. Peter Goelet, and were insured.—N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

COLONIAL.

HEALTH OF HIS EXCELLENCY.—The following is the latest public news respecting the health of His Excellency the Governor General. Private letters speak of the removal of the Government to Montreal or Quebec, and there is nothing on this subject to be depended upon.

"It is with feelings of heartfelt pleasure we announce to our readers that the health of His Excellency the Governor General has much improved for the last two days—and there are some good hopes of his ultimate recovery."

The Montreal Minerve, referring to a paragraph in the Quebec Gazette of the 19th, relating to Mr. Pepineau, states