

"THE TABLET."—This Romish paper contains a letter from an Irish priest in America, written to a priest in Ireland, with a design to entreat the Catholics to remain at home, and not to emigrate to America, where so many become Protestants. The letter says: "If you do not keep Catholics at home, they will come over here and turn Protestants as soon as they come. Forward 'tenant-right' and keep them at home, as you value their souls." Then the writer goes on to say, that two millions of Catholics have been lost to the Church, by this emigration, in less than a quarter of a century. He quotes Bishop Hughes as saying—"That the people at home do not fully understand the position of many of the emigrants—thousands being lost in the large cities, whilst in the country the faith died out in multitudes." And he says that Bishop Reynolds, of Charleston, approved of his work of charity in America; but said, "You will serve religion still more, by proceeding, on your return to Ireland, from parish to parish, telling the people not to lose their immortal souls by coming here."

We have no doubt of the correctness of this account. And if Romanists have cause to be so alarmed at the results of this emigration, there is no reason why Protestants should be.

We are permitted on the highest authority to announce the conversion, from Popery to Protestantism, of the Rev. Richard Wall, late Roman Catholic Curate of Siskinan, in this diocese.—The Rev. Gentleman has forwarded the formal resignation of his cure to Dr. Foran, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. We have been favoured with a copy of that document—a highly interesting one, remarkable for the amount of Scripture research displayed by the writer, as well as for its peculiar simplicity and earnestness of style. If it was possible to allay prejudice and conciliate the party from whom Mr. Wall has withdrawn his sympathies, nothing could more effectually produce such a result than the letter now before them.—*Channel Chronicle*.

Family Sanctity Violated.

The family of an American artist, whose illustrations upon many of the publications of the American Tract Society, have been greatly annoyed, during a late residence in France, by the attempts of the priests and nuns to draw their children into the Catholic institutions. On removing to Rome, a "female Jesuit," employed to take charge of his children, induced them repeatedly to visit a convent, where they were flattered and caressed, and also taught that their parents were wicked heretics, who would go to hell, and that they would go with them if they were not baptized into the Catholic Church. They were told not to repeat the prayers their mother had taught them, and were taught others in Italian. Although charged not to tell their parents of these visits, the intrigues were discovered, and the family decided to dismiss the woman. Before she left, the oldest boy was missing, and the woman denied all knowledge of him. Mr. Cass, the American minister, being sent for, went to the convent, but the superior and all the inmates, denied all knowledge of him. He, however, insisted upon being shown through the premises, which was done, but without success, until he announced his official character, and threatened them with serious consequences if the boy was not given up. The next moment he was brought out of an adjoining chamber. "The boy," said the woman, "had sent him there, and that the priest had ridiculed the idea of his being obliged to go back to his parents, who had no authority over him in religion; that they wanted him to stay in the convent; that they would illuminate the chapel and have him baptized, and that he should have beautiful presents, and the Pope would bring him up and pay all his expenses. The woman attempted no defence, except to say that if she could only succeed in saving the souls of the children, all her sins would be forgiven. After she was dismissed, she called to say that if the priests ever got the children into the convent again, the parents would not be able to get them back."

The youthful Shah of Persia has proclaimed liberty of conscience and toleration to all religions within his kingdom, through the influence of the British consul at Tabreez, aided by the British envoy at the Persian court.

Most Melancholy Occurrence.

The *Christian Visitor* of last evening furnishes the particulars of a most melancholy casualty, which occurred at Horton, Nova-Scotia, on Monday last, and by which the community has been deprived of a valuable member, and the denomination to which he belonged of an able and zealous Minister. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Very, who was pastor of the Baptist Church in Portland, and Editor of the *Visitor*, published in this City, left his home on the 31st ult., to attend the examination of Acadia College, at Horton, and the meeting of the Baptist Association at Liverpool. On Monday morning at four o'clock, he left the residence of Dr. Cramp, at Horton, in company with Professor Chipman, and four of the Students, Messrs. Rand, Phalen, Grant, and King, with two boatmen, on an excursion to Cape Bonaventure, in search of mineral specimens, which abound in that locality. While returning, the wind freshened, and finally increased to a gale, causing the boat to ship a sea, which half filled her. They had baled out the water, and were endeavouring to tack, for the purpose of taking shelter in Harbour River, when the boat was again struck, filled with water, and swamped. The unfortunate party clung to the boat in the hope of saving their lives, but seven of them were washed away, the Rev. Mr. Very being the last, he having been helped to regain his hold a second time, by one of the boatmen, who alone survives to tell the sad tale.

This distressing calamity occurred near Long Island, about four miles from Horton. The bodies had not been recovered on the day following the casualty, but it was hoped they would be found in a day or two.

This heart-rending calamity, so deeply affecting many families in both Provinces, has caused a general gloom among all who were acquainted with the parties. Mr. Very leaves a widow and three children to mourn their untimely bereavement.—*St. John's Courier*, 12th.

A New American Telescope.

Mr. Lyman, of Lenox, Mass., has completed a reflecting telescope, having a clear aperture of 4 inches, and a focal length of sixteen feet. It is on the Herschelian principle, the observer standing with his back towards the object under examination. The performance of this telescope is said to be excellent. Professor Steadman Alexander, of Princeton, N. J., has furnished the following testimony:—

"I was present at a partial trial of the sixteen feet reflecting telescope made by Mr. Josiah Lyman, on the evening of August 23. The night was a tolerably favourable one; the amplifying power about 275. The two component stars of *Pi Aquilae*, (distant about a second) were satisfactorily separated; the cluster in *Hercules* presented somewhat of a granular appearance even at the centre, and the large nebula in *Andromeda* showed a variation of light at the centre, as though with greater light and power it might have been resolved. I have been accustomed to the use of a reflector; but I could not help regarding the performance of Mr. Lyman's telescope as highly satisfactory."

Mr. Lyman states that on the evenings of August 25th and 26th, with a power of 550 he saw the triple star *Epsilon Eridani*, with perfect distinctness. Two of the components of this star were only half a second distant from each other in 1823; and since that time their distance has but slightly increased, yet this telescope separated them with perfect ease and sharpness.

He also states that on the evening of October 8th he saw *Epsilon Arietis*, clearly double, with a power of 410, and with a power of 850 the division was steady and constant. Inasmuch as this star is not even suspected of being a binary system, and the distance of the components (which is half a second) remains unchanged, this cannot but be considered as a very satisfactory test observation.

On the whole, Mr. Lyman must be regarded as having been highly successful in his attempts at telescope making; and we hope he may receive such encouragement as will enable him to undertake the construction of still larger instruments.—*New York Observer*.

The ceremony of turning the first sod of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway took place at the Warweg commencing point of the Railroad on Friday, June 4. The Administrator of the N. B. government and lady, and distinguished gentlemen on both sides of the lines, were present on the interesting occasion.

Advance in England.

In the last half century, now just closed, the British people have doubled the number and tonnage of their ships from 18,000 vessels to probably 36,000, and from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons. A single steamer, the *Comet*, paddled in the Clyde in 1811, and to-day their 1,500 steamers smoke on every navigable river and lake, and everywhere on the world encircling sea. In 1801 there imports were worth £32,000,000 and 1849, £59,000,000; their exports were £25,000,000 and are now nearly £60,000,000. They produced 250,000 tons of Iron in 1805, and 2,000,000 in 1849. They consumed 56,000,000 lbs. of cotton, and now the consumption is 775,550,000 lbs. Meanwhile the import of flax has doubled itself. The value of the real property in England was estimated at £995,000,000, and now it is estimated at £2,000,000,000. The increase of religious, benevolent, and learned societies, shows strikingly that this vast wealth is neither illiterate, intemperate, nor godless. The average duration of life has been doubled by the progress of medical science and of wiser habits. Vice has diminished. Enormous as the consumption of alcoholic liquors socially and convivially still is, a revolution has taken place regarding them during the half century. Dr. Thomas Chalmers says, that in his youth, in Fife-shire, it used to be the common custom at funerals on the defunct who came up to the conventional standard of society: "Ah! he was a good man, and a fair drinker." Now a drunken gentleman is a rarity. Clubs have superseded taverns, and even the ladies will on reflection, acknowledge the change is an improvement, however anti-matrimonial the clubs may be.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate*.

Disinfecting Lamps.

A note from a medical friend reminds us of a beautiful, simple, economical apparatus, for overcoming bad odours, and purifying any apartment where the air is loaded with noxious materials. A description of it has already appeared, but the reference, in the note alluded to, has unfortunately been mis-laid. The whole matter, however, is simply this. Take one of any of the various kinds of glass lamps—for burning camphene, for example—and fill it with chloric ether, and light the wick.

In a few minutes the object will be accomplished. In dissecting rooms, in the damp, deep vaults, where vegetables are sometimes stored, or where drains allow the escape of offensive gases, in our buildings, and in short, in any spot where it is desirable to purify the atmosphere, burn one of these lamps. One tube, charged with a wick, is quite sufficient. This suggestion is really worth remembering for the comfort of a sick room, because it is easily accomplished, agreeable, and more economical for purifying than any process now known.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Talbotypes—or Daguerreotypes on Paper.

Mr. J. A. Whipple and Mr. W. B. Jones have perfected a process by which the most perfect and beautiful daguerreotype pictures can be taken on paper. We have seen several pictures of public buildings in the city and other objects, taken by this process, which possess the beauty and fine finish and perfect distinctness of engravings, while they have much of the softness of crayon drawing. The pictures are first taken on glass, and thence transferred to paper; and one great advantage of this process is, that after the image is obtained on glass, the impressions can be multiplied on paper to an indefinite extent; the glass plate serving as a stereotype plate of the picture, which is transferred to paper by an easy and simple process. It is the greatest improvement in daguerreotyping which has yet been made, and we hope it will fill the artists' pockets with "material aid."—*Boston Traveller*.

Life and Death in London.

Few know that in every seven minutes of the day a child is born in London, and that in every nine minutes one of its inhabitants dies! The population of London is, roundly, 2,362,000. If the averages of the past fifty years continue, in thirty-one years from this time as many persons as now compose its population will have died in it, and yet in about thirty-nine years from this time, if the present rate of progress continue, the Metropolis will contain twice as many persons as it does now. The whole population of Liverpool, in 1851, numbered 255,000; while the increase of inhabitants in the Metropolis, between 1841 and 1851, was 413,000. It is truly marvellous! Where it will stop, and how food and shelter are provided for these masses, are subjects for speculation.—*London Builder*.

Proposed Restoration of the Jews.

The *Suisse de Berne*, of April 10, says:—"A correspondent writes from Constantinople, on April 1, that the Divan has hit upon a very original plan for settling the question of the holy places. The four pachalics of Syria are to be granted to M. Rothschild for the sum of £20,000,000, to be paid into the treasury of the Sultan; and upon the sum of £2,000,000 being paid to France, she will renounce her pretensions. Russia and England will each receive £1,000,000. It is not yet settled whether M. Rothschild will take the title of king, emir, or bey. It is certain that he intends to restore the ruins of Jerusalem and Antioch, and to rebuild Solomon's Temple."—*Ladies' Own Journal*.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Nott.

The venerable Dr. Samuel Nott died at his residence, in Free-Will, Conn., on the 26th ult., in the 90th year of his age. About a week before his decease his gown caught fire, while sitting alone in his room, and before it was extinguished his hand was badly burned. The injury and excitement consequent upon the accident, probably hastened his death. Dr. Nott had been settled in the parish more than seventy years, and was probably the oldest pastor of a parish in New England, or perhaps in the United States.—*Balt. Sun*, 5th.

Sources of the Nile.

Bayard Taylor, writing 2,000 miles from the mouth of the Nile—whose unknown source he is anxious to discover—says that its current there is as broad, as strong and as deep as at Cairo, and that he is even there no nearer the mystery of its origin. He is confident that when its hidden fountains shall at last be reached, and the problem of twenty centuries solved, the entire length of the Nile will be found to be not less than 4,000 miles, and he will then rank its name with the Mississippi and the Amazon, a sublime trinity of streams.

A Terrible Worm.

A gentleman in America has described a dreadful worm which infects his part of the country. "It is, he says, of a dead lead colour, and generally lives near a spring, and bites the unfortunate people who go there to drink. The symptoms of its bite are terrible. The eye of the patient becomes red and fiery; the tongue swells to an immoderate size, and obstructs utterance, and delirium of the most horrid character ensues. The name of the reptile is—the WORM OF THE STILL."—*Edin. Cook's Journal*.

Domestic Intelligence.

A man named Daniel Black, a native of Greenock, Scotland, was killed at South Picton on Friday night last, by falling into the hold of the new ship *Catharine Glen*, now lying there.—A telegraphic despatch from Bridgetown to Yarmouth Herald, says, that gold has been found in the sand, about two miles from Annapolis, by a Californian, who thinks there is plenty of the precious ore in that locality.—The beautiful Lake built steamer *Cherokee*, arrived at this port on Wednesday at 4 P. M. from Montreal, Quebec, and Picton. She had a capital run of about 50 hours from Quebec to Picton, at which latter place she remained 56 hours. She left H. M. steamer *Devastation*, Com. Campbell at Picton.

We learn, says the *Chronicle*, that not less than twenty-five vessels cleared at this port for the Labrador Fishery on Saturday last. We have been much gratified with the improved appearance of the schooners composing our Fishing fleet this season. The class of Nova Scotians at present engaged in the Fisheries would do credit to any country in the world—our enterprising and energetic neighbours, the Americans, not excepted.—The Receiver General notifies holders of Provincial loan certificates that these obligations will be discharged on the 1st day of July.—We understand that Dr. Gesner gave a Lecture to the Officers of the Agricultural Society, and the inhabitants of Windsor, on Wednesday evening last, on the Industrial Exhibition that is to take place at Halifax, in 1853. The address is reported to have been an admirable one, and for it the Doctor received a vote of thanks and a good round of cheers.—*Recorder* 12th.

By a despatch to the *Daily Sun* we learn that the Steamer *Baltic*, which arrived at New York on the 13th, brought the intelligence of Sir J. GAZPFR LEMARCHANT having been appointed Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia.—Sir Harry Smith had arrived in England.—Parliament had re-assembled.—The prospects of the crops in England and Ireland were cheering.