

has been discovered, and detached pieces of that peculiar kind of ore, are found along the beautiful settlement upon that stream. It has been stated by Messrs Jackson and Alger, that near this place, "a bed of brown and red hematite was discovered, about 20 feet in width;" but their information must have been derived from an incorrect source, for the Mining Association have expended a large sum of money in seeking a vein of that rich ore, of which none has yet been found, except in masses scattered over the fields, and among the soil. This hematite exhibits both the red and brown varieties. Its structure is fibrous, and apparently crystallised. It appears in globular, botryoidal and columnar masses, also in beautiful concretions, having a rich silky appearance, not rivalled by any specimens brought from Bohemia, or Lancashire. Sometimes perfect globes are formed, in which there are white and delicate crystals of arragonite, and sulphate of barytes, in small tabular plates. The grey oxide of manganese, also appears attached to the hematite in small concretions, and in acicular crystals. The manganese associated with this ore, affords a circumstance that should be particularly considered, when it is used at a furnace, as the process of smelting should agree with the chemical effects it will produce. It is probable that the hematite at the above place, is connected with the great bed of iron ore, although we were unable to trace any such connection, as the surface in many places is closely covered with lofty trees and thick underbrush.

Greywacke and greywacke slate appear on the south side of Antigonish, and on the shores of Chedabucto Bay. The latter occupies the east river of Montserrat, and extends to Arisaig Pier, where it is penetrated by a bed of porphyry. At Guysboro the greywacke contains veins of the specular oxide of iron. It is also believed that there are ores of lead at Salmon River. The Indians, it is said, formerly made their bullets of lead found among the hills of this part of the country; and as they refuse to make their discovery known, we regret that we have been unable to extend our examinations so far as might perhaps disclose the secret.

As the old mountain limestone succeeding the slate in the District of Pictou, is connected with the great coal basin of that place, it will be considered when a description of the coal fields in general is introduced.

From the Scotsman.

**REVERIES ON THE BALLOON.**—The voyage of the aeronauts seems to have excited a great interest on the Continent. It is, I believe, the longest ever performed. The distance is almost exactly 400 miles, and if we allow one-eighth for deflections, the length of the voyage will be 450 miles, and the velocity 25 miles an hour, which after all, does not surpass the speed of a railway. Plans have been proposed for guiding the course of balloons by some species of machinery; but whoever reflects on the nature of this aerial navigation, will see, that art can never accomplish more than a very trifling effect in impressing any movement on such a vehicle other than what is directly produced by the motion of the medium in which it floats. It does not follow, however, that the invention may not yet become even highly useful. It is plain indeed that it can never be safely employed to any great extent in the region of *variable winds*, since the voyager, though starting with a favourable breeze, might by a sudden change be blown west when he intended to go east, and might find the waves of the Atlantic beneath him instead of the plains of Germany. But in the region within the tropics, the balloon might be used with perfect security. The aeronauts inform us that they considered themselves able to lengthen their aerial voyage to a fortnight. Now let us see what could be accomplished in this period, supposing them to tra-

vel at the rate of 500 miles a-day. They might start from the valley of the Nile, and with the aid of the steady trade wind, pass across the African continent in seven or eight days, their course would be about W. S. W., and they would probably reach the coast near Sierra Leone. They have the power of adjusting their level, and could keep if they chose within half a mile or a mile of the surface; and as the atmosphere is generally clear there, they might make a tolerable survey of the country, and even map it in a rough way. Perhaps they might find it possible to throw out grapplings, and anchor at nightfall, selecting desert spots, where they would not be annoyed by the natives. The rate of travelling might in this way be shortened from 500 to 300 miles a-day, and the voyage would be protracted to 12 or 14 days. The voyage over the least known part of Africa, that under the equator, could be performed in six days, or if they halted at night, in ten days. The chief danger of the aeronauts would arise from the difficulty of finding a civilized spot to land upon. The journey across South America, from St. Salvador or Pernambuco to the coast of Peru, could be accomplished in seven days; from Rio Janeiro to Arica in four days. The time may come when such a mode of travelling will be made available in those countries for political or commercial purposes. How pleasant would it be to sail over the vast forests of Brazil and the summits of the Andes, surveying their native grandeur as if from another planet, secure from the assaults of barbarians, panthers, snakes, mosquitoes, and the thousand other annoyances incident to travellers who creep upon the surface.

## FOREIGN.

**IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.**—*Capture of the Carlist Army under Gomez.*—The New York Editors have been favored, by L. O'Sullivan, Esq., passenger in the ship Alfred from Cadiz, with the following verbal information, the ship bringing no papers.

The Alfred sailed the 27th November.

"The Army of Gomez, the Carlist General, which had been ravaging the province of Andalusia for three months, and baffling all the troops of the Queen, by which he had been constantly surrounded, was at length destroyed in a battle near Medina Vidoma, almost within sight of Cadiz. Gomez had made an unsuccessful attempt to retire to the Tagus, but was prevented by the presence of Rodil, the minister of war, with a large force interposing Rodil, it may be recollectcd, was recalled to Madrid to answer for misconduct, in not bringing Gomez to action. His army was left in command of Gen. Narvaez, who commanded in the battle of the 25th and 26th Nov. near Cadiz. Espidosa was superseded as Captain General of Andalusia by Ordenez, his second in command.

"Gomez had twice entered and sacked Cordova; took Annuden by storm, threatened Seville for nearly a fortnight. He marched down to Algezaras, where he had a slight action, in which an English Frigate from the Bay, took part in favor of the Queen's troops.

"It was reported at Cadiz, when the Alfred left, that Gomez had been taken prisoner. His army was entirely dispersed, and the prisoners were being brought into Cadiz."

**MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF GREECE.**—The marriage of the King of Greece, with the Princess Amelia of Oldenburg, was celebrated on the 22d ult. in the Palace at Oldenburg.

**BEST ROOT SUGAR.**—There are already 100 manufactories of beet root sugar in Germany.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**THE KING'S HEALTH.**—We regret to have to state that serious accounts have lately reached us, from an authority but too credible, of the very indifferent state of the King's bodily health, which is said to be gradually declining, and to have been the real cause of that melancholy mental condition of the Queen which has been publicly attributed, by those near her person, to the late death of her friend, the Lady of Earl Howe. We could hope that our information is untrue; but the source from which that information proceeds compels us to say that such hope has but little in it of confidence.—*Bull's Messenger, Nov. 27.*

**CURIOS SPECULATION.**—Some time ago, the *debut* of a newspaper called the 'Shetland Journal,' was announced with a flourish of trumpets, and the inhabitants of these isolated regions were universally congratulated on the many benefits they would derive from this supposed offspring of their own advancing intelligence. The *Shetland Journal* continues to be regularly published, and is a smartish-looking sheet worth a look; but the reader will be surprised to learn that it is "printed and published"—not at Lerwick, or any place near the Brassy Sound—but in "Fleet Street, London," where the Editor himself selects for the press! Now, there is a good deal of local news connected with the islands in this print, but how the Editor manages to procure a fresh supply of these for each publication, with the North-Sea thundering betwixt him and the localities described, we are at a loss to know, except that the cunning fellow goes over at night in a balloon—keeping the secret of aerial navigation to himself, or perhaps that Michael Scott-like, he can make the devil do what he pleases! However, so long as the fishermen of Shetland are pleased and instructed by the periodical in question we cannot do otherwise than wish it success.—*Scot's man.*

**DR CHALMERS' LECTURES.**—Dr Chalmers commenced his course of lectures on Theology on Wednesday, with his wonted eloquence and enthusiasm, to a very numerous and highly respectable auditory. We were glad to hear no reference whatever to the Voluntary Church question; but, on the contrary, a display was made of that fervent and brilliant eloquence for which the Doctor has obtained such universal celebrity. He observed that there was a *rampant infidelity* abroad in the world of science, and that there never was a time more remarkable than the present for the display of a "little learning," which was a "dangerous thing" being employed to throw discredit upon religion. Geology has been brought forward to state objections; astronomy has had her telescope used for a similar purpose; metaphysics have been employed to perplex the subject; physiology has been studied to support materialism in our lecture-rooms; and in the phrenology has been applied to the same object, but religion still remains unchanged by these attacks, and her evidences are yet as true and unassailable as the history of the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar; and whilst he exposed those many attempts of halflearned men to injure religion, as unworthy the dignity of all true science and Baconian philosophy, he announced his own intention of giving, in the course of the session, some original lectures on the applications of mental philosophy to the doctrines of the Gospel.—*Id.*

The hurricane, on Tuesday morning, appears to have commenced in the lower part of Cornwall, at half-past seven, Plymouth, at half-past 8, at Exeter at half-past nine, and was spreading devastation in London at one. The damage in Exeter is estimated by well-informed and extensive builders to be at £55,000.—*Western Luminary.*