

light, which proved to be the Prussian schooner... The Prussian schooner... The Prussian schooner...

Of the conduct of Mr. Gardiner it is impossible to speak too highly... The Prussian schooner... The Prussian schooner...

How the fire broke out—whether from carelessness or from what can only be described as an accident—will never in all likelihood be ascertained.

UNITED STATES. Washington, June 30. Probability of the withdrawal of the African Squadron—Annexation of the Sandwich Islands—Civil and Military Superintendants—The Governor of Nebraska and Kansas—Pickings and Stealing.

It is a debatable question whether the resolution of Mr. Seward, recommending the President to notify Great Britain of the discontinuance of the eight vessels of the Ashmun Treaty, requiring us to keep a squadron of eighty guns on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade, will be acted on. A clear majority of the Senate is in favor of it.

The French party which is busily intriguing for the transfer of the islands to the empire of Louis Napoleon. The English party is represented by Mr. Wylie, a British subject, Secretary of State. The Secretary of the Treasury is an American, Mr. Allen, who of course, is quite impartial, siding with no party, but quietly awaiting the time when the American flag, by a sort of magic, shall go up over the Government House.

The most noted abuse is the biennial stealing of bonds. This is a very curious custom—like the showing of the girls in Brittany, or the sale of Christian slaves for the Turkish Harem or the Roman Circus, it is the most striking and unique feature in our National manners. In a compilation of the customs of nations it would have a very striking place. This custom

consists in the means of pillaging the Treasury, and dividing among two hundred and thirty members of Congress about \$250,000, by the way of enlightening the people. This is done by distributing to each member five or six hundred volumes of books, designed to form a full political library. The Clerk's estimate of the expense of this proceeding during the present Congress is \$ 197,000. The custom began in a few modest and moderate pilferings. Each member sent himself a dozen copies of the Congressional Globe, costing a hundred dollars or so. It next stood confessed a bill of plunder to the amount of \$37,000, and has now reached \$200,000.

The House bill, appropriating lands to aid Minnesota in its construction of a railroad, was taken up and passed. The debate of the Boston petition for the repeal of the fugitive slave law was then resumed. Mr. Dixon denounced the Whig party of the North as being abolitionists, and desired to cover his conscience with it. Mr. Clay of Alabama, followed in a bitter and insolent attack upon Mr. Sumner. To this and other assaults Mr. Sumner then replied in a speech of great force; and was not for the attention of his course and position it would give him a high position as an orator. He was followed by Mr. Butler in a very able speech. After which the House resumed the consideration of the bill providing for a weekly mail across the Atlantic coast and San Francisco, and after amending it the bill was laid on the table.

Messrs. Pepper and Carlisle, two gentlemen of woodford, Kentucky, who were concerned in challenging another man last Fall, having been prosecuted therefore are pleaded guilty, and been fined 500 dollars each, and disfranchised for seven years.

During Commodore Perry's late visit to Japan himself and suite were entertained at a feast by the native. Cooks, waiters, fried cakes, and a variety of indigestible compounds were served up, of which they were obliged to partake through etiquette. Heretofore, a strong stomach may be considered as a high recommendation in our Japanese diplomatists.

Jacob Strachan of Illinois, has a ten-acre farm of thousands of acres, and has upon it, this year, 2,300 acres of corn, which will probably yield him 25,000 bushels. The corn fed to cattle is not needed, but set up, and gives them, they say, all. He owns another farm, six miles long and four broad. He paid, last year, \$10,000 for fencing. Besides these garden spots, he has been twice of unimproved lands.

Madame Menckel, the youngest of the three sisters of Keosauqua, who came to this country in the spring of 1853, died at her residence in New York last Thursday morning. Her disease was consumption, the seeds of which were planted in her constitution by the hard treatment and imprisonment she received in her native country. She leaves two children, one eleven and the other thirteen years of age.

A new city has been projected on the Grand River, Michigan, about sixty miles above Grand Rapids, and about ten miles from Leelanau, the State Capital. It is called "Grand Lodge," and has now about a dozen dwellings, stores and mills, an occupied hotel, post-office, blacksmith-shop, a carpenter's shop, a mill, a saw-mill, a mill on the river, iron ore, gypsum, lime and lumber, are the resources of the new town.

The Editor of the Culpeper Observer wishes to unite himself to an Ove-Nothing Society and hopes all his subscribers will do likewise.

largely republished, that the British Government had in 1845 made up their minds to pursue in reference to the bay of Chaleur and the other large bays on the coast of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the same liberal policy which they adopted in that year, in reference to the Bay of Fundy; but they were prevented from doing so, by the remonstrances of the party in Nova Scotia opposed to the measure. It may be hoped, however, that wiser counsels will now prevail in the colonies; and that they will not be so blind to their own interests as not to promote the mutually advantageous nature of the proposed arrangement.

There are two main objects of the Convention which has been negotiated, if we can rely upon the accuracy of the abstracts which have been given of it, and which wear the appearance of proceeding from an authentic source. The first of these objects is reciprocity in reference to the fisheries. The colonial fishing grounds are to be thrown open to the American fishermen; the American fishing grounds North of the 30th degree of latitude to be open to British fishermen. This last provision we suppose to be inserted merely to keep up a show of reciprocity in *pari mater*. The Nova Scotians can really care nothing for the nominal privilege of fishing in our waters. The real equivalent they require is the use of their fisheries, and the repeal of the duty on colonial fish.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

A great many accidents and a great deal of ill-feeling was manifested in the neighboring Republic on Tuesday last, the "Glorious Fourth." Many lives have been lost in various ways, and considerable property maliciously destroyed. The Boston Courier says that the Catholic Church at Dorchester Lower Mills was blown up by gunpowder, one half the roof destroyed, and the walls cracked so badly that they will have to come down. The inhabitants had a meeting to denounce the outrage.

At Manchester, N. H., a riot occurred between the Irish native Americans, during which the Catholic Church, upon which \$12,000 was expended last season, was assailed, and the fence surrounding it, the basement windows, and the beautifully stained glass windows were completely riddled with stones. Other damage was done by both parties in other parts of the town. Subsequently another attempt was made to destroy the Church, but all attempts, for the kind of life in which men will live to come down. The inhabitants had a meeting to denounce the outrage.

DANGEROUS FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.—On Wednesday evening last, a fire broke out in the National Theatre, Philadelphia, which was entirely destroyed. The flames spread to the Chinese Mission building, in the rear of the Theatre—one of the most massive and extensive structures in the country—which was also consumed together with from thirty to forty large stores and dwellings. The Grand Hotel, the Boston Transcript relates a singular instance of the effects of the weather on the lower animals. The cattle train brought down several car loads of fat hogs for the Brighton market. The animals suffered from the heat to such an extent that when they were driven from the cars, many of them died in a short time after they touched the ground, and in a few hours no less than seventy-five lay dead near the track.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA AT BARBADOS.—Advices from Barbados to the 15th ult., have been received. The cholera was raging awfully in that place, the deaths averaging four hundred per day. The total number of victims thus far was five thousand. The shipping had generally escaped its ravages.

We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, believing that, in most cases nature herself perfects a cure more rapidly and effectually than can be accomplished by the vegetable and mineral of medical science. But in the matter of dyspepsia, there are chronic features about it, which, very often, defy all the efforts of nature to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, and is not unfrequently happens that thousands suffer for years, diseased both in body and in mind, from indigestion and its kindred ills. To such, HOLLOWAY'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are truly a most valuable preparation. It is a tonic medicine, giving a healthy action to the stomach, and will be found highly serviceable at all seasons but especially during the spring. Dyspepsia can only be cured by a patient perseverance in one course of treatment; and to all those suffering under this sad malady we would recommend an application to the depot of Holloway's German Bitters, 190 Arch street, Philadelphia.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, the Best Medicines for the Cure of Bad Legs.—Mr. Dingle, of St. Stephen's near Balthas, Cornwall, was afflicted for a considerable time with a bad leg; it had three or four large wounds in it, attended with continual pain and general loss of health. He tried many remedies, prescribed by surgeons and others, but obtained neither relief, nor any mitigation of his sufferings. At length, from recommendation, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and these invaluable medicines effected a perfect cure in a very short period. Mr. Dingle, Chemist, 40, Catherine-street, Devonport, vouches for the truth of this statement.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE. Wednesday, July 19, 1854.

The Two Rooms: the MONK and the GOSPEL. A Lecture delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, in Exeter Hall, London, by HUGH MILLER, author of the "Old Red Sandstone," "Footprints of the Creator," "First Impressions of England and its People," &c. &c. price 25 cents. Boston: Gould and Lincoln. Charlottesville George T. Haszard.

Before we enter into any discussion as respects the merit of the work, of which the above is the title, we shall take the liberty of saying something concerning its author, with the view of showing our intelligent young mechanic and artisan, that there is nothing to prevent a working tradesman storing his mind with valuable knowledge, nor is there any insurmountable obstacle placed in his way, by reason of his trade, to his deriving all those advantages of increased fame, reputation, and emolument, that are the accompaniments of perseverance, industry, sobriety and honesty.

Mr. Miller was born at Cromarty, in Scotland, of humble but respectable parents, who endeavored to give him the best education in their power. His progress, however, at the parish school was by no means flattering either to himself or to his parents. He was a student of attention or ability on the part of the latter, but young Miller, whose propensities for acquiring geological information very early developed themselves, "was at that period much more busy in the fields and on the sea shore, in collecting those stores of knowledge which he was born to dispense among his fellow men." Then in attending to the instruction which was sought to be imparted to him within the walls of a school room. "He escaped, however," says Mr. Agassiz his biographer—from school with the knowledge of reading, writing, and a little arithmetic, and with the credit of uniting a great memory with a little scholarship. It was necessary that he should do something towards enabling him to earn a living, and accordingly in February 1821, he was put to work in a quarry, neither the most dignified nor the most intellectual of employments; to make use of his own expressions "I was going to exchange all my day dreams, and all my amusements, for the kind of life in which men will live to come down. The inhabitants had a meeting to denounce the outrage."

It was in the pursuit of this occupation, which was a wandering one, that Mr. Miller acquired the practical acquaintance with his geological knowledge, and collected many of those specimens of fossil organic remains, of which he was a wandering one, that Mr. Miller spent upwards of fifteen years in the profession of a stone-mason, after which he was promoted to be accountant of the bank of Cromarty, his native town, a situation more suited to his genius, in this he remained, five years in keeping ledgers and discounting bills—says Mr. Agassiz—"when the contest in the Church of Scotland had come to a close, by the decision of the General Assembly in favor of the Free Church, Mr. Miller's celebrated letter to Lord Brougham, attracted the particular attention of the party which was about to leave the establishment, and he was selected as the most competent person to conduct the Witness newspaper, the principal metropolitan organ of the Free Church. The great success which this journal has met with is owing doubtless, to the fine articles, political, ecclesiastical, and geological, which Mr. Miller has written for it. In the few leisure hours, which so engaging an occupation has allowed him to enjoy, he has devoted himself to the pursuit of scientific enquiries; and we trust, that the time is not far distant, when the liberality of his country to which he has done so much honor, will allow him to give his whole time to the prosecution of science." In addition to the works noticed in the title page at the commencement of this article, Mr. Miller is the author also of *Stones and Legends of the North of Scotland* and *Vol. 8. A Letter from the Lord Brougham and Vaux, on the opinions expressed by his Lordship in the Archdeacon's case, The Witness of the Old School, as exemplified in the present position of the Church of Scotland*; "my Schools and School Masters" and some others. Such is the mere outline of the life of the man whose work we are about to notice and it is one of the triumphs of the present age, that it has to boast of such men as Miller, Sir Joseph Paxton, Eliza Barrist, and a host of others, who have been the successful founders of their own fortunes, and enabled to transmit their names to posterity, by which they will be gratefully remembered when those of politicians and warriors shall cease to excite any emotions, save perhaps of wonder, that there ever existed a necessity for either.

The science of Geology was, fifty years ago, in its infancy, and was externally attacked, as leading to nurture infidel propensities, by assigning a greater age to the world we inhabit, than that seemingly accorded to it by the Books of Moses. The now celebrated Chalmers, then a young man, was one of the first to come forward and boldly to advocate the truth of a proposition to the effect that "The writings of Moses do not fix the antiquity of the globe," and he has been followed by others with greater or less success, down to the time of our author.

The importance of a reconciliation between the facts discovered by the geological researches of the most eminent men of all countries, and those detailed in the inspired writings, is so obvious, that it need not be insisted upon, and he deserves well, both of religion and of science, who accomplishes an object so desirable. Instead of giving our own version of the manner in which our author has attempted this, we will allow him to speak for himself. "What, then, is the scheme of reconciliation which I would venture to propose? Let me first remark, in reply, that I am before you this evening, not as a philologist, but simply as a student of geological fact, who, believing his Bible, believes also, that though theologians have at various times

striven hard to pluck it to false sciences, geographical, astronomical, and geological, it has been plucked by its Divine Author to no inhuman whatever. I occupy exactly the position now with respect to geology, that the more Christian geographer would have occupied with respect to geography in the days of those doctors of divinity, who seemed to be scrupulous to hold with Caliban that the world is round—not flat; or exactly the position which the more Christian astronomer would have occupied, with respect to astronomy, in the days of that Francis Turpin, who deemed it unscriptural to hold with Newton and Galileo, that it is the earth which moves in the heavens, and the sun which stands still. The more geographer or astronomer might have been wholly unable to discuss with Turpin or the doctors the merits of Chaldean pronunciation, or the various meanings of the Hebrew verb. But this, notwithstanding, he would be perfectly qualified to say—However great your skill in linguistics, your reading of what you term the scriptural geography or scriptural astronomy must of necessity be a false reading, seeing that it contains Scripture to what, in my character as a geographer or astronomer, I know to be, a monstrous fabrication. I mean, that the geographer or astronomer, who makes a pretension to even the slightest skill in the Hebrew language, and who is not held by accomplished philologists, that the days of the Mosaic creation may be regarded, without doing violence to the genius of the Hebrew language, as successive periods of great extent. And, certainly, in looking at my English Bible, I find that the portion of time spoken of in the first chapter of Genesis as six days, is spoken of in the second chapter as one day. True, there are other chapters, such as the late Professor Moses Stuart, who takes a different view; but then I find this same Professor Stuart striving hard to make such passages as Genesis i. 5, and ii. 4, agree with the chronology of Moses "fit the antiquity of the globe"—and so, as a mere geologist, I reject his philosophy, on exactly the same principle on which the more geographer would reject, and be justified in rejecting, the philosophy of the doctors of divinity, or of the old Franciscans. I would, in any such case, at once, and without hesitation, cut the philologist's throat, by determining that philology cannot be sound which is not founded on the Scriptures, as a science that cannot be true. Having, however, the question as a philologist, and simply holding with Carrier, Purkinson, and Gillman, that such of the six days of the Mosaic narrative as the first chapter where what is asserted may be the day referred to in the second—not natural days, but lengthened periods of great extent, and as a geologist, to account for but three of the six. Of the period during which light was created, and the waters from which a firmament was made to separate the waters from the earth, which the two great lights of the earth, with the other heavenly bodies, became visible from the earth's surface, we need accept to find no record in the rocks. Let me, however, pause for a moment to remark the peculiar character of the language in which we are first introduced in the Mosaic narrative to the heavenly bodies, on what grounds are we to hold that it may not also have been what appeared at the time to be true that has been described as such? The sun, moon, and stars, may have been created long before, though it was not until the fourth period of creation that they became visible from the earth's surface." (To be continued.)

At St. James's Church by the Rev. H. South New Brunswick, to Dr. James Greenwell, Esq. At Drummond Court, by the Rev. F. R. G. 7th, Sch. F. R. G. 10th, Sch. F. R. G. 15th, Sch. F. R. G. 18th, Sch. F. R. G. 21st, Sch. F. R. G. 24th, Sch. F. R. G. 27th, Sch. F. R. G. 30th, Sch. F. R. G. 31st, Sch. F. R. G. 1st, Sch. F. R. G. 4th, Sch. F. R. G. 7th, Sch. F. R. G. 10th, Sch. F. R. G. 13th, Sch. F. R. G. 16th, Sch. F. R. G. 19th, Sch. F. R. G. 22nd, Sch. F. R. G. 25th, Sch. F. R. G. 28th, Sch. F. R. G. 31st, Sch. F. R. G. 3rd, Sch. F. R. G. 6th, Sch. F. R. G. 9th, Sch. F. R. G. 12th, Sch. F. R. G. 15th, Sch. F. R. G. 18th, Sch. F. R. G. 21st, Sch. F. R. G. 24th, Sch. F. R. G. 27th, Sch. F. R. G. 30th, Sch. F. R. G. 31st, Sch. F. R. G. 1st, Sch. F. R. G. 4th, Sch. F. R. G. 7th, Sch. F. R. G. 10th, Sch. F. R. G. 13th, Sch. F. R. G. 16th, Sch. F. R. G. 19th, Sch. F. R. G. 22nd, Sch. F. R. G. 25th, Sch. F. R. G. 28th, Sch. F. R. G. 31st, Sch. F. R. G. 3rd, Sch. F. R. G. 6th, Sch. F. R. 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