

and hence, we should expect (allowing 3-4 of the effect to be destroyed by the friction of the parts, and 9-10 of the remainder by the different obliquities of the line of attraction with that of the motion of the plane,) that the power will be to the resistance, as 132 to 1, and because the power was sufficient to produce tides in the ocean of five feet flood, and five feet ebb, above and below the independent equilibrium of the waters, it will follow that by the aid of the mechanical power of the plane, a perpendicular elevation might be produced of $132 \times 5 = 660$ feet; but by the hypothesis, the elevation of the plane was but one foot in a mile of its length, and, to produce this effect, the Bay would be required to extend to 660 miles in length, and the time for accomplishing it, not less than 33 hours, or more than 5 times as long as the limitation of the cause by the earth's diurnal revolution on its axis in 24 hours: these doctrines being recognised, it will cease to be a matter of wonder, that the tides in the Bay of Fundy are so great, but we may be rather perplexed to account for their not rising much higher; which they would unquestionably do, if it were not for the universal principle in all mechanical powers, that whatever is gained in power is lost in time, and that the limitation of the time in the same ratio circumscribes the effect. That this is the case in the present question in a remarkable degree, is evident when we compare the motion of high water in the ocean with that of the Bay; the former of which following closely under the greatest altitude of the moon, whose apparent motion round the earth in twenty-four and fifty minutes, causes a corresponding motion of the tides under and opposite to her, at the rate of something more than one hundred miles per hour, while in the Bay its greatest velocity cannot exceed one fiftieth part of that amount: From these data, we may rationally conclude, that were the earth to revolve upon its axis but once in ten days or two hundred and forty hours, that in a place similarly situated to that of the Bay of Fundy, the lands contiguous to the Bay (which are now not much below high water mark), would be completely submerged to the amount of some hundreds of feet in depth, at high water; and, at low water, the bottom of the Bay would be altogether denuded of its covering. But upon this hypothesis, many of the most fruitful lands on the globe would be rendered useless to man; and we find upon the closest investigation into the works of nature, that as far as we are enabled to scan them, they will be found to be replete with infinite power, wisdom and beneficence.

THE PEARL.

HALIFAX, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1839.

By the March Packet we have received London dates to the 7th of March. An epitome of the news is all that our space will permit us to give. The English Parliamentary proceedings strengthen and fully corroborate the views we took last week, that the war speeches in Parliament were merely made with a local political view. After the address in answer to the Queen's speech was carried, not a word more was said, so far as we have seen parliamentary reports, about the necessity of war with the United States.—The Corn laws have been the subject of some speeches in Parliament, but the views of the Ministry are adverse to any action upon them at this session.—A formal reconciliation has taken place between Lords Durham and Brougham.—The tone of Lord Durham's report is exceedingly friendly to the United States, but very severe and unreserved against the English colonial policy.—A plan for improving the administration of Justice, has been promised by Lord John Russell.—A plan of National Education is to be introduced for the sanction of the Parliament, by the ministry.—A rail road from Dublin to Cork is to be constructed at the public expense.—Lord Ebrington has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Mr. Roebuck's late constituents have presented him with a service of plate, and a complimentary address.—A duel has been fought between Lord Powerscourt and Mr. Roebuck. Another duel also we find has taken place between two military gentlemen.—An iron steam-ship, called the Union, destined for the West Indies, has been constructed at Glasgow.—A 'German and English Steam Navigation Company,' is intended to be formed in London.—The murderer of Lord Norbury is in custody.—Letters from Constantinople state that Mr. McNeill, in despair of an accommodation with the Persian Court, has commenced his journey to England. The case is, therefore, we presume to be adjusted in the way that tigers settle their differences.—Great activity prevails in the naval ports of France, for fitting out an expedition of troops against Mexico.—A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the Netherlands and the United States.—The Turks are fortifying the Dardanelles. Amongst the guns already mounted is one of most enormous calibre, capable of carrying a ball of half a ton weight. Such christian weapons are worthy of being employed by Turks.—From the continent there seems to be little news. The "Maine War," between Belgium and Holland, stands as at last advices; both making belligerent manifestations, but intending no war. In Spain, Don Carlos has been shooting a number of his officers for treason.—Sir Francis Head has published a narrative of his government in Upper

Canada, which is said to be one of the drollest documents that has been issued from the press for many years.

A controversy is going on in Upper Canada, in consequence of the appointment of Judge Jones as Speaker of the Legislative Council, when not a member of the body.—The clergy reserves still furnish a subject of fierce disputation amongst the religious bodies of U. Canada.—The report of the late Court of Inquiry for the investigation of the conduct of Col. Prince at and after the 'Battle of Windsor' is published. After reading that report we have been amazed at the manner in which the Canada papers laud the conduct of Col. Prince. But political parties, we find, partake of the same spirit as religious bodies. *Pluperfection* is claimed for each body, and to act as a thick-and-thin supporter of the views of a party, is to shield yourself from the imputation of any wrong. Believe as we do, and you cannot err. The report clears Col. Prince of any WANTON CRUELTY—and yet it tells us that the Governor "most deeply regrets that under circumstances of impending danger, and highly excited feelings, Col. Prince was induced to anticipate the result of legal proceedings, in directing the summary execution of four of the captured criminals." Not guilty of wanton cruelty, and yet shoot down four prisoners after the termination of an engagement! Talk of the *savage* system of Don Carlos after this! That such things should transpire under the government of a country we love, fills us with grief.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

We participate most fully in the warm feelings of satisfaction evinced by the Community at the arrangement which has been entered into by Her Majesty's Government with the Hon. S. Cunard & Co. for the transmission of Mails twice in each month between Great Britain and Halifax. This measure affords strong evidence of the determination of the Parent Government to strengthen the bond of union between Great Britain and her North American Colonies, and to draw them, through the facilities of a rapid Steam Communication, more closely together. The arrangement embraces, we understand, in addition to the intercourse with England, a prompt Communication between Halifax and Quebec, via Pictou, and also between Halifax and Boston, and is to be commenced on the 1st May, 1840. Our worthy townsman, the Hon. S. Cunard, to whom we are all indebted for the zeal and perseverance with which he has effected this important arrangement, was, at the latest date from England, making the necessary preparations for the great undertaking, and we are quite sure will fulfil the public expectation respecting it. The regularity which will distinguish this measure of Government, in its operation, must recommend it strongly to the People of Great Britain as well as of North America generally; and we entertain the opinion that a very large proportion of the Correspondence will pass through that Channel of Communication. There will, we suspect, be but little detention of the Steamers here—only a few hours after their arrival from England, and not more than forty-eight after their return from Boston. They will certainly afford the most eligible conveyance for Passengers, and Halifax will exhibit a bustling scene every few days by their arrival and departure.—*Gazette*.

HOTEL.—A meeting was held at the Exchange Coffee House on Tuesday evening, to consider the propriety and necessity of erecting a public hotel in this town. A plan was proposed at the meeting for raising £10,000 in shares of £25 each. In the course of the evening shares were taken to the amount of £7000. The list lies at the office of H. Pryor Esq. for signatures, but will be closed to-morrow.

Before the meeting broke up, the following Resolution, moved by L. O'CONNOR DOYLE, Esq. and seconded by the Hon. H. H. COGSWELL, was passed with unbounded applause:—

"Resolved,—That this meeting most highly esteem the public spirit which prompted the Honorable S. CUNARD to enter into contract with Her Majesty's Government, for transporting the Mails across the Atlantic, from England to this and the adjoining Provinces; whereby he has elevated his character as a Merchant, and assumed the reputation of being a distinguished Benefactor of his Native Country, and Resolved, therefore unanimously, that the thanks of this meeting be communicated to him by the Chairman, and Deputy Chairman."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday evening, the Secretary of the Institute, Mr. J. S. Thompson, delivered a lecture on the Moral Influence of Shakspeare's dramas. The critical acumen, and discriminating talent for which the lecturer is remarkable, were finely displayed in the paper read before the meeting. We think the Secretary might oftener employ his peculiar gifts in the discussion of similar subjects to that before us, with much profit to the Institute. The lecturer for next Wednesday evening (owing to the absence of Mr. Titus Smith) is Mr. Mackenzie.

"MARMION," on another page, we presume, will give great satisfaction to the advocates of defensive war. By the bye, is not

the phrase, "defensive warfare" a solecism in language? Can that nation be said to act merely on the defensive that not only guards against, or wards off danger, but returns it? Those of our readers, however, who do not condemn war under every name and pretext, will, we are satisfied, safely trust their case in the hands of their able counsel, Marmion. Our reply in the present number, has one great object in view, and that is, to urge upon Marmion and his friends to take up the subject of peace, not as a *political question*, but as part and parcel of Christianity.

Sooner or later the subject must be investigated in the light of the gospel. When that is the case, we have no fear as to the results?

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—It is our painful task to record to-day, the death of a worthy and excellent man, who but yesterday was in high health and spirits—to regret the sudden departure of a useful member of society, whose tenure of life, and devotion to its active occupations, seemed but a few hours ago much more promising than those of many who now mourn his loss. An inquest was held this morning by Mr. Gray, upon the body of JOHN DRILLIO, Sail-Maker, and from the evidence of Andrew Black, a seaman on board the Susan Crane of Barrington, lying at Collins' wharf, it appeared that he and the deceased had gone aloft in that vessel, to measure for a foretop-gallant sail—that the deceased having got into the cross-trees, complained of dizziness, and said he would hold on there while witness went out on the yard to measure, but immediately after fell, but from what cause witness could not say. It appeared that deceased fell on his back on the bulwarks, and afterwards into the water. Dr. Hoffman, who was sent for at once, found no pulsation, and was of opinion that death had been occasioned by a sudden concussion of the brain. Mr. Drillio has left a large family, and many sincere friends.—*Advocate*.

The delegation for England, Messrs. Young and Huntingdon, leave for Great Britain in the packet on Monday.

Physiology, No. 7. will appear in our next.

AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

BY W. M. ALLAN.

On Thursday, the 25th April, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of the Rev. Thomas Taylor, (in the house partly occupied by J. Milligan, Esq.) north end of Brunswick Street.

COMPRISING AMONG OTHER THINGS,

2 HAIR SOFAS—2 Mattresses—6 chests—Drawers—1 elegant Secretary and Book Case—Dining, Card, and Pembroke Tables—Carpets, one quite new—1 large mahogany 4 post Bedstead—6 birch post do—12 superior mahogany Chairs, 2 arm Chairs do. 12 common mahogany Chairs—1 Easy Chair—2 China Vases—Chimney Ornaments—Mahogany and other Wash Stands—

A FINE-TONED PIANO FORTE, BY CLEMENTI.

5 feather Beds, blankets, sheets, etc.—Window Curtains—Bed Curtains—3 sets of Venetian Blinds—3 Franklin Stoves—1 Hall Stove—1 superior large Cooking Stove—Globe and Hall Lamps.

A large quantity of Cut Glass, comprising,

Decanters, Liquors, Wines, Tumblers, Custards, Jelly and other Glasses—Celery glass, Sugar basin, etc.—2 China Tea Sets—Breakfast and Dinner Set—Silver Spoons, table, tea, gravy, etc. 1 silver Soup Ladle—1 Silver Tea-Pot, sugar bowl, and cream pot—2 sets of Castors. Also, Looking glasses of different kinds—2 Mahogany Writing Desks—1 leather travelling do—2 Ladies' Work boxes—2 Siberian Squirrel MUFFS AND TIPPETS—1 Coffee Urn. Also,

A SUPERIOR SLIPPER BATH.

5 sets of Fire irons, etc. 2 copper Coal Scuttles; set of Dish Covers; 1 Fowling piece, twist barrel, percussion; 1 Fishing Rod, with line, net, etc. complete; 2 pair of Skates; 3 sets of Bookshelves; KITCHEN UTENSILS of all kinds; Garden tools; Harness; Sashes for Hotbeds, with other things too numerous to mention. Catalogues will be prepared, and the articles may be seen on the day previous to sale.

Also, to be Sold at a future Sale, to be duly announced.

A most valuable Library of 1200 volumes, comprising a large variety of the best Literary, Historical, Medical, Scientific and Theological Works. April 12.

SELLING OFF.

R. D. CLARKE & CO. are now selling off at cost, the whole of their large stock of MANUFACTURED DRY GOODS.

This stock is in good order, and from the recent advance on goods in Great Britain, the opportunity is advantageous to intending purchasers. April 12.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having entered into Co-Partnership under the firm of VIETS and LONGLEY. They beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they will in future conduct business under the above Firm; and respectfully invite their attention to their selection of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, etc. etc. which they will dispose of Cheap for prompt Payment.

Digby, April 1, 1839.

B. VIETS,
N. F. LONGLEY.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

FOR SALE.

40 BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR, now landing from the big Susan Crane, and for Sale. Apply to the master of board, Collins' Wharf, or to T. ROSS. April 5.