light, which proved to be the Prussian schooner Kennet Kingsford, bound for Port-au-Prince. When it was found impossible to get the larger boat—the horse-boat—afloat, the lashings of the other boat were cut, and it was immediately filled with men. When 26 were on board, one of the crew cut the rope by which it was held to the ship, lest the boat should be swamped; and after about an hour, this boat which had last left the ship, was taken in tow by the gig, that had now pulled back to the spot. These two boats reached the Prussian schooner in safety, and were taken on board. Subsequently, but we know not how, Lieutenant Black, the master of the Europa, with two of his crew, and six privates of the Dragoons, reached a brig named the Clemanthe in safety. It is said that sixteen persons have been drowned from among the troops, but to these must be added the name of Colonel Moore, who seems to have behaved with the greatest intrepidity, and to have done all that courage and authority could to save his men from the burning ship.

Of the conduct of Mr. Gardiner it is impossible to speak too highly. He never quitted the ship until he was picked up from the fore channels by the boat of the brig *Clemthe*. Nor then did he desert his vessel until he was convinced that not one soul remained alive on board. And what a picture of unflinching courage, of noble martyrdom, is presented by Colonel Moore! In the midst of burning flames, steeled against the entreaties of his soldiers—who would fainhave seen their commander saved at the cost of their own lives,—he remained at his post. He had gone to draw his sword in the defence of truth and justice. He has been denied a soldier's grave. It is not for him to perish on the field of battle, or to return crowned wih honor and reward. But he has died as brave men should,—his gallant deed will live in our memories for ever. Whoever they may may be who lead our fleets and armies to victory, we shall never forget the picture of that fine old man, who waited calmly for death. Terror and excitement turn cowards into brave men. A craven heart has sometimes achieved wonders in the field of battle—but what courage is that which can literally *expect* inevitable destruction.

How the fire broke out—whether from carelessness or from what we can only describe as accident—will never in all likelihood, be ascertained.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

Probability of the Withdrawal of the African Squadron—Annexation of the Sandwich Islands—Civil and Military Superintendants—The Governor of Nebraska and Kansas.—"Pickings and Stealings."

It is a debatable question whether the resolution of Mr. Slidell, recommending the President to notify Great Britain of the discontinuance of the eight section of the Ashburton Treaty, requiring us to keep a squadron of eighty guns on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade, will be acted on. A clear majority of the Senate are in favour of it. Since the favorable report was made from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a motion to take it up for consideration was defeated by the objection of a Northern Senator. It is important to observe that the President has the power to give the notice without the advice of the Senate, or if he has not, the assent of both branches of Congress, it is necessary, to give validity to any resolution on the subject. The probability is that the notice will be given; and that the squadron will be called home. But it is a great mistake to suppose that any other mode of prevention than the armed *surveillance* of the African coast will be so effectual a means for the suppression of the slave trade. You may prevent ships from taking on board their cargoes of slaves by blockading a few places where the slave factories exist. You can never prevent the landing of them when once on ship-board.

The Sandwich Islands are about to come to us, because they do not know where else to go. The situation of affairs in that interesting group is simply this. The Government of the Native race, like the Natives themselves, is worn out. The King is a well meaning person, who finds himself compelled to choose between evils. There are three parties in the island bitterly opposed to each other, and uniting in nothing but opposition to the legitimate government. There is the French party which is busily intriguing for the transfer of the islands to the empire of Louis Napoleon. The English party is represented by Mr. Wyllie, a British subject, Secretary of State. The Secretary of the Treasury is an American, Mr. Allen, who of course, is quite impartial, siding with no party, but quietly awaiting the time when the American flag, by a *sort* of *motu proprio*, shall go up over the Government House. The third party is composed of the adventurers of all nations who are opposed to any sort of annexation, but which desires to supercede the native government by a sort of spontaneous Filibuster organization. Some of the American residents are prominent members of this party. The King has been negotiating with Mr. Gregg for an annexation, and I presume it will be consummated some time this summer. When acquired, these Islands will probably be governed by a pro-Consul with or without a local Legislature. It is not contemplated to bring it in as a State.

In European hotels stewards pay for their places, and live upon the perquisites. A New York Common Councilman gets no salary for his services, and yet lives as well as even a gentleman ought to do, upon the proceeds. These perquisites are familiarly known in our political phraseology as pickings and stealings. The "pickings and stealings" of a member of Congress have begun to rival the illicit receipts of a New York Alderman, or an upper servant at Morley's, Merriviette's or Fenton's.

The most noted abuse is the biennial stealing of books. This is a very curious custom—like the shearing of the girls in Brittany, or the sale of Circassian beauties for the Turkish Harems or the Roman Chinival, it is the most striking and unique feature in our National manners. In a compilation of the curiosities of politics it would have a very striking place. This ceremony consists in the means of pilliaging the Treasury, and dividing among two hundred and thirty members of Congress about $250,000, by the way of enlightening the people. This is done by distributing to each member five or six hundred volumes of books, designed to form a full political library. The Clerk's estimate of the expence of this proceeding during the present Congress is $ 197,000. The custom began in a few modest and moderate pilferings. Each member voted himself a dozen copies of the *Congressional Globe*, costing a hundred dollars or so. It next stood confessed a bill of plunder to the amount of $87,000, and has now reached $200,000.

The House bill, appropriating lands to aid Minnesota in the constuction of a railroad, was taken up and passed. The debate of the Boston petition for the repeal of the fugitive slave law was then resumed. Mr. Dixon denounced the Whig party of the North as being abolitionized and desired to sever his connexion with it. Mr. Clay of Alabama, followed in a bitter and insolent attack upon Mr. Sumner. To this and other assaults Mr. Sumner then replied in a speech of great force; and were it not for the ultraism of his course and position it would give him a high position as an orator. He was followed by Mr. Butler in a very able speech. After which the Senate referred the petition and adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Skelton introduced a bill for the better protection of life and property from shipwreck on our sea coast. The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing for a weekly mail between the Atlantic coast and San Francisco, and after amending it the bill was laid on the table.

Messrs. Pepper and Carlisle, two gentlemen of woodford, Kentucky, who were concerned in challenging another man last Fall, having been prosecuted therefore, have pleaded guilty, and been fined 500 dollars each, and disfranchised for seven years.

During Commodore Perry's late visit to Japan himself and suite were entertained at a feast by the natives. Cooked worms, fried snakes, and a variety of indigeatible compounds were served up, of which they were obliged to partake through etiquette. Hereafter, a strong stomach may be considered as a high recommendation in our Japanese diplomatists.

Jacob Strachan of Illinois, has a tenfarm of thousand acres, and has upon it, this year, 2,300 acres of corn, which will probably yield him 92,000 bushels. The corn fed to cattle is not husked, but cut up, and given to them, stalks and all. He owns another farm, six miles long and four broad. He paid, last year, $10,000 for fencing. Besides these garden spots, he has large tracts of unimproved lands.

Madame Meszlengi, the youngest of the three sisters of Kossuth, who came to this country in the spring of 1853, died at her residence in New York last Thursday morning. Her disease was consumption, the seeds of which were planted in her constitution by the harsh treatment and imprisonment she received in her native country. She leaves two children, one eleven and the other thirteen years of age.

A new city has been projected on the Grand River, Michigan, about sixty miles above Grand Rapids, and about ten miles from Lansing, the State Capital. It is called "Grand Ledge" and has now about a dozen dwellings, stores and mills, an occupied hotel, post-office, blacksmith-shop, &c. A sandstone quarry, stone coal in the bed of the river, iron ore, gypsum, lime and lumber, are the resources of the new town.

The Editor of the Culpepper Observer wishes to unite himself to an Owe-Nothing Society and hopes all his subscibers will do likewise

RECIPROCITY WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

There can, we suppose be no doubt that a convention has been negociated between the United States and Great Britain, providing for the settlement of the Fishery question, and for Reciprocal Free Trade in certain articles between this country and the British Provinces. Although no public official announcement has been made of this fact, it has been reported with so much confidence and particularity, as to leave no doubt of its essential truth. The Convention, of course, awaits the confirmation of the Senate of the United States, in reference to which reports have been put in circulation upon which we think it is not worth while, in the present state of our information, to comment. It is also stated that the convention is to be submitted to the provincial governments for their approval or rejection. The supposed feature of the arrangment has been objected to, by some of our contemporaries, as derogatory to the United States, who ought, it is said, to know no party to the compact but the imperial government of Great Britain.

It seems, however, to us, that such a complaint is unreasonable. We do not suppose that either in form or substance the United States enter iuto negociation with any government but that of Great Britain. But if the British crown, having of late years granted to the colonies a large share of self government, think fit to enter into an agreement with the United States, on the condition that its provisions are approved by the Legislatures of the colonies having the main interest in those provisions, there is, we conceive, nothing derogatory to us in such a course.

It must, however, be admitted that it greatly increases the risk of the miscarriage of the measure. It makes its success depend upon the state of parties in the colonies and the colonial assemblies. Most of the difficulties which have attended the settlement of the question of the fisheries have resulted in this course. Narrow views of local interest,—struggles for ascendency on the part of individuals and parties—unkind feelings toward the United States, inherited from the period of the revolutionary war, have hitherto been among the causes, which have prevented the adjustment of this important, and at times, alarming controversy. It appears from Mr. Everett's despatch to Mr. Ingersoll, on the subject of the fisheries, communicated to the Senate in February, 1853, and lately republished, that the British Government had in 1845 made up their minds to pursue in, reference to the bay of Chaluer and the other large bays on the coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the same liberal policy which they adopted in that year, in reference to the Bay of Fundy; but they were prevented from doing so, by the remonstrances of the party in Nova Scotia opposed to the measure. It may be hoped, however, that wiser counsels will now prevail in the colonies; and that they will not be so blind to their own interests as not to perceive the mutually advantageous nature of the proposed arrangement.

There are two main objects of the Convention which has been negotiated, if we can rely upon the accuracy of the abstracts which have been given of it, and which wear the appearance of proceeding from an authentic source. The first of these objects is reciprocity in reference to the fisheries. The colonial fishing grounds are to be thrown open to the American fishermen; the American fishing grounds North of the 36th degree of latitude to be open to British fishermen. This last provision we suppose to be inserted merely to keep up a show of reciprocity in *pari materi*. The Nova Scotians can really care nothing for the nominal privilege of fishing in our waters. The real equivalent which we offer them for the use of their fishing grounds, is the repeal of the duty on colonial fish.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

A great many accidents and a great deal of ill-feeling was manifested in the neighbouring Republic on Tuesday last, the "Glorious Fourth." Many lives have been lost in various ways, add considerable property maliciously destroyed.—The Boston *Courier* says that the Catholic Church at Dorchester Lower Mills was blown up by gunpowder, one half the roof destroyed, and the walls cracked so badly that they will have to come down. The inhabitants have held a meeting to denounce the outrage.

At Manchester, N. H., a riot occurred between the Irish and native Americans, during which the Catholic Church, upon which $12,000 was expended last season, was assailed, and the fence surrounding it, the basement windows, and the beautifully stained glass windows were completely riddled with stones. Other damage was done by both parties in other parts of the town. Subsequently another attempt was made to destroy the Church, but the police interfered. Several individuals were seriously injured.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.—On Wednesday evenining last, a fire broke out in the National Theatre, Philadelphia, which was entirely destroyed. The flames spread to the Chinese Museum building, in the rear of the Theatre—one of the most massive and extensive structures in the country—which was also consumed together with from thirty to forty large stores and dwellings. The Girard House was on fire several times and narrowly escaped destruction. A man named Sheperd, an actor attached to the Theatre, perished in the flames. He left the Theatre when the fire broke out, but returned to his dressing room for his watch. The total loss is estimated at from $400,000 to $500,000.

☞The American papers are complaining of the extreme heat, which has caused many sudden deaths in various parts of the Union. The Boston Transcript relates a singular instance of the effects of the weather on the lower animals. The cattle train brought down several car loads of fat hogs for the Brighton market. The animals suffered from the heat to such an extent that when they were driven from the cars, many of them died in a short time after they touched the ground, and in a few hours no less than seventy-five lay dead near the track.

In the cars of the Illinois Central Railroad about 225 of these animals died from heat and close stowage.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA AT BARBADOES.—Advices from Barbadoes to the 15th ult., have been received. The cholera was raging awfully at that place, the deaths averaging *four hundred per day*. The total number of victims thus far was five thousand. The shipping had generally escaped its ravages.

We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, believing that, in most cases nature herself perfects a cure more rapidly and effectually than can be accomplished by the vegetables and minerals of medical science. But in the matter of dyspepsia, there are chronic features about it, which, very often, defy all the efforts of nature to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, and it not unfrequently happens that thousands suffer for years, diseased both in body and in mind, from indigestion and its kindred ills. To such, Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are truly a most valuable preparation. It is a tonic medicine, giving a healthy action to the stomach, and will be found highly serviceable at all seasons but especially during the spring, Dyspepsia can only be cured by a patient perseverance in one course of treatment; and to all those suffering under this sad malady we would recommend an application to the depot of Hoflands German Bitters, 190 Arch street, Philadelphia.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the Best Medicines for the Cure of Bad Legs.—Mr. Dingle, of St. Stephen's near Saltash, Cornwall, was afflicted for a considerable time with a bad leg; it had three or four large wounds in it, attended with continual pain and general loss of health. He tried many remedies, prescribed by surgeons and others, but obtained neither relief, nor any mitigation of his sufferings. At length, from recommendation, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and these invaluable medicines effected a perfect cure in a very short period. Mr. McKay, chemist, 40, Catherine-street, Devonport, vouches for the truth of this statement.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 19, 1854.

THE TWO RECORDS: the MOSAIC and the GEOLOGICAL. *A Lecture* delivered before the Young Mens' Christian Association, in Exeter Hall, London, by HUGH MILLER, author of the "Old Red Sandstone," "Footprints of the Creator," "First Impressions of England and its People," &c., &c., price 25 cents. Boston: Gould and Lincoln. Charlottetown George T. Hazzard.

BEFORE we enter into any discussion as respects the merit of the work, of which the above is the title, we shall take the liberty of saying something concerning its author, with the view of shewing our intelligent young mechanics and artisans, that there is nothing to prevent a working tradesman storing his mind with valuable knowledge, nor is there any insurmountable obstacle placed in his way, by reason of his trade, to his deriving all those advantages of increased fame, reputation, and emolument, that are the accompaniments of perseverance, industry, sobriety and honesty.

Mr. Miller was born at Cromarty, in Scotland, of humble but respectable parents, who endeavoured to give him the best education in their power. His progress, however, at the parish school was by no means flattering either to himself or his teachers, although there was neither want of attention or ability on the part of the latter, but young Miller, whose propensities for acquiring geological information very early developed themselves, "was at that period much more busy in the fields and on the sea shore, in collecting those stores of knowledge which he was born to dispense among his fellow men," than in attending to the instructions which was sought to be imparted to him within the poor walls of a school room. "He escaped, however,—says Mr. Agazzis his biographer—from school with the knowledge of reading, writing, and a little arithmetic, and with the credit of uniting a great memory with a little scholarship." It was necessary that he should do something towards enabling him to earn a living, and accordingly in February 1821, he was put to work in a quarry, neither the most dignified nor the most intellectual of employments; to make use of his own expressions "I was going to exchange all my day dreams, and all my amusements, for the kind of life in which men toil every day that they may be enabled to eat, and eat every day that they may be enabled to toil." It was in the pursuit of this occupation, which was a wandering one, that Mr. Miller acquired the practical acquaintance with his geological knowledge, and collected many of those specimens of fossil organic remains, of which he afterwards made so good a use. Mr. Miller spent upwards of fifteen years in the profession of a stone.mason, after which he was promoted to be accountant of the bank of Cromarty, his native town, a situation more suited to his genius, in this he remained, five years in keeping ledgers and discounting bills—says Mr. Agazzis—"when the contest in the Church of Scotland had come to a close, by the decision of the House of Lords in the Auchterader case, Mr. Miller's celebrated letter to Lord Brougham, attracted the particular attention of the party which was about to leave the establishment, and he was selected as the most competent person to conduct the *Witness* newspaper, the principal metropolitan organ of the Eree Church. The great success which this journal has met with, is owing doubtless, to the fine articles, political, ecclesiastical, and geological, which Mr. Millar has written for it. In the few leisure hours, which so engrossing an occupation has allowed him to enjoy, he has devoted himself to the ardeut prosecution of scientific enquiries; and we trust, that the time is not far distant, when the liberality of his country to which he has done so much honor, will allow him to give his whole time to the prosecution of science." In addition to the works noticed in the title page at the commencement of this article, Mr. Miller is the author also of *Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland* one vol. 8vo; *A Letter from one of the Scotch People to the Right Hon. the Lord Brougham and Vaux, on the opinions expressed by his Lordship in the Auchtexader case; The Whigism of the Old School, as exemplified in the past and present position of the Church of Scotland*" "*my Schools and School Masters*" and some others. Such is the mere outline of the life of the man whose work we are about to notice and it is one of the triumphs of the present age, that it has to boast of such men as Miller, Sir Joseph Paxton, Elihu Burritt, and a host of others, who have been the successful founders of their own fortunes, and enabled to transmit their names to posterity, by which they will be gratefully remembered when those of politicians and warriors shall cease to excite any emotions, save perhaps of wonder, that there ever existed a necessity for either.

The science of Geology was, fifty years ago, in its infancy, and was externally attacked, as tending to nurture infidel propensities, by assigning a greater age to the world we inhabit, than that seemingly accorded to it by the Books of Moses. The now celebrated Chalmers, then a young man, was one of the first to come forward and boldly to advocate the truth of a proposition to the effect that "*The writings of Moses do not fix the antiquity of the globe*," and he has been followed by others with greater or less success, down to the time of our author.

The importance of a reconciliation between the facts discovered by the geological researches of the most eminent men of all countries, and those detailed in the inspered writings, is so obvious, that it need not be insisted upon, and he deserves well, both of religion and of science, who accomplishes an object so desirable. Instead of giving our own version of the manner in which our author has attempted this, we will allow him to speak for himself:—

"What, then, is the scheme of reconciliation which I would venture to propound? Let me first remark, in reply, that I come before you this evening, not as a philologist, but simply as a student of geological fact, who, believing his Bible, believes also, that though theologians have at various times striven hard to pledge it to false science, geographical, astronomical, and geological, it has been pledged by its Divine Author to no falsehood whatever. I occupy exactly the position now, with respect to geology, that the mere Christian geographer would have occupied with respect to geography in the days of those doctors of Salamanca, who deemed it unscriptural to hold with Columbus that the world is round—not flat; or exactly the position which the mere Christian astronomer would have occupied, with respect to astronomy, in the days of that Francis Turretin, who deemed it unscriptural to hold with Newton and Galileo, that it is the earth which moves in the heavens, and the sun which stands still. The mere geographer or astronomer might have been wholly unable to discuss with Turretin or the doctors the niceties of Chaldaic punctuation, or the various meanings of the Hebrew verbs. But this much, notwithstanding, he would be perfectly qualified to say:—However great your skill as linguists, your reading of what you term the scriptural geography or scriptural astronomy must of necessity be a false reading, seeing that it commits Scripture to what, in my character as a geographer or astronomer, I know to be, a monstrously false geography or astronomy. Premising, then that I make no pretensions to even the slightest skill in philology, I remark, further, that it has been held by accomplished philologists, that the days of the Mosaic creation may be regarded, without doing violence to the genius of the Hebrew language, as successive periods of great extent. And, certainly, in looking at my English Bible, I find that the portion of time spoken of in the first chapter of Genesis as *six* days, is spoken of in the second chapter as *one* day. True, there are other philologers, such as the late Professor Moses Stuart, who take a different view; but then I find this same Professor Stuart striving hard to make the phraseology of Moses "fix the antiquity of the globe;"—and so, as a mere geologist, I reject his philology, on exactly the same principle on which the mere geographer would reject, and be justified in rejecting, the philology of the doctors of Salamanca, or on which the mere astronomer would reject, and be justified in rejecting, the philology of Turretin and the old Franciscans. I would, in any such case, at once, and without hesitation, cut the philological knot, by determing that philology cannot be sound which would commit the Scriptures to a science that cannot be true. Waving, however, the question as a philological one, and simply holding with Cuvier, Parkinson, and Silliman, that each of the *six* days of the Mosaic nirrative in the first chapter where what is assuredly meant by the *day* referred to in the second—not natural days, but lengthened periods—I find myself called on, as a geologist, to account for but three of the six. Of the period during which light was created—of the period during which a firmament was made to separate the waters from the waters—or of the period during which the two great lights of the earth, with the other heavenly bodies, became visible from the earth's surface, we need except to find no record in the rocks. Let me, however, pause for a moment, to remark the peculiar character of the language in which we are first introduced in the Mosaic narrative to the heavenly bodies—sun, moon, and stars. The moon, though absolutely one of the smallest lights of our system, is described as secondary and subordinate to only its greatest light, the sun. It is the apparent, then, not the actual, which we find in the passage—what *seemed* to be, not what *was*; and as it was merely what appeared to be greatest that was described as greatest, on what grounds are we to hold that it may not also have been what appeared at the time to be mrde that has been described as made; The sun, moon, and stars, may have been created long before, though it was not until this fourth period of creation that they became visible from the earth's surface." (*To be continued.*)

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Per Telegraph to the Halifax Merchant's Reading Room.*]

The British Mail Steamer Asia arrived at New York on Wednesday evening Dates from Liverpool to 1st July.

Consols quoted at 93¼ to 94.

The latest intelligence from the Baltic reports that Admiral Napier as about to attack Cronstadt.

The market for Breadstuffs continued dull, the decline in Flour during the week having reached 1s. to 1s. 6d. per bbl, with a fall of 2d. to 4d. per bushel in Wheat, and 2s. per qtr. in Corn.

Cotton market unchanged in prices, but active business with sales for the week of 75,000 bales.

The Russian official reply to Austria was expected on the 3d July.

The Russians are falling back on the Pruth in good order. The allied army had reached Varna.

Napier's fleet were near Cronstadt.

Bomersund, in the Baltic Sea, has been bombarded and partly destroyed.

Austria is preparing to march 100,000 Troops into the Principalities, thus interposing a barrier to further hostilities, which it is supposed will entirely change the plan of the war.

Interesting debates have taken place in Parliament on the Fishery Treaty, and Canadian Elective Council questions.

Sugar and Tea quiet—no change.

Provisions more active.

The Steamer *Lady Le Marchant*, arrived yesterday from Richibucto, having on board His Honor Judge Peters, and family; James Duncan, Esq.; and several others. She sailed shortly after for Shediac, and may be expected here to day to take the Mails to Pictou.

The Packet brought a Colonial Mail yesterday, and a few days later news from England by telegraph.

On Sunday the 9th inst. the Grist and Saw Mills of Mr. Samuel Roberts, of Fox River Murray Harbour, were destroyed by fire. Mr. Roberts and family left home that morning for church, and on their return, about one o'clock discovered the buildings on fire, but the flames had gained such an ascendency, that all their efforts to save the property were fruitless. From all the circumstances which have since transpired the act is supposed to be that of an incendiary.

On the same day at Orwell Head, back Settlement, the House and Barn of a person of the name of Morrison, was consumed by a running fire incautiously set out in the woods.