

rit, or leave behind you the proofs of his existence, or escape beyond the limits of his authority and of his laws? The creation, throughout all its departments, is a witness of God, and an impressive demonstration of accordance to his sovereign will. It responds to every impulse of his power, and fulfils every dictate of his mind. How pointedly does the sun, from day to day, keep his track and observe his time of rising and of going down! With what regularity do the waters of the great deep ebb and flow, and all the processes of nature observe their appointed courses. And is it, that the human heart, the seat of valiant passions and rude tumultuous desires, is the only place where God is not obeyed, and his will not complied with? O what a miracle of wickedness is every ungodly, impenitent man! He appears as a dark blot on the face of creation, that absorbs, without reflecting or manifesting, the image of its Author—a jarring chord that mars the sacred symphony of that mighty harp whose every string tells, in sweetest music, that the hand which framed and which touches it is divine. Let every irreligious man consider the host of witnesses around him, and above him which declare the power and glory of God. Let him meditate upon the Divine Majesty—the infinite excellence of the adorable Jehovah. Let him ponder his divine and unquestionable right to receive from his rational creatures all praise and honour and blessing and thanksgiving. "The Lord hath prepared his throne in the heavens, and his kingdom extendeth over all. Bless the Lord, ye his angels that excel in strength, that do his commandments, hearkening unto the voice of his word. Bless ye the Lord, all ye his hosts, ye ministers of his that do his pleasure. Bless the Lord, all his works in all places of his dominions. Bless the Lord, O my soul!"—*Dr. Forbes's Sermon on the day of Public Thanksgiving.*

To what purpose is it that the Clergy cultivate the morals of the people, by affording them education and information—what is the use of all the education they endeavour to bestow—what is the use of here and there sowing a little of the seeds of knowledge, of plucking out a little of the weeds of ignorance—if all the while the Legislature, by means of beer-shops, is sowing broad-cast the seeds of what is worse than ignorance, calculated to combine with it the seeds of immorality, and thus terminating in the most frightful produce that was ever yet in a civilized country allowed to grow under the eye, and, I am ashamed to add, under the fostering care of Parliament: thus polluting the very soil of the country, casting a dark shade over the minds of the people, and infecting and poisoning the moral atmosphere which the people ought to breathe.—*Lord Brougham's Speech on the Beer-Bill.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 6

The Crown has instituted a Professorship of Anatomy, and one of Surgery in Marischal College and University, and has presented Allen Thomson, M. D. Lecturer on Anatomy in Edinburgh, to the former, and William Pirie, M. D. formerly lecturer on Anatomy to King's and Marischal Colleges, to the latter.

France in the Nineteenth Century.—INFERNAL MACHINE AGAIN.—A most extraordinary and horrible occurrence took place in the Rue Montpensier, a street running behind the Palais Royal, and parallel with the Rue Richelieu, Paris, on Thursday week, at night, which occasioned much alarm and speculation in Paris. An infernal machine, at the early hour of 8 o'clock on that night, exploded, which threw in every direction 40 or 50 bullets, or grape-shot, fortunately without killing or wounding any person. No trace of the miscreant by whom it was fired could be discovered, nor could any guess at his object.

Government are not yet in possession of positive information respecting the individual who exploded the infernal machine, but they believe they will be able to bring it home to a man taken into custody on Sunday night. They are uneasy as to the pretensions of Prince Louis Napoleon, some of whose letters have been seized by the police. The Marquis of Crouy Chavel and the Count Crouy Chavel, his nephew, arrested on suspicion of a Bonapartist conspiracy, one object of which, it was said, was to carry off Louis Philippe from the Chateau d'Eu, are now definitively in prison for trial.

SPAIN.—Since the dissolution of the Cortes' party, violence knows no bounds; and now that the weather has closed active operations in the seat of war, the undivided attention of the nation is given to faction.

The Toulon correspondent of the Courier states, that Marshal Vallee has demanded, in the most pressing manner, a reinforcement of 10,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and a proportionate amount of artillery; and that these supplies have been granted, and are now on their way to Africa.

Return of the Turkish Fleet.—The Paris journals of

Tuesday are filled with communications from the Levant, all tending to confirm the impression created by former accounts—the impression, viz. that the war between the Sultan and Pacha is at an end, or at least approaches its end. The correspondence of our morning contemporaries, which brings news from Smyrna to the 9th, and from Alexandria to the 7th, points in the same direction, and our own letters from Malta seem to remove all doubt upon the point: these letters bring accounts from Alexandria three days later than any given by the Paris journals, or by our London contemporaries, viz. to the 10th instant, and they assert that the Turkish Fleet had previously to that day actually sailed from Alexandria to Constantinople. This important intelligence reached Malta by the Confidence, which had arrived with dispatches from Admiral Stopford at Vourla.—*Standard.*

RUSSIA.—A French paper publishes an interesting letter, dated Bucharest, the 20th ult. The numerous forces accumulated by Russia in Bessarabia caused a great agitation throughout Moldavia and Wallachia, where nobody doubted but that the Russians would shortly invade those provinces. "The people," says the writer, "tremble at the idea of the occupation of their territory by the Russian army. They remember the cruelties committed in their country from 1828 to 1834 by the savage hordes who imported there the plague and cholera; levied as a war subsidy 180,000,000*fr.* on its inhabitants; massacred, in Moldavia, whole villages, peopled with Catholics; and finally, excited the abhorrence of all classes of the population, whom they ruined, ill-treated and humiliated." The writer contends that the Czar is less interested in becoming master of Constantinople than in inflicting a mortal blow on the Moldavo-Wallachian nation, whose rising in arms would menace his preponderancy.

RUSSIA AND THE CIRCASSIANS.—Extract of a letter from Odessa, 4th Nov. given by the Commerce:—"We have just received intelligence from Anapa and Tiflis that the Circassians have completely defeated the Russian cavalry along the whole line of the Sundja, and on the plains, of Alanza, occasioning a loss of 3600 men, and several superior officers of distinguished merit. Only a few scattered remnants saved themselves by flying to Soukum Kale, Anapa and other fortified places. All the posts of the Russian cavalry were attacked nearly at the same hour by superior numbers, showing that the Circassians were well informed not only of the position, but the strength of each post. The expedition was conducted by the Circassian Chief, Szambali, in person; the same who has already gained many victories over the Russians, and whose name has become a terror to them.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—*Public Buildings of Sydney.*—It contains two Episcopalian churches and one building; one Scotch church, and Seceders' church, one Roman Catholic chapel, two Wesleyan chapels, one Independent chapel, and one Quakers' meeting house; five banks of issue and deposit, with a capital of £8,710,000; one savings bank; two assurance companies; one agricultural company; one gas-light company; one fire and life assurance company; three breweries, and two distilleries.

HOBART TOWN.—Contains nineteen streets, two wharves or quays, and 1,500 houses; two Episcopalian churches, and one Scotch Church, one Seceder's meeting-house, two Wesleyan chapels, one Independent chapel, one Baptist chapels and one Roman Catholic chapel, five banks of issue and deposit, and two savings banks.

The Courier states that by the fast-sailing vessel lately despatched to India, instructions have been forwarded to the Admiral Commanding in Chief in those seas, to concentrate all the disposable naval force under his orders, and proceed to Canton at once, to present and support the demands of Government. Orders have also been sent to the Cape of Good Hope for such ships of war as may be lying there, or on the station, to sail with all speed for the same destination, while communications to the same tenor have also been addressed to Admiral Ross, commanding in the Pacific, for the instant dispatch of all the force under his orders which could possibly be spared for duty there.

INDIA.—The vigour manifested in the subjugation of Afghanistan appears to have been displayed with similar effect against Nepal and the Barmese. The Morning Chronicle states that "the Court of Nepal was simultaneously informed that all its intrigues had been discovered; that the British Government was prepared to resent them; and that nothing but the prompt withdrawal of its advanced posts, and the most satisfactory proof that it had altogether abandoned all hostile intentions, could avert the exemplary punishment of its treachery. Its compliance was instantaneous and complete. The land force and flotilla in the southern provinces, ceded by Ava at the close of the last war, were strengthened, in order that the Barmese might be assured that their first hostile movement would be the signal for immediate occupation of Martaban, Rangoon, and Bassein, their only seaports: our position in Arracan (another of

the conquered provinces) was also reinforced by raising a strong corps of natives—whose hatred of their former tyrants is hereditary and intense—under the command of English officers.

Late from China.—An arrival at New-York brings Canton papers to the 23d July. The troubles between the foreigners and the Chinese authorities at Canton were farther than ever from a settlement. The smuggling of opium had recommenced, and more rigorous measures were likely to be adopted for its suppression. It was thought that the foreign trade would be entirely prohibited. Most of the foreign merchants had broken up their establishments and departed, some for Macao and some for their own Countries.—Thirty or forty English merchant ships were lying at the outer anchorage, but Captain Elliot would not allow them to proceed to Canton. No foreign vessels, save American, had entered that port in four months.

ST. JOHN, N.B. JANUARY 7.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, the upper part of the house occupied by the Rev. Mr. Andrew and Mr. Dougan, in Princes street, and owned by Mr. Gallagher, was discovered to be on fire. It was at first of a very alarming nature, the house being surrounded on all sides by large, valuable and respectable dwelling houses, whose destruction would have been almost certain had the fire obtained headway. By its early discovery, however, and the well directed efforts of the firemen, and others, it was soon extinguished. The roof and some of the upper parts of the building are considerably damaged. It originated, we learn, from a spark having lodged on the roof and igniting the shingles. The Military were promptly in attendance, as usual.

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MARRIED.

On the 1st January, by the Rev. Mr. Cogswell, Mr. Wm. PROBUTE, of Windsor, to Miss CACILIA M. BOWEN, of this town.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Loughnan, Mr. ANDREW MURPHY, to Miss MARGARET ANN, only daughter of the late Lieut. Ridgway, R. N.

Last evening, at South Eastern Passage, Dartmouth, by the Rev. Professor Romans, A. M. Mr. PETER McNAB, to Miss MARGARET BROWN.

At Rawdon, on 24th ult. by the Rev. G. W. Morris, Mr. THOMAS MOXON, junr, to Miss LUCY L. second daughter of Benjamin Smith, Esq.

At Matland, on the 26th of December, by the Rev. Thomas Crow, Mr. THOMAS ELLIS, to Miss ANN, second daughter of Robert Stuart, both of Shubenacadie.

At St. Mary's, by the Rev. John Campbell, Mr. GEORGE CLARK, to Miss CATHERINE M'INNES.

At Tatamagouche, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. H. Ross, Mr. J. M'COMBIE, to Miss MARY WEATHERBY, both of New Annan.

New-Year's day, at Merrigomish, by the Rev. William Patrick, Mr. JAMES HOGAN, to Miss MARY ANN COPELAND.

At Miramichi, by the Rev. J. Souter, A. M. Mr. Wm. SINGLAIR, to Miss MARY CLOUSTON, both of the parish of Nelsou.

At Miramichi, on Thursday, the 2d inst. by the Rev. John McCurdy, Mr. THOMAS STEPHENSON, to Miss MARY ANN McDONALD, both of the Parish of Chatham.

At Dalhousie, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. James Steven, WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq. to Miss JANE M'EWEN, both of that place.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, 1st instant, ELIZABETH ANN, infant daughter of Captain Joseph Harrison, aged 5 months.

Friday morning, Mrs. MARY WOOD, widow of the late Daniel Wood, Esq. in the 78th year of her age.

At Charlotte-Town, P. E. I. on the morning of the 1st inst. after a lingering, painful affliction, of two years continuance, the Rev. CHARLES MACDONALD, Roman Catholic Clergyman of this Parish. Being a person of unobtrusive manners, he was less known in this community than his many excellent qualities as a man and a christian entitled him to be. The tears of his weeping flock, when he was yesterday interred in the Chapel, form his best eulogy.

At Montreal, on the 24th Dec. WILHELMINA MACMILLAN, wife of the Rev. Dr. Black.

At New Orleans, of yellow fever, on the 20th of August, Mr. HENRY A. CAMPBELL, of Halifax.

Lately, in Italy, a woman at the advanced age of 143 years, after having eight husbands, the last of whom, survived her.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Saturday—Brig St. George, Dempsey, Liverpool, GB 55 days—general cargo to Black & Brothers, and others; Sylph, Young, Lunenburg, 10 hours.

Tuesday—Brig Humming Bird, Godfrey, Matanzas, 20 days—molasses to Saltus & Wainwright.

CLEARED.

Thursday—Brigt. C. W. E. R. Norwood, B.W. Indies—fish; pork, &c. by S. Binney; Abeona, Milgrove, do.—do. by J. U. Ross.

Friday—brigt. Mary Ann, Jolly, Demerara—flour, beef, fish, &c. by A. A. Black, and S. Binney.

Saturday—Am. brig Pandora, Elliot, New-Orleans—dry and pickled fish by S. Binney; Am. Schr. Caroline, Baxter, New Orleans—mackerel and Salmon by G. P. Lawson; brig Rival, Walker, Kingston, Jam. fish and lumber by W. Pryor & Sons; schr. Amethyst, Driscoll, St Andrews—ale and fish by A. Keith and S. Binney; Mary Ann, Blackburn, Boston—potatoes and herring by W. H. Rudolph; brig Colonist, Lithgow, Cork—oil, rum, and timber by Fairbanks & McNab, and J. Fairbanks.

Tuesday—Am. Packet brig Acadian, Jones, Boston, rum and mackerel by D. & E. Starr & Co.