

We were yesterday admitted to a private inspection at the Egyptian Hall, of the two Siamese youths, whose bodies are, in a manner so unexampled, inseparably attached to each other.

The exhibition of monstrous formations in general is liable to great objection. In this country such sights, for good reasons, are also obnoxious to suspicion. We say this in order at once, and most unequivocally, to separate the phenomenon of which we now speak from almost every other exhibition of human mal-formation, real or pretended, that has ever engaged the attention of the public.

When we entered the boys were ranging the apartments with perfect indifference. Their attire was made to resemble, as nearly as possible, the costume of their native country. The front part of their heads was closely cropped, and over the back part of the crown, the hair, which is there suffered to grow at great length, was wound into a graceful plaited wreath.

Enough has been said, we hope, to convey to the public a faithful description of these singular youths. We repeat that there is nothing in the exhibition which the most timid maiden may not endure, whilst the most hardened cannot fail to be struck with the manifestations which they give of generous, kindly, and affectionate natures.

We have to announce the death of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, K. C. B. He was son of General Sir Henry Clinton, who was conspicuous in the American war, and brother to Lieutenant-General Sir W. Clinton, late Commander-in-Chief in Portugal.

The French troops are allowed only bread on home service, at the rate of three-halfpence per ration. The meat is deducted from their pay; on foreign service they have half a pound of meat and two pounds of bread. The English troops have a pound and a half of bread and one pound of meat, war allowance; and one pound of bread and three quarters of a pound of meat in time of peace.

The late General Garth's Will was proved on Thursday last, the personality sworn under £16,000. It is dated the 12th September last, and gives to his beloved son Thomas Garth, the moiety of an annuity of £3,000 payable out of the Duchy of Cornwall, and held by letters patent to King Charles II. which the General (by indenture of the 17th November, 1820) had settled on himself for life, with remainder to his said son for life, and his lawful issue, failing which, remainder to the testator's nephew, Captain Thomas Garth, R. N.

It gives us great satisfaction to state that the King has determined to set the fashion of making tradespeople furnish the chief necessities of life at a reasonable charge. H. M. has signified his intention that the royal establishment shall be furnished with meat and bread at the current London prices.

From the circumstance of their eating drinking, and sleeping simultaneously, some persons have inferred that their wants, appetites, and sensations are common; but those who know the power of habit will immediately discover a reason for these facts, without yielding to so violent an inference. Perhaps the total independence of the volition of the one brother upon that of the other, could not be more strikingly exemplified than by a circumstance which took place during the day. The youths, after rambling about the room, turned into the passage which leads from the entrance door of the apartment; as they approached the door, which is partly of glass, Capt. Coffin called Chang, the name to which one of them answers. The youth instantly turned in obedience to the call, whilst his brother eagerly went forward to gratify his curiosity by peeping through the door. "Now," said Mr. Croker to some of his friends that surrounded him "I am satisfied that these boys cannot be governed by one will, for you perceive that the inclination of one boy was to return in obedience to the summons which he had heard, but he is drawn away in an opposite direction by the other, in the eagerness of his curiosity. These boys cannot therefore, be governed by one impulse."

However scientific men may speculate as to the causes or consequences of the physical junction of these youths, no one, we think, who sees them, can fail to be touched with the perfect harmony that subsists between them. They are docile in the extreme, and possess the most engaging dispositions. In their wishes, their desire, their movements, they seem to be controlled by a single impulse. Attempts have been made to create jealousies between them, but without the slightest effect. Any gift which they receive capable of division is shared between them, and any other description of present passes from one to the other as a joint possession. It would perhaps be more just to say that they appear to recognize no difference between themselves. A very attentive observer, however, we think, will not fail to discover between these two boys, who certainly bear the strongest possible resemblance to each other, a marked distinction. One youth seems to be a little more robust than the other, and even to possess an intellectual superiority over his brother. Perhaps this notion acquires plausibility from the circumstance that the former generally acts as the organ of communication on the joint part with the interpreters. We certainly observed with great interest the superior brother yield on all occasions to the impulses of the weaker, giving up his own choice, and preferring the course intimated by the other. The inferior brother then playfully leans against his mate for support, or the one pats the cheek or presses the forehead, or adjusts the shirt collar of the other, in such a way as betrays the kindest feelings in each, and the tenderest affection for each other.

The Duke of Wellington at Valmer Castle. The Premier rises before day, devotes three-quarters of an hour to ablutions and the other labours of the toilet, takes a walk for a quarter of an hour, during which time his bed-room is put in order. This last operation would not seem to be one of particular difficulty, as the furniture of that room is extremely simple—the bedstead is of iron, without curtains; and covered, even at this season, by a single blanket, and a silk coverlet. On his Grace's return from his short excursion, he finds his letters and newspapers arranged, generally to the amount of forty or fifty of the former, and eight of the latter; all these he opens, and notes answers to such as he does not mean to reserve for an autograph reply. It is his invariable custom to make a note of the intended answer to each separate letter before he proceeds to open the next in succession; this mode, which is rather unusual, is adopted to prevent confusion. As a host, his Grace's manners are represented as being, to the last degree, unaffected and disengaged; and his house is considered as one of the most agreeable.—Morning Paper.

[THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.—We have no doubt but the annexed article will be perused with interest by our readers—it being the most explicit we have as yet met with in the course of our readings. It is well known, that the Empire of Russia takes precedence of every other nation in Europe, as regards its extent and population. The numbers of the motley race by which it is tenanted amounted, at the close of 1828, to 62,592,000 souls, of whom the following is a classification by distinct nations.]—E. C.

Table with 2 columns: Nationality and Population. Includes Slavonians (54,000,000), Finlanders (3,000,000), Tartars (2,500,000), Caucassians (1,010,000), Germans (500,000), Mongolians (320,000), Esquimaux (90,000), Samojeids (70,000), Mousers (65,000), Indians (25,000), Kamtschadals (12,000), Unknown origin (1,000,000).

The population of Russia in Europe, independently of her Polish possessions, (which in 1827 contained 3,850,658 souls), amounted in that year to 44,603,600, which is double that of Great Britain. Relatively to the other states of Europe, it is extremely thin of inhabitants, and stands inferior even to Norway and Sweden in density of population.

In financial respects, the following present general results for the year 1827:—Rev. (National inclusive) 7,138,833,333 equal to 17,291,600,000. Expenditure, 2,300,000,000 equal to 16,986,600,000. National Debt, 7,230,000,000 equal to 37,500,000,000.

The military force consists—in infantry, of 23,800 guards and 294,600 of the line; in cavalry, of 63,520; of 24,000 irregulars; 360 pieces attached to the horse, and 732 pieces attached to the foot artillery, forming a total of 47,088. This is the amount of the regular establishment; but in time of war, like the present, it is greatly augmented by levies under the imperial ukase. The Polish army consists of 60,000.

The Russian Navy, at the beginning of 1828, comprised 50 ships of the line, 35 frigates, and about 100 other large vessels, besides floating batteries, gun-boats, galleys, &c.—the whole manned by somewhat more than 50,000 sailors. This establishment has of late been considerably increased.

The whole empire does not present above 1840 cities and towns, 1210 strong places, and 227,400 villages and hamlets. Among the first mentioned are Petersburg, 325,000; Moscow, 260,000; Warsaw, 126,443; Kiev, 40,000; Sandomir, 50,000; Odessa, 40,000; Riga, 47,000; Tula, 36,000; Kaluga, 25,000; Kagan, 50,000; Astrachan, 36,000; and Irkutsk, 30,000.

GRECE.—The town of Navarino was the scene of a destructive explosion on the night of Nov. 18th. Lightning having fallen on the Citadel, set fire to the Powder Magazine, and blew it up, with all the walls and buildings in the enclosure. The destruction of almost all the wooden huts or cottages of the town would not, in such a climate, have been a very serious misfortune, but the loss of lives among the inmates of the citadel was most lamentable. About one hundred Artillerymen were victims of the disaster—17 are reported killed, 75 wounded, and 9 missing.

The consequence will be that every one else will insist on the same; and the enormous evil which the town has long been subject to, will be remedied at once.

Lord Hill enjoys all the power and patronage of Commander-in-Chief, although his Lordship is only called Commander of the Forces. The reason of his not having the title of Commander-in-Chief is, that there are numbers of officers in the army superior to him in rank; consequently, he cannot command them—for instance, his Lordship, not being a Field-Marshal, could not command the Field-Marshals.

By the will of Sir Humphry Davy, which has so lately been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, we learn that his personal property was under £30,000. He leaves an annuity of £300 to his brother, Dr. Davy, and also £4000 in money, and all his books. He gives many smaller legacies, and one in particular of £50 to a young innkeeper's daughter who nursed him while sick on his travels. The will concludes with a desire to be buried wherever he may die; and he adds "Natura curat suos sepelire."

It is said Moore is to receive £2600 for his "Life of Byron." If this be true, no wonder he should burn the original life, for which he was only to receive £2000.

The Palais Royal is said to produce to its proprietor, the Duke of Orleans, a yearly revenue of £30,000. What is the reason that in this most speculating of all countries some building similar to the above in extent and object is not projected, either by some great capitalist, or by a company? It could not fail to answer.

Strange Relationship of Ferdinand VII.—Ferdinand VII. when Prince of the Asturias married the daughter of the (then) King of Naples, and sister of the present King; while the latter married about the time same the sister of Ferdinand. They thus became doubly brothers-in-law, and Ferdinand became his own brother-in-law.

On his second marriage, he wedded his niece, the daughter of his sister and King John VI. of Portugal. By this marriage he became his own nephew-in-law.

Ferdinand's brother Don Carlos, and his uncle Don Antonio, are both married to daughters of John VI. of Portugal; which has made his brother and his uncle also his brothers-in-law.

Finally, Ferdinand is about to marry the daughter of Francis I. his brother-in-law, and one of his sisters—that sister being the niece of his first wife, and whose brother, Don Francisco de Paulo, married the eldest sister; thus Ferdinand will become at once the uncle, the uncle-in-law, and the brother-in-law of the last named Prince.

Mr. Peel is forming a collection of paintings, which in a few years will become very interesting; it is the Portraits of the Ministers of this country, painted by Lawrence, that on which the artist at present engages, is a portrait of Lord Aberdeen, which is in a state of forwardness.

The Dublin Theatre Royal was sold by auction on Saturday last, subject to a mortgage of £13,000. It was purchased by the mortgagee for £13,500, and a lease of it has been granted for seven years to Mr. Bunn, at the Annual rent of £2000, instead of £3000 which has hitherto been the rent received.

The Duke of Wellington at Valmer Castle. The Premier rises before day, devotes three-quarters of an hour to ablutions and the other labours of the toilet, takes a walk for a quarter of an hour, during which time his bed-room is put in order. This last operation would not seem to be one of particular difficulty, as the furniture of that room is extremely simple—the bedstead is of iron, without curtains; and covered, even at this season, by a single blanket, and a silk coverlet. On his Grace's return from his short excursion, he finds his letters and newspapers arranged, generally to the amount of forty or fifty of the former, and eight of the latter; all these he opens, and notes answers to such as he does not mean to reserve for an autograph reply. It is his invariable custom to make a note of the intended answer to each separate letter before he proceeds to open the next in succession; this mode, which is rather unusual, is adopted to prevent confusion. As a host, his Grace's manners are represented as being, to the last degree, unaffected and disengaged; and his house is considered as one of the most agreeable.—Morning Paper.

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Pete on board the Blonde Frigate.—Sir Robert Gordon, our Ambassador at Constantinople, gave a splendid ball on board the Blonde Frigate, previous to her going up to Odessa, at which were present 450 visitors, comprising all the principal Turks, Franks, and Russians, with a number of Turkish and Frank Ladies. The whole of the upper deck of the ship was cleared, and the waste planked over. An awning, thirty feet up the masts, was spread fore and aft, and the poop was fitted as a Turkish tent. The ship was brilliantly illuminated, and the refreshments were offered to the utmost profusion. The Insignia of the Order of the Garter and the Cypher of the Sultan, were conspicuously placed in transparency. The quarter deck was carpeted, and surrounded by crimson silk sofas; orchestras were constructed round the mainmast, between which was the ball-room. The fore-castle was fitted as a shrubbery, wherein were placed orange trees, fifteen feet high, to the branches of which appended ripe fruit in great abundance. The Rifleman, sloop of war, at intervals exhibited a magnificent display of fireworks, the vessel at times appeared completely enveloped in flames.

A Boat's Crew swallowed by a Whale.—A correspondent of the Dublin Morning Register, under date of Beau Green, Dunally, November 30, says—"I have to report a most awful and unparalleled event, which took place in Inver Bay on Saturday last. Five men, in a yawl, were in pursuit of a shoal of sprats, for bait, with hand loops, when a whale following the shoal, with open jaws came in contact with the yawl (broad-side too.) Feeling the yawl, the monster closed its jaws, and crushed it in pieces, with the exception of the two ends, in one of which, was a young lad, in the act of putting out his loop. He was the only one out of five that escaped. One man was found crushed, and fastened to a piece of the floating wreck. A bunch of hair, from the gills of the whale fastened in a shiver of the wreck, confirms that the Boat was destroyed in the way described, and in the way which those on shore and those in the boats agree in attesting.

A piece of intelligence of the highest importance to the merchants of Paris has been communicated. The City of Paris will at length enjoy, without restriction, the right of entrepot for colonial produce, and for all articles imported from abroad.

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city thereof; to Westmorland, accompanying which is a Plan of the contemplated alteration.

Having read the Petition in his place, ordered thereupon, that it, together with the plan accompanying it, be received and referred to the Committee of Roads.

Tuesday, 26th January.

Mr. Barlow, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the City of St. John, praying to be heard by Council at the Bar of the House, against the passing a bill for regulating the ungranted Fisheries in the Harbour of St. John.

Ordered, that the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Johnston.—The House in Committee of the whole, went into consideration of the said Petition.

Mr. McKay in the Chair of the Committee. The Chairman reported, that having gone into consideration of the matter referred to them, they had passed a Resolution which he read, and is as follows.

"Resolved, that the Petitioners be heard by Council at the Bar of this House on Monday the 1st day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and that they be allowed, if need be, to have evidences examined touching the matters and things contained in the said Petition."

The Resolution being again read in the Clerk's Table, was agreed to by the House.

Read a third time as engrossed, A Bill to continue the Laws now in force, for appointing Firewards, and for the better extinguishing fires, in the Town and Parish of Fredericton. Resolved that the Bill do pass.

Read a third time as engrossed, A Bill for erecting a part of the Parish of Wakefield, in the County of York, into a separate and distinct Town or Parish. Resolved that the Bill do pass.

Read a third time as engrossed, A Bill to continue an Act, intitled "An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act, intitled, "An Act to repeal the Laws now in force for appointing Firewards, and the better extinguishing of Fires, so far as the same relate to the Town of Fredericton, and to make regulations more suitable to the said Town, to the Towns of Newcastle and Chatham, and their vicinities, in the County of Northumberland."

Resolved that the Bill do pass.

Read a third time as engrossed, A Bill for the speedy punishment and release of such persons as shall commit Petit Larceny. Resolved that the Bill do pass.

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