

... these latter beds pass down into a large mass of similar limestone, without chert, and in very thick beds. This mass of rock forms hills four or five hundred feet high, in nearly horizontal beds.—Its upper part continues to be regularly bedded, but in its lower portion all distinction in beds is lost, and the limestone becomes perfectly white and saccharine. This great mass of white marble is frequently crossed by grey veins, so that I cannot say that I saw any block pure enough for the statuary. There is little doubt, however, that in so large a quantity some portions might be discovered fit for statuary marble; and for all other purposes to which marble is applied, the store is inexhaustible.

On the North side of St. George's Bay there is a Limestone formation, which I believe to be in the same situation as the Humber limestone, with respect to the Port au Port shale and gritstone; but which differs in character so very much from any beds I say on the Humber, that I forbear to class it with that rock without further evidence. It consists principally of a light yellow magnesian limestone, having however interstratified beds of grey carbonate of lime. The grey beds frequently contain bands and nodules of chert or chalcodony, and the yellow magnesian beds are frequently marked with light red concentric rings, which are sections of spheroidal bands of colour, but which do not appear to differ, except in colour, from the rest of the mass.—These bands or rings are of rather irregular forms, something resembling the bands of colour in a fortification agate, but being frequently three feet in diameter. The following is the most complete section I could get: but as it was cut off by the sea below and concealed by the woods above, it affords no criterion as to the total thickness of the formation.

| | Feet |
|---|------|
| Thick bedded light yellow magnesian limestone..... | 15 |
| Thin bedded ditto, with horizontal pink stripes, and having partings of indurated marl..... | 8 |
| Thick bedded light yellow magnesian limestone..... | 10 |
| Thin bedded pinkish yellow ditto with light red concentric rings | 20 |
| Light grey limestone with a band of chert..... | 5 |
| Yellow magnesian limestone..... | 2 |
| | 60 |

4.—Mica slate and gneiss. This formation, in whatever country it appears, is the lowest of the stratified rocks. Mica slate is a laminated rock, made up of flakes of mica. Gneiss may be described as stratified granite. As is often the case, they have in this country chlorite slate and quartz rock associated with them. The description of these rocks to be found in any elementary work on Geology, will equally apply to those of this country.

I have not made any mention of the igneous or unstratified rocks in the above summary. Those met with in the course of the survey are basalt, greenstone porphyry, hypersthene, sienite and granite. It is of course entirely foreign to my plan to enter on a description of these rocks as their characters are constant in all countries. Any remarkable varieties in them will be noticed in treating of the several localities in which they were found.

(To be continued.)

CHINA.

Private accounts have been received from Canton to the 19th July. Some letters state that the Chinese authorities were preparing to resist any attempt that might be made by the British ships of war, or by armed merchant vessels, to pass up the river. For this purpose some large chain cables had been got in readiness to throw across the river, and boats were also in readiness to be sunk at a short notice for the purpose of impeding the navigation. Measures had been adopted to force the entrance of Opium into China, notwithstanding what had occurred. For this purpose several well armed and manned clippers, with full cargoes of the drug, had proceeded to the north western parts of China, and should any attempts be made by the Chinese (who are notorious cowards), a few shots would have the coast clear for operations.

There is not the least doubt entertained in the city, that as soon as the determination of the British Government is made known not to pay for the Opium delivered up to the Chinese, and in the event of the Emperor refusing to make compensation, that a system of reprisal will be commenced by the capture of the junks belonging to the native merchants. We heard on Saturday that orders to fit out armed vessels for this purpose had already been given in India. The Parsee merchants will be the principal sufferers by the confiscation of Opium. It is not, we believe, generally known that Captain Elliott had to buy a quantity of Opium to make up the 20,000 or 22,000 chests he had pledged himself to surrender. The quantity sent in by British merchants fell short, and to make up the amount the British Superintendent became a buyer of this drug. The bills for this purpose have been presented to our treasury, but were not honored.

The Imperial Commissioner at Canton has forwarded an edict to Captain Elliott, with the request that it might be communicated to Queen Victoria. The document was so arrogantly drawn up that the British Superintendent returned it. Her Majesty is designated as a barbarian; and the edict calls upon her to prevent her subjects from engaging in all transactions in opium under the most severe penalties to offenders. The document concludes by stating that her Majesty, "by so doing, you (Queen Victoria) will more strikingly manifest your respect and submission, &c."

The Chinese have not a more favourable feeling to the Americans than they have to the English. An American having died, he was carried on shore and buried, but the following night the body was exhumed by the Chinese, and thrown into the water.

BEEF ROOT SUGAR

A refinery of Sugar from the Beet root has lately been erected at Thames Bank Chelsea. In the vicinity of the Metropolis, during the past summer, a great many acres of land have been put into cultivation with the root, at Wandsworth and other places. The machinery will be principally on the plan of the vacuum pans, for pure refined sugar will be produced from the juice by the first process of evaporation, after it has simply undergone the process of discoloration. Another part of the premises is appropriated to the manufacture of coarse brown paper from the refuse, in which it is extensively used in France. In case the government do not interfere, and, by rendering the produce excisable, retard or prohibit its manufacture, several individuals have it in contemplation to establish refineries in different parts of the kingdom, for purifying sugar, which may be produced in agricultural districts, for domestic or individual use. A refinery has lately been established at Belfast, in the vicinity of which town upwards of 200 acres of land have been put in cultivation with the beet root, for the manufacture of sugar. London paper.

Queen Victoria. The incidents of every day arising out of political movements, give birth to painful thoughts, and suggest subjects

for melancholy reflection. The Palace, the Court, and the Cabinet, have become a bye-word among the nations, and the atmosphere, which our young and inexperienced Queen consents to breathe, must eventually tarnish the crown she wears, and bring the monarchy into disrepute. Day after day her weak and selfish Ministers have been degrading her through the mire, and putting words into her mouth, which are neither wise, dignified, nor constitutional. When we call to mind the tender age of our youthful Monarch, it is to be lamented that she has fallen into the hands and guidance of men, who, to retain their places, and pocket their salaries, are dosing her with the seductive influence of pomp, flattery, and frivolous pleasures, while, at the same time, they are ruining the country "bit by bit," and overthrowing the constitution by piecemeal. How painful it is to her loyal subjects to witness these things, and to see that men without principle, should have gained so much influence over her royal mind. An end must soon be put to this unholy alliance, or the most alarming consequences may follow too distressing even to contemplate. A Queen of England was once placed in very critical and perilous times, but she was blest with Ministers who had a regard for the honor of their mistress, and the salvation of her kingdom. It is our fervent prayer that Queen Victoria may have wisdom given her to steer the vessel of the state as a faithful servant of the King of kings, and that it may hereafter be recorded of her, as it was of Queen Elizabeth: "She is the very patroness of true religion, rightly termed. The defender of the faith: one that, before all other things, seeketh the kingdom of God. If the threatenings of men could have terrified her, or their allurements enticed her, she had revolted long ere this; so fiercely by great pretences her constancy had been assaulted. But God had strengthened his royal handmaid. The fear of God hath put to flight the fear of man. Her religious heart is accepted of the Lord, and glorious it is also in the eyes of the world. A princess, zealous for God's house, so firmly settled in his truth, that she had constantly determined, rather to suffer torments, than one jot to relent in matters of religion."

Turkish Operatives. I passed through a country beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and perceived at a distance a number of figures in white, moving up and down in a body, as if engaged in some ceremonial—I conjectured either a marriage or a funeral—who did not stir from the spot. When I drew nearer I discovered that they were Turkish workmen with white turbans, on the road designed for the Sultan, prostrating themselves and rising up again every moment, it being their hour of prayer. They were formed in two lines on the road, one man in front like a tugleman acted as chanter, singing hymns to Ullo, to which they responded. Strict Mahometans, let their employment be what it may, leave off at the hour of prayer, and betake themselves to their devotions. This was the first body of Turkish workmen I met employed on the road, the Christians are the principal operatives. The Turks would all wish to be gentlemen, and as long

as those under them pay them tribute and respect, and permit them to have their pipes and coffee, they (regardless of the volcano ready to explode under their feet) will allow them to do what they please, now that their empire in Europe is waxen old, and ready to decay. The road which was making for the Sultan was very superficial; in some places it consisted in merely removing the sod: along the way side posts were erected, having small flags at the top, I suppose to honor his progress through the country.

Warning to Sheriffs. All Sheriffs ought to take warning from a circumstance that occurred last week at St. Louis, and never seize in person any thing that contains a steam-engine. The Sheriff of St. Louis seized the steam boat General Grady, and slept on board for the better security of the property. But, lo! during the night the engineers put the boat in motion, and went off down the Mississippi, landing the Sheriff and his assistant in a wild forest, to ruminate on the glorious uncertainty of the law. Philadelphia pap.

SPAIN.

From the north the accounts are inconclusive. A great sensation had been occasioned by the sudden disappearance of the Count d'Espagne, the Carlist chieftain. The most contradictory accounts are given in the letters from the Eastern Pyrenees as to his fate. Some accounts affirm that he is at a village in Catalonia, on the French frontiers, not daring to resist the resentment of the authorities in France, as he had violated his parole in entering Spain, and fearful of his own party, which has proscribed him. The Toulouse Emancipation of the 14th, on the other hand, announces that on the 1st instant, the Count, wandering in the mountains, was recognized and betrayed. He was pursued by Bep del Oli (a brigand), seized, bound, and gagged, and then cruelly poignarded and precipitated from the steep heights of the Coll de Nargo, between the hamlets of Orina and Orgacia. A body, dreadfully mutilated, was subsequently found at the bottom of the ravine, and from its age, corpulency, hoary hair, and general appearance, no doubt remained that it was the body of the Carlist chief. Amidst the horrible atrocities of the Spanish war, the addition of another dreadful murder in cold blood seems to add but imperceptibly to the mass of inhuman atrocities which disgrace that country. It is stated that the party under the late Count's command has stipulated to go over to the Queen. [Subsequent accounts confirm the intelligence of the murder of the Count d'Espagne.]

PERSIA.

Intelligence of a very important nature from Persia reached London yesterday via St. Petersburg. Although Her Majesty's Government have not received information of the fact, yet we believe there is no doubt that the Shah of Persia has acceded to all the demands of the British government. Diplomatic relations will, of course, be resumed as soon as our mission can return, and we have reason to believe that the conclusion of a commercial treaty will be one of the first fruits of the termination of the differences between the two courts. Of course the British government, upon its part, cannot hesitate to evacuate Karak—the occupation of that island being the result of the menacing position assumed by the Shah. There can be little doubt that we are indebted to the success of Lord Auckland's policy for this important change in our relations with Persia; and it is certainly a most valuable compliment to the triumph of our arms. It is not the relief which will be afforded to our commerce in that part of the world, extensive as that unquestionable is, so much as the security which is afforded to our Indian empire, by the creation of alliances in Persia and the states of Central Asia. One great source is removed too, of jealousy and distrust between England and Russia, which cannot fail to produce a salutary effect upon the set-

NEWFOUNDLAND ARCHIVES
Colonial Building
Military Road