

in itself tends to strengthen and adorn the to confirm habits of order and honour, to a just appreciation of moral character, aid in the spread of the principles of the Temperance reform. The leisure hours might otherwise pass heavily, or be spent in idle and degrading pursuits, may here be employed in enriching the mind with y treasures, which next to those of a truly us character, are most valuable to their sors. Temperance folk should liberally ze this laudable endeavour to administer benefit; and, as the Institution, we und, is open to the public generally, on the nt of a small annual subscription, it is to ed our fellow citizens will avail themselves favourable opportunity to procure cheap ful reading, and thereby benefit them- and encourage the praise-worthy efforts Society to do good.

The late Rev. Dr. Judson.

Noticing the death of this eminent Baptist ary the *Zion's Herald* says:

Judson was a believer and an example doctrine of sanctification as taught by Me- s. Those who enjoyed his conversations t subject when he was last in our country member them with pleasure and profit."

Cases of Stabbing.

have heard of several instances of recent g in our City and vicinity, which should a more than ordinary concern in the of the friends of public order. Such violes of gratifying feelings of revenge and sting injury are too common in parts of ropcan Continent and United States, but y have been of rare occurrence in our ratively well-ordered community. We his diabolical practice will gain no exten- ng us; but unless those who have pro- sives reckless of human life and happi- their cowardly and murderous attacks on are made an example of, by the infliction utary and necessary punishment, we fear may be induced to avenge themselves in r manner.

Wesleyan Methodism.

should like to lay before our readers the d workings of English Methodism, espec- its spirituality is developed in its dispo- sive liberal things," and the noble- benevolence with which it adapts and s connexional efforts to do good— is a large spirited philanthropy among hat makes them seek great things in mag- schemes of usefulness, and in which every h himself a debtor to the extent of the which God has given him. But the de- these things would fill a volume; and could render it more difficult is the fact y are always devising and always giv- re all free-will offerings cheerfully given- ny system of government were to derive course as a system of taxation, and make demand upon the purse of the people, it produce a revolution in six months— is power; and John Bull has some queer about his power. If he don't like the ment he votes "to stop the supplies," s the same thing as a Methodist. If he ce the preacher, or the object, he stops plies, till things are done to his liking, says John Bull is "a filthy old gull," and some things. But he soon comes round vernment or his Church, and then he l the more for the Lord and harmon- e. We have noticed some recent discus- out stopping the supplies, among the Me- ndicants in England. But as yet we erceive that it has produced any material n in the stream of gold that is ever flow- the treasury of the Church, and thence mission to do good in all the earth, gish Methodists more than any other n earth have learned to unite pray- ng. They seem to do both on a wain commensurate with the duty of pe- liers and the obligation to do good of sible kind to the souls and bodies of ould that such a spirit were found in hristian breast.—*Richmond Christian*

Sabbath Observance.

friends of Sabbath observance will regret the English news, that the British Min- e resolved to rescind all the steps re- to prevent the desecration of the ay in the Post-office department. It is ink that after deliberately trying the ex- —weighing a direct breach of God's e sabbat with man's inconvenience— free England, religious England, has that it is better to see the Divine Law at

defiance than that business men should want their letters on Sunday. We trust that this result will not discourage the friends of the cause in Canada. It should rather be an additional incentive to action, that our example may yet tell in the Mother Country. We have a far better field here—the Government and Legislature can be more directly and practically brought to feel the influence of a moral movement here than at home. Our Ministry are pledged to use the large powers they possess under the Post-Office Act, for the prevention, as far as possible, of Sunday labour; and it will rest with the friends of Sabbath observance how the pledge is to be interpreted. The question should be taken up vigorously—the public mind should be enlight- ed and consoling upon it—and every means should be used to bring the united strength of the friends of the cause to bear on the future action of Government in regard to it. The great points, in our opinion, to be insisted upon, are, 1st, that in no Government department shall any business be done on Sabbath, especially as regards the Post-Office, the Courts, and the Public Works; and 2d, that the public shall be protected from unseemly disturbances, such as would prevent Sunday from being observed in the sacred manner becoming a Christian Country.—*Globe.*

Specimen of Nonsense.

Our editorial brethren of the Puritan Record- er are remarkable as logicians; they have an article in their last issue on the Wesleyan agitations in England, which represents our Wes- leyan brethren as ecclesiastical tyrants—of course; but what is still more remarkable is, that their hier- archical tyranny arises from their Arminianism—the establishment of a thorough popular government in a body that sustains Arminian doctrines, is not to be hoped for." Now what is the doctrinal distinction between these Arminians and our Calvinistic brethren; the only one what- ever of importance is that the Arminians teach that all men are redeemed—that God is no re- specter of persons—that all men can be saved—and yet the theological democracy, if we may so call it, is incompatible with popular church government! What ridiculous nonsense will not religious bigotry foster?—*Zion's Herald.*

Peace Congress.

The Peace Congress, at Frankfurt, met in St. Paul's Church on the 22d ult. M. Jahn, Ex-min- ister of Darmstadt, President. Resolutions con- demnatory of the use of arms, and recommending arbitration in settling national disputes, were adopted. Rev. John Burnett, M. D. of Geneva, M. Girardin, of Paris, H. J. Garnet, of New York (whose appearance, he being of pure negro blood, excited considerable sensation.) Professor (Eble- land, of the U.S., Copway, the Indian Chief, Eflu- Berritt, and Richard Cobden, M. P., partaking in the discussion. The attendance at the Congress was very large—about 500 came over in the special train and boat from England; there is a considerable number of delegates from the United States, and several men of influence from France, Belgium, and other countries. There must have been at least 2000 persons present during the sitting.—The next Peace Congress will be held in Lon- don, next year. The Congress sat three days, and a number of excellent speeches were made.

The Holy Land.

An important association has been formed at Jerusalem. It has for its object the literary and scientific investigation of all subjects connected with the Holy Land. The members are all Pro- testants, resident within the territory embraced by the M. literranean and Euphrates, the Nile and the Orontes. The Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem holds the office of Patron. Persons at Jaffa, Damascus and Beyrout, are cor- responding members. A volume of the papers read will be published annually. A Library is wanted for reference in historical research and natural science, and certain scientific instruments. An appeal to all who feel an interest in such pursuits—and who does not?—is made in the London journals by the British consul at Jeru- salem.

Revival in Germany.

A young student from Geneva, residing at Leipzig to attend lectures in the university, writes to a French paper: "I am connected with a meeting of students and young ministers, who are, in a very delightful manner, distinguished for piety and for Christian learning. We often meet for reading the Word of God and prayer; we mutually communicate news concerning the king- dom of heaven, and discuss religious questions. I think you would be truly delighted with the spirit of piety which reigns here among fifty or sixty students, who may be said to be converted." The chief instrument of this change is Dr. Har- less, now recently appointed Court minister.

Protestant Churches of Hungary.
Late intelligence from Europe states that Protestant Churches of Hungary, numbering about

3,000,000 millions of souls, have been deprived of their self-government and spiritual freedom by an edict of Austrian authorities. The Protestants of that country, for three centuries, have nobly defended the faith once delivered to the saints.

Religion in Rome.

A correspondent of the London Spectator, lately returned from Rome, says: "One of the most striking signs of the times connected with Rome, is the lamentable state of its inhabitants in point of religion. They, themselves make no scruples at sneering at their own faith; priests and laymen all admit that there is more vice and profligacy in Rome than probably any other city of Italy, that true religion scarcely exists there, that rank scepticism is universally prevalent."

From 1810 to 1848 inclusive, twenty-five mil- lions six hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars have been con- tributed in the United States for Bible, mission- ary, and other evangelical objects of benevolence; and of this sum, \$5,517,000 have been contribu- ted to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

A letter from an American in London, pub- lished in the New York Recorder, says that the wife and family of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel still remain attached to the Established Church, and do not even worship in the church where he ministers. The same writer says of Mr. Noel's new field of labour, that it is a very humble church and congregation.

Gutta Serena.

A sailing yacht, built of this substance, was re- cently exhibited on the Serpentine in Hyde Park, London, which, it was said, could neither be sunk nor overturned. Various experiments were tri- ed, all with success. The boat sailed equally well, full of water or empty! An attempt made to capsize her failed. We must admit that she was built on the life-boat principle, and was provided with air cells, which enabled her to float and make fair way even full of water, and carrying her cargo besides. The plan on which she is built is claimed as a new invention, which has been registered under the Copyright of Designs Act.

Brooke's Microscope.

At one of Lord Rosse's recent scientific so- cieties, Mr. Brooke showed his new method of viewing opaque objects under the highest powers of the microscope, (the 1-8 and 1-12 inch ob- ject glasses.) This is effected by two reflections. The rays from a lamp, rendered parallel by a condensing lens, are received on an elliptic reflector, the end of which is cut off a little be- yond the focus; the rays of light converging from this surface are reflected down on the object by a plane mirror attached to the object-glass, and on a level with the outer surface. By the means the structure of the scale of the polaris and the different characters of the inner and outer surfaces are rendered distinctly visible.—*London Athenaeum.*

The new autophon, or organ, is an invention of Mr. Davison. The principle is a simple one, but the effect is marvellous. Perfected paper, the holes corresponding with certain notes of music, is drawn through an aperture over the organ pipes. This stops some, and leaves the air to rush out from others. The music produced is exactly conformable to the perforations, and may be varied to any extent. An instrument costs about \$125.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Murder on the High Seas!

One of those strange events that now and again startle communities, and fill the minds of all peccable persons with terror, occurred in our vicinity on Saturday last. An account of the transaction is given in yesterday's papers, which on enquiry, we find to be incorrect. The following gathered from an authentic source, em- braces the main features of the melancholy oc- currence:

The Rival sailed at 4 P. M., on Saturday af- ternoon. At six o'clock, off the Sisters, the men went below to their Supper, except the Lascar, who, as soon as he found the men below com- menced to batter the Hatch, when Capt. Crum, hearing the hammering, went forward and found him on the Hatch. The Captain ordered him off; when the man ran at the Captain and made a thrust at him with a knife, which he parried, and the knife passed through his clothes on the left side, but did not injure him. The Captain then ran aft, jumped into the Cabin, seized three Bayonets and came on deck. On inquiring for the Mate, he was answered by the Boy at the Helm, that he was overboard. The Captain then went forward again, and found the Lascar in charge of the Fore-Saddle, armed with an Axe and a Knife, keeping the men below. Find- ing he had no chance to dislodge him, without endangering his own life, upon which the lives of the whole crew depended, he ordered the Boy

to light a Lantern and hoist it at the Main Peak, —and also to light a Tar Keg which he had plac- ed on the Taffrail aft, as a signal for a Pilot.— Shortly after a Schooner passed, and Captain Crum hailed her for assistance, but the Lascar hailing also, and imitating him, the Schooner passed on. A little after 8 o'clock, a Pilot and one man coming on board, the Lascar went into the Fore Top. The Captain and the men then went forward to release the men from the Fore- castle, and found the Mate lying on his side, for- ward of the Windless, dead. This was the first intimation the Captain had of the fate of the Mate, as at the time he went below, the Mate was standing on the starboard side of the Quar- ter Deck. The Boy at the Helm says the Lascar, when he missed the Captain, ran at the Mate. The Lascar attempted to throw the Mate overboard; but being engaged in watching the Hatch so as to keep the men below, he was un- able to do so.

The crew having been released from the fore- castle, the vessel put back and arrived in port on Sunday morning. The Lascar still remained in the rigging armed with a knife in each hand, threatening death to any person who should ap- proach him. At last JACOB MILLER, Esq., Esq., ascended the rigging armed with a loaded pistol. The Lascar placed one knife in his bosom, and held the other in an attitude of defence; but as Mr. Miller neared him with a resolute aspect, and the pistol presented, seeing all escape or resistance hopeless—the ruffian threw the knife into the sea, and descended. On deck, however, as soon as an attempt was made to pinion him, his savage nature regained the mastery, and it was with great difficulty he was secured.

He was lodged in prison, and awaits his trial, we suppose, before the Vice Admiralty. His unfortunate victim is a young Scotchman named Sinclair.

Yesterday the Coroner's Jury returned a ver- dict of *Willful Murder* against the Lascar.—*Colonist, 21th.*

We are informed that the trial of the murder- er will be taken in hand by the Supreme Court, instead of the Court of Vice Admiralty. It is said, that in consequence of the heavy expen- ses attending the memorable trial of the *Saladin's* men for murder, mutiny, &c., a law was enacted by the Home Government, that so far as the Colonies were concerned, the Supreme Court would in future, be invested with full powers to act in such cases.—*Chronicle.*

Success to the Fish-ies.

Since our last we have heard of the arrival of several more vessels at Western ports from Sable Island—all of them well fished. Two vessels from Harrington the *Jenny Lind* and *Victoria* which had been to the Island have returned with 800 blbs of bladders between them.—*Chronicle.*

We are pleased to learn that the appointment of R. Humant Norton, Esq., as American Consul at this port was unanimously confirmed by the Senate of the United States on the 9th inst.—*Evening Chronicle, 19th.*

The steamer *Rose* arrived here on Tuesday last from Charlottetown, having on board the Hon. S. Cunard. A large party of the ladies and gentlemen of Charlottetown embraced the op- portunity of the beautiful day, to take a trip across the Straits, and pay a flying visit to their neighbours. There were between fifty and sixty of them. The *Rose* left again at half-past one o'clock.—*Id.*

IRON ORE.—We have before us a very rich specimen of Iron Ore obtained in the vicinity of Gay's River.—*Id.*

Capt. John Blanchard, the Superintendent of the Aquilian Iron Works, has been appointed U. States Consular Agent for the County of Col- chester.—*Colonist.*

THE FISHERIES.—A lot of No. 2 Mackerel from Sable Island was taken yesterday at 30s, being an advance on former sales. A lot of Cod Oil changed hands at 2s. 6d., and Dog at 2s. 2d. Other small lots held in store for 2s. 9d. and 2s. 2d. The catch of Mackerel continues fair thus far.—*Sun of yesterday.*

Summary of News.

UNITED STATES.

A project has been started in Philadelphia to establish a line of steamers between that City and Liverpool to make monthly trips. Messrs. Rich- ards, Watson & Co., it is said, have headed the subscription for stock with the sum of \$100,000, one third the amount required, to build two propellers of 2000 tons burthen.

President Fillmore, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed Alex. W. H. Stuart, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the In- terior, vice M. Keenan, resigned—thus comple- ting the cabinet.

UNITED STATES BALANCE-SHEET FOR 1849-50.—The public accounts of the United States for the past year have just been published. The income is as follows:—

Customs	\$39,500,376
Lands	1,863,774
Miscellaneous	1,877,311
Total	\$43,241,461
And the expenditure for the year is as follows:	
Civil	\$15,875,021
War	12,798,978
Navy	7,908,630
Interest	2,764,933
Total	\$39,347,562

THE NEW PATENT MOUSE TRAP.—The Au- gust number of the Journal of the Franklin In- stitute contains the specification of a patented mouse trap. The improved mode of body catch- ing is as follows:—A savoury piece of roasted cheese is suspended on a hook. Enter rat. A small mirror is so adjusted that the rat sees his shadow in the glass, (just as Richard did,) and not recognizing himself at first sight, thinks that some other rat is aiming for the cheese, he rushes in to head off his rival. The board he treads on is a deceiver. It is supported by a weak spring, probably a patent truss which yields un- der his weight, and precipitates him into a lower story of the trap, when the door flies up to re- sume its place. Another rat comes along—see the reflection of his predecessor, as well as his own, and thinks two rats are fighting for the cheese. In he goes—down he goes, and so on *toties quoties.*

The Captain's office of the Steamer *Commo- dore* was entered on Friday night, shortly after her arrival at Portland, and robbed of a Japa- nese tin box, containing bank notes and gold to the amount of nearly \$3000.

The *Kennebec, Augusta, Journal* says:—"The potato blight, we are sorry to perceive, is doing its work in all directions around us. Hardly a field escapes in this vicinity. Our hard working farmers will again lose very seriously from this inexplicable disease."

Bills for the free navigation of the St. Law- rence, and for reciprocity of trade between the United States and Canada, have been reported upon in Congress.

The Mexican indemnity bill has been carried by a large majority.

The Tariff bill it is said again be submitted. The *New York Courier & Enquirer* is advised by his Washington correspondent that another movement is intended, and that it will assume another form. It will ask for a valuation of all imported goods, wares and merchandise, and the duties be assessed thereon according to the mar- ket value at the principal ports in the Union; and the duties to be paid on pig and scrap iron shall be \$7 per ton; on hammered and rolled iron \$15 per ton; on window glass 20 per cen- ad valorem!—on all other manufactured articles 10 per cent, over, and above duties levied by law on the raw material of which such articles may be wholly or in part composed; provided, that upon such articles shall a less rate of duty be as- sessed than is now imposed, except upon pig cop- per, which shall be exempt from duty; and all rails for railroads now constructed for shall be ad- mitted at the present rate of duty, if landed with- in the year. All former acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent herewith, are to be repealed.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a young man by the name of Edward Murphy, employed in the Machine Works of Mr. Geo. H. Denton, in High Street, was attempting to put a strap upon the drum, when by some mistake, his shirt sleeve caught upon the shaft, and in a few revolutions tore the whole shirt from his body, forming itself into a rope which lashed his arm firmly to the shaft, and in a moment his body fell to the ground, leaving his arm attached to the shaft, torn off to the shoulder. The shaft was making about 90 revolutions a minute, and it is supposed that he must have been hurled at least 45 times around with that fearful velocity. Though very comfortable this morning, the phy- sicians are of opinion that his injuries may ter- minate fatally.—*Newark Daily Advertiser, 14th.*

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.—In the Senate, the bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia has finally passed, by a vote of 23 to 19.

The subject of a revision of the tariff was laid on the table in the house of representatives on Saturday, by a vote of 93 to 92. Whether the question will come up again this session is doubtful.

REMOVED CUBA EXPEDITION.—*Norfolk, Sept. 17.*—Officers have been received for the immediate repair of the *Saranac, Water Witch, and Vixen*, to be ready for service at a mo- ment's warning. The *St. Marys* is almost ready for sea. There are rumours of another Cuban invasion.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—A disastrous fire broke out in Philadelphia on Sunday morning last. It commenced in the stable and workshop of an undertaker, who had six horses and a large amount of materials. A considerable number of shops, stores, and dwelling houses in the neigh- bourhood, were either entirely consumed, or con- siderably injured.

The gas works of Auburn, U. S., were lately destroyed by fire. The estimated loss is \$2,500.