The following article is extracted from a paper published in a distant colony. It shews that the same errors which have agitated our Church in the Mother Country, have been zealously propagated in its colonial possessions; and that the same protest against them which has been needed at home, has been felt, by her faithful adherents, to be requisite abroad.—Upon these points, however, the article will speak for itself.

To the Editor: Sir,—In pursuance of my original design, I have to point out as briefly as possible, the dangerous errors on the fundamental doctrines of "Justification by faith" and "good works," contained in the "Church Publications" alluded to in my two previous communications to you.

In them, therefore, we gather the following extracts:—

"I will fix my mind upon the enjoyments of thy Kingdom, which are everlasting, and *prepare myself* for them by doing good to the souls and bodies of men."—(Nelson's guide, p. 45.)

"I am resolved, O Lord! to perfect my repentance, by restoring to the right owner whatever I unjustly possess; by making satisfaction to those I have any ways wronged; and by shewing mercy to the poor, which *will entitle me to Thy mercy*, O Lord, when I stand most in need of it."—Idem, p. 46.)

"O my God, as I enjoy large effects of thy bounty, so grant that I may rejoice the heart of my poor neighbours by a plentiful distribution; this will make my wealth a true blessing in this world, and through thy infinite mercy *secure the happiness* of the next."—(Idem, p. 49.)

"Let the sincerity of my holy purposes and resolutions *make some amends* for my weakness and frailty."—(Idem, p. 86.)

"If we fast by way of *punishment for our sins*, and for the purpose of gaining a mastery over our appetites, and making self-denial a habit to us, then we may hope that fasting may be of real service to us, as a means towards an end;—the end being the subjection of our own will in all things to God's."—(Paget's Tales, p. 183.)

"If she [the church] had set apart three quarters instead of one quarter [of each year for fasting] it *would not have been more than our sins have made necessary*."—(Idem, p. 183.)

"The first step in amendment is to seek out lowly duties."—(Devout Churchman, vol. i., p. 17.)

"Fastings, and watchings, and holy affections, macerate the body in humiliation, and purify the heart from its stains,—and so by present mortification the future sentence of death is prevented; and while the author of the sin is humbled, the sin is consumed; and while the outward affliction of voluntary severity is inflicted, the officence of the dreadful judgement is appeased; and a little labour dissolveth great debts, which eternal burning scarce could cut out."—(Idem, vol. i., p. 239.)

"Thus salvation, though wholly of God's free favor and great power, is still a work of human co-operation with divine grace."—(Idem, vol. i., p. 335.)

"In the Baptism of Christ's Church we have justification."—(Idem, vol. i., p. 360.)

"Occasional fasting, such as that of these Rogation days, is as necessary for the temporal health of the body, as it is when rightly practised, conducive of the eternal well-being of both body and soul."—(Idem, p. 425.)

"With what jealous care does it behove us to watch and guard our living bodies *now!* How earnestly should we endeavour to make the meet for the abiding presence of a Heavenly guest."—(Living and Dead, p. 17.)

"*Eating forfeited paradise, fasting recovers it.*"—(Christians Day, p. 134.)

"We are but upon our probation in the midst of a fleeting, perishing world, with a work of the greatest difficulty to do, a task of the extremest hazard to accomplish, and no more time granted to us than is barely sufficient to accomplish our purpose."—(Idem, p. 238.)

"Had we then *kept ourselves pure*, the adversary would never have acquired his present power over us."—(Idem, p. 241.)

"Baptism then is an excellent gift, inasmuch as it makes each baptized person a partaker of that benefit conferred generally on man by the coming of the Son of God, and only so, but actually *sanctifies* and *saves* those who receive it rightly, i. e. *from the hands of persons who have lawful authority to administer that sacrament*."—(Lectures on Epiphany, p. 53.)

"The *retaining of that innocence* and *obedience* as children and as sons, in all matters of faith and duty, is the point on which our final election must depend.—(Idem, p. 55.)

From these quotations, Mr. Editor, we are enabled fairly, I think, to deduce the following propositions, viz.:—

1. That we are accepted, and accounted righteous partly, if not wholly, by our own obedience, sincerity, and endeavours.

2. That fallen man is capable in his fallen state of performing such actions, and cultivating such dispositions and habits, as commend him to God, and prepare him by a natural fitness, "*or congruity*," to receive holy infusions of divine grace.

3. That our good works secure for us the happiness of the next world; and

4. That salvation is a work of human co-operation with divine grace.

I will now proceed to show that the doctrines thus put forth in these "Church Publications" are distinctly and diametrically opposed to Holy Scripture, and that they are contrary to the articles and teaching of the Church of England.

This difference, I may add, is not a mere strife of words, it is not a question of vain curiosity, or of little moment. The difference is so essential that the system advocated in the "Church Publications" subverts the whole scheme of the Gospel; and making sanctification the very nature of justification, instead of its evidence, brings in *self-righteousness, boasting, distress of conscience, and despair.* It obscures God's glory, lowers His holy law, and tends to destroy immortal souls.

It is not of little moment, for the Scriptures are full of subject. It is the main principle of the holy life of Abraham, the father of the faithful, and of David, the man after God's own heart. Whole epistles are devoted to it in the New Testament. The last act of mercy before our Saviour's death was a triumphant display of it. It is a question of every day's use and experience. The error here may be fatal: mistakes here may lead to everlasting ruin.

We believe that God is an unspeakably pure and holy being;—He searches the heart; all our thoughts are open to Him; He is infinitely wise; He is almighty; He is our Judge. Sin is that which His soul hateth; who may stand before Him when once he is angry? Where is the regenerate man that is wholly free from sin? Does not our church in her tenth article say that "The condition of man after the fall of Adam is such, that he cannot turn and prepare himself, by his own natural strength and good works, to faith and calling upon God; wherefore we have no power to do good works, pleasant and acceptable to God, without the grace of God by Christ preventing (or going before) us, that we may have a good will." "There is not a just man, upon earth that doeth good and sinneth not." "In many things we all offend." "If we say that we have no sin we deceive ourselves." In the words of Isaiah, "all our righteousnesses are as *filthy rags*, and we all do fade as a leaf." Nay, "the heavens are not clean in his sight, and He charges His angels with folly." How then can sinful man be just with God? He will "by no means clear the guilty." His law is holy, just, and good: it declares "the soul that sinneth, it shall die." "Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things written in the book of the law to do them." A law necessarily requires *perfect obedience* to it, in order to our being justified by it; a single failure forfeits the blessing and incurs the curse. But we have sinned. We are therefore under the sentence of death and the curse of the law. The wrath of Almighty God is impending over us; how shall we escape? The convinced sinner says, "I feel this; I am in this tremendous condition. I am under the load of guilt; I am impotent to fulfil even present duty. How can I be justified?" It is a heart thrilling question: Eternity depends upon it!

From Late English Papers.

(From the Liverpool Standard.)

It is now an established fact that the Income Tax, imposed upon us originally for a limited period to cover a Whig deficiency, has become a permanent burthen. We have rendered it so by deliberately lopping off other sources of revenue, which would by this time have enabled us to dispense with so galling an infliction. The question then ought to be seriously considered in what way can its pressure and mode of collection be so modified as to render it an equitable tax, which it certainly is not, as at present levied. It is not just that income, which dies with its possessor, should be made to pay the same rate as real property, which can be hemed or bequeathed; or that profits in trade should be taxed one year, which may be swept away the next by corresponding losses. The monster grievance, however, is the mode in which the farmer is taxed, entirely irrespective of any income or profit whatever. It can scarcely be asserted that agricultural pursuits are at present remunerative, or that the cultivator of the soil, under free trade, has any income at all arising out of his avocation. If he is not paying rent out of his capital, he is giving his industry for nothing; and it is grossly unfair that his contribution to the wants of the state should be measured by the amount of his burthens and not of his earnings.

It is time, we repeat, that this subject should be grappled with; but, in the mean while, a portion of the community who contribute largely to the amount raised by this tax have a remedy within their own reach. The last financial statement showed no decrease in the proceeds of the revenue raised under this head. The anticipated revenue for this year is not decreased. Yet can it be denied that the trading classes of Great Britain have, during the past two years, been doing a most unsatisfactory business? It would be within the mark to assume that the average income of these classes has diminished by one half; yet from false pride, a delicacy about confessing deteriorated circumstances, or some other motives, the tax collector is allowed to dip his hands into their pockets, to the same extent as in more prosperous times, and the Government to boast of increased remuneration reaped by the industry of the country. It is painful, no doubt, to tradesmen to submit their affairs to such an ordeal as is required in order to show to the proper official parties the real result of their business. We believe, however, that the extent of the difficulty, as to this matter, is exaggerated. Whatever it may be, it is obviously a duty which every tradesman owes to himself and his family—we may add to his creditors—to take care that he does not submit to be taxed for profits which he has never earned. There is this fact, too, which ought to encourage such parties to make appeals wherever they feel that they are over rated, viz., that they will find themselves in rather a numerous company. For one man who is making as much by his business now as five years ago, ninety-nine are not making half as much; and the results of a general appeal against the assumptions of the commissioners would only establish the fact, which most people are compelled to admit, that, from whatever cause it may be, the commerce and industry of the country are not in a healthy condition.

(From the same.)

"Long and loud continued cheering," we are told, followed the announcement, of the result of the division in favour of Mr. Roebuck's Whitewashing motion. A majority of 46, absolving government, of which 11 were placemen, is truly a matter to boast of, especially considering the number of stray fish which fell into the ministerial basket. In fact, their opponents as well found themselves afflicted with some unwonted companions in the lobby. A more singular admixture of parties on both sides, more significant of a break up, has lately been witnessed at the conclusion of a motion involving the fate of a government. The most singular feature connected with the whole affair is the changed and prominent position taken up by Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and others, in opposition to ministers.—The general impression has been, with respect to their movement, that it was a bidding for official station; and although we disbelieve the rumours which have been current, as to a specific arrangement made between this party and the Protectionists, it must be admitted that their movements betray symptoms of a disposition to turn back in the political march.

The government, notwithstanding their narrow majority, which honourable statesmen in past times would regard as a defeat, obviously intends to hold fast the reins of power. We are most glad of it. The protectionist party are not as yet prepared to assume office; the public mind is not quite ripe for a change of policy; the effects of the experiment of free trade have not yet reached the obtuse minds of mankind; and, in the meantime, the Whigs are happily powerless for further serious harm. Their organs are chuckling at present over the prospect of a further improvement in the coming quarter's revenue—how derived it would puzzle a philosopher to tell. Customs and excise are flourishing—taxes drawn from a perishing people are increasing in productiveness—and this is prosperity!—That people, however, will awake from their dream; the juggle will ultimately be seen through; and England's industry and England's high reputation for honour amongst the nations will be restored to that once pre-eminent position, from which they have been prostrated by Whig imbecility, and venal love of official power and pay.

The *Morning Herald* of yesterday thus speaks of the efforts made by government to obtain a majority:—"Did Ministerial officials resort to no unjustifiable devices for the purpose of swelling their own numbers, of alarming and fixing wavering voters, and of thinning the ranks of their opponents; Yes, they did. They endeavoured, by paid emissaries and by means of revolutionary placards, to excite a popular demonstration, which the good sense of the people alone rendered ineffectual. By their underlings they threatened an immediate dissolution of parliament, though they well knew that they dared not venture upon such a suicidal act. No intrigue was omitted—no species of cajolery was left untried: resort was had even to practices hitherto unknown in parliamentary warfare. An absent member was paired a second time, although he had already once gone through that mockery; and thus a effective Conservative voter was delusively hurried out of town by this crafty device. We firmly believe, that since the notoriously-corrupt days of Sir R. Walpole such practices as we denounce, and which we do upon no common authority, have never been perpetrated within the walls of Parliament; we are sure, at least, that they have not been known of."

Last week a constable named Scott, aged 34, died in Guy's Hospital, from chloroform administered to him while undergoing an operation for the removal of his right hand, which had been bitten by a man some weeks previously. The surgeon endeavoured to dissuade the deceased from taking the chloroform, but he persisted in having it administered. The surgeon said that not a tenth part was used which he had seen given in other cases, and that he had no disease. The surgeon added that he did not think chloroform could be administered in any case without some degree of danger.

Ravages of the Cholera in China.—Recent accounts from Cochin China state that cholera made its appearance in that country in the latter part of last year, and had committed great ravages, traversing the whole kingdom. It broke out in the month of September in the Royal province, and quickly spread through the other provinces, proceeding in a northern direction. It attained the greatest malignity in the month of October, after which it diminished in intensity; but at the latest dates it had not entirely ceased, occasionally exhibiting renewed vigour.—In the Royal province the most moderate and trustworthy estimates state the number of victims at 20,000, although some carry the reckoning as high as 100,000; and it is thought that the other provinces have lost from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants each. The greatest consternation prevailed, and the usual care and respect for the dead, which so strikingly characterise the Chinese nation, were entirely lost sight of. The corpses were thrown out into the fields and rivers, in some places actually obstructing the streams, and persons who had been seized with the malady were cast out of their houses before life had departed. A great drought had also prevailed, followed by famine, the rice crops having almost entirely failed, and the inhabitants were reduced to the utmost misery, feeding upon leaves and whatever they could possibly use as a means of preserving life. Unusually heavy rains afterwards followed, completing whatever of the work of destruction the draught had left.

The Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain.—The Grand Lodge of this truly Protestant and always Loyal Institution, assembled at the Wavertree Cottage House, yesterday, for the purpose of transacting the usual annual business. The Grand Lodge was opened at twelve o'clock by Brother Ambrose Byford, the M. W. G. M., supported by the grand officers from all parts of the country. The routine of business occupied the G. L. until about six o'clock, after which the brethren sat down to a most sumptuous dinner, provided by Brother Kirkup, and served with an excellence which would have done credit even to the most accomplished caterer for the most fastidious appetite. The most worshipful G.M., Brother Byford, presided; Brother M'Donall occupying the vice-chair. The usual loyal toasts having been drank with all the honours, the G. M. gave "the glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the great and good King William the Third," which was drank in solemn silence. Other toasts and sentiments followed, and the evening was spent in that true harmony and interchange of sentiments which peculiarly distinguish the order.

A TRACTARIAN MODEL CHURCH.

The *Record* gives the following description of the church just consecrated in London for the Rev. J. Bennet and his party:—The separation and magnificent adornment of the chancel of the church are significent. The body of the building to which the people are strictly confined, is studiously plain. It is a very well-built and handsome church, in excellent taste and keeping. But when we approach the chancel all is changed. Here, all is splendour of adornment. This large portion of the church is separated from the rest of the building by a *rood-screen*. The clergy are thus placed in the more holy or sacred part of the church and the laity on a lower level, and *without*, and there is a visible wall of separation between the two. The service is read and chanted *within* the rood-screen, and the people, who are without, are to hear it through the openings! Over this rood-screen is raised a huge cross. Another, gilded, stands on "the altar," between two huge candlesticks, in which are lighted candles. On one side of the "altar" is placed a chair for the Bishop, over which is a splendid canopy. But this chancel, lighted by a magnificient 'corona lucis,' must be seen to be understood. We are not aware that there is anything in London that equals it for gorgeous effect; except, perhaps, some of the most showy scenes at the Opera house, or the decorations of St. George's Mass-house at Lambeth; neither of which, however, have we ourselves seen. The front approach to the chancel is by two brass or gilded gates, which are kept rigorously closed at all times by the officials, except for the entry or exit of some of the ministering clergy. And here another feature is observable. These officiating clergymen, we perceived, wore, in the body of the church, a sort of small square black cap. For this there could be no necessity as the weather was warm, being June. But it gave them a distinction above the people generally, who were obliged to be uncovered. When, however, any of these young clergymen went into the chancel, "the holy place," then another purpose of the black cap was seen. It was instantly taken off, with an obeisance to the "altar," or the cross which stood upon it; and, on withdrawing again, from the chancel to the body of the church, the cap was at once resumed. Another circumstance of suspicious appearance was the use of *processions*. The congregation being assembled in the church, a sound of distant chanting is heard. It draws nearer and nearer, and at last a long procession of surpliced choristers and priests enters, headed by one carrying an image of St. Barnabas, which procession advances up the middle aisle, when the gates of the chancel are thrown open, and the organ and a body of singers there assembled greet the new comers with an answering chant. The chancel is filled by those who formed the procession, the gates are again shut, and the service commence.

☞ Price of the Chronicle—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s. if not paid until the termination of a year.—For $10 In Advance, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 24 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 2, 1850.

Arrival of the Canada, Steamer.—The Mail steamer *Canada* arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, with the mail of 20th July. The mail arrived here yesterday; but a report of the intelligence was previously received at the News Room in this City by Telegraph.

The American steamer *Pacific* arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday the 17th, in 10½ days from New York.

The steamer *Cambria* arrived on the day previous, in about 13 days.

There is not much interest attached to the proceedings in Parliament. It was supposed the Session would soon close, and there is no appearance so far of the present Ministry resigning.

The Repeal agitation in Ireland is over for the present, and Conciliation Hall has been closed.

The reports from all parts of the Country continue to represent the weather as favorable, and the prospect of the growing crops as most cheering.

A meeting of the Bishops of the English Church was about to take place in London, in reference to the Bishop of Exeter and the Gorham case, which still commands much of the public attention.

The Cholera has again made its appearance in London.

The Company who own the Cunard line of Steamers, have determined to build a line of large and powerful screw Steamers, to ply between Liverpool and New York direct, totally unconnected with the present Mail line.

The loss of the *Viceroy* had caused no despondency whatever among the friends of the Galway line; so far otherwise, they have decided upon immediately placing a Boat better adapted for a sea voyage, upon the route.

The Overland Mail from India had arrived, bringing 14 days later. India was quiet, and business reported dull.

A frightful epidemic had broken out at Canton, which invariably proved fatal to those attacked, and generally in the short space of twelve hours.

France.—All is quite in versaille France.—The law against the press has passed the assembly by a large majority, but it is very unpopular with the people. The effect of this law will be to enhance the price of newspapers very much, and completely to stop all anonymous communications.

Denmark and Dutchies.—Hostilities have actually recommenced. Great fears are entertained that this war will lead to a collision between England and Russia, as the latter power is pledged to support Denmark, and has actually a large fleet at sea now for the avowed purpose. It is not generally believed that England will suffer the interference of Russia to be carried to the extent contemplated.

Spain and Portugal.—The Queen of Spain had been delivered of a Son, which died very soon after his birth. The papers give nothing new regarding the difficulty between the United States and Portugal. The American fleet was still off Lisbon.

A serious difficulty has arisen between Spain and Portugal, the precise nature of which is not stated, but is believed to arise out of the Marriage of a son of Don Carlos to one of the Royal family of Portugal.

From the other Continental Kingdoms there is nothing of consequence to report.

Divorce.—In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord Brougham presented a petition on a subject of great importance and of very rare occurence. The petitioner of this case was a Mrs. Georgiana Hall, a lady of birth and fortune, residing at Bayswater, who had contracted a clandestine marriage with her present husband in the month of September last. Her maiden name was Foley, and her marriage was unknown to her parents. It took place at the parish church; at the church doors the parties separated. No consummation of the marriage had taken place since, and nothing criminal had taken place between the parties before.—The lady was, therefore in the unfortunate position of a "maiden wife." After two months had passed in the hope of obtaining the consent of her parents to her marriage—for with that object she had postponed its consummation—her husband went and cohabited with a young woman of education, a milliner in Bond Street, and in less than four months after his first marriage took his mistress to France, and there intermarried with her at the house of the British Ambassador. The first marriage was in every respect a valid marriage, though consummation had not followed it. This was proved by a case which had been before their lordships and which was known as the case of ——(We did not hear the name) Mrs. Georgiana Hall had already obtained a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, in consequence of the adultery of her husband; and she now prayed for a divorce a *vinculo matrimonii*.—This was of all cases the hardest he had ever known. He would take time to consider the course which he would adopt; at present he would only move that petition be laid on the table.—[English paper.]

Consecration of Miss Burdett Coutts's Church, Westminster.—Monday being appointed for the consecration, by the Bishop of London, of the new church in Rochester-row, Westminster, erected through the liberality of Miss Burdett Coutts, a gratifying demonstration was made by the inhabitants of the district, whose houses were very generally decorated either with flags, festoons of flowers, or laurels. The schools attached to the church are adapted for the reception of 240 boys and 200 girls. Amongst the company were the Duke of Wellington, Miss Burdett Coutts, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Lord and Lady Willoughby, Lady Atrobus, &c. The Bishop of London, attended by the Rev. Mr. Humphreys, performed the ceremony, after which the company partook of the *dejeune* prepared for them.—*English paper.*

In conformity with an intimation given by Mr. Sergeant Downing, the attorneys practising in the Yorkshire county courts wear gowns.

MARKETS.

The news of the renewal of hostilities between Denmark and the Dutchies, had caused the English funds to recede from ¼ to ½. Consols opened on Friday at 97, and closed at 96¾. The money market was easy.

Cotton has advanced ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. The sales of the week amounted to 111,000 bales, of which speculators took 56,000 bales.

Flour is easier, tending downward. Corn, white, 6d. and yellow 1s. lower. Wheat 2d. lower.

In Provisions transactions are limited, and prices dull.

Coffee is not lower, but quite inactive.

In Sugar little business doing, but rates fully maintained.

Green Tea sustains the same prices; Black advancing.

Freights are dull and vessels plenty.

Timber Market.—One half less tonnage has arrived as compared with the same period last year, but the backwardness of arrivals has produced no beneficial effect upon prices. A cargo of St. John yellow Pine of 19 inch average sold at 17½d. with Deals at £6 10s. per standard. A cargo of Spruce Deals sold for £7 12s. 6d. per standard.

The Grand Trunk Line.—By Telegraphic dispatches received from Portland, we are informed that the proceedings at the great Railroad Convention now being held in that City, have been marked by unanimity and good feeling, and that there is every prospect held out to induce the belief, that in due time New York will be connected with some important point—as yet undetermined—in Nova Scotia, by one continuous line of Rail-way, forming part and parcel of the great highway between the United States and Her Majesty's dominions on the Eastern side of the Atlantic.

A Grand Panoramic Exhibition of the Garden of Eden is now open at the Mechanics' Institute. The painting commences to move at a quarter past 8 o'clock in the evening.

New Books.—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following works just issued—

A lecture by the Rev. Samuel Robinson on "The evidences of Christianity derived from Providence interpreting Revelation."

A lecture by the Rev. Wm. Smith, on "The evidences of Christianity, from its effects on the heart and mind."

A lecture by the Rev. H. Daniel on "The character of Christ and his Apostles."

A lecture delivered by the Rev. John Irvine—"The Bible, a system of ethics."

A lecture by the Rev. R. Knight, on "The Genuineness and Authenticity of Revelation."

All of the above works are published by Messrs. McMillan.

Also a Pamphlet entitled "Journal of the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce, throughout the Province." Published in Fredericton by Mr. Hogg.

Tea Soiree.—On the 24th ult., a Tea Soiree was held at Manawagonish, the proceeds of which were applied to the liquidation of the debt on St. John's Chapel at that place, and which we are happy to state, met the highest anticipations of its projectors.—The company was so unexpectedly large, that the conveyances employed were inadequate to their accomodation, and many were in consequence disappointed.—This should be guarded against, on a future occasion.

Temperance Celebrations.—The steamer *Forest Queen*, with a party from Fredericton, and the Steamer *Saint John*, left this City on Wednesday morning for Saint Stephen. Both vessels were crowded with members of the order of Sons of Temperance, and others, to be present at a Grand Celebration on Thursday.

On Monday evening a splendid Banner was presented to the members of Crystal Section Cadets, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The gift was accompanied with an appropriate address, delivered by Miss Jane Saunton; and a band of music enlivened the proceedings of the evening.

By a Communication from St. George we learn that a Bazaar was held in that place on Thursday the 18th ultimo,—the objects of which were to improve the interior of the Parish Church of St. Mark, and re-build the Fences of the Church Yard. For several months previously, the Ladies', Members of the Congregation, and other kind friends favourable to the object in other places, exerted themselves in a most praise-worthy manner, in preparing a selection of fancy and useful articles suitable for the occasion—and it is satisfactory to know that their labours have not been in vain.—Early thing, indeed, seemed to contribute to the success of the undertaking. The weather was most propitious. About noon a Steamboat arrived from Eastport touching at St. Andrews crowded with our friendly neighbours who came to do honour to the cause, and help forward the Christian object, the produce of the sales from every source we are informed amounted to *one hundred pounds.*

Accident to the Steamer Plumper.—H. M. screw propeller *Plumper* got ashore on Thursday last, at the entrance to Digby Gut, where she remained six hours, having sustained considerable damage. She is now at anchor off Bear River, in Digby Basin, waiting orders from the Admiral, at Halifax. It is expected she will come here to repair.

The Steamer Viceroy.—We learn by a letter received from Yarmouth, that the hull, engines, machinery, &c., of the unfortunate steamer *Viceroy*, were sold on the 25th inst., for the sum of £810, Nova Scotia currency. Mr. Horton, of Yarmouth, was the purchaser.

The Railroad.—The remaining members of the railroad Committee, together with those from other places, have left here during the week, to meet the Convention at Portland. It seems now to be agreed on all hands that we must have a Railroad;—even our Northern friends will set aside their former prejudices, and unite in the common object of continuing the American line to Halifax. We wish them "God Speed."

Testimonial.—It gives us great pleasure to announce a most gratifying instance of cordial attachment lately manifested by a Parochial Congregation towards their Pastor. The ladies of the adjoining Parish of Portland have lately presented the Reverend Mr. Harrison, the Rector of their Parish, with a superb set of black silk robes, (Gown and Cassock,) as a testimony of the respect and esteem universally entertained by his parishioners for that indefatigable and amiable Clergyman. We sincerely hope that the valuable life of the Rev. Gentleman may so long be spared, that after having worn out this pleasing testimonial, in official duty, an opportunity may be afforded for a repetition of a tribute so honorable to all parties.—*Courier.*

Shipwrecks in the Bay.—Two fine vessels were lost in the Bay during the thick fog on Monday last. The ship *Alice Bentley*, Captain Steel, from Liverpool for this port, with a large cargo of merchandise, valued at £19,000 Sterling, struck on the Stars Ledges, near Grand Manan, about 9 o'clock on Monday evening, and sustained so much damage that she sunk almost immediately. The officers and crew only escaped in the boats with what clothing they had on—every thing on board going down with the ship; as she sank in deep water, nothing will be recovered from the wreck. The Alice Bentley was owned by N. S. Demill, Esq., of this City, and was only partially insured.

The barque *Selma*, of and from Dundee, in ballast, for this port, consigned to Messrs. R. Rankin and Co., also went ashore the same night, on the southern head of Grand Manan, and became a total wreck. The crews of both vessels were saved, and arrived here on Tuesday evening in the steamer Maid of Erin.—*New-Brunr.*

Wonderful Preservation—A Noble Lad.—On Friday a lad about 13 years of age, was driving his mother (Mrs. Humphrey) and five small children, with the nurse, and when at the Lake, this side of "Torryburn," the horse rushed into the water, the bank being very steep, and they were all engulphed beyond their depth. The mother, with her infant in her arms, supported herself for an instant, but sank, when feeling her foot touch something, by exertion she rose to the surface, and grasped a branch held out by some men who providentially by this time were present. The lad seized two of his sisters, but finding them too heavy called out for help when a plank being thrust out he was dragged on shore, he being the only one who could swim. He again struck out, and seeing another of his sisters in the waggon, at the bottom of the lake, went down and caught her by the bonnet and rescued her in time, though she was insensible, to preserve life. One more child was still floating on the surface of the water, supported by its clothes; the noble brother again dashed in and succeeded in restoring this fourth one by his courage and exertions. The nurse was saved by grasping a stick held out by the men on shore. Thus a lad, thirteen years of age, saved the lives of four children. What a reflection for after life! A courageous and spirited youth truly. The horse was drowned.—*News.*

The state of the road passing this Lake, which is much travelled, requires the early attention of the Road Commissioner. It should be widened and protected by a strong fence.

The Great Railroad.—We think we never witnessed so general, so unanimous, an expression of opinion upon any matter of public interest, as at this moment appears to pervade the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, upon the subject of a Great Rail Road to connect us more intimately with the neighbouring Republic Well then, East and West, North and South, one long, loud, and simultaneous expression of sentiment is abroad, and we must *and will* have a Railroad. There are various opinions as to the site, but what of that? All differences even on feature, must yield to the action of the Portland Convention. Let the Railroad radiate east or west from Halifax, it must benefit all. We go for the Eastern Route, but if the majority think otherwise, why we'll go for the Western.—*Halifax Recorder.*

Naval.—Her Britannic Majesty's Surveying ship Herald, Capt. Henry Kellett, C. B., arrived at this port on the 4th inst. She has a complement of 150 men, and is still employed in the object for which he was originally despatched.—The Herald sailed for Mazatlan on the 4th of April. She is bound to the North again, in pursuit of the same object that occupied her summer cruise in 1849, viz., the further search for the missing expedition under Sir John Franklin. We learn that she will will sail hence during the ensuing week.—*Sandwich Islands Paper of May 11th.*

Gold in Oregon!—While our citizens have been quietly preparing to go to Rogue River to dig for gold this summer, they have been aroused to unusual excitement by the discovery of a rich mine in another direction. The opinion is gaining strength daily, that one of the richest mines on the shores of the Pacific, has been discovered in the Spokan county, some 100 miles from the city and up the Columbia. We are assured by Captain N. Crosby, who saw it, that the sand which was brought from the Spokan, was, in its bulk, about one quarter gold. We have always felt confident that there was gold on Powder and Burnt Rivers, and this discovery on the Spokan, will still more fully confirm the fact that the middle region of Oregon is to become the grand El Dorado of the day.

Price of Labor in Oregon.—Carpenters are receiving from eight to twelve dollars per day. Common day labourers four to five dollars per day.—Tailors charge thirty dollars for making a dress coat, and from eight to ten for vests and pantaloons.—School teachers are in very great demand and at their own prices.

California Commerce.—Captain Lefevre, of the Steamer Hartford, now in California, writes that "there is now in the bay fronting the city of San Francisco, *four miles in length*, by one and a half mile in breadth, as close as can be anchored—supposed to be the largest amount of tonnage in the world."

Awful Occurrence—Six Children Burnt to Death.—The Montreal papers bring us the following melancholy intelligence of the destruction by fire of almost an entire family, attended with circumstance of no ordinary character.—Smith's Falls is on the Rideau canal. "The most heart-rending calamity that ever occurred in the county of Ottawa, happened last week in the township of Bristol, (or Clarendon,) to a family by the name of Knox. The circumstances, as far as we have been able to ascertain, are most extraordinary, being briefly as follows: A few days ago, Knox, the father, having visited the village of Smith's Falls, was returning home by the Rideau canal, and while upon one of the steamers, he was wishing to enter a private apartment of the boat, unconsciously, (it being dark,) entered the wheel-house, and stepped upon one of the paddles of the wheel. At this moment the wheel, which was motionless when he entered, began to move, and made several revolutions, before he was enabled to disengage himself, which he only succeeded in doing after several bones was broken, and otherwise mutilated in a most shocking manner.

But the most lamentable part of the story remains to be told. While Knox was being conveyed home in this state, and when within a short distance of his own residence, his wife, who was at home with seven children, hearing of her husband's approach, left the house with the youngest child in her arms to meet him, leaving the other six, the eldest about 14 years of age, at home.—During her absence the house took fire, and all within it was consumed. Nothing was to be seen on the return of the mother but the smoking relics of her late habitation, in which were found the charry remains of her six unfortunate children.—Out of a family of nine, the mother and one infant remain alone unhurt; yet what must be that mother's anguish! In one short day six of her children are taken from her, she receives a returning husband mutilated and almost lifeless, and becomes houseless."

Depths of the Open Seas.—With regard to the depths of the open seas, they are still but little known; we have, however, a few in the Atlantic Ocean. Captain C. H. Davis, U.S.N., sunk the lead 7,509 feet in the neighbourhood of the coasts of the United States; about 250 miles south of Nantucket. It is the greatest that has ever been reached in the middle latitudes of the Atlantic.—Captains Scoresby and Parry have found the bed of the Polar seas very deep, but variable. Scoresby did not touch the bottom, at 76 degrees north latitude, with a sounding line 7,200 feet in length. Captain Ross has exceeded 6,000 feet in Baffin's Bay. But the most astonishing depths that have been ascertained are found in the Southern Atlantic. Captain James Ross has found 15,000 feet west of the Cape of Good Hope, and has sounded with the plumet 27,600 feet, without touching bottom west of St. Helena. The first of these measures is equal to the height of Mont Blanc, the second, to that of Dhavalagiri. Thus the greatest known sea depth, added to the elevation of the highest mountain of the globe, gives about 55,600 feet for the thickness of the layer of our globe, upon which our investigations have given some information. Dr. Young, relying upon deductions drawn chiefly from the theory of the tides, thought himself justified in assigning about 15,000 feet to the Atlantic, and about 20,000 to the Pacific.—D'Abbusson believes them not to exceed from 9,000 to 22,000 feet.—[Guyot's Earth and Man.]

Boston Water Works.—The amount of water rents received by the Water Comptroller, and paid over to the City Treasurer from the first of January to the 20th instant, is $90,486,74, besides $322,50, for charges of cutting off water for non-payment of rents, and letting it on again, making a total of $90,819,24.