

Protestant Alliance.

The Protestant Alliance, in England, has held its first Anniversary in London. Politicians of all parties, it is said, and Protestants of all denominations, have joined in this great union, ratified its objects and concurred in its action. The *Watchman* says:—

"The disendowment of Maynooth is only one of the home objects of the Alliance. Its principle is, the withdrawal of all endowments of Popery, both in Britain, and also, where the country is not pledged by treaties, in the Colonies. Another object is the subjection of conventual establishments to legal restraint and regular inspection, for the attainment of which the services have been offered of Committees of Ladies both in London and Scotland.

"The Protestant Alliance, during the single year that it has been in existence, has found many other subjects that deserved attention. It intervened with effect for the liberation of Dr. Marrott; it has taken part with the Free Church of Scotland in representing the case of the Missionaries expelled from Hungary; it has respectfully memorialized the King of Prussia on the persecution of German Baptists in his States. When a British Commissioner, after the fall of Rosas, was to be sent to Byenes Ayres and Paraguay, the Alliance presented to our government a memorial, praying that stipulations might be required for religious liberty in the vast provinces of the Rio de Plata. The other day the Minister of the United States kindly received a communication, desiring that the same objects might be considered in any treaties that should be effected by the expedition of the Republic to Japan."

The Alliance appears to be in a prosperous state, and bids fair to exercise a beneficial influence on the Protestant interests of the empire and the world.

Discoveries in the Interior of Africa.

A correspondent of the *Watchman*, in a letter dated Cape Town, April 30th, 1852, says:—

"One of the most interesting events of the past month was the arrival, in Cape Town, of the celebrated South African travellers, Dr. Livingston and Mr. Oswell, who have recently penetrated further into the interior, beyond the north-eastern boundary of this colony, than any other Europeans, and who have just returned from an interesting tour to the river Sesheke, 200 miles beyond the Lake Ngami, discovered by them in the course of a former journey. I have had the pleasure of being in the company of Dr. L. repeatedly, and of inspecting an elaborate map executed by him of the newly-discovered regions.

"The country, explored by the travellers, is described as remarkably fertile and generally covered with long crane grass. They seem to have no doubt that the river Sesheke, now discovered, is a continuation of the Zambesi, which empties itself into the Indian Ocean, above Delagoa Bay, and which was explored and described many years ago by Commodore Owen. This river is navigable to a considerable extent, when further progress is interrupted by a large cataract which has been compared to the Falls of Niagara. The slave-trade is still carried on in this river, and it is to be feared that the Portuguese will not willingly allow British Missionaries and merchants to enter the newly-discovered country by this high road, or it might probably be made available for the purposes of civilization and commerce.—It is to be hoped that the travellers will publish a volume containing a popular account of their discoveries, as they may bear upon the moral and religious interest of the natives of the country."

A writer in the *Gardiner (Maine) Fountain* says that the last resort adopted by the lovers of the "ardent" to smuggle in their favourite beverage, is an earthen vessel, which might readily be mistaken for a hymn book or pocket Bible, but which instead of the "bread of life" contains the "waters of death." Alas poor Mainiacs!

Several children who had locked themselves in to play in a room in the village of Renton, near Dumbarton, La., some time since, by some means set fire to the place, and being unable to escape, were burnt to death.

An unfortunate young man, residing in Andover, has been committed to the Hospital for the Insane at Worcester, a maniac from the influence of the spiritual rappings.

Touching Incident.

An aged mother—a woman of seventy years—left her home in the Emerald Isle some ten weeks ago to seek the abode of her children, who are now residents of Louisville. After a tedious passage, and the trouble incident to a long journey, she reached this city from New Orleans last Monday night, on board the *Alex. Scott*, and soon she was surrounded by her children. Her son was the first to see her, and he hastened to inform his sister of their mother's arrival. They met—the mother and the daughter—in one long embrace, which only ended as the infirm mother sank with excitement to the floor. She had swooned away in the rapturous enjoyment of beholding once more a daughter so long lost. She had pronounced a blessing upon her children and fainted away. Whenever restored to consciousness, the sight of her children and the pleasing recollection of their presence, would overcome her with emotions, and again and again she would faint in their arms. Physicians were called to aid, but could afford her no relief. For two days she continued in this condition, until worn out by fatigue and excitement, exhausted nature gave way, and the mother now "sleeps well" in the green earth of her new made home. How strange, how sorrowful and how touching are the incidents of life.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Treatment of Deafness.

One of the latest efforts to restore a deaf ear its original functions, consists in applying a cup that fits closely to the side of the head, round the outer ear, and exhausting it with an air pump. A common cupping apparatus answers every purpose, provided the glass will fit so well as to prevent the ingress of atmospheric air under the edge. In a variety of cases, the simple process of carrying on this exhaustion till a new sensation is felt, something like extreme tension in the lining membrane of the meatus externus, is represented to restore the organ to its normal state. Under such circumstances the theory of the remedy is, that deafness results from an impoverished flow of cerumen, in consequence of the inertia of the excretory ducts; and by taking off the atmospheric pressure, their proper fluid oozes out upon the tube and instantly modifies the condition of the mechanism, exterior to the drum. Having thus been roused from a state of torpor and suspended activity, they continue afterwards to act with energy. If they subsequently fall partially back to their abnormal condition, the pump must be re-applied, as occasion may suggest. As there is no witchcraft about it, and almost every practitioner has a breast-pump or similar contrivance, by which an experiment could be made, and there being no hazard attending it, it may be worth a trial, and it is very possible that one out of a dozen cases might be essentially benefited by this simple operation.

Melancholy Accident.

On Monday last, as the Wagon of Mr. Lewis Piers, was returning home, in descending the hill by the Officer's Ball Court, the horse took fright opposite Inglis's Stables, and ran down into Brunswick Street, when, on turning the corner, the wagon upset, throwing out Mrs. Piers and daughter, and the hands or legs of the driver got so entangled with the reins that he was dragged from the Garrison field gate, along Brunswick Street, and up Brehm's Lane, when the horse was stopped by a horse and truck coming down.—Several persons were immediately on the spot, and they found the boy, who was immediately taken to the residence of Mr. Ackhurst, and a Physician sent for immediately. Dr. Parker attended forthwith; but we regret to say, that before he could arrive the life of the boy was extinct—from the bruises he had received by being dragged on the road. The ladies were also looked after, being taken to the residence of W. M. Harrington, Esq., and attended by the same medical gentleman.—Mrs. Piers was much bruised; but her daughter fortunately escaped with little injury. The boy was about 15 years of age—his name is Michael Condon, and was very much beloved by both his parents and employer. We sincerely sympathise with his afflicted relatives, who have thus lost a promising boy, in the flower of youthful hope, without a moment's warning.—*B. N. American.*

The Committee appointed by the New Brunswick District Meeting to decide on a location for a Camp Meeting, have determined on making preparation for such Meeting on the Hopewell Circuit, to be held if possible, the third week in July. Further information next week.

[The letter containing the above dated June 28th, did not reach us until yesterday evening, too late to be inserted entire.]—Ed.

A new machine for splitting timber used for making matches, has been lately introduced in Augusta, Ga. It splits with ease, 20,000 a minute, or 1,000,000 an hour, and turns them out in blocks, ready to be dipped.

Duty on Foreign Tonnage.

The question as to whether an American ship is liable to the Provincial duty of 8½ per cent., on being registered in a British port, has recently been tested at St. John, N. B., in the case of a small steamer (*J. D. Pierce*) brought from the States for the purpose of being employed on the river. The Province Treasurer considered her liable—her owners thought otherwise, and neither paid the duty or gave bonds for the amount. The case was subsequently laid before the Provincial Government, which decided, on the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown, that it would be repugnant to the spirit of the Imperial Act to levy duty on foreign vessels on their being registered in the Province.—Two years ago a merchant in St. John wrote to the Board of Customs in London, relative to the same subject, to which they replied that a question of an analogous nature had arisen in Great Britain, and that Her Majesty's Government had decided that foreign built ships and steamers, duly registered as British ships, arriving in the ports of the United Kingdom for the purpose of conveying goods, in the ordinary course of trade, were not liable to the Import duties caused by the Imperial Act; but, in the event of such vessels being broken up, and the certificate of British Registry cancelled, the materials, upon being sold and brought into consumption, would be charged with the ad-valorem duty attaching to ships broken up. These decisions will place foreign built ships, on their purchase by British subjects in New Brunswick, on the same footing as if registered in the United Kingdom. The case in point is the first that has yet occurred since the repeal of the Navigation Laws, which took place January 1, 1850.—*Chronicle.*

The Rev. Dr. EVANS and family left this city by Hyde's Coach on Wednesday morning last, en route to Charlottetown, P. E. I. The Rev. Gentleman carries with him to his new sphere of ministerial labour the best wishes and sincere prayers of many, to whom he has endeared himself during his four years' residence in this City. We wish him much prosperity as the Chairman of the Nova Scotia Eastern and Prince Edward Island District.

The Rev. HENRY DANIEL and family have gone passengers in the *Ship Constance*, which recently sailed from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, England. Mr. Daniel was a popular and useful minister of our connexion, and had spent upwards of twenty years as a Wesleyan Missionary in the Province of New Brunswick. We pray that he and his family may have a safe and speedy passage across the Atlantic to their native country.

The Rev. Mr. CHURCHILL arrived here during the week, to take charge of the Wesleyan church of this City. His good name has long preceded him from Canada and Nova Scotia, in both of which he has most acceptably officiated for several years. We trust he will be as useful as we know he is welcome in Fredericton; and that when called upon in the routine of his duties to leave us, he may like his predecessor, the Rev. Mr. Daniel, now on his way to England, carry with him the best wishes of the whole community.—*Fredericton Reporter, June 25th.*

Domestic Intelligence.

The *C. B. News* says:—We are happy in being able to state that the *Wire* has at length been placed across the Strait of Canso, and that in a short time the community will be in Telegraphic communication with Halifax, St. John, N. B., &c. The success in the erection of the wire from the Mast on Cape Porcupine, which, including the mountain, 565 feet from the surface of the water, to the Tower on the Cape Breton side, whose altitude is 314 feet from the level of the sea, is alike creditable to the skill and perseverance of Mr. F. W. McKenzie, under whose sole direction and superintendence, this difficult undertaking was completed, on the 18th instant.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT BRIDGETOWN, June 24.—While James S. Thorne, Esq., Lawyer, (son of the Member,) was engaged in a saw-mill to-day, about six miles from his residence, his left hand came in contact with the saw, and was cut entirely off!—*Yarmouth Herald.*

Messrs. Peters & Biaylock, of Quebec, have secured the contract for building the Barracks at Fort Needham—their tender having been accepted on Monday week.

A reward of Fifty pounds is offered by the Government, for the apprehension of the person or persons who recently set fire to a barn belonging to Joseph Wheelock, of Bridgetown.

THE SABBATH.—The Marshal of Indianapolis, Indiana, has given the barbers to understand that, hereafter, Sunday shaving will not be tolerated. Druggists are required to restrict their sales on the Sabbath to articles of necessity; and keepers of livery stables are enjoined not to hire horses or carriages for trips of noisy pleasure.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The grain crops are backward, and the harvest will most likely be a late one. In other respects appearances are promising; and the reports from the agricultural districts, in reference to the probable produce of food, are of a satisfactory character.

The betting-house abomination is rapidly on the increase in Glasgow, and several cases of embezzlement have been distinctly traced to the operation of this iniquitous and seductive system of gambling.

A shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt, some days since, in the town and neighbourhood of Swansea, South Wales.

The bronze statue, of colossal proportions, to be erected at Leeds, as a testimonial to the late Sir Robert Peel, has been cast at the Foundry of Mr. F. Robinson, of Pimlico, with perfect success. This, it is said, is the first attempt made in England to cast a large work in one entire piece.

A list has been printed in a Parliamentary paper, of the names and salaries of the governors of colonies. There are forty-eight names in the list. Among the highest salaries is one given to the Earl of Elgin, as Governor-General of Canada, who has £7,000 a year; the lowest is received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ulster, who has £400 a year. There are three governors at £7,000 a year, and several at £3,000 a year.

The programme of a new association of the Frenchmen exiled by Louis Bonaparte, to be called the Union Socialiste, has just been issued in London,—the objects of which are, to establish an independent French press, to facilitate the search for employment to proscripts, and form a rallying point for socialist democrats.

A notice has been issued by the Emigration Commissioners, stating, that in consequence of the preponderating number of male over female inhabitants of Australia, no more single men could be taken as emigrants unless they formed members of such families proceeding to Australia as came within the regulations of the emigration rules.

An intention has already been expressed of despatching eight vessels a month, from the various ports in the United Kingdom to Australia, for the ensuing six months. Applications continue to pour in numerously.

It appears from a return to Parliament that in 1841 the number of British vessels which had entered the port of London engaged in the foreign trade was 4,016 sailing, and 626 steamers, and in ten years—in 1851, the number was 5,190 sailing, and 1,403 steamers; while of foreign vessels there were in 1841, 1,927 sailing and 72 steamers, and last year the number had increased to 3,474 sailing and 274 steam vessels.

The total amount of property assessed under the several schedules in England, for 1851, was £230,416,293; in Scotland £26,960,267.

Nearly four million tons of coal entered the port of London, during 1851, for consumption.

The *Whitehaven Herald* gives the following information respecting the first discovery of gold in Australia:—"The first piece found was by a native. He was a bushman. The scale of intellect of the Australians is remarkable for its lowness. Seeing his master counting a lot of sovereigns, he said he had found a piece of 'yellow stuff,' far bigger than all those together, which he had hidden, and would bring it to his master, if he would give him a new suit of corduroy. The bargain was struck, after which he went and produced a lump of Golconda, weighing 106 lbs., and valued at £5,077 4s. 6d."

On Tuesday, June 1, Mrs. Marshall, wife of a broker at Woodford, Essex, accidentally punctured the thumb of her left hand with the point of a pin, and shortly afterwards she washed an apron in some water in which she had put a quantity of bleaching powder. During the following night she felt great pain in her arm, and ultimately, in spite of the efforts of her medical attendants, mortification ensued, and she died on the 7th.

Commander F. E. Forbes died on the 25th of March, at sea, on board *H. M. S. Tortoise*, whilst on his passage to St. Helena, for the benefit of his health. He was only in his 34th year.

Gen. Changarnier has given an authoritative contradiction to the statement that he ever proposed an invasion of England to the French Government.