

In these efforts, I seem to myself to be beginning my ministry afresh. A new field of labor, and of promise, is opening to my view. I see a powerful means of usefulness presented to my notice, which, though not hitherto entirely neglected, has never been employed by me with the diligence which its great importance demands.

LOSS OF LIFE IN BATTLE.—The following is a general estimate, of the desolations by death in the English army, under the command of Lord Wellington, from the time of his appointment to it, in Portugal, until peace. In the campaign of 1808, 69 officers, and 1,015 men fell; 1809, 243 officers, and 4,638 men; 1810, 78 officers and 624 men; 1811, 429 officers and 5,384 men; 1812, 816 officers and 11,030 men; 1813, 1,025 officers and 14,966 men; 1814, 400 officers and 4,791 men; 1815, 717 officers and 9,485 men.—Total 3,805 officers and 54,283 men killed or wounded. This total does not include the Brunswickers, Hanoverians, Portuguese nor Spaniards. It is remarkable that at Salamanca the proportion of the killed to the combatants was 1 to 30; at Victoria, 1 to 74; Waterloo, 1 to 40; while at the battle of the Nile, the ratio was 1 to 36; at Trafalgar 1 to 41; at Copenhagen 1 to 39.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—The late foreign Medical Journals state, that Costor, a French surgeon of great eminence, has discovered that chlorine has the wonderful power of decomposing and destroying several of the most deadly animal poisons, and among others the saliva of the mad dog. The mode of applying it is to make a strong wash by dissolving two table spoonfuls of the chloruret of lime, in a half a pint of water, and instantly and repeatedly bathe the part bitten. It has proved successful when applied within six hours after the animal has been bitten.

TARTAR ON THE TEETH.—Mr. Le Beaume has lately ascertained that tartar on the teeth is produced in the same manner as coral, by animalcula; which, after having formed the nidus, insinuate themselves between the gums and teeth, causes diseases of both, and their secretion often contaminates the breath. Mr. Le Beaume has also ascertained that washing the teeth with vinegar, and a brush, will, in a few days, remove the tartar; and the use of powdered charcoal and tincture of rhatany, will effectually prevent its formation.

BUTTER.—Every farmer who is in the practice of carrying butter to market, during the warm season, knows the advantage of having it kept cool, (a ready sale and advanced price) but is frequently at a loss to effect this, especially if he live a distance from town. Let him try the following method, by which, it is believed, he may present his butter in perfectly good condition, in the warmest weather: put up the butter, early in the morning (after having been kept in a cool place overnight) in a wooden box, made perfectly clean and sweet. Enclose this box in another about two inches larger on every side, and fill the space between them with grass cut fresh with dew, or wotted in cold water. A little care in simple things, in the aggregate, is often of no small service to the farmer; and here is a fair chance to exert it with success. The following receipt for preserving butter, given by Dr. Anderson, has been warmly recommended by those who have practised its directions.

"Best common salt, two parts: salt petre one part; sugar one part—heat them up together, so that they may be completely blended. To every sixteen ounces of butter add one ounce of this composition. Mix it well in the mass and, close it up for use."

WHEAT CROPS.—A correspondent informs us that the yellow maggot is at present doing considerable damage to the late sown wheats in East Lothian, while the early sown crops are quite unmolested.—Their growth, he says, is caused by the July rains obstructing the evaporation of the bloom, by the incorporation of which the moth or yellow maggot is formed. We hear that this voracious little insect has also attacked the wheat in the Carse of Gowrie, but since it is only the late sown that appeared to be injured, we trust the damage done will be inconsiderable.—*Scoteman.*

Moderato desiros, says the late President Dwight, constitute a character fitted to acquire all the good which this world can yield. He who is prepared in whatever situation he is, therewith to be content has learned effectually the science of being happy: and possesses the alchymic stone which will change every metal into gold; such a man will smile upon a stool, while Alexander at his side, sits weeping on the throne of the world.

My principal method of defeating heresy, says John Newton, is by establishing truth. One proposes to fill a bushel with tares: now if I can fill it with wheat, I shall defy his attempts.

LITERATURE.—The first number of 'A Compend of the Laws of the Church of Scotland,' has just appeared. It is to be continued monthly, and will be completed before the next meeting of the General Assembly.

We observe that a new monthly periodical is to be published in September next, to be entitled 'The Edinburgh Journal of Natural and Geographical Science.' To be conducted by an association of Naturalists. It is to embrace all the departments of natural history and of geography, both physical and descriptive; and while it will be quite scientific, it will at the same time be written in a popular style. This is the first Geographical Journal which has been published in Great Britain.

Universal Society for the diffusion of useful Knowledge.—The Baron de Ferussac, director of the newly formed French Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, has been for some time in communication with Mr. Brougham and other Members of the English Society. His object is to unite the most eminent men in every country, and by their Union to produce an influence that could not be acquired in any other manner, for the purpose of spreading among all civilized nations a knowledge of the arts and sciences, and of the various discoveries that are constantly making in every country. In order to promote this object, the English Society have agreed to take a share in the Bulletin Universel, which is the organ used by the French Society in communicating information, and recommend that Publication to the support of all the friends of science and improvement.

Mr. Jeffrey, it is with confidence affirmed, has ceased to be the editor of the Edinburgh Review, and has been succeeded by Mr. M. Napier, Mr. J., it is said, deems his longer connection with the Edinburgh Review incompatible with his situation of Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, to which office he has been elected. He, however, may continue to write for the work without infringing upon his scruples in other respects.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

By a statement in the American Quarterly Register for April, which gives a list of all the principal Colleges in the United States, and the number of Students in each, it appears—that in New England there is, on an average, one Student in College for every 2,000 inhabitants; in the middle States, one for 4,000; and in the States south and west of Pennsylvania, one for 6,000.

INDIA.—The Liverpool Times of 23d June says; "Letters from Calcutta announce, that British born subjects have been permitted, for the first time, to hold land in their own names, on leases for sixty years, and by the removal of the restrictions of 1824, all articles are allowed to be cultivated by Europeans. This concession appears to us to be of the greatest importance; as it is the first step towards the colonization of India a measure without which the great natural resources of that Country can never be effectually developed. Let once colonization be permitted, let once the natives of India be taught by European aid to develop the resources of their country, and an improvement of our trade may be reasonably anticipated, which will make even the wonderful advances that have taken place since 1814 sink into insignificance."

ADVANTAGE OF PROMPTNESS.—A merchant, whose policy expired at 12 o'clock, called at the Insurance Office at half past 11, and obtained a renewal of it. At 2 o'clock the same day, his store and goods were reduced to ashes!—This circumstance occurred at the late destructive fire in Augusta, Geo. What would have become of that man's fortune if he had thought it "would do as well after dinner?"

The Tea Shrub has been naturalized in Asia with complete success, so that, sooner or later, the Chinese monopoly will come to an end, and with that end, probably, the Celestial Empire will break in pieces.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11.

Improvement in the Paddle-Wheel.—We examined on Saturday last, at Mr. R. Hoe's, No. 62 Pine-street, a model of a new paddle-wheel for the propelling of steamboats, by which wind and steam can if necessary be made to co-operate, and so far as our judgment on such subjects goes, we have no doubt that most if not all the advantages contemplated by the Inventor will be obtained.

It is certainly desirable to improve steamboats now they have become so generally in use for the transportation of goods and conveyance of passengers. It is said that no power will be lost by the new paddle wheel in overcoming the resistance of back and head water, as each paddle on entering and leaving the water feathers like an oar and may be used under the bottoms as well as on the sides of vessels. The paddles after leaving the water pass edge-wise through the air and therefore offer no resistance in it. The new wheels will not occupy as much space as the present ones. Nothing but a small wire cover will be necessary for the protection of the new wheels against either wind or water. This improvement may be applied to Canal boats, as there is but little swell arising from the paddle wheels.

For several days past numerous parties of Indians have passed through this place to make their annual visit to Malden, U. Canada, to receive presents which the British government provide every year to give to the Indians, without discrimination, consisting principally of blankets, leggings, rifles, ammunition, &c. Surely a remonstrance from our government, addressed to the British government, against the giving these presents to our Indians, would, we should suppose, effect their withdrawal; for these small matters might prove in case of war, of serious importance. The early attention of our government to this subject might possibly be the means of safety to an extensive line of frontier.—*Ohio Paper.*

YORK, (U. C.) August 10th.—Accounts from all parts of the Province announce an abundant harvest. In some of the new townships, the wheat averages from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Flour has fallen from seven to 5 dollars and a quarter per barrel within the last fortnight.

ROCK IN THE ATLANTIC.—Our Naval friends will learn, with some surprise, the existence of a rock in the Atlantic. The master of a merchant ship, the Fortitude, of Dublin, whilst taking his observations at noon, saw a rock of about twelve feet long, considerably above water, and was obliged to alter his course to clear it. His observations place it in long. 13 3 W. and lat. 46 33 N. The Devil's Rock, in Faden's chart of the Atlantic, is laid down as seen in 1764, a very little distant from this position; but it is a most remarkable fact, that although it lies exactly in the track of vessels running between the Western Islands and the mouth of the Channel, it has not been seen since, and has been considered doubtful. There can be no doubt of its being the same as seen in 1764.—*Liverpool Albion.*

Our experienced nautical readers will not be very much alarmed about this newly discovered rock. We could show them charts of the Atlantic in which are laid down scores or hundreds of rocks, not one of which, in all probability, exists.—The backs of whales, or other large (and probably sleeping) fish, have often been mistaken for rocks, and laid down as such in the log-books.—*Liverpool Mercury.*