

The Greek and Romish Churches in Syria.

We read in a Constantinople letter, of the 14th ult., in an Austrian journal, "A dispute has arisen between the Patriarch of the Greek Church and the Catholic Bishop of Beyrout, in Syria, respecting their jurisdiction. The Court of Rome being referred to, decided in favour of the Catholic Bishop. The Patriarch has protested, and his party declares that henceforward they will never submit to any decision of the Apostolic legation in Syria."

Archdeacon Manning, who has apostatized to the Church of Rome, thus wrote a few years ago in a sermon preached before the University of Oxford:—"A special providence appears to have shielded this Church and realm from falling again under the secular dominion of Rome. Every time it has re-entered it has been cast out again with a more signal explosion; every time it has seemed to gather strength it has been more utterly confounded. The reign of princes alien from the English Church has been twice brought to an end with a speed truly significant; foreign armaments ignominiously baffled; conspiracies at home laid bare; the insinuation of secret emissaries detected and exposed; the whole line of the house of Stuart repelled by a steady and uniform defeat. If a series of providential acts may be read in combination, and thereby taken to express the purpose of the Divine Ruler of the world, it would seem to be the will of heaven that the dominion of the Roman Pontificate may never be again set up in this church and realm."

The last number of *Zion's Herald*, referring to the Bethel interest connected with the Methodist Church, at the Port of Boston, says, "Father Taylor is flourishing in his command on Anne Street. The report of the Port Society, just received, states its total receipts for the year to be \$14,561 57. The *Mariner's House*, which cost \$38,000, is now free of debt. Jenny Lind gave the society \$1,000 during the year, and seven other donors gave an equal sum. The religious provisions for our mariners are now very ample and effective, but not too much so. No class of the community has stronger claims."

The *TORONTO CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN* says: "There are twenty-five churches in Toronto and its suburbs, nearly one half of which are Methodist. Eleven, at least, belong to the Methodists. There are, Wesleyan Methodist churches, 6; New Connection, 3; Primitive, 2; Episcopalian, 4; Roman Catholic, 2; Kirk, 1; Free Church, 1; Congregationalist, 2; Baptist, 2; United Presbyterian, 1; Christian, 1; Total, 25. Methodist, 11."

Bishop Andrew, who is the Missionary Bishop for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has notified his intention to send two additional missionaries to China, as soon as suitable persons can be obtained.—*Id.*

Methodism advances with wonderful rapidity in America. In New Jersey the increase of Methodists this year is nearly seven thousand.—From almost every quarter we perceive signs of progress.—*Id.*

The *TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER* says, there is good work going on at the Sandy Fork of Peach Creek. Five Mexicans had joined the church on probation, two of whom give clear evidence of conversion. One of them is quite intelligent.

From 1800 to 1850 the sum of £14,500,000 has been subscribed towards the funds of the various missionary societies in England.

The *Dublin Herald* announces a deliberate and public controversy, in a form of a regular weekly correspondence, between the celebrated Father Ignatius and the Rev. Alexander King, independent minister, upon the vital question at issue between Rome and Protestantism.

The late fierce attack of the Bishop of Exeter, in his celebrated Pastoral, upon the Archbishop of Canterbury, has been received in almost every quarter with regret, not unmingled with disgust for its rancour and injustice, and has called forth the warmest and most enthusiastic expressions of respect for the high character, exalted acquirements, and true Christian deportment of that eminent Prelate.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND POPULATION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.—The colonial empire of Great Britain contains between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of square miles—an area equal to the whole of Europe and British India added together. Of this last space about 1,000,000 of square miles have been divided into forty different colonies, each with a separate government; four of them are in Europe, five in North America, fifteen in the West Indies, three in South America, five in Africa and vicinity, three among the Asiatic Islands, and five in Australia and

New Zealand. The population of these colonies does not exceed 5,000,000. Of this number about 2,500,000 are of European race, of whom 500,000 are French, about 250,000 are Ionians and Maltese, a few are Dutch or Spaniards, and the remainder amounting to about 1,600,000, are of English, Irish, or Scotch descent. Of the 2,500,000 inhabitants of these colonies who are not European race, about 140,000 are Cingalese and other inhabitants of Ceylon, and 1,100,000 are of African race.

Literary Discovery.

We learn from a Constantinople letter of the 15th ultimo, in the *Risorgimento* of Turin, that public attention has been greatly excited there, by the discovery of an immense treasure of Greek manuscripts, of the highest antiquity, found by a learned Greek of the name of Simonides, in a cave situate at the foot of Mount Athos. According to this account, the importance of this discovery is invaluable, since it brings to light a vast quantity of celebrated works quoted by various ancient writers, and hitherto deemed entirely lost. They furnish, as may be imagined, an extensive list of proper names, calculated to throw great light upon many obscure periods of history. Among these precious volumes, which are composed of very thin membranes (the nature of which is not stated), filled with microscopic characters, some are calculated to give a complete interpretation of hieroglyphic writing, the fortunate discoverer having already successfully applied them to the interpretation of the inscriptions engraved on the obelisk of the Hippodrome at Constantinople.

Rules of Health.

Various and almost innumerable systems of regimen and dietetics have been devised to keep the body in order; and manifold are the causes alleged as originating disease. A very simple medical philosophy was that of the celebrated and able, but eccentric Dr. Abernethy, who maintained that all diseases are originally produced by one of two causes—**FRETTING** and **STUFFING**!

This is not very choice phraseology we are aware; but Dr. A. was not remarkable for refinement. He was singularly rude and uncouth in his manners, and felt a strong contempt for effeminacy, which he was so far from attempting to conceal, that he delighted to parade and to exaggerate it. On one occasion he was visited by a North County Squire, from whom he extracted a circumstantial account of his daily round of feeding, betraying the unsuspecting man, by an ill assumed blandness, into admissions of all his gastronomic and Bacchanalian enormities. When the cross-examination was finished, and the patient looked for a prescription, he was astonished by a most furious denunciation.—Dr. Abernethy told him he was, by his own confession, a glutton and a drunkard, and ordered him to go home and live like a rational being; and not expect to repair by drugs the effect of inordinate indulgence.

The doctor was right. But next comes the question, what was inordinate indulgence? Tried by strict rules, we fear very few could escape, even those who consider themselves temperate. A coarse but practical method of illustration has been suggested, in the putting into a vessel, bit for bit, and piece for piece, and drop for drop, a duplicate of every thing that one eats and drinks in twenty-four hours. The medley would not only astonish, but disgust; and we are inclined to suspect that there are few of us who are considered temperate, their sin is palpable, and their punishment evident.

Now for the *fretting*. Nothing is better understood, or more readily acknowledged, than that sorrow, care and uneasiness impair digestion. We cannot escape sorrow, or avoid disappointment. But we can be resigned or patient under either. And we must, in this working-day world, eat the bread of carefulness—else in the jostle of competition we should soon have no bread left at all. Care, however, in a reasonable and proper degree, is not incompatible with cheerfulness; but reasonably directed, may be made to minister to it. Prudent forecast saves the occurrence of harassing anxiety, by preparing us for exigencies. Fretfulness usually finds a vent more in complaint against others, than in acknowledging our own short comings. Those who impair their digestion by mourning over their sins are far the fewer number.

Since, then, temperance and cheerfulness form the Panacea which, if it will not cure, will at least alleviate all diseases, we must set these in our list of remedies, and in our selection of preventatives above all other. The first can only be followed in a life of reasonable activity and wholesome excitement, as otherwise we may be tempted to try anodynes and stimulants. And the last can only be enjoyed by the man with a large heart and open charity; for if we think ill of our kind, we cannot have cheerfulness. Suspicion and fretfulness go together. And finally, as the homilist would say, we can only be temperate and cheerful by putting a true value upon things and events, neither magnifying trifles which concern ourselves, or undervaluing things and interests which affect others.—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

A Mysterious Stranger.

A Berlin paper, the *Constitutionelle Correspondence*, relates a most incredible story, or a curious imposition. On the 30th of September last, a stranger bearing all the marks of Caucasian origin, was arrested in a small village in the district of Lebas, near Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He is represented as speaking but broken German, and on being called to give account of himself, he said his name was Jophar Vorin, and that he came from a country named Laxaria, situate in the portion of the world called Sakria. He appears to understand none of the European languages, but reads and writes what he calls the Laxarian and Abramian tongues. The latter he declares to be the written language of the clerical orders in Laxaria, the other the common language of his people. He says that his religion is Christian, and that it is called Ispatian. Laxaria he represents to be many hundred miles from Europe, and separated by vast oceans from it. His purpose in coming to Europe was to seek a long-lost brother, but that he had suffered shipwreck on the voyage, where he did not know, nor could he trace his route on shore on any map or globe. The five great compartments of the earth he calls Sakria, Affar, Aslar, Auslar, and Euplar. The authorities in Frankfort-on-the-Oder have decided that this mysterious stranger is not an impostor, and they have requested that he may be removed to Berlin, to undergo an examination by the learned and scientific of the metropolis.

His Excellency Sir John Harvey embarked on the 30th ult., in the R. M. Steamship *Cambria* for England. During his Excellency's absence, the government will be administered by Lt. Col. Bazalgette.

The grand Jury have found a Bill of Indictment for *Wilful Murder* against Lieut. Green, *contrary to the Judge's charge*. The prisoner is now on his trial, which will probably close this afternoon.—*Sun 4th.*

H. M. Steamer *Columbia*, Commander Shortland, left for the Bay of Fundy, on Thursday last to resume the survey of that important locality.—*Chron.*

A very painful sensation has prevailed during the past few days in the neighbourhood of French Village, St. Margaret's Bay, in consequence of its becoming known that a Soldier—one of the party stationed there—had committed self destruction by cutting his throat, as report says, from ear to ear. This is one of the three sad deaths within these few months past caused by the effects of **INTEMPERANCE**.—*Com. to Sun.*

FIRE.—We regret to state that the Dwelling House of Mr. Samuel Cann on the Western side of the harbour was totally consumed by fire before daylight on Sunday morning last. We understand there was scarcely any of the furniture saved. The fire originated in a smoke house adjacent.—*Var. Her.*

The Schr. Sir Robert Sale, Rice, master and part owner, sailed from Boston on the 13th ult., bound to Westport, with 150 bbls. fish, and a crew consisting of three persons besides himself, namely John Titus, Sules Titus, and Lucine Commo, the latter belonging to Clare. Since the time of sailing no tidings have been heard from the vessel, and the strongest fears are anticipated that all must have perished in the late gale, in which the unfortunate schr. Eagle was lost. Captain Rice was a worthy member of the Baptist church in Westport. He has left a wife and six children to mourn the irreparable loss of a kind husband and father, and the community has lost one of its most enterprising members. How mysterious are the ways of providence! truly we may say, they are past finding out.—*Correspondent of Messenger.*

THE MAIL SERVICE.—The Mail Packet Schr. *Harriet* has been thoroughly refitted, and her cabins enlarged and improved for the accommodation of passengers. She sails for St. John's, N. F., immediately after the arrival of the next R. M. Steamer from Boston. The House of S. Cunard & Co., with characteristic promptitude and enterprise, have ordered a suitable Screw Steamer to be built at the Clyde; the order having been transmitted to England by H. M. Steamer *Birkenhead*, which vessel left this port for Portsmouth on the afternoon of the same day the news of *Falcon's* loss was received here.—*Chron.*

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—The brigantine *David*, of Galway, Capt. York, sailed from Dalhousie for Ulverston in Lancashire, about 10th December last. On the 14th, the vessel was struck with a heavy sea whilst lying to, thrown on her beam ends, and washed the cook overboard, she shortly after righted and filled. The crew subsisted for four days on a few turnips which floated out of the cabin, when the captain and mate died; the rest of the crew, four in number were taken off the wreck eight days after the disaster occurred, by the schr. *Brothers*, of Halifax, and carried into Harbour Britain. Another of

these unfortunate men died two days afterwards, one finally recovered, and the other two arrived here on Thursday, one with the loss of the right leg and the toes of the left foot, the other having suffered the loss of the greater part of both feet.—*N. F. Times, May 24th.*

TRADE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—The St. John's N. F. *Times* of the 24th ult., makes the following remarks relative to the trade of that Island:—

It may astonish some of our readers to learn that the amount of property entered at the Custom-house in this port during the last six or seven weeks reaches very nearly to £200,000—a sum which shows the immense trade of the place which, for the size and population of St. John's, stands unrivalled, we should think, in all the American colonies, if not in all other places beside.

Good accounts of the fishery have been received both from the northward and southward, and if a fair average voyage for the summer be secured, after the somewhat successful results of the spring, there should be but comparatively little distress amongst our people in the winter.

Latest from England.

(From the Sun.)

The Ministry had been fully and energetically sustained on the Papal Aggression Bill.

The Great exhibition was progressing most satisfactorily; and numbers of all classes of the Metropolitan population, an influx of thousands from all parts of the United Kingdom, and vast numbers of foreigners, daily crowding the Crystal Palace.

The gallant Kossuth and his companions had been set at liberty by the Porte, at the suggestion of the British Ambassador, in defiance of the pretext of Austria.

Summary of News.

BURNING OF A BRITISH INDIAMAN.—The ship *Buckinghamshire*, one of the largest Indianmen, was totally destroyed by fire while on her voyage home from Calcutta to London. She left Calcutta on the 1st of March, with a cargo of India produce and about 200 people, consisting of troops, passengers and crew. On her fourth day out, and when off Canterbury Point, she was discovered to be on fire. Every possible exertion was made to extinguish the flames, but however without success. She was subsequently run ashore, and all hands, with the exception of six who were drowned, were providentially saved. She continued burning three days before she sunk. No property was saved from her, and the total loss is estimated at £120,000.

FIRE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On the 5th inst., the Crystal Palace, in London, was for a moment exposed to the risk of destruction by fire. The flue attached to a gas stove in the office of one of the conductors became heated, and ignited a piece of wood, with bunting which rested upon it. The drapery of the counter concealed what had happened, and it was only when the smoke began to break forth that an alarm was raised, and the progress of the fire checked.—Such casualties had fortunately been foreseen and amply provided for. There are no less than a dozen large fire engines within the building, besides an ample supply easily obtainable, and a large force ready to act at a moment's notice.

The North British Mail states that when a group of statuary from Italy was unpacked in the Crystal Palace, the hollow interior of the figures was found charged with gunpowder. The matter has been kept as quiet as possible.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON.—The career of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., who expired on Sunday evening, at his town residence in Eaton-square, is identified with our national annals. The gallant deceased was the son of Mr. Edward Codrington, brother of the late Sir William Codrington. He was born in 1770, and had consequently reached the ripe age of 80 years. In July, 1783, being in his 14th year, he entered the navy as a midshipman, and after a probationary career of nearly 10 years he obtained his lieutenantcy. He was lieutenant of the "Queen Charlotte" in Lord Howe's action; he commanded the "Babet" in Lord Bridport's celebrated victory; the "Orion," under Nelson at Trafalgar; the "Blake," in the Walcheren Expedition; and, during the Peninsular War, had the command of a squadron, in co-operation with the Spanish patriots off the coast of Catalonia, and was consequently captain of the fleet off the coast of America. The crowning achievement of the deceased admiral was the battle of Navarino, at which complete victory over the Turkish fleet he commanded the combined English, Russian, and French force under the Russian Admiral Heyden, and the French Admiral De Rigny, when the whole armament of the enemy was destroyed. By his death Admiral of the White, Sir Charles Ekins, K.C.B. becomes Admiral of the Red; Admiral of the Blue, Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B. Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir William Parker, Bart., K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, Admiral of the Blue, &c. A good service pension reverts to the gift of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

CHOLERA.—Intelligence from Bombay, by a private letter, states that the Cholera was making fearful ravages there. The people were dying by hundreds, and several captains of vessels lying in the harbour had perished.