

THE TURKISH EMPIRE AND PROPHECY.

But he shall be broken without taint.—Dan. vii. 25.

Such is the predicted end of the "king of fierce countenance," mentioned in verse 25, which some commentators (as Dr. Keith) apply to Mahomet and his successors, or men generally, to the whole Mahometan power. If this application is correct, (which seems probable), we are to understand that the Turkish empire, which is the chief Mahometan power, will not be broken by foreign force or violence, but by providential means producing internal decay and consumption. With this view the usual interpretation of (Rev. xvi. 12) the sixth vial; accords; the great river Euphrates being considered a symbol of the Turkish power, and the "drying of it up" a figurative expression, signifying extinction after a gradual wasting away and decline.

If we could be sure of the correctness of these interpretations, we could confidently infer that the Russo-Turkish question, as it is called, will be settled either without a resort to arms, or if not, that the issue of the conflict will not be utterly destructive of the Mahometan power, which is to be broken without (human) hand; or, like the waters of a river, be wasted by exhalation.

It is remarkable that the Turks themselves are impressed with the belief that their religion is near extinction. Dr. Walsh has given a copy of a warning issued from the Mosque of Santa Sophia in 1823, containing among other prophecies the following, viz: that in 1270 of the Hegira (that is in 1855,) the sun (which is the emblem of the Ottoman empire) will rise no more; in 1280 (that is A. D. 1864) the Koran will disappear, and in 1300 of the Hegira antichrist will appear.

The Mahometans believe that antichrist will come near the end of time, to pervert & seduce mankind, and turn them into the path of perdition; that after him Jesus Christ will appear, whose presence antichrist will not be able to support, but will be struck down dead at the sight of him, and be melted like salt. They hold also that Christ, as the vicar of Mahomet, will invite all men to embrace their faith, and leave them no other choice than Mahometanism or the sabre. Death will be the lot of those who are insensible to the light of truth and to the power of Christ's preaching. Under one and the same faith all the world will then be united.

These ideas, which originated from Mahomet himself, and are preserved by an unbroken tradition, show the doctrines of Islamism concerning our Lord Jesus Christ and his second coming. They profess, indeed, to receive him as the greatest of the prophets, who appeared before Mahomet, and as the only saint predestined to visit this world in the fulness of time, to unite all men in the same religion. But in order to derive from this a system favourable to Mahomet, the Imams have impudently subjected our Saviour to the sacerdotal authority of Mahomet as his vicar, accounting him the last of the universal Caliphs, who shall come at the end of time to exercise, in the name of Mahomet, the rights of the priesthood and Supreme Power over all the people of the earth.

Is not this the king of fierce countenance, understanding dark sentences, whom the prophet Daniel foretold should stand up against the Prince of princes, but in the end should be broken without hand? "And I heard a great voice out of the temple, the voice of the Lord Jesus, saying to the seven angels, Go your ways, and pour out the vials of the wrath of God upon the earth. And the sixth angel poured his vial upon the great river Euphrates, and the water thereof was dried up." The earth was purged from this atrocious blasphemy.

Z. Z.

ENCOUNTER WITH A CROCODILE.

Letters received in this city state that the Rev. John A. Butte, formerly of South Boston, now a missionary of the American Board in South Africa, met with a narrow escape from death. He was travelling to Amah Congera, and was forced, in his way, to cross the river Umkomazi, which he attempted on horseback. When about two-thirds of the way over, a crocodile seized him by the thigh. Mr. Butte was dragged off, but clung to the mane of his horse; and both he and the horse were floundering in water—often dragged entirely under, and rapidly going down the stream. At first, the crocodile drew them again to the middle of the river; but at last the horse gained shallow water, and approached the shore. As soon as he was within reach, natives came to his assistance, and beat off the crocodile with spears and clubs. Mr. Butte was pierced with five deep gashes, and had lost much blood. His horse was also terribly mangled; a foot square of the flesh and skin was torn from his flanks. The crocodile, it is supposed, first seized the horse, and, when shaken off, he caught Mr. Butte—first below the knee, and then in the thigh. There were five or six wounds on Mr. Butte's person, from two to four inches long, and from one-half to two and a half inches wide. For eight or ten days he seemed to recover as fast could be expected, but was then seized with fever, which threatened to be fatal. There was a tendency to be locked-jaw. He passed this crisis, however, and in April Mr. Butte writes that he was nearly recovered from the effects of the frightful affray.—Boston Journal.

THE LUXURY OF THE TIMES.

Among the mercantile class, Luxury is a devouring evil. It swallows down the virtues wholesale. For their means they are far more addicted to it than the higher classes; their houses are enlarged and decorated with the most pretentious display

one of the other, their tables testify against all moderation, (eschewing of course drunkenness) they make haste to march to the music of carriage wheels, to feast their eyes on plush and livery buttons. The rage to make vast fortunes arises as much from the rage for display as from the desire to accumulate, and style is pushed up to such a height that soon a man must have an immense revenue to keep pace even with the lower circles of respectable life. This is all bad, comes of badness, and leads to badness. Yet, alas, the men we call by emphasis "good," do little as a class to cure it; the religious merchant or manufacturer of wealth is generally a very splendid gentleman. Even men whose personal carriage, whose heart, life, and likings are meek and lowly, allow their establishments to slide up into the splendors.

This habit is enervating our youth, rendering family happiness dependent on superfluities, straining health and principles in a race for dashing style, setting up splendour on the legitimate throne of moderation, and icing over domestic piety with candied incrustations. Unless it is put down, where are we to look for a race of men who can do without a dinner now and then for a work of charity, or spend years in frugal habits and benevolent hardship. The homes of the comfortable classes are morally unfavourable to the formation of self-denying, heroic men. Among the poor, early hardship fits for subsequent privation. Among the older families, ancestral traditions, military or naval associates, early familiarity with historic enterprises, tend to make a youth spurn dependence on the indulgence which surrounds him. The one class gives us hardy soldiers, the other heroic officers; but the comfortable class have neither hardship nor family tradition to kindle heroism in their youth, and the whole course of their modern progress is towards a generation of creatures dependent upon every sort of luxury, and energetic only to win the gold which will buy it. The continuance of peace, removing from our eyes the examples of self-devotion which war, detestable as it is, constantly presents, renders it all the more incumbent on us to protest against habits which would turn this hardy northern island into a nursery of soft gentlemen who will wine and mope if they have only a warm house with a fire, a loaf, a joint and a cup of tea.

The outcrying extravagance and luxury of the day needs a most masterly hand laid upon it; statesmen should smite it, authors and journalists should set the pen upon it, parents should make it a fustian laughing stock, religious men should walk over it, and preachers should burn it with living coals of eloquence.

It does one's heart good to see the "Edinburgh Review," in an article replete with sense and vigour, pointing to a reduction of the prevalent extravagance as the wise, safe, short path to universal plenty. "If," says the judicious writer, "the English people could all at once be induced to lay aside their luxurious wasteful and showy mode of life, and adopt the frugality and temperance of the Spaniards, the simple habits of the Tyrolese, and the unostentatious hospitality of the Syrians, how few among us would not find a superfluity at their disposal? We rejoice to believe that this more rational and homely spirit is spreading among us, especially in detached localities, and we do not think that a good citizen could render any more valuable service to his country than in promoting it by argument and example wherever his influence extends."—from "The Successful Merchant," By W. Arthur.

THE JEWISH SABBATH.—It is unlawful to ride on horseback or in a carriage—to walk more than a mile from their dwellings—to transact business of any kind—to meddle with any tool—to write—to play upon any musical instrument—to bathe—to comb the hair; and even to carry a pin in their clothes which is unnecessary. These, and a great many others, are complied with by the most rigid. There is one command in the law of Moses to which all Jews most scrupulously adhere—"Ye shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations upon the Sabbath day." (Exod. xxv. 3).—Consequently they never light fire, or a lamp, or a candle on the Sabbath day, nor eat food prepared on that day—all must be done on the Friday. As it is impossible to spend the Sabbath in cold climates without fire and light, the Jewish families who keep servants make it a point to have a Gentile in their service to do these things, and amongst the humble classes, a number of families generally unite in securing the service of a Gentile neighbour for the day.—Nothing could wound the conscience of a Jew more than to be under the necessity of putting fuel on his fire, or snuffing his candles on the Sabbath.—The British Jew.

A LARGE FAMILY.—There is a lady now living whose name we have been favoured with, the widow of a Scotch clergyman, who has had a family of not less than nine sons and nine daughters, the eldest of whom is about 70 years of age, and the youngest about 40, one of whom has had a family of fifteen children, all living. Supposing the descent of this lady had all lived, and had gone on increasing their families in like proportion to the original stock, that lady would have now living eighteen children or thirty-six by marriage, 321 grand-children or 648 by marriage, and no less than 5,832 great grand-children, in all 6,217 souls—a number amply sufficient to populate a town requiring two members of Parliament.

We are assured the lady is still in the full possession of all her faculties, writes a beautiful hand and one of her sons has been heard to declare he would back her, even now, against any other lady of the same age to jump over a five-barred gate.—Manchester Courier.

CONVENT SCHOOL FUND.—On the 21st of September, 1851, the sum of £100,000 was received in interest, £145,559.47; and there was in the treasury, April 1, 1852, £10,143.54. The total number of children embraced in the last returns, was 96,302, and a dividend of \$1.35 for each scholar has been paid, amounting to \$1,300,000, besides extra dividends to small districts amounting to \$12,770.

THE DEAN-NOT.—An article in an Edinburgh journal says, that in 40 cities and towns of Scotland, every 100 of the population support a drinking; while it requires 200 to keep a laborer, 1000 to support a butcher, and 2000 to support a boot-maker.

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Brown, his Secretary of State, is generally known as a gentleman of extensive information; one who will not speak without a book on important subjects involving statistical facts. From a computation of his, it appears that the use of alcoholic beverages costs the United States directly in ten years, \$100,000,000; has burnt or otherwise destroyed 65,000,000 worth of property; has destroyed 200,000 lives; sent 250,000 to prison and 100,000 children to the poor-house; caused 1500 murders and 5000 suicides; and has bequeathed to the country 1,000,000 orphan children.

DEEP WELL.—The deepest artesian well in America is now in progress at the sugar refinery works of Belcher & Brother, at St. Louis, Missouri, where it has reached the extraordinary depth of 1750 feet, far below the level of a great portion of the bottom of the Mexican Gulf. The boring is to be continued until good water is reached, which is estimated to be at the depth of about 2000 feet, and this will be the deepest well in the world. The work thus far has cost \$10,000, and the only result has been streams of salt and sulphur water. The hole, which is 24 inches diameter, is bored with an auger driven by a steam-engine, the instrument penetrating about four feet daily. The rods measure 23 1/2 feet in length, and are put together with screws.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ROME, Aug. 13.—The Pope has commenced the modification of the oath to be taken by the Bishops in Holland, and he has decided that these Prelates may in future take the oath of fidelity, in civil matters, to the King and to the laws.

Letters from Teflis state that the Russian Government is preparing for another campaign against the tribes of the Caucasus. The operations are to commence immediately.

An honorable arrangement of the Eastern Question will speedily be accomplished. Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Commons that he is confident the Czar will evacuate the Principality without any unnecessary delay. The Eastern question otherwise offers nothing new, and appears no further or nearer to adjustment than before.

Major-General Lord Salton is dead, aged 69 years. He was one of the Duke of Wellington's most intimate friends, and a brother in arms, and served with General Sir John Moore in the campaign of the Peninsula.

Admiral Sir George Cockburn died recently, aged 83 years, and Sir Charles Napier is reported to be at the point of death.

In China, the Imperialists, who were assisted by foreigners, were repelled by the insurgent forces in an attempt to recapture Ching King Foo. The Chinese markets were generally dull.

CONTINENTAL.—The Hospodar of Moldavia via has been superseded by the Sultan for Russian leanings; he refuses to give up, and so the English and French Consuls have withdrawn.

The Emperor of Austria is affianced to the Princess Elizabeth, of Bavaria.

The import duty on bread stuffs into the two Sicilies has been repealed.

Some popular demonstrations against the authorities have been made at Leghorn.

The export of bread stuffs from Greece has been prohibited.

General Montholon, who shared the Emperor Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena, died in Paris recently.

A despatch from Russia, dated Taganrog, 2d August, says that the result of the harvest is most favourable, and large purchases of bread stuffs are making and exportation. A conspiracy amongst the peasantry to kill Christians had just been discovered at Aleppo.

An Austrian internuncio officially announces that Austria has no intention to encroach on the sovereignty of Turkey, and would, if the Porte desired it, give up the military occupancy of Servia.

THE ORPHANS IN NEW ORLEANS.—The 160 little children, who, left orphans by the epidemic on their parents, were placed by the Board of Health and Council Committee in two temporary asylums one in Julia street, the other in the Fourth District, having all been brought together under one roof in a large building at the corner of Poydras and Constance streets, First District, where they are taken care of by the benevolent ladies of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The Mayor, who visits daily all the public hospitals, infirmaries and asylums, said to us in conversation recently that he could stand the hospitals pretty well, being accustomed to such sights, but that it was difficult not to be moved by the scene this asylum presents, with so many unfortunate children crying for their mothers.—Pioneer.

WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD.—His Excellency Lord Harris, has had two attacks of Yellow Fever, the second a very alarming one. His Lordship was however recovering, and was about to remove to Orange Grove Estate. There had been no less than 20 cases of the malignant Epidemic in Lord Harris's family, yet there had been no deaths.

NEW PROVIDENCE.—The death of His Excellency John Gregory, Esq., the Governor of the Bahamas, is confirmed. His Excellency expired on the 29th July. Fever was again prevailing at Nassau and in a very alarming extent.

A SLAVE.—We stated a number of two back that H. M. Brig "Berwick," was lying at anchor at Laguna looking for a vessel expected from the Coast of Africa bound to Cuba.

The schooner "Trial," of Abaco, was on a voyage from the Grand Cayman to Cuba, and met a schooner belonging to Grand Cayman, the captain of which informed them that a Spanish slave brig, with 200 slaves had been wrecked at a distance; then the brig went to pieces in 12 hours, giving them time to save the cargo, but that all their ammunition was lost. The captain of the Slave offered him \$1500 to run a cargo of the slaves over to Cuba, but he refused; he had sent out boats over to seek assistance. They also met a schooner with provisions for the brig, and having saved the cargo of the slaves.—Pioneer.

JANUARY.—Accounts had reached Jamaica of the successful Charles Grey, and the opinion of Mr. Darby as his successor, to the Government of the Colony. Rumourings were spoken of but we do not notice that such a nomination of strength had been carried out. Cases of yellow fever continued to occur.

DISSENT.—At Dominica the Yellow Fever had subsided, and had carried off a Commissioner Clerk, and the wife of an officer of the Ordnance. As usual, in this island, there are great many disputes about legal matters and appointments to the Courts, which possess an interest to the Dominicans.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

RESOLVE OF A DISOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY appear to be current out of doors, but thus far we have nothing to warrant such a report. The prerogative, however, is invested in the Lieut. Governor, but it is unreasonable to suppose that His Excellency will resort to such a measure at the present time. In another year a new election must take place, and nothing can be gained by an appeal to the people this fall, who cannot be said to be prepared for such a contingency. His Excellency's term of office will expire next year, and a new Governor may deem it necessary to meet a new House, so that there is not the least prospect of involving the country in the usual strife and expense of an election. In another year it may have to be gone over again. This opinion entertained by sensible men throughout the Province, who can see no worthy object to be gained by such a course at the present juncture. Whoever advises a dissolution will have to bear the responsibility.—New Brunswick.

NOVA SCOTIA.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—His Excellency the Lt. Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments: To be Commissioners to prepare an act on the subject of Bankruptcy, to be submitted to the Legislature at its next session—Hon. Jonathan McCully, Lewis M. Wilkins, Q. C., Lawrence O. C. Doyle, Q. C., William Fryer, and Frederick Charles Esq.

To be Commissioners to prepare a bill, or bills, in accordance with a resolution of the House of Assembly, session 1853, to be presented to the Legislature at its next session, for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, and the transfer of Equity jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, and to provide therein the necessary for carrying out the object, Hon.ble. Will Young and Wm. A. Henry, John C. Hall, John W. Richie, and William Howe, Esqrs.

RACES.

(From the Halifax Church Times.)

The friends of good morals and decency were gratified by the result of the race course, which was held on the 10th inst. for the purpose of raising money for the City Council, for permission to use a part of the Common as a race course. We regret to say that the first consideration of the subject resulted in favour of the application. A motion, however, to rescind was entered, and in the meantime petitions against re-opening the floodgates of all abominations, were presented, signed, and we are happy to say that they prevailed. How say you, who look with half an eye at the idleness, gambling, drunkenness, blasphemies, cruelties and other violations of order, decency and religion, which are invariably and in every country the concomitants of the race course, can yet advocate such things, or what is much the same, refuse to concede his influence against them, is what we cannot understand.

But the matter has been so well treated in one of the secular papers, (not to be suspected of over strictness,) that we transfer the remarks to our columns.

Extract from the Colonist of Tuesday:—

"We regret to hear that there is an movement afoot to revive the old Halifax races. We had hoped that Halifax had done with these things forever. Nothing brings together more vice and reascend, nothing tends more to deprave the mind than horse-racing. In England the race meetings are scenes of profligacy and vice. There however it is confined to the breeding of fine horses, is kept up by the sports of the turf. Here we have the gambling and the iniquity without the smallest corresponding benefit. Even in those times when the races were held annually, nothing in the shape of good horse-flesh came of them. The New Brunswickers or the Yankees sent over a horse stabled by an applicant for notice to the City Council, for permission to use a part of the Common as a race course. We regret to say that the first consideration of the subject resulted in favour of the application. A motion, however, to rescind was entered, and in the meantime petitions against re-opening the floodgates of all abominations, were presented, signed, and we are happy to say that they prevailed. How say you, who look with half an eye at the idleness, gambling, drunkenness, blasphemies, cruelties and other violations of order, decency and religion, which are invariably and in every country the concomitants of the race course, can yet advocate such things, or what is much the same, refuse to concede his influence against them, is what we cannot understand.

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finances, and thereby to aid in consolidating the strength and resources of the empire.

The vigorous state of the revenue, and the steady progress of our foreign trade, are proofs of the commercial policy now firmly established; while the property which provides the great trading and producing classes, happily, with one voice a partial exemption, affords continued and increasing evidence of the enlarged confidence of the people.

The measures which you have passed for the future government of India has been readily sanctioned by her Majesty, in the persuasion that it will prove to have been wisely framed, and that it is well calculated to promote the improvement and welfare of her Majesty's eastern dominions.

Her Majesty regards with peculiar satisfaction the provisions you have made for the better administration of charitable trusts. The obstacles which existed to the just and beneficial use of property set apart for the purposes of charity and of education, have been a serious public evil, to which her Majesty is persuaded that in your wisdom, you have now applied an efficient remedy.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and for the provision which you have made for the defence of the country both by sea and land. Her Majesty will thank you with a due regard to economy, and consistently with that spirit which has at all times made our national security the chief object of her care.

My Lords and Gentlemen: Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she continues to receive from her allies the assurance of their unabated devotion to the maintenance of the most friendly relations with this country.

It is with deep interest and concern that her Majesty has viewed the serious misunderstanding which has recently arisen between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

The Emperor of the French has united with her Majesty in earnest endeavours to reconcile differences, the continuance of which might involve Europe in war.

Acting in concert with her allies, and relying on the exertions of the Conference now assembled at Vienna, her Majesty has good reasons to hope that an honorable arrangement will speedily be accomplished.

Her Majesty rejoices in being able to announce to you the termination of the war on the frontiers of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and she trusts that the establishment of representative government in that colony may lead to the development of its resources, and enable it to make efficient provision for its future defence.

We are also commanded to congratulate you, that by the united exertions of the naval and military forces of her Majesty and the East India Company, the war in Burmah has been brought to an honorable and successful issue.

The objects of the war having been fully attained, and due submission made by the Burmese government, peace has been proclaimed.

Her Majesty contemplates with grateful satisfaction and thankfulness to Almighty God the tranquillity which prevails throughout her dominions; together with that peaceful industry and obedience to the laws, which ensure the welfare of all classes of her subjects. It is the first desire of her Majesty to promote the advance of every social improvement, and, with the aid of your wisdom, still further to extend the prosperity and happiness of her people.

The Turkish question remains undecided; and, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of Great Britain, France and Austria, to bring it to a satisfactory solution, threatens even yet to endanger the peace of the world. The Austrian note—only so called, because it was drawn up at Vienna—and which was assented to by all the powers who have at heart the peace of Europe, as well as the independence of Turkey—has met with no success.

The Emperor of Russia has, by the occupation of the Danubian provinces, has done as much as a war could do, to impoverish, weaken, and disintegrate the Turkish empire.

There may be no occasion for alarm in the tenor of the latest intelligence from Constantinople, but there is certainly no room for anxiety. Should the Emperor of Russia simply refuse to depart from the terms to which he has already acceded, and insist upon disallowing even a slight verbal alteration in the collective note of the Allied Powers, the whole question at issue will be re-opened, with the immense advantage to Russia of actual possession, with the immense disadvantage to Turkey of wasted resources and belated policy. To the allies would remain a sense of fruitless intervention, resulting in nothing but a display of their own powerlessness. All the friends of civilization must earnestly hope that such a catastrophe may be averted.—Illustrated London News.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, September 17, 1853.

In a conversation, which the writer of this article had with Mr. W. Darby, who has a nursery garden, for fruit trees, attached to his farm, he was highly gratified, though not astonished, at being told by Mr. Darby, that eight years ago a few colonies of Apple, stuck into potatoes, were sent him from England, which he immediately grafted, on stocks raised from seed. The trees thus grafted were carefully attended to, and planted out into proper situations, and the result has been so successful, that two of these same grafted trees were valued, some time since, by two gentlemen well qualified, to estimate their worth, at Ten Pounds each, and the others at corresponding sums. We are fully convinced, that there is no branch of Agricultural Economy, in which capital may be more judiciously invested, than in the formation of Orchards; and we are happy to find, that farmers are beginning to turn their attention to the raising of Fruit; and it is of importance that they should reflect that as a poor, sour, or bitter crab, not worth a shilling a bushel, occupies as much room and derives as much nourishment from the earth, as a rich, well-flavoured and juicy pippin, commanding five or ten shillings, they are, by planting the former, depriving themselves of the difference of value between the two—even supposing both to bear equal quantities, which is not the case for the well-selected seedling, that is planted, and properly taken care of, a grafted tree, will one year with another, bear a greater quantity of fruit than trees raised from suckers or seedlings. We will take an early opportunity of laying before our readers the means which ought, in our opinion, to be adopted by those who have an acre or more of ground, at their disposal, to assist in providing themselves and families with plenty of fruit all the year round, or who would wish to invest a small sum which, in the course of a few years, would enable them to pay their rent without any trouble, and of con-

them many a treat into the mean time, our friends must will be happy—for a couple them with his ready gratitude to participate in a piece of three or four years. We goodness of the article for both these gentlemen, are specimens having already been and we look for more of the of the Charlestown Hort be held on the 25th inst. be satisfied will be duly no brought under public view

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

In giving in our last issue awarded on Wednesday last, on the two errors were committed correct, viz: The two prizes awarded to the first and best Fifty for Agricultural the Hon. G. Colles, in prize was no competition for Blo sufficient number were not tion, so as to enable the prize.

With respect to the Exhib have only to remark that, verally considered that, exposed for competition was of the last year, the animals ground were all of a good animals being exhibited, Horses; and this may be when the number sold an laud last autumn, and t into consideration. We was attended with rather average of drunkenness.

ISLAND FRUIT.—Mr. W.

at the Market House, to Apply, very fair samples early. They brought from

A maxim for Editors as An overcharged piece, is him who uses it, and s mark aimed at.

The Rev. David Dime Scotia, will preach (D.V.) o'clock, in the Baptist C at 3 o'clock; at Lot 49 Cross Roads Lot 48 at 6 o

The English Mail for Wednesday morning, ju this Island had left. To day by the Fairy Que principal items of news i There has been almost quke. The cholera has

Passen

In the Fairy Queen, G Taylor, W. H. Scott, Th Mrs. Tucker, Mr. Lowden, storage.

Port of Char

Sept. 14th, Brig. Scottish to the Gas Company, 10th, Spiced, Campion, f Queen, Pictou.—Belona, Geo. Colles, Moore, do from St. Peter's, to J. 10th, Terry, Nicholson, Sid son, Pictou; coal 17th, W. Nelson, Bay V Sidney, coal.—Reports, S heuces in 48 hours: A s

Sept. 15th, Pique, Fegere fishery, 16th, Fairy Queen, Pictou 17th, W. Nelson Bay Ver

Marr

On the 15th instant, at D Royalty, the residence of Revd. Charles Lloyd, B. J. aged daughter of William Wood Highlanders.

At St. John's Church, in on the 10th instant, by the Rector of the Parish, Char at Law, to Caroline Amell of the Hon. Chief Jus

The happy couple after the residence of the Brid coach and four to the coun At Charlestown, on W, the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, at Esq., M. D., of St. J Margaret Mary, daughter Royal Navy.

On Thursday the 9th daughter of William Copp John B. Fay, Esq., m daughter of James R. Smi At Humbolt, California, Beckwith, of California daughter of William Copp

At Tamish, on the 1st Gibbon, Esq., J. P. Mr. Job Broderick.

Charlottet