

ANOTHER BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES.—Notice has been given that application is intended to be made to Parliament, the next session, for leave to bring in a bill for making a Bridge over the River Thames, near Essex Street, Strand, to the opposite shore, at or near to Dowsen's Wharf, in the Marsh and Walk liberty. Also for making and maintaining a market, at or near the South end of the proposed bridge.

The London papers have been talking much lately about the colossal statue to the Duke of Wellington, and it has been assailed so vigorously that orders have been given to take it down. Some say that this has been owing to the mandate of the Queen, who is stated to have an artistic eye. Others attributed it to the severe judgment of Lord Morpeth, who has brought the opinion of the Royal Academicians to bear it down; and others assert that the opinion of the Duke himself has been expressed against its continuance on the present site. Some say that the arch on which the statue rests is too small, others that the horse is too large, others that the figure of the hero is badly done. Opinions vary like the colours of the rainbow. But down the statue, it seems must come, and "such a gettin' down stairs" will long be memorable in the metropolitan annals.—*European Times*.

EXTRAORDINARY PROSPERITY OF THE IRISH SAVINGS' BANKS IN A TIME OF FAMINE.—Ireland is to England what Africa was to the Romans—of which region it was a standing proverb amongst them, that "*Africa semper aliquid novi fert*," that there was nothing so strange but what might be expected from Africa. It thus appears by the official returns of the Irish Savings' Banks, the banks of the poor and labouring class, that they were never in such a prosperous condition as in this season of the general distress of the depositors, and that whatever this class may draw from the funds of the English government, they draw nothing from their own banks.

Of three provinces in Ireland—Munster, Connaught, and Leinster—the two former are almost always exclusively the scene of the great scarcity and distress which prevail, and the seven Counties of Connaught, Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, Clare, and Limerick, have received most from the public bounty. Let us look to the official returns of the Connaught Savings Bank. It is thus stated in those accounts; the sums "paid in" and the sums "drawn out" by the trustees in the province of Connaught, are respectively £9,600, and £4,400; so that the province had £5,200 more in the Savings' Bank, it is to be presumed, on October 10, 1846, than on the corresponding day the previous year, though in the interval there were two famines. It is the same in the province of Munster. The whole province paid in £80,699, and drew out only £53,800, thus improving its account to the extent of £26,899. Some of the particular returns must excite the astonishment of every one. In the Ennis district, £7,100 was paid in, and £300 only drawn out; Killarney paid in £7,300, and drew out £3,100; Tralee paid in £4,800, and drew out £2,700; Limerick paid in £18,200, and has drawn out only £3,300. We do not wish to press the necessary inferences too hardly, but one conclusion is undeniable, that the government and English people have done more for the Irish labourers, than with the funds in their hands, this class of people have done for themselves. Their deposits have never been larger during the two successive years of their greatest pressure. It is impossible to refuse relief to a whole people, who to all external appearances so urgently require it. But everything confirms the necessity of a judicious selection, and of not confounding the indolent poor with the industrious and deserving; in other words, fair wages for fair work, and the steady and resolute application of a mode of relief which compels such work from those who demand its wages.

THE LATE MR. OWEN'S BEQUEST.—The amount of Mr. Owen's bequest for the foundation of a College near Manchester, will be about £100,000.

ILLNESS OF MOORE THE POET.—A private letter received from England by a gentleman in Dublin, contains the following passage:—"I lament to have to tell you of the rapidly declining health of Ireland's most honoured poet. The sun of life is fast setting, and it is feared that his dissolution is near at hand."

CENTRAL BARRACKS IN BIRMINGHAM.—Government has just concluded a purchase of about 14 acres of land on the east side of the town, for the erection of a great Central Barracks for England. The site is on the angle of the junction between the London and Birmingham and Derby Railways, and cost, we hear, £25,000. The new barracks will be the largest yet built in the United Kingdom, and troops stationed in them, may be in any part of England by one or other of the railways, in a few hours after receiving notice from head quarters. We understand that the electric telegraph is to be brought into a centre at the barracks, and communicate with all parts of the country, extending along every line of rail that may be made.—*Correspondent of Morning Chronicle*.

MARRIAGE OF THE EARL OF ELGIN.—The marriage of George Charles Constantine, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, the newly-appointed Governor-General of Canada, with the Lady Mary Louisa Lambton, eldest daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Durham, and niece of Earl Grey, was solemnized on Saturday week, by special licence, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, in the presence of a select circle of friends of both families. His Excellency is expected to embark for North America, to enter on the official duties of that colony, early in the ensuing month, when the noble Earl will be accompanied by his bride.

The Grain Market was stationary. The latest prices quoted are English wheat, 90s. per quarter. American flour (in bond) 30s. per barrel. The reduced duty of 4s. per quarter, is found tantamount to a prohibition, and in consequence, it is said, as fast as grain or flour arrives it will be exported. In fact a large export trade, even in English grain, appears to be going on. One purchase, amounting to 3,000 quarters of Lincolnshire wheat, at 60s. for shipment to France, is particularly noticed.

The Cotton Market is quiet; the speculative demand has ceased, and parties are looking to the effects which the alleged deficiency in the new crop may have on prices.

Mr. O'Connell, as Trustee and Treasurer of the Repeal Association, has made the rather astounding intimation that the Association is indebted to him, in that capacity, to the extent of at least six or seven hundred pounds.

The expected brevet has taken place. Among the promotions, we observe those of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, our respected Lieutenant Governor, and Sir Jeremiah Dixon, late Commander of the Forces in this Province and New Brunswick, to the rank of Lieutenant General; of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William M. G. Colebrooke, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and Lieut. Colonel P. D. Calder, Royal Engineers, to the grade of Colonel; and of Captain Sir James E. Alexander, 14th Regiment, now in this garrison, to majorities. The present naval Commander in Chief on this station, Vice Admiral Sir F. W. Austin, and his predecessor, Sir Charles Adam, have also each obtained Vice Admirals of the Red.

Lieutenant General Sir Benjamin d'Urban is mentioned as likely to receive the appointment of Commander in Chief in Canada, vacant by the retirement of Earl Cathcart.

Mr. Hood the British envoy to the Rio de la Plata, has returned to England, having failed to accomplish the object of his mission, the restoration of tranquillity in that quarter.

The Great Britain continues on the beach at Dundrum Bay. The engineers who have examined the present state of her hull and the position in which she lies, concur in stating that she has sustained no very serious or irreparable injury, and agree as to the practicability of her being got off. The idea of making any attempt for that purpose, has however it appears, been abandoned for the present, and means are to be adopted to protect her from further injury during the winter months, in the hope that she may be got afloat in the spring.

The foreign intelligence is not important, with the exception of that from Portugal, where the insurrection, of which we received intimation by last steamer, has assumed a truly formidable aspect. The royal troops are said to have been victorious in two battles, and one of the Queen's Generals is reported to be bombarding the city of Evora. On the other hand bodies of insurgents are in arms almost at the very gates of the capital, and troops cannot be spared to put them down.

The Duke de Bordeaux, representative of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, has married the Princess of Modena, and has thus not only obtained an alliance with the ducal house of that name, but a bride with an ample fortune, circumstances which are said to have greatly annoyed Louis Philippe. The subscriptions in France for the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations have not been so liberal as might have been expected. In Paris failures are taking place every day, even among people reputed wealthy. One cause assigned is railway speculation. Inundations in Algeria have been attended with loss of life and destruction of property.

An English newspaper, called the "Roman Advertiser," has been started at Rome.

The Honorable George Bancroft, the American Minister, has taken up his residence at 90, Eaton Square, Belgrave-place, London. On Thursday, the 12th inst. he dined with the Queen, at Windsor Castle: and, on the following Saturday, was, with his lady, at a select party at Lord Palmerston's, the Minister for foreign Affairs.

Rumours have prevailed during the last few days that a marriage was on the tapis between Miss Burdett Coutts, and Louis Napoleon. The statement is now contradicted; but the rich English heiress, if she had chosen a French husband so immediately connected with the great Corsican, would still further have embittered the declining years of the "citizen King."

Five Ionian vessels were recently plundered, and their crews cruelly maltreated, by Greek pirates on the coast of Acarnania.

Monday, Nov. 9. was the anniversary of the natal day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has completed his fifth year. Her Majesty gave a grand banquet at the castle on the auspicious occasion.

The Iron markets remain almost stationary. Orders are now in the Liverpool market for about 100,000 tons of Rails, to be given out before the 1st of January, 1847, which will take nearly three months of the make of Rails of Great Britain.

The demand for Iron for other purposes is increasing: and a good deal has lately been done in Boiler Plater and best Bar Iron.

The sword which Lord Nelson wore at the battle of Trafalgar, has recently been presented by Lord Saye and Sele to the painted hall of Greenwich Hospital, where it reposes by the side of the coat worn by the great admiral on the same occasion.