

- 3. Election in Ky., Letcher, (Whig) elected Gov., majority 15,720.
- " Ala., V. B. majority 7,546
- " Mo. Reynolds (V. B.) Governor, majority 7,328.
- " Ill. Van Buren majority 7,328.
- 5. Prince Louis Bonaparte, attempting a revolution in France, is taken prisoner.
- Brig Florence wrecked on Newfoundland; 100 lives lost.
- 8. Abdication of the King of Holland.
- Convulsions of Mount Ararat destroyed nearly 1000 persons.
- 11. The British Parliament prorogued by the Queen.
- 14. North Carolina Election: Morehead (Whig), Governor; majority, 8,296.
- 17. Steamship Acadia, arrived at Boston in 12 days and 18 hours from Liverpool.
- 18. Draw-bridge at Albany gave way; about 20 lives lost.
- Timothy Flint died, aged 60.
- Sept. 1. An insurrection broke out in Madrid.
- 5. Vermont Election: Jenison (Whig) re-elected Governor; majority 10,592.
- 8. Prince Louis Napoleon found guilty of treason, and sentenced to perpetual banishment.
- 10. A great National Whig Convention on Bunker Hill; 70,000 persons present.
- 14. Election in Maine: Kent (Whig), elected Governor.
- 28. A Fire in the Royal Arsenal at Davenport, England; loss £800,000.
- Oct. 1. Tobacco taken by the Mexican Federalists under General Anaya.
- 5. Georgia Election: Whig majority 5,570; 9 Members of Congress and Legislature Whig.
- Arkansas Election: Van Buren Governor, Congress and Legislature: 2,000 majority.
- 7. Election in Maryland; Whig majority 2,120—Legislature.
- 12. South Carolina Election: 8 Members of Congress V. B. to 1 Harrison: Legislature V. B.
- 13. New Jersey State Election—Legislature carried by Whigs.
- Penn. State Election, V. B. Maj. in Congress, 4,649. Whig Legislature.
- Ohio State Election, Corwin, Whig, Gov. by 16,139: 12 H. 7 V. B. Congress.
- 16. Hon. Wm. S. Ramsay committed suicide, aged 28.
- 22. Hon. J. S. Spence, U. S. Senator from Md. died.
- 30. Presidential Election in Penn. Harrison majority 349.
- " " " Ohio. 23,375.
- Oct. Beyrout taken by the Allies. Ibrahim Pacha defeated with a loss of 17,000.
- new Ministry, headed by M. Guizot formed in France.
- The Queen Regent of Spain abdicated the throne.
- 2. New Hampshire Press. Election: V. B. majority 6,603
- " Maine, " " Whig majority 411.
- " Connecticut " " " majority 6,305.
- " Virginia, " " V. B. majority 1,413.
- " Georgia, " " Whig majority 8,331.
- " Mississippi, " " " majority 2,543.
- " Kentucky, " " " majority 25,873.
- " Indiana, " " " majority 11,695.
- " Illinois, " " V. B. majority 1,939.
- " Michigan, " " Whig majority 1,816.
- " Missouri, " " V. B. majority 6,758.
- " Arkansas, " " " majority 1,386.
- 3. Louisiana, " " Whig majority, 3,680.
- " Tennessee " " " majority 12,102.
- 4. Rhode Island " " " "
- 2, 3, 4. New York " " " "
- majority 13,290.
- 3, 4. New Jersey " " " "
- majority 2,317.
- 9. Maryland " " " "
- majority 4,776.
- " Massachusetts " " " "
- majority 20,930.
- 10. Vermont " " " "
- majority 14,422.
- 11. Delaware " " " "
- majority 1,093.
- 19. North Carolina " " " "
- majority 12,594.
- 20. South Carolina (by Legislature) voted for Van Buren.
- 3. St. Jean d'Acre captured by the British; 2000 killed.
- 10. Treaty signed between England and Texas.
- 21. A Royal Princess born in England.
- A severe and destructive Gale swept the coast of England.
- 23. Slaughter of 400 Mexicans by about 100 Texans fighting in self defence.
- 28. Count of Nassau inaugurated King of Holland.

- Dec. 7. Congress convened 9. The President's Message delivered.
- 12. Steamboat Cherokee exploded, killing 16 passengers.
- 19. Hon. Felix Grundy U. S. Senator from Tenn., died.

United States.

CASE OF McLEOD.

It is stated in the Niagara Courier, that the examination of A McLeod, on a charge of being one of the persons engaged in the outrage on the Caroline has been closed. In resulted in remanding him to jail until he enters into recognizance of 5,000 dollars for him, with two sureties of 2,500 dollars each, for his appearance at court to answer the charge of being one of the gang concerned in the murder committed at the time the steamboat Caroline was burned. The testimony given in, is very contradictory—several witnesses tending to implicate the prisoner, while others swore positively to his being elsewhere on the night of the burning of the Caroline.—Boston Merc. Journal.

In the case of McLeod, the Niagara Courier says—'If a jury shall adjudge him guilty, then will the case assume a serious aspect. Our national government would not, if it could, and could not, if it would, interfere with the decisions of the Courts of New York for an offence committed against the laws of the State, the penalty must be inflicted. On the other hand, the act for which McLeod is arraigned has been sanctioned by the British Government, and she is bound to protect her subjects. How then, in such a contingency, a collision between the two nations is to be avoided, it is not easy to see.'

St. John Observer, Jan. 12.

The Caroline Steam Boat Affair, again.—In the United States House of Representatives, on the 31st ult. a debate took place on the subject of the burning of the Steamboat Caroline, in 1837, and the imprisonment of Mr McLeod, at Buffalo, on a charge of assisting in her destruction. An important correspondence between Mr Fox, British Minister at Washington, and Mr Forsyth, American Secretary of State, relative to the arrest of Mr McLeod, was read. Mr Fox demands the release of Mr McLeod; Mr Forsyth, as heretofore, professes a vast deal of friendly feeling towards the British Government, but refuses to comply with Mr Fox's demand. This matter may yet lead to serious difficulties between the two countries.—The following summary of the correspondence is from the Boston Mercantile Journal of Wednesday last, which we received this morning.

House of Representatives, Dec. 31.

Steamer Caroline.—Mr Fillmore, of New York, asked for the printing of five thousand copies of a letter and other documents from the State Department in reference to the arrest of McLeod, charged with aiding in the burning of the Caroline. It embraces correspondence between the American Minister in London, and the British Minister here, and the Secretary of State. After the five thousand copies were ordered to be printed, a motion to re-consider was submitted by Mr Alford, of Georgia.

Mr A. was anxious to hear the documents read, and the reading was commenced by the Clerk.

The documents were, first, a brief message from the President, transmitting the correspondence between the functionaries of the two Governments.

Secondly, a letter from Mr Stevenson, at London, addressed to the Secretary of State, saying that no answer had been received to the question submitted from the United States Government, respecting the burning of the Caroline.

The third letter was from Mr Fox to Mr Forsyth, stating that the British Government will probably answer the questions submitted without delay.

Some time intervened, when a correspondence on the arrest of Mr McLeod, now in prison in New York, was commenced. The first letter concerning the arrest is one which will excite some attention in the country. It is addressed by the British Minister to the Secretary of State, and in it he complains of the arrest of a subject of Great Britain and his imprisonment in New York. He demands the release of the prisoner, and proceeds to avow the principle or fact that the burning of the Caroline was an act committed by the British Authorities.

McLeod, he asserts, if employed in burning the Caroline, which he very much doubts, was employed by authority. The British Authorities, therefore, he

proceeds to say, are responsible, and not McLeod. The question, as a consequence, if to be controverted, becomes one which must be settled by the two Governments, and not by the prisoner. This was well known, he thought, or certainly more than intimated at the time, as it has been since, and upon many occasions. Mr Fox enlarged upon the idea that the prisoner acted upon authority, and that the subject matter of complaint was one for the two governments to settle. In conclusion again he expresses the hope that the prisoner will be speedily released.

The most interesting part of the correspondence is the reply of the Secretary of State to the British Minister. Mr Forsyth, in courteous terms, acknowledges the reception of the letter of Mr Fox, and reiterates his ground of complaint. Under the advice and direction of the President he proceeds to answer his complaints. Always desirous to preserve the amicable arrangements between the two governments, he professes to be still desirous to terminate the present controversy in the same friendly spirit. He speaks of the delicate questions which have been brought before the government in times past, and appeals to Mr Fox to bear witness to the friendly disposition of the President and the U. S. towards Great Britain.

It is with unfeigned regret, he says, that he cannot now comply with the request submitted, but he cannot, and for reasons given at length. The circumstances connected with the arrest of the prisoner forbid it. He was charged with arson committed upon American soil and American property. The history of the burning of the Caroline was the history of a great outrage, and the prisoner was confined or arraigned under the charge of being one of a band of lawless marauders. He made his appearance in New York voluntarily, after the commission of the offence, and was imprisoned as one of the guilty party. The President, continues Mr Forsyth, knows of no principle of international law which calls for the release of such an offender.

Mr Forsyth proceeded to comment in a becoming temper upon the acknowledgment, for the first time officially made, that the Caroline was burnt under the authority of the British Government. No such avowal has before been officially made, and it now comes from one speaking by authority. It became the United States therefore, to act as complainant.

The reading of the correspondence excited some feeling in the House.

Mr Alford, of Georgia, who moved the reconsideration, spoke at some length, highly approving the course of the administration in defending the national honor. He was followed by Messrs Holmes, of South Carolina, Cushing, of Mass and Duncan of Ohio, who all regarded the conduct of Great Britain towards us as unjust and oppressive. The whole subject was brought to a close by the withdrawal of the motion to reconsider.

Pork slaughtering.—The number of hogs packed at Cincinnati up to Dec. 19. was 150,000, being 100,000 more than were killed last year. The price has fallen at Gallatin, Tenn., to three dollars per hundred.

New York Sun, Dec. 31.

Great Eclipse of the Moon.—There will be a total and magnificent Eclipse of the Moon in the evening of the 5th day on February next, commencing at 7 o'clock, 9 minutes, and should the atmosphere be clear, it will present a sublime spectacle. The eclipse will commence at 7 o'clock, 9 minutes in the evening, 2 hours and 6 minutes after the moon rises, it will be visible to all parts of the United States, the Canadas, the greater part of Mexico; the whole of South America, all parts of the Atlantic Ocean, the whole of Europe, and as far east as the meridian of Bombay in Hindostan, at which place the moon will go down partially eclipsed. The moon will set totally eclipsed at Arabia, Constantinople, Egypt, the countries adjacent to the Caspian Sea, and Moscow in Russia. The moon will rise totally eclipsed at Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia river, in Oregon Territory, and will be visible to all parts of the earth, where the moon is above the horizon.

The Second Victim.—The man whose marriage to the unfortunate Miss Wood, the daughter of the Philadelphia confectioner, led to the murder of his wife by her father, was buried from a Philadelphia almshouse last Saturday. He died there during the week, in poverty and destitution. How little did he dream of such tragical consequences, when he sought what seemed to him a splendid al-

liance—splendid at any rate, so far as money is concerned.

The decline of Greatness.—Walter Scott advertises in a New Orleans paper for old clothes; Thomas Moore gives notice in New York that he is supplied with good wine and cigars; Thomas Campbell solicits the patronage who have old shoes to mend; Samuel Johnston is ready to attend to any orders in the grocery line, and Roger Bacon manufactures gentlemen's wigs, curls, &c.' to order. One M Van Buren 'keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Locofoco matches.' Old John Owen sells books at Cambridge, Charles Stewart deals in pea nuts and candy at Albany; William Shakspeare is a dry goods merchant in Baltimore, and Henry Clay weaves rag carpets in the Bowery, New York, where he 'respectfully solicits a share of public support.' The Cincinnati Republican states that John Adams was arrested in that city on the 19th instant, for offering a one hundred dollar note on the Merchants' and Planters' Bank of Illinois, John Quincy Adams was recently arrested in that city for drunkenness, and James Buchanan was last week sentenced to the New York Penitentiary for bigamy.—Philadelphia Standard.

Heavy loss.—The British barque Westminster, Mollison, from Singapore, for London, with a cargo of 45000 chests of tea, was driven ashore on the rocks a mile to the eastward of Margate, on the morning of the 22d November, and bilged. Crew saved. About 1800 chests of tea were saved, the rest lost. The cargo was owned by Daniel C. Bacon, of Boston Massachusetts, and other, and the amount of insurance effected here is \$190,000

Colonial.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

St John Herald, Dec. 30.

Mechanics' Institute.—Last evening M. H. Perley, Esq. delivered his commencing Lecture on the Early History of New Brunswick, and as might easily have been anticipated, from the peculiarly interesting nature of the subject, the spacious Hall was crowded with eager and attentive listeners, amounting in number to at least 800. Every one most naturally desirous to know as much as possible of the country in which his lot is cast; and those who listened to Mr Perley last evening must have been both gratified and instructed by the pleasing and lucid manner in which he treated his subject, by the research displayed, and the highly interesting and (to very many) novel facts adduced. Mr P. has been fortunate in having had access to many original and official documents, not hitherto attainable by historic writers, but which materially elucidate the history of this young but rapidly rising Province: he has made diligent and efficient use of these advantages, and we hesitate not to say that he has succeeded in compiling the best and most authentic history of New Brunswick ever yet published. Repeated plaudits from the audience cheered the Lecturer, and testified the gratification he imparted; and much impression appeared to be made, especially by the statement of one fact; viz. that in the reign of Henry VII. John Cabot, in the employ and under the flag of England, after discovering Newfoundland and St. John's Islands, landed on the shores of this Province, between Richibucto and Miramichi, two years before Columbus reached the mainland of America; thus New Brunswick was the first portion of this great continent on which the feet of Christians ever stepped. The Lecture was illustrated by the display of a great variety of ancient Indian implements and utensils; and afforded the greatest satisfaction to the audience. The subject will be concluded on Monday next, when we doubt not the Hall will be crowded; and we consider that the whole province is greatly indebted to Mr Perley, for the most useful and interesting product of his talent and research, which, indeed, should be committed to the press, and thus preserved from oblivion.

St. John Observer, January 12.

Murder.—A Shoemaker named Wm. Blair, and a sailor named Williams, (a foreigner) had been in company drinking together at a tavern kept by a person named Harbinson, in St. James Street, on Friday night; Williams boarded in the house and Blair occupied the basement of the same building. About one o'clock on Saturday morning a quarrel took place between the parties on the subject of a small debt said to be due by Williams to Blair, in the course of which the former drew a knife and inflicted a deadly wound in the neck of Blair, completely severing the jugular vein, one of his cheeks being also shockingly cut; the unfortunate man died almost immediately. Williams fled from the scene of the murder, wandering he scarcely knew whither, and was arrested without resistance about 5 o'clock the same morning by officer McGeachy, at the lower end of Germain street. The prisoner stated