

as the *President* might (to a landsman's view) mysteriously disappear as a thing blotted out of creation; and I could not but feel that there was, perhaps, something prophetic in my reference to brother COOKMAN's fate, when taking farewell of my New York friends. There was danger, imminent danger, and to the Lord alone we owe it, that we are yet safe. On Tuesday night, the weather moderated somewhat; but having had no observation, it was impossible to tell where we were, and we set out in search of land. It was Thursday evening, at half-past six, when we reached Halifax, and we remained there twenty-four hours, to make such temporary repairs as were indispensable for the safety of the vessel the remainder of the voyage. The passengers feeling desirous of making a "thank offering," for the mercy of God in their preservation, a list with a suitable subscription was circulated, and £32 pounds collected, which was entrusted to the captain for the use of the injured men—the third mate generously declining all participation, that more might be given to the others.

From Halifax, our voyage, though on some days boisterous, has been rapid, and, on the whole, pleasant—though most of the state-rooms, particularly in the ladies' cabin, having been drenched during the storm, and the clean linen rendered unfit for use, our nights have not been the most agreeable. I have been able, through mercy, to keep up during the day, and besides two services on the Sabbath, the 10th, and three on the 17th, have conducted a service every week evening since we left Halifax. These have been seasons of refreshing to my own soul, and I hope they have not been without benefit to others.

Little doubt can be entertained as to the safety of good steam-vessels, in a storm, as our "*Caledonia*" has, during this voyage, been tried in every way likely to endanger a ship at sea, having not only encountered a gale ahead, but the whole of last Sabbath scudded before an equally heavy gale abaft, and in each case behaved gallantly. But to talk of comparative safety in such circumstances seems to me absurd. When we contrast the little bark we occupy with the mighty elements raging against her, all appears danger, but for Divine protection—and with that protection, all is safety. Oh, the happiness of knowing the Lord as our stronghold in the day of trouble! Ere this reaches you, I hope to be with my family, and at my regular work. May my spared life be increasingly devoted to God's glory, in the salvation of my fellow-men.

Believe me, in haste, yours in Christian love,  
GEO. SCOTT.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY have 205 labourers in their Missions, besides 451 native evangelists and catechists—making a total of 676 European and Native Assistants and Missionaries. The expenditure amounts to £90,000 per annum. The contributions received from the native churches the last year amounted to a sixth part of the total income of the Society.

## TEMPERANCE RECORD.

### THE DRUNKARD'S SCOURGE.

The *delirium tremens* is a most frightful malady, consequent upon the abuse of vinous and spirituous drinks. It has recently been carefully traced and minutely delineated by some of the most eminent medical men of the day; and it is said to bear with it a train of symptoms more melancholy than hydrophobia. Some time previously to the development of the worst features of this disorder, there are observed weakness, languor and emaciation. There is no appetite for breakfast or dinner; there is a peculiar slowness of the pulse, coldness of the hands and feet, a cold moisture over the whole surface of the body; cramps in the muscles of the extremities; giddiness, nausea, and vomiting. To these signs succeed a nervous tremor of the head, and likewise of the tongue; the spirits become dejected—a melancholy feeling pervades the mind, the sleep is short and interrupted; this may constitute the first stage. After this a second comes on, attended with the highest degree of nervous irritation; mental alienation is its marked feature. There is great restlessness, a constant excitement—objects of the most frightful nature are present to the imagination, the eye acquires a

striking wildness, the individual cannot lie down, he fears suffocation, he talks incoherently, he fancies he sees the most hideous faces before him, beings about to enter into a conspiracy against him. One medical writer, who has very ably discussed the subject, witnessed a very distressing incident of a patient, who, for a considerable time before his death, imagined he saw the devil at his ceiling above his bed, and as the disease, which terminated fatally, increased, he fancied the evil spirit approached him with a knife to cut his throat, and he actually expired making violent efforts to avoid the fatal instrument.

### NEW TEMPERANCE PUBLICATION.

L. C. DELAVAN, Esquire, the celebrated Temperance Advocate, has issued the first number of a new Journal at Albany, under the title of the *Enquirer*, which is devoted to free discussion as to the kind of wine proper to be used at the Lord's Supper. We extract the following notice of the *Enquirer* from a New York contemporary:—

"The first No., now before us, embraces a series of letters addressed by the editor to professing Christians on that subject, with an appendix containing important testimony from clergymen, physicians, and reformed, converted drunkards, and a description of the human stomach in the various stages of intemperance. The work is also to be accompanied with plates, exhibiting the several conditions of the stomach, from its healthful state to the termination of the drunkard's life by delirium tremens.

"The object of the publication is to promote total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and the friends of temperance will find it a powerful auxiliary in the cause."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It is generally thought that the style and dignity of Prince of Wales are inherited by the heir apparent to the throne.—This opinion naturally enough has arisen from the fact, that very soon after his birth (or the accession of his predecessor to the crown, as the case may be,) the heir apparent has for a long period received the title of Prince of Wales. The Dukedom of Cornwall is his by inheritance, and, of course, like all sons of the Sovereign, he is a Prince by birth.

The Dukedom of Cornwall, the most elevated dignity in the British Peerage, was first introduced by King Edward III., who created his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, in 1337, (then Earl of Chester,) Duke of Cornwall, and subsequently Prince of Wales, when the Dukedom merged in the principality, and has ever been vested in the heir apparent to the Crown, who, at his birth, becomes Duke of Cornwall. The second dukedom was conferred, on the 6th March, 1351, upon Henry Plantagenet, (son and heir of the Earl of Derby,) under the title of Duke of Lancaster, &c.

The Prince of Wales is the eldest son of England. He is born Duke of Cornwall, and immediately entitled to all the rights, revenues, &c., belonging thereto, as being deemed in law at full age on his birth-day. His revenues, as Duke of Cornwall, have been computed at £14,000 per annum. The revenues of the principality were estimated, 350 years ago, at £4,680 per annum. This revenue is considerable now compared with what appertained to it at the time of its first institution, for in the time of King Edward III. the total revenues of the principality, with the Duchy of Cornwall and the Earldom of Chester, was £5,982 12s. 7d.

"Prince of Wales," and "Earl of Chester," are titles which are bestowed upon the King's son in after years, being thus widely unlike the title of "Cornwall," with which he is born. On his creation as Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, the investiture is performed by imposition of a cap of state, and a coronet, a verge of gold, and a ring. He holds the Principality by patent granted him and his heirs by the Kings of England.

Till the time of the creation of this title, the eldest son of England was called Lord Prince. While Normandy remained to the King of England, the eldest son was always styled Duke of Normandy; since the Union, the title is *Magna Britanica Princeps*.

The arms of the Prince of Wales are the Royal arms, with the addition of a crest of ostich feathers, and the motto "Ich dien," (I serve,) said to have been adopted by the Black Prince, from a Prince of Bohemia, whom he slew at Cressy. But all are not agreed on this account, and a very considerable party in the antiquarian world said the motto arose upon Edward the First's presenting his infant son to the Welsh, as related above, who had agreed to accept a native Prince from him, with the words "Eich dyn," (this is your man.)

The Prince of Wales is reputed in law the same person with the King; to imagine his death, or to violate his wife, and also the Princess Royal or eldest daughter of the King, is high treason by statute 25 Edward III., as much as to conspire the death of the King, or violate the chastity of the Queen; the reason of which is, that the Prince of Wales is next in succession to Crown, and to violate his wife might taint the blood Royal with bastardy. On failure of male issue, the eldest daughter of the King is Heiress Presumptive to the Crown, and, therefore, more respected by the laws than any of her younger sisters, inasmuch that upon this, united with other (fœdal) principles while our military tenures were in force, the King might levy an aid for marrying his eldest daughter, and her only.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—In sad contrast to Buckingham Palace, is the residence of the Queen Dowager. While health and happiness, and youthful beauty, and splendid parade, and magnificent earthly prospects, mark the one sphere,—the other has the closing of life's scenery, the couch of the dying, the soul turned from human gaiety and greatness, and fixed on the narrow house wherein is no respect of persons, and, happily, on that better world; before which earth's best scenes fade into nothingness. What a picture of human life do these Royal incidents present. The baby prince, just entered on a path of greatly varied enjoyment and importance, the centre of hopes and joys to millions,—and the dowager Queen hovering on the brink of the grave, the gay tale of life told, and its solemn conclusion arrived. Happily, the latter scene also claims the deep respect and sympathy of the English people. Amiability and virtue and religion, were the high characteristics of William the Fourth's consort; and she sinks below the horizon, reminding not of a meteor, but of that luminary whose setting and rising prefigure the Christian's death and resurrection.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.—Died, Oct. 20, 1841, awfully sudden, aged 56, Mr. Andrew M'Alister, for many years overseer in the establishment of the *Hereford Times* newspaper. We have rarely had (says the editor of that paper,) a more painful task to perform, than falls to our lot this week. On the morning of the fair, (Wednesday) the overseer of our printing establishment returned as usual to his duties at nine o'clock, after breakfast; we happened to be in the office at the time, and observed on his entrance that he looked rather pale; he immediately addressed us, saying—"I have just witnessed a most brutal spectacle; I have been walking through the cattle fair; when in King-street, I saw a man with a knobbed stick furiously strike an ox on the back of the head; the poor animal reeled and spun round several times, then fell, and I left it bleeding frightfully at the nose, apparently dying; it has made me quite sick." After a little further conversation on the same subject, we left the office; in less than five minutes, a messenger ran from the printing-office into the house, and stated that Mr. M'Alister had fallen down! Medical assistance was instantly on the spot; he was placed in a chair, and was for a few minutes sensible; remedies were quickly applied; he was immediately put to bed, but by this time he was quite insensible; the medical gentlemen pronounced his case to be hopeless, as life was then ebbing fast—before three o'clock he was a corpse! It appears that the nerves had received such a shock by the cruel sight he had witnessed, coupled with a previous disease of the heart, that the system could not regain its equilibrium, consequently, death ensued from gradual effusion of serum on the brain.—By his death his wife has lost a kind and faithful husband; his children, an affectionate father; ourselves, a sincere friend and valuable overseer; and Hereford a most respectable citizen.