

Literary.

(From the Sun.)
Mechanics' Institute.

The President in the Chair.
Judge Marshall's promised Lecture was read by him on Wednesday evening, 4th inst., at the Mechanics' Institute; subject—
"Intellectual Improvement."

The Lecturer said:—
"This, Mr. President, is a most important and interesting topic, of paramount interest to every individual, and to every class and condition in Society. Knowledge is power, wealth, and honour—or rather it is the means by which man attains these objects, which are coveted by all,—it is the main spring of and incentive to all human action. The first most desirable species of mental improvement, is the knowledge which relates to the attributes of that eternal and glorious being, the creator and sustainer of the universe; it is no less man's duty to make himself acquainted with his visible works, and more especially with that revelation which he has graciously afforded us. We should rightly ascertain the nature and qualities of our minds; our passions, propensities, dispositions and feelings; and the design and end of our being. This inquiry has, however, no connection with the present Lecture; it being designed only to touch upon the circumstances and affairs of the present life, with reference to ourselves and others. A knowledge of some branches of this department is necessary for our existence and comfort—whilst others affect our own improvement and happiness, as well as that of all to whom it may be imparted. The first species refers to that which leads us to obtain the requisites for bare subsistence. Clothing for the body, and the other essentials of mere animal support and existence; to this all are instinctively led; the second is boundless as the earth, and whilst it purifies our own hearts and elevates our own minds, it compasses in its means of usefulness, the wide extent of this fair Globe with all its millions. But the fruits produced by the tree of knowledge are diversified; those which expand and enlarge the intellect, are blended on it with those whose tendency is to demoralize and debase; the latter class is a numerous one; to which Romance, the Stage, the Gamester, or the feats of the Juggler, and their innumerable concomitants belong. The mind being so constituted that it must be exercised on either one or other of these pursuits, each one should conquer every tendency towards the wrong, and strengthen each tie which binds him to the right course. There are two subjects with which it is absolutely necessary every man should be acquainted; first—Religion, and secondly that particular occupation or employment by which he obtains subsistence. Another species of knowledge comprehended in the exclamation of the wise Heathen, "know thyself," is an indispensable pre-requisite to success, while all are interested in becoming acquainted with the various characters by which they are surrounded in the busy, bustling world; this latter branch is to be acquired chiefly by attentive observation and the light of experience. Among those branches necessary or beneficial for, and which may be acquired by all, I class History, more especially that of their own land,—Geography, Astronomy, so far as it relates to those general laws which govern the heavenly bodies; some of the most useful mathematical sciences; a general knowledge of the Governments and laws under which they live, and an acquaintance with the trade and other important interests of the country.—To these may be added—a slight knowledge of those general sciences not already mentioned, and the ordinary and most useful arts of civilized life. Though the Lawyer or Merchant cannot be expected to be proficient in the industrial branches—nor the Mechanic to be thoroughly acquainted with law, commerce, or physic, yet an acquaintance with the general laws and principles by which each branch is governed, may materially aid the success of either in their respective spheres.
The consideration next arises as to the means by which this knowledge may be ob-

tained. Many believe that its acquirement depends entirely upon following out a regular course of instruction under the tuition of those capable of imparting the knowledge; this is a fatal mistake. The instruction of those skilled in all knowledge is, no doubt, highly desirable—but man may obtain much information, nay, he may become a proficient in many arts, by exerting the powers of his own mind, independently of any outward or extrinsic aid. To do this, however, it is necessary that a fixed desire for the acquirement and retention of information exist in the student's breast; works upon all these subjects may be chiefly and readily obtained, but their perusal will be of no avail unless subsequent thought, a thorough analysis of what had been read, follows: If some men were wise, in proportion to what they have read, they would be wise indeed; fixed and continuous thought should discipline the mind for action—without this I do not hesitate to say no man ever attained eminence or extensive success. He who sets out to travel the path of science, often halts on the way, deterred by the vast fields opened up to him, and the extent of the labour he will be obliged to perform ere he can reach the goal. But, let him not flinch from his post; as he progresses the difficulties gradually are swept away; the mind becomes strengthened, and success, certain success, is the result.

The advantages flowing from knowledge are multifarious and manifold; the light of religion and science shines brightly around their votaries, and man's duty and his happiness are so intimately blended that he cannot pursue one without obtaining the other. He who studies deeply and with a legitimate end in view—raises up an effectual barrier, to the gratification of his animal passions or propensities. By the exercise of the powers of his mind he penetrates into the recesses of nature or art, and each new and valuable truth which he brings to light incites him to fresh and renewed exertion. In the senate and the Camp—the bar or pulpit—the laboratory of the physician—the counting house of the merchant—the workshop of the mechanic—on the wild waters, or in the green field—among all classes and conditions of men, the learned universally possess the greatest amount of influence;—in proof of this I need but cite the names of such men as Archimedes and Plato—Zenophon and Cæsar—Alfred and Columbus.

(The learned lecturer here compared the position of the savage and civilised nations of the world—contrasting the degradation and misery of the first, with the advantages and high social enjoyments of the latter; referring to the superiority of Egyptian and Chaldean—Grecian and Roman nations, as compared with the other nations of their era,—and that of the European over the Asiatic and African nations, or the Aborigines of North America—as illustrative of the power which superior intelligence never fails to confer equally upon the nation and the individual. He referred to the influence of free conversation, laying down many useful rules for the guidance of those engaging in it; declaring that he believed it to be the duty of all to throw aside any natural diffidence they might possess, and freely to mingle in social converse—taking care, however, to have their ideas maturely and deliberately weighed, prior to expression—and concluded by saying)—

And now in drawing to a close, on the supposition that some may be inclined to view this address more in the light of a moral essay than as one upon Intellectual Improvement, I may observe that these two subjects should never be severed—but carried on together in just and harmonious proportions. With regard to my own views, I may say that I could not have been satisfied to yield the time and attention necessary in preparing this essay, without endeavouring, in some small degree, to make it conducive equally to moral as mental improvement.

To abjure any degree of information, because we cannot grasp the whole circle of the sciences, or sound the depths of erudition, appears to be just about as sensible as if we were to shut up our windows, because they are too narrow, or because the glass has not the power of a telescope.

Family Circle.

My Mother.

It has been truly said, "The first being that rushes to the recollection of a soldier or a sailor, in his heart's difficulty, is his mother. She clings to his memory and affection in the midst of all the forgetfulness and hardihood induced by a roving life.—The last message he leaves is for her; his last whisper breathes her name. The mother, as she instils the lessons of piety and filial obligation into the heart of her infant son, should always feel that her labour is not in vain. She may drop into her grave, but she has left behind her influences that will work for her. The bow is broken, but the arrow is sped, and will do its office."

In one of the very interesting reports recently presented to the Board of the New-York City Tract Society, a missionary says, "I gave a soldier the tract entitled 'I have not Time.' 'Well, sir,' said he, 'that is very curious; it is what I have often said; yes, very often I have said I have not time; but I won't say it now; I will read this tract, and I thank you for it.' I then reminded him that he had refused to obey the voice of God, calling upon him to think of his ways, and to turn unto him; and that in the confession he had just made he had condemned himself. He heard me without making any reply, while I set before him his need as a sinner, and the all-sufficiency of Christ as a Saviour. Then in a very familiar manner he took my hand, and said, 'Sir, I thank you; every word you have said is quite true. I thank you, indeed I do. From this time I will think of these things, and try, God helping me, to live a new life. I wish my mother had heard you, for she is a praying woman. I have often said to her, 'I have not time.' I have not seen her for several years, but I am sure she prays for me; and she would have prayed for you too, sir, if she had heard you talk to me.' He could hold no longer, but gave vent to his emotions, as his tears flowed freely, he said, 'I shall never see you again, sir; but I am glad that I have met with you. Don't forget me, but do pray for me!'"

The same missionary says, "One morning, lately, I had a long conversation with a sailor, who was going to California, and he appeared to be much affected. I gave him some tracts, and promised that in the afternoon I would give him other religious works to read on his voyage. As I conversed with him he evidently struggled with his feelings; but when I had spoken the word *mother*, his sleeve was immediately wiped, and he used it frequently. 'Ah, sir,' said he, 'my mother prays for me.—You were right when you said perhaps I had a praying mother. Yes I have; she prays for me every night and morning. O I am a very wicked fellow. I don't think God can forgive me; I feel as if he ought not to do it. What can I do? Sir, do pray for me.' 'I will, I will,' I replied, 'but you need not despair, for Jesus Christ is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him.' 'I know it,' said he, 'for the Bible says so, and my mother told me the same a thousand times; but it is one thing to hear it, and quite another thing to feel it as I wish to do.' After much other conversation, in which I endeavoured to set before him the cross of Christ, a little hope dawned upon his mind; and when I saw him in the afternoon, he thanked me for having conversed with him, and said, 'I took your advice at dinner-time, and tried to pray: I used some of my poor old mother's words, for I had none of my own. God help me to pray better!' He then asked my name, that he might send it to his mother, 'for,' said he, 'I will write to her, and tell her all about it, and ask her to pray for you; and I am sure that she will do it.'"

The Reason Why.

A little fellow came running into the house exclaiming, "Oh! sister Mary, I've such a pretty thing. It's a piece of glass, and it's all red. When I look through it everything looks red, too—the trees, houses, green grass, and your face, and even your blue eyes."

"Yes, John," replied Mary, "it is very beautiful, and let me show you that you can learn a useful lesson from this pretty thing. You remember the other day you thought everybody was cross to you. You said father, mother and I were all the time finding fault with you. Now you were like this piece of glass. Because it is red, every thing seen through it looks red; you were cross, so you thought every body around you was cross too. But when you get up in the morning in a good humour, loving and helping everybody, they too will seem kind and loving toward you. Now, remember, brother, and always be what you wish others to be—kind, gentle, loving; and they, seen through this beautiful colour of your disposition, will seem more beautiful than ever."

General Miscellany.

Golden Rules of Life.

All the air and the exercise in the universe, and the most generous and liberal table, but poorly suffice to maintain the human stamina if we neglect other co-operatives—namely, the obedience to the laws of abstinence, and those of ordinary gratification. We rise with a headache, and we set about puzzling ourselves to know the cause. We then recollect that we had a hard day of our fatiguing exertion or enjoyment, or that we feasted over-bounteously or that we stayed up very late. Now, this is an occurrence of almost every day happening; and these are the points that run away with the best portion of our life before we find out what is good for us, or evil. Let any single individual review his past life; how instantaneously the blush will colour his cheek, when he thinks of the egregious errors he has unknowingly committed—we say unknowingly, because it never occurred to him, that they were errors until the effects that followed betrayed the cause. All our sickness and ailments, and our brief life, mainly depend upon ourselves. There are thousands who innocently practise errors day after day, and whose prevailing thought is, that every thing which is agreeable and pleasing cannot be hurtful. The slothful man loves his bed; the toper his drink, because it throws him into an exhilarative and exquisite mood; the gourmand makes his stomach his god; and the sensualist thinks his delights imperishable. So we go on, and at last we stumble and break down. We then begin to reflect, and the truth stares us in the face, how much we are to blame.

Lottery Gambling.

The extent to which this vice is carried on in the city of New-York is astonishing, and ought to rouse the ministers of justice as well as the friends of morals. We had no idea of the magnitude of the evil until our attention was called to it a few days ago. The chief seat of the evil is in the offices where policies are sold, securing to the holder a prize if the specified number is drawn. They are sold for sums as low as three cents, and thousands of the poorest classes of people consume their entire earnings in the purchase of these policies, which are often fraudulent, and always in the long run ruinous. A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says:—

"In Broadway and Chatham-street are several of these offices, which, to the casual observer, are nothing more than brokers' exchange offices. In other parts of our city are innumerable small dens, (for they deserve no better name,) where the lowest and vilest, and consequently, poorest, of our population, are in the habit of going, to waste their earnings upon the thriftless trade of small sale gambling in tickets. I am personally, though slightly, acquainted with one person here, who has squandered about \$50,000, of which \$30,000 was a prize; and this sum, "born of good luck," as it is called, was all lost in about one year. Another acquaintance, in good circumstances, after parting with all other available means, actually mortgaged a piece of real estate (his comfortable homestead,) worth \$7,000, and fooled away the proceeds in the same infatuated traffic. Still another—a noble young man, of generous impulses, liberal to a fault—has lost about \$14,000, and is now absolutely beggared, without a decent wardrobe, his entire clothing being on his back, except what is in the clutches of the pawn-broker."

Good all Round.

Mr. Buckingham in his reminiscences, states that during the first session of Congress, the late Benjamin Russell, who had done so much in the Centre towards the adoption of the Federal

Constitution by Massachusetts, wrote to the Department of State offering to publish all the laws and other official documents gratuitously—the country being then almost bankrupt. They were accordingly transmitted to him and published in the *Columbian Centinel* "by authority." At the end of several years he was called upon for his bill. It was made out, and in compliance with his pledge, was *received*. On being informed of the fact General Washington said—"This must not be. When Mr. Russell offered to publish the laws we were poor. It was a generous offer. We are now able to pay our debts. This is a debt of honour, and must be discharged." A few days after, Russell received a check for seven thousand dollars—the full amount of his bill. This was honestly remembering an honest debt—all of the olden time."

Missionary Intelligence.

Mic Mac Mission.

In a recent number we noticed the publication of the *Report of the Committee on the Mic Mac Mission*. Anxious that due publicity should be given to this highly interesting document, and persuaded that the perusal of it cannot fail to excite a deep interest in the minds of evangelical Christians, and to enlist their prayers and pecuniary support in aid of so praiseworthy an object, we lay before our readers the subjoined extracts, comprising the substance of the Report itself.

The following articles contained in the "Constitution," adopted at the public meeting held in Halifax in October last, show that the Society is now based upon principles which entitle it to the confidence and support of the whole Protestant community. The Committee consists of Clergymen and Laymen representing all the Protestant Churches, and affords a guarantee that the operations of the Society will be of a truly catholic, i. e. unsectarian character.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION.

The object of this Society shall be the evangelization and civilization of the Indians of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

Every person paying annually five shillings into the funds of the Society, shall be a member. This Society shall aim at enlisting generally the sympathies of the religious community by employing as its agents, pious individuals of any of the Evangelical Protestant denominations, whose main design shall be the propagation of the great truths of the Gospel.

This Society will encourage and support its Missionary or Missionaries in producing a translation of the Holy Scriptures, or of portions thereof, in the Micmac language, but will appropriate no portion of the funds entrusted to their management for the publication of any translation until it has obtained the sanction of the General Committee.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT.

The Committee of the Micmac Mission, at the close of their term of office, are happy to avail themselves of the present opportunity to make a few statements relative to the origin of the Mission, and their proceedings during the past year.

On the evening of Nov. 12th, 1849, a Public Meeting was held in the Baptist Chapel, Grandville Street, to hear a Lecture from the Rev. S. T. Rand, on the Micmac Indians. The Meeting was very numerously attended, and the audience embraced various Christian denominations. The Lecture contained a sketch of the history, language, customs, literature, religious opinions, and present moral condition of that tribe. It shewed that although they were at present living in a rude and comparatively degraded condition, and retrograding rather than improving, yet they were susceptible of improvement, and that their attention might be gained by approaching them in their own language. The lecturer urged upon the friends of evangelical truth, a well-directed and well-timed effort to give them the Gospel of the blessed Saviour, and if possible, in their own tongue, the Word of God.

The statements made were felt to be true, the reasons to be cogent, and the appeals affecting. Many had previously reflected on the subject, and in their own minds had arrived at similar conclusions. Now however Providence appeared to be opening up a way, by which something might be accomplished. An individual, previously qualified, had been studying their language, and had conversed with them on spiritual subjects, and found many of them willing to receive instruction, and in a measure a translation of one of the Gospels, and a yearning willingness to devote a larger measure of his time and talents to their religious improvement. In fine, the indications of an opening for Missionary labour appeared to be such as the friends of the Indian ought not to overlook or to delay in improving.

Resolutions, expressive of these views, were then passed, without a dissenting voice; and the Protestant Clergymen present were requested to

act as a Provisional Committee, (with power to add to their number,) and to consider and report what measures were best adapted for promoting a Mission among the Micmac Indians.

The Committee thus named met on the following morning, and after prayer for the Divine direction proceeded to examine the whole subject with care, and to weigh the difficulties of various kinds likely to be met with in prosecuting this enterprise. They found that the work was in fact already begun, that Mr. Rand besides giving portions of his time for the last three years, as other engagements permitted, had devoted the last few months exclusively to the interests of that people. The Provisional Committee at once offered, and expressed by resolution their desire, to do all in their power to provide such aid as would enable him to employ all his time for the benefit of that tribe, during the ensuing year; before the expiration of which, he would after consultation with his brethren be able to decide whether he should feel free to continue to follow the suggestions and directions of a Protestant Board.

The whole proceedings thus far were then submitted to a Public Meeting, held in Chalmers' Church on the evening of Sept. 19th, which Mr. Rand by request remained in Halifax to address. The meeting was numerous and influential, the measures already taken were approved, the present Committee and Office Bearer appointed, and an impression highly favourable left upon the public mind.

The Committee, thus appointed, felt themselves in a position to express their desire to Mr. Rand, that he should devote his whole time to the work of the Mission, it being well understood that for some time his chief employment would be preparation for future labour. The Committee expressed their readiness, to undertake to provide for his support a salary of £160 N. S. currency, exclusive of travelling and incidental expenses, which were not to exceed £40. They further requested Mr. Rand to prepare for publication in a Pamphlet the Lectures recently delivered by him in Halifax.

For a short time after his return to Charlottetown, Mr. Rand was occupied in preparing for the press the Pamphlet which has been so generally circulated in this City and Province and also in holding one or two Public Meetings in Charlottetown. It is but justice to state, that before the Committee had an existence, several Naval Officers in Her Majesty's service, resident in Charlottetown, had given Mr. Rand encouragement and support in prosecuting this work; and ever since these gentlemen and others in that town have manifested the greatest zeal and liberality in supporting the Mission.

Mr. Rand spent the winter in Charlottetown, engaged chiefly in prosecuting a more intimate acquaintance with the Micmac language, in forwarding his projected Grammar and Dictionary, and in perfecting his translation of portions of the Word of God. The Missionary is thus laying a foundation for accuracy and usefulness, not only for himself, but for all who may choose to avail themselves of the aid thus provided. This work may be of the greatest value, when the now living workman shall have finished his labours on earth, and entered into the rest of the Lord.

During this period however, he did not neglect to visit the wandering red men, conversing with them in their wigwams, and reading to them in their own tongue, the wonderful works of God. In fact the prosecution of the one species of labour naturally led to the other, and opened up subjects of enquiry and of conversation of the highest interest.

During the summer Mr. Rand has visited different towns and villages in New Brunswick in prosecution of the objects of the mission. His engagements and proceedings at all these places have been of the most interesting character. His object was twofold.—First to find access to the Indians, to read to them the word of God, and to instruct them in the knowledge of their sinful state, and of their need of the Saviour; and secondly, to excite an interest in their behalf among their more civilized and christianized white neighbours. In both he has succeeded far beyond expectation. In reference to his intercourse with the Indian, a few brief extracts from his letters will leave a more vivid impression than any general statements can produce.

St. John's, N. B., June 24th.

—About three miles off is an encampment of Indians, and another encampment a little further, about seven miles. They are all about passing and repassing, so that I have had an excellent opportunity of seeing them. They had been treated with much kindness and respect. I had been told that they only read the New Testament, but I also saw several, and I would read a while, and then converse with them. I would repeat the story and the parables made use of; and after I had attempted to pray, the head man of the camp, who by the way can both read and write, assured me repeatedly that they were all Christians. I said that I had for my visit, had seen the Christian name on their chests.

Lower Gaspere, June 26th.

—I am now in the vicinity of a large number of Indians. They are very much interested in the Gospel, and I have been very much pleased to see them. I have had an invitation from the Missionary to go to a place where I can preach in the evening. For the present, however, the best of any concern is the collection of money. The Rev. Mr. St. John, N. B., has invited me to go to St. John's, N. B., on the 27th. I have read about 1000 pages of the Bible. I think I shall be able to do more than I have done.

Lower Gaspere, July 5th.
—I had you I was coming to see the Indians at Nainville. I had a very good time of it. On my arrival at the house, the place where the Indians are encamped, I was met by a tall, strapping Indian, who said he was the man who had been Governor. He commenced telling me in English and using so many Grammatical and Dictionary words, to use the expressive phraseology of the neighbouring whites, that I could not imagine what he was driving at. I discovered however, that his wish was that I would not say anything against their religion—the faith—as he termed it.—"We've got the faith," said he. "But would you not like to learn to read and to get books, and will you not allow me to read the Bible to you?" "O certainly, certainly," said he, "we'd glory in it." Well they all wished to hear me read. I was escorted to a log, where I seated myself, and commenced. After a while I sought their attention flagrant. "I'll read you an account of the war with the Mohawks," said I. They were now all attention. I read the whole tale of Abenac. "And now," says Governor Mow, "they want more of the Testament, about whose Christ was crucified." It commenced raining, and an old man invited us to come into his wigwam. There were so many whites that they filled up the wigwam. This was delightful, and the rain holding up, I again sallied forth and read in the open air. This was Monday. I took up my quarters in the neighbourhood, and visited them every day till Friday. They appeared to gain confidence in me the longer I staid.

I made one interesting discovery. There is there an old woman who appears really to understand what a change of heart means. I really think her a Christian. She conversed with freedom and would listen to the Scriptures with great attention. The whites give a good account of this woman, and when I last bade her farewell, she asked me with emphasis not to forget them; not to forget to pray for them.

I had another interesting adventure. I had succeeded in learning one or two of their chants. One day I gathered the little children around me, and they came without hesitation, and I got them to sing one of their Christmas carols. The words were pretty and the tune delightful, and their little voices were sweetly melodious. They sang for me until I had learned the tune. I then read them a story from the Gospel of Luke, and blessed them in the name of the Lord. "And now," said I to the older ones, "I will sing you a hymn." I had composed one in Micmac, and adapted it to one of our good old tunes. It contained the doctrine of salvation through Jesus Christ alone. I sung and they began to hum the tune. "When did you get that?" "I made it." "You made it!" "Keelak-wah-lak!" "It is pretty—it is well done. Will you sing it again?" "Of course I did not refuse. It was not long before they came crowding round me, and at their request I sang my hymn again and again, until I think they had both tune and hymn pretty well fixed in their memories. Bless the Lord, O my soul! I had thought it would be a long day before I should hear a company of red men singing the praises of the Saviour. Now then, said I, let me kneel down and pray. I did so, and bade them good bye. When will you come again, was inquired by several. Perhaps I will return this summer, I told them, and (D. V.) so I mean to, and that before long.

The perusal of these extracts supersede the necessity of any fuller description of the way in which the missionary proceeds in his intercourse with our Aboriginal brethren, and affords gratifying evidence of his prudence and adaptation to the work, as well as of the success with which God has blessed his efforts.

As regards the second object, the exciting of an interest in favour of the Mission, Mr. Rand seems to have kept it ever in view. He delivered lectures in all the places above mentioned, and in all, collections were taken.

These lectures were not only heard with deep attention and growing interest, but have proved most efficient in bringing support to the Mission.

The promoters of the present effort are sometimes told that they are engaged in an impracticable scheme—that the Indians are fast passing away, and must soon disappear entirely, before the advance of civilization. That they are soon to pass away is at least questionable. In Cape Breton they are at present thought to be on the increase. What may be the future history or destiny of the race we will not undertake to predict. We know, however, that at present they can be numbered in these Provinces by thousands. We know that after dwelling for about a century among us, they remain, in general, ignorant of the sinfulness and misery of their moral condition, and of the infinite sufficiency, preciousness and glory of the Great Redeemer.—We know that their souls are precious, and if we do not go to them personally, the least that we can do, that we ought to do, is to encourage and support the Missionary who will go, and to beseech them to flee to the Saviour, and to find in him peace with God. This would be our duty, if we knew that the present race would be the last of the Micmacs. But who can tell what the Gospel experienced in its power may do, in removing those immoral habits which have proved so destructive to their strength and manly spirit, and in leading to their industrious pursuits, conservative of health and prosperity.

The Committee are aware that formidable difficulties stand in the way, but they know that these are not insurmountable; for with God all things are possible. And our missionary goes forth cheerfully, though single handed, knowing that he goeth not on a warfare on his own charges. Still he must often feel most painfully the difficulty of acquiring the language without the usual aids of imparting to the uneducated mind new ideas, the correct understanding of which implies the prior knowledge of other truths—of raising the Indian from his torpor by truths purely spiritual, and of concentrating attention on such subjects while all around him are engrossed by things earthly and sensual. He knows the impetuosity to which they are prone from their roving habits, and would it were possible, to give them

Committee feel fully assured that he will meet and surmount these trials in the strength of the Lord, and the still greater trials which are caused by the apathy and want of steadfastness of friends and supporters, they trust he will not be called to encounter. Hitherto the Lord hath done great things for us whereof we are glad. Resources have been provided from quarters where they were least expected. Contributions have come unsolicited. In travelling by land and by sea, the owners of stages and packets, in several instances, have gratuitously borne him along, as if they were privileged by being allowed thus to do something for the poor Micmac.

And it is almost needless to add that this work must go on. Till the earth is filled with the knowledge of God, "Brother must say to his brother, know the Lord." And there are special reasons, why we should thus address our Aboriginal brethren, so long neglected. These are the remnant of a people from whom we have taken the lands from which our support is derived.—Where they once caught game, stand our houses, churches, and seminaries of education. What have we given them in return? Rum, with a sickly train of diseases and vices. Yes, the white man has given chiefly to the Indian for his lands, and is still giving for his wares, the cursed Fire-water, which debases, maddens and destroys. But it is not too late to present a purer, better stream of LIVING WATER. By presenting the word of God, we present the Lord Jesus, the Life-giver. We say, Behold the Lamb of God. Following him they will be led into the glorious Paradise of the Great Spirit. "They shall hunger no more, &c., for the Lamb who is in the midst of the throne shall feed them and lead them unto living fountains of waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

Halifax, Oct. 29th, 1850.

COLLECTORS IN THE CITY FOR 1850—51.

- Ward No. 1.—P. C. Hill, Esq., and J. W. Ritchie, Esq.
- " 2.—James Thompson, Esq., and S. L. Shannon, Esq.
- " 3.—A. F. Sowers, M. D., and Jas. F. Avery, M. D.
- " 4.—E. Billing, Esq., and Charles Robinson, Esq.
- " 5.—H. Ince, Esq., and J. Van Buekirk, M. D.
- " 6.—W. Howe, Esq., and F. H. Soelling, Esq.

DARTMOUTH—John Burton, Esq.

From Wesleyan Notices, Novr., 1850.

Feejee Missions.

Extract from the Journal of the Rev. R. B. Lyth, Lakemba, Feejee.
Oct. 19th, 1849.—We praise God for what our eyes have seen and our ears have heard this day. Tuinayau, the King, has made a public profession of Christianity, and with him five others, including the only remaining Priest, and others of his near friends. There has been great joy in the city, and in the whole island.

Sunday, Oct. 21st.—A memorable Sabbath in Lakemba—the King, for the first time after professing himself a Christian, attended the house of God, and joined with his people in worshipping Him who is "King of kings and Lord of lords." Tui Tumbou, another influential Chief, bowed for the first time before the Lord. The Chief of the town of Nasanklau, on hearing, the other day, that the King had *believed*, [that is, openly professed his belief in Christianity,] ordered the chapel-drum to be beaten, and immediately went to the house of prayer, and, with several of the remaining Heathens of that town, knelt before God in token of his becoming His willing subject, and his people God's people.—So the language of the Prophet has its literal accomplishment: "And many people shall go and say, Come ye and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob, and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths; let us go speedily to pray before the Lord, and to seek the Lord of hosts: I will go also."

Newfoundland.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held in the Court-house here, on Wednesday last, agreeable to previous appointment. John Mason, Esq. in the chair. The Chairman having referred to the objects of the meeting in a brief but most appropriate address, the Rev. W. L. Shearman was added upon to read the report, which gave a condensed and highly interesting account of the Parent Society's operations in the various parts of the globe. The Chairman introduced to the meeting the Rev. Mr. Botwell, as general superintendent of the Mission in Newfoundland. Several very excellent addresses were delivered. The room was crowded to excess, and at the conclusion of the proceedings, a very handsome contribution was taken up. The Benevolent present were—Messrs. Batters, Snowball, Norris, Shearman, and Adley. On the following day the Anniversary meeting was held at Carleton, when John B. Lee, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair. There was a numerous attendance, and the collection amounted to £25.—*Harbour Grace Herald, Nov. 27.*

Temperance.

The Old Pensioner.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO TEETOTALERS.

This is an interesting case, and fraught with much encouragement to temperance advocates, whom we hope it will stimulate to further and increased exertion. Should no present success appear, let them rest assured their labours will never be wholly in vain.

On a fine summer's morning, a few weeks since, I was busy calling upon my customers in the ancient town of Collumpton. The shuttle was heard busy in almost every house in the street through which I was passing; at the further end stood the fine old church, with its dial as if ready to confront every idler, yet there were many in the street. On the sunny side were gathered old people some on crutches, some with sticks, talking over the events of other days, and here and there were seen the shop-keepers leaning against the posts of their shop doors for want of customers. I heard my name called, and turning round recognized a face I had seen before, a woman, about sixty years of age, clean and neat, but upon the countenance could be traced marks of sleeplessness and care. "My husband wishes to speak with you," said she, "and will not detain you many minutes." I followed her, she led me half way down a street, and then turned thro' a narrow passage into a little open space where stood a few small houses, with little gardens before them. The house was clean, and at first sight I saw that it was not the abode of the drunkard. "My husband is very ill, sir, up stairs, and will you be kind enough to go up?" I went up and there he sat in an arm chair supported by pillows. He was a tall man, about the age of sixty, but wasting disease had reduced him almost to skin and bone. He had about his mouth much of the determination of the soldier, and, for one of his class, had acquired a considerable amount of information. His disease had brought him to the brink of the grave, and for him to speak much was a painful effort, sometimes in the midst of a sentence he was obliged to stop, and take a long breath. His eyes were sunk deep beneath his prominent forehead, but still they had not lost their fire, and his long black hair fell loosely over his forehead, which erect, had borne the helmet on many a field, for he had been a soldier. When I entered he stretched out his long and slender arm, that arm which had wielded the sword—the sleeve fell back and showed the cords and veins beneath the skin upon the bone. He grasped my hand, his felt cold and trembling. He drew me towards him and sat with my hand in his. "I have sent for you," (said he) to ask you to grant a dying man a favour, I know you will oblige me." "If it be in my power, I will, was my answer. "You know that for many years I was a great drunkard, (and he added in a slow and solemn tone,) a very great drunkard, and I feel that I am now suffering from a disease brought on by my drunken habits, but about three years ago, you came and held a meeting at Collumpton. I then signed the pledge—Oh, happy night—if I had signed the pledge twenty years ago, I should have saved my poor wife and myself years of trouble and untold misery—then he paused as if thinking of the past and heaved a deep sigh. Now, the Queen (he continued) has been pleased to send me a medal with many clasps for serving my country in the wars, and it is customary to lay them on the coffin at death. I feel I shall soon die—my time is short, but there is a medal which I should like to leave to commemorate the great victory over that dreadful curse drunkenness; so that when I am dead my teetotal medal may be upon my heart." And here he turned his face towards the wall and wiped away the falling tear. You shall have one said I. And what other request have you to make. "We soldiers (said he) are generally carried to our graves by our old companions in arms. I have a great regard for them, for we have had many a weary march, and I fought many a hard battle together, but I should like to be borne to my last resting place by my teetotal brethren, for I do not wish that any of that drink which did me so much harm should be drunk at my funeral; for when I die I shall die blessing the good society that made me a sober man, and prepared me to attend to religion, which enables me to look forward to the other world without fear." I promised him to do my best to fulfil his request. I shook him by the hand, perhaps for ever, and descended again to the street with a thankful heart that I was a member of the teetotal society. Men of religion, indulge your appetites as you may, I envy not your pleasures, one such a scene as this outweighs them all. WILLIAM H. DUNS.

6, North-st., Exeter, Oct. 12, 1850.

The Temperance Press.

There are two instrumentalities for carrying forward the temperance cause—the speaker and the press. The former of these would be all potent if every one could be brought to hear, but, unfortunately, there are thousands who have never heard the matter discussed, some from inability, and a large portion from want of will.—With this latter class, we must act according to

the wisdom of Mahomet, who, when he found that he could not make the mountain come to him, went to the mountain.

The great mass of country towns cannot afford to employ a lecturer more than three or four times a year, while the door of the grog-shop is ever open inviting all to enter and partake. If, then, men will not, or cannot, come to temperance lectures, we must send temperance lecturers to them; and in this lies the efficacy of the Press.

The silent messenger, filled with thought, goes to thousands of firesides, and rouses the apathetic, or gives fresh ardour to those already stirring.—It seizes the man when he is most open to conviction, when the claims of duty, of family, are strongest; and we can readily credit the statement made by one of our agents, in the earlier days of our paper, that he did not know of a case in which a reformed man had returned to drinking who continued to subscribe for and read his paper. It is the weekly monitor which, in many cases, must make the place of the speaker good by its weekly appeals, its arguments, its illustrations, its facts—and we ask all good temperance men what they are doing to sustain the temperance press?—*New Englander.*

Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

Woodstock Circuit.

DEAR BROTHER,—I wrote you a few weeks since giving you some information relative to the work of God in this Circuit; we are still witnessing the manifestation of the Divine Power in the conviction and conversion of souls. On Sabbath last I formed a new class at Richmond Corner when nine persons, nearly all of whom were heads of families, agreed to meet together weekly to counsel and encourage each other in "working out their salvation." About five miles from this place at South Richmond the Lord is also pouring out his Spirit upon the people; several have been awakened, and a few have given satisfactory evidence of conversion. The members of our Society in that place have been much encouraged and quickened, and some who had wandered have been restored. We give God the glory and take courage in His blessed work. The "harvest is great" here "but the labourers are few."—There are indeed professed labourers who ridicule scriptural conversion and who zealously denounce experimental religion as enthusiasm; these oppose us in our work, but God is with us and the evidences of his working are so manifest and convincing that this opposition is scarcely felt. My prayer is that God may more generally visit his Church with the dew of his blessing in my native Province, as well as in this land of my present sojourning. Yours in Christ, J. A.

Woodstock, N. B., Nov. 25th, 1850.

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, December 14, 1850.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, SACKVILLE, N. B.

We have withdrawn our leading Editorial this week to make room for the following important and interesting communication from the Reverend PRINCIPAL of the Wesleyan Academy, to which we would direct the attention of all parties concerned, and request for it that careful perusal, and consideration, of which it is so eminently worthy. We are exceedingly gratified at witnessing such a meritorious anxiety, on the part of the Professors, as that to which the writer gives expression, to render the Institution as efficient as possible in carrying out the objects for which it has been established, and to make it, as a seat of learning, all that its estimable and benevolent Founder, and its warmest friends, can desire. We may again, ere long, refer to the subject more at large. In the mean time, we hope that those who are friendly to the Institution will feel it a duty to render it all the support in their power.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Our semi-annual Examination is to commence on Monday Morning, and to end on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th and 16th inst. About thirty Classes will be presented for examination in a range of studies, embracing among other branches, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Chemistry, Scientific Agriculture, Rhetoric, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, and the French, Latin and Greek Languages and Literature. We hope to satisfy all our friends, who may favour us with their presence on the occasion, that both Teachers and pupils have been diligently and successfully engaged in the discharge of their relative duties during the period of their associated labour. Certain we are that the present has been satisfactory to the Teachers in a degree somewhat beyond the average of our Terms.—For although the number of students has not been so much larger than that of the corresponding Term of the preceding year, as some of us had hoped,

from the apparent improvement in the times, it might be, yet as we have upwards of fifty names on our school lists;—and an unusually large proportion of our students are old enough to understand and feel the importance of making progress as rapidly as possible in the course of education, and the impossibility of doing so without determined and persevering application of mind on their own part;—and as good health has prevailed throughout our academical community with scarcely the exception of an hour's indisposition to any individual;—and as we have not been troubled with the presence of a single person so disposed to act disorderly as to require any special effort to maintain order; they have been allowed to devote themselves to their appropriate work of instruction under encouraging circumstances, free from any distressing or discouraging interruptions.

Most of the more important classes in the higher departments are quite large. One,—that in SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE—is, I believe, quite a novelty in the history of scholastic institutions in these Provinces.—It consists of thirteen youth and young men, who are, with much apparent interest, pursuing such a course of study and investigation in relation to the business to which they are expecting to devote more or less time and attention hereafter, as must make them more intelligent men and better farmers.

Another thing may be mentioned which will be peculiarly pleasing to the readers of *The Wesleyan*, it is, that there is a greater number of truly pious young men in attendance now than there has ever been before. Several of these are of considerable promise, and it is understood that they are seeking, in a course of educational training, augmentation of mental force, impelled by a holy ambition to become better prepared for usefulness in any position, which may be hereafter providentially assigned to them.

We are particularly gratified to see young men resorting to the Institution resolved to obtain intellectual discipline and strength.—Such almost invariably make excellent students. So that, while we promise Parents and Guardians of youth to give a hearty welcome to any boys they may entrust to our care, and pledge ourselves to watch incessantly, and to labour faithfully for their comfort, safety, and improvement, we assure young men who, though advanced beyond the period usually considered appropriate to school life, are wisely determined yet to employ some period of time, longer or shorter, in a search after knowledge, that we sympathise with them in their aspirations, and that a greeting the most cordial we can give, awaits any one of their number who may make arrangements to connect himself with the Academy.

THE NEXT TERM will begin on Thursday the 9th January, 1851.

Arrangements can then be made for the comfortable accommodation and thorough instruction of from twenty to fifty new Students.

Cannot the friends of the country, and of the youth, and young men, that are in it, who have confidence in the Institution, so exert themselves as to crowd our Halls and Lecture Rooms with Students? Or we should rather ask will they not so exert themselves? Unquestionably they might and would if they could be induced to form a right estimate of the importance of a good education to those for whose future well-doing in life they are anxious.

Under the influence of no selfish or sinister motives, I would urge upon every young man the expediency of investing a few pounds of any means he may be able to command, in additional intellectual capital, before devoting himself fully to the business of life; and I would also say to him in all modesty, but with all confidence, that he may find in the Wesleyan Academy all desirable facilities for effecting such an investment.

I would also affectionately and most respectfully remind parents, that the most secure provision they can make, to advance the well-being and well-doing of their children in the world, is to afford them the best education they can command.—Thus they may give them an imperishable endowment,—one not liable to the fluctuations which affect so disastrously the ordinary accumulations unwisely made by parents for their children. And any parents, who are prudently resolving to make provision in this way to aid their sons, are invited to enquire into the regulations of the Mount Allison educational establishment, which has been founded, planned, and managed in all its departments with the design of ensuring to all its inmates domestic comfort, moral safety, and intellectual progress.

But Mr. Editor, I had no design, when I began writing, of trespassing so far, at this time, either upon your columns, or the patience of your readers—and now hasten to subscribe myself as your and their

Most obedient servant,

H. PICKARD.

Wesleyan Academy,
Mount Allison Sackville, N. B., Dec. 5, 1850.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ACT.

The *True Presbyterian* states, that "some time since, two Wesleyan Ministers, Rev. Jesse McBride and Rev. A. Crooks, were arrested and held to bail in Greensboro, N. C., on the charge of circulating incendiary publications. Their offence consisted in giving a tract to a little girl, showing slavery to be a violation of the ten commandments. Their trial recently took place. Mr. Crooks was acquitted. Mr. McBride was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, to stand in the pillory one hour, and to receive twenty lashes." Such is the beautiful working of the demon-system—slavery! Language, sufficiently condemnatory, cannot be found to denounce the unjust, tyrannical, and cold-hearted cruelty, of this monster of iniquities. The wrong, so wantonly inflicted on the innocent, will yet recoil with fearful violence on the guilty perpetrators. The Southern Slavery-men even now stand in a pillory of their own construction, as a gazing stock to an indignant world, and are justly lashed with the scorpion thongs of outraged public opinion. By such despotic acts as the one above related, they are precipitating their own downfall. Religion and humanity cannot much longer tolerate the worse than abominable animosities, but shortly, as the already dark catalogue of crimes and cruelties increases in foulness and malignity, will arise in majesty and power, and sweep the last vestige of the God-dishonouring and inhuman system from the face of the country. The free spirit of the North, one would suppose, had been already sufficiently aroused—the sentence of the Rev. Mr. McBride will add to its intensity—it will speak in tones of thunder, and demand the abolition of slavery in terms that cannot be resisted, and which will cause the hard but coward heart of the South to quail, and sink like a stone into the deep. We sincerely sympathise with the Reverend sufferer, and hope the friends of freedom will not fail him in the time of need.

LITERARY NOTICE.

Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Auxiliary Society for the New Brunswick District, &c. 1850. Fredericton, N.B., Printed by James Hogg, Reporter Office.

In this Report, which has been kindly forwarded to our Office, we can very plainly see the exhibition of the cultivated intellect and rich and exuberant imagination of the Reverend Secretary. These *Missionary Annuals* are deserving of more than a hasty glance, as they contain a mass of the most interesting matter on the all-important subject of Christian Missions. The present one we have no doubt has already been read by thousands with interest and profit; and if an enlarged spirit of liberality in the support of the cause of God among the heathen has been excited, it will be no more than a legitimate fruit of christian principle, and only what might have been anticipated as a result of the prayerful consideration of the heart-stirring topics and faithful appeals so powerfully stated and enforced in the Report before us. We rejoice that Wesleyan Methodism in the Provinces still numbers among its adherents men of ardent piety, sterling principle, enlarged liberality, and possessing a true missionary spirit; who, having themselves proved the value of the Word of God and the advantages of the Christian Ministry, are disposed to extend these treasures to the destitute parts of the earth, as well as to sustain the religious agencies already introduced into portions of the pagan world. The sum raised by the New Brunswick Auxiliary the last year was £599 7s. 13d., which shows a gratifying increase on that of the preceding year of £132 13s. 8d.

Mechanics' Institute.

On Wednesday evening last an introductory Lecture on Chemistry, with experiments, was delivered at the Mechanics' Institute by Mr. Outram Senior. The attendance was not so large as the claims which the Institute has on public attention and the benefits it is calculated to impart, would have lead one to anticipate. We hope in this respect there will be an im-

improvement for the future. Mr. Outram Junr. is expected to lecture on Wesleyan evening next in continuation of the same subject. The latter gentleman intimated his intention of sending to the London Exhibition some Iolyns to be manufactured from our native kelp.

Fire.

Between two and three o'clock on Wednesday morning last a fire broke out in the kitchen of the officer's Mess, North Barracks, which consumed all the Barrack-buildings, excepting the Pavilion, and extended to the houses on the opposite side of the street, and, with the exception of three or four buildings, reduced to ashes the entire block between Buckingham and Jacob Streets, (the former forming the South boundary, the latter the north), and Barrack and Albemarle Streets, (the former forming the West boundary, the latter the East). The destruction of property is greater, it is said, than has ever been previously caused at one time by fire in the City. But the flames would in all probability have extended their ravages much further, perhaps to the destruction of the greater part of the City, had not a merciful Providence caused a lulling of the wind which was previously blowing fresh, and a timely fall of snow, which prevented the sparks and burning cinders, which were carried by the wind in showers, from igniting the roofs of other buildings. The loss of property is supposed to be between Fifteen and Twenty Thousand pounds; we are happy to add there was no loss of life nor serious accident. Great praise is due to the fire-companies and military for their unwearied exertions on the melancholy occasion. His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, and His Worship the Mayor were at the scene of conflagration at an early hour. The Officers of the Regt., have taken up quarters at the Halifax Hotel; part of the soldiers have moved to the Pavilion, and others into the Citadel.

The Lascar, who was apprehended for the murder of Mr. Sinclair, Mate of the Brig Royal, in September last, was arraigned before the Supreme Court during its present sittings. His trial terminated on Thursday last. The Jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," accompanied with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

The Chronicle states he has learnt that parties are engaged in making the necessary preliminaries for getting the foundations for the new Barracks at Fort Needham; and that property in the vicinity has risen in value.

We refer our readers to our 6th Page for extracts from the U. S. President's Message.

Letters have been received from the Hon. Provincial Secretary, but nothing definite has yet been arranged. The English Press is calling attention to the subject of the Railway.

The Office of the Newfoundland Colonial Treasurer in the New Colonial Building was lately broken open, and all the money abstracted.

Hon. James Morris is said to be the favourite candidate of the majority of the Canadian Cabinet for the office of Post Master General of Canada.

The Charleston Sentinel speaks of a new kind of Whetstone having been found at Moose Mountain, N. B., which is superior to anything of the kind now imported. Specimens have been sent to the U. States and elsewhere on trial.

The work on the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad is rapidly progressing under the superintendence of A. L. Light, Esq., the Engineer of the road.

Mr. James Agnew, of St. John, N. B., Watch Maker, mysteriously disappeared some days ago, whilst at Newport on his return from Boston in the steamer Admiral. Fears are entertained of his having met his death by foul play.

The Brig Volusia, of Baltimore, was recently captured in the port of Victoria, by the British war steamer Kaituma, on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave trade. She was condemned at St. Helena. Her captain laid his case before Commodore Gregory, the Commander of the Amphibion, but received no satisfaction.

Two vessels, with a large number of slaves on board, have been lately captured by Brazilian steamers of war.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, 7TH DEC., 1850.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint, to be Members of the Board of Commissioners of Schools for the County of Cape Breton,—William Ousley, Esquire, vice Edmund M. Dodd, Esquire, resigned; and Hugh Munro, Esquire, vice Thomas D. Archibald, Esquire, resigned.—Royal Gazette.

Cardinal Wiseman and the Prayer for the Queen.

We make the following extract from a letter to the Daily News:—"Among the Catholics it is universally known that, for a period of years which extends far beyond the recollection of the present generation, it has been the custom, especially in the southern district of England, to recite in the mass a collect or prayer for the safety and prosperity of the Sovereign and Royal Family of this kingdom. This prayer was, I believe, originally introduced by Dr. Richard Challoner, Vicar Apostolic in London, and was approved and adopted by all and each of his successors in the London vicariate until the unhappy accession of Dr. Wiseman to the government of that district."

The letter here details Dr. Wiseman's repeated attempts to get this prayer suppressed, and the successful opposition of Dr. Griffiths to the design, until the period of his death; when the following action was taken by Dr. Wiseman:—"Assembling the clergy in the Chapel of St. Patrick, near Soho-square, he descanted on the impropriety of allowing the name of an heretical Prince to appear in the mass; assured his auditors that the Holy Father had expressed his strong dislike of the custom which had hitherto prevailed; and then, omitting of course all allusion to the fact that he had himself suggested whatever notions the Pope entertained on the subject, and that the Pope, on being better informed, had actually cancelled the order formerly sent to Dr. Griffiths, went on to signify to them his desire that henceforth the prayer in question should be entirely omitted. This desire, he added, he had not declared in any public form; the matter was not adapted for the public eye. He had, therefore, mentioned it to them in this private manner, and he expected that they would attend to it.—It has been attended to, though with painful unwillingness; and your readers may ascertain the fact for themselves at any mass in any chapel in London."

The appointment of Dr. Wiseman to the Roman Catholic primacy of England has given prominence to the preceding anecdote, and excited a good deal of bad feeling against this prelate.

Letter of Lord Beaumont.

Lord Beaumont, one of the most distinguished Roman Catholic Peers, has addressed a letter to Lord Zetland, on the subject of the late insult offered to his country by the Court of Rome.—After stating that he felt neither surprise nor regret at the course taken by nearly all the resident Yorkshire Peers, in calling a county meeting, he proceeds:—"The Pope by his ill-advised measures, has placed the Roman Catholics in this country in a position where they must either break with Rome, or violate their allegiance to the Constitution of these realms: they must either consider the Papal bull as null and void, or assert the right of a foreign Prince to create by his sovereign authority English titles and to create English bishops. It is impossible to act up to the spirit of the British Constitution, and at the same time to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Pope in local matters. Such is the dilemma in which the lately published Bull places the English Roman Catholic. The Church of Rome admits of no moderate party among the laity; moderation in respect to her ordinances is lukewarmness, and the lukewarm she invariably spues out of her mouth. You must be with her against all opponents, or you are not of her; and, therefore, when Rome adopts a measure such as the present, it places the laity in the awkward dilemma I have alluded to. Believing, therefore, that the late bold and clearly expressed edict of the Court of Rome cannot be received or accepted by English Roman Catholics, without a violation of their duties as citizens, I need not add that I consider the line of conduct now adopted by Lord John Russell as that of a true friend of the British Constitution."

Protestant Church in Rome.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes that the American Protestant Church in the Via del Pontifici at Rome, is now open, and divine service is regularly performed by the Rev. Mr. Hastings, who was sent from the United States on this mission. It is said that, chiefly through the influence of Mr. Cass, the Papal Government granted the concession. The pupils of the Propaganda College have presented a rare and elegant volume to Mr. Cass containing the Lord's Prayer in upwards of fifty languages.

Conversions at Geneva.

Merle d'Aubigne in a letter, which recently appeared in the Evangelical Christendom, writes as follows: "Amongst us, we do not hear of conversions from Protestantism to Catholicism, unless it be about once in four or five years; but we have, on the contrary, frequent conversions from Catholicism to Evangelical Christianity.—Some time past, we were receiving at the Lord's supper as many as ten Roman Catholics each month."

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer America arrived at this port early on Wednesday morning last. We give our usual summary of news.

Great Britain.

Willmer says there is nothing peculiar to report in the British Markets. Cotton is lower; Corn steady; Provisions quiet; Colonial produce not active. The Money market had improved. Trade was steady in the provinces, although the markets were still affected by the unsettled state of affairs in Germany. Freights continued dull—the only improvement being to New York.

THE ANTI-PAPAL MOVEMENT proceeds apace. A great out-burst of indignation against the Pope's assumed aggression has occurred at Guildhall, London. Scotland has for the time being forgotten the differences of the rival kirks in anathematizing the Pope and his policy. Resolutions, denouncing him as the man of sin, have been passed in the General Assembly at Edinburgh with acclamation.

A London paper asserts that the Attorney General is preparing a bill to make penal the holding of English titles by the Catholic clergy;—another declares his belief that the new Catholic Bishop of Birmingham is the last that will be appointed. A great meeting of discontents has been held in Liverpool—the proceedings strictly private; and another intended to be held at Birkenhead was prevented in consequence of a riot, which resulted in several persons being seriously injured. Meanwhile the feeling against the Catholic is, if possible, increasing, and it is thought the Ministry could pass any coercive measure to lessen the power of Dr. Wiseman and the Pope.

The crystal palace is to be enlarged to the extent of 45,000 superficial feet, to make room for extra exhibitions. It is said that 10,000 persons have already booked themselves at New York to visit the metropolitan expose of 1851.

It has been announced officially that her Majesty receives with very great satisfaction all addresses presented to her against the late bull of the Pope.

The Leeds Intelligencer states that the Hon. John Stapleton, brother of Lord Beaumont, has left the Church of Rome.

Sir John Herschel will succeed Mr. Sheil as Master of the Mint. This appointment will no longer be held by a Member of Parliament, and the salary will be reduced to £1,500.—Times.

Friday night's Gazette notices that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Alfred Tennyson, Esq., to be Poet Laureate in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of William Wordsworth, Esq., deceased.

We understand that at the private meeting of the Commission on Wednesday, it was unanimously resolved to propose Dr. Duff as Moderator of next General Assembly of the Free Church.

The Bishop of London has appointed a committee to consider what measures should be taken to provide foreigners and other strangers with the means of attending Divine worship during the period of the approaching Exhibition.

en to provide foreigners and other strangers with the means of attending Divine worship during the period of the approaching Exhibition.

TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION.—The leading interests of Galway are actively exerting themselves to secure the packet station for their port. On Friday Mr. O'Flaherty, M. P., and other gentlemen left Galway for London, as a deputation for the Harbour Board, to watch over the interests of Galway. The Galway Mercury says:—"We have been informed that at their meeting in Dublin, on Tuesday last, the Midland Great Western Railway Company came to the resolution of erecting a magnificent hotel, in connection with the terminus of the railway here, at a cost of £10,000."

Foreign.

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.—It is stated that General de la Hitte, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received despatches from Berlin, which state that on the 5th inst., at eleven o'clock a. m., the Austrian ambassador at Berlin presented the ultimatum of his Government to the Cabinet at Berlin. By this document the immediate evacuation of Hesse Cassel is demanded, and only forty-eight hours is allowed for the evacuation of the Duchy. The Prussian Council of Ministers soon met, the King presiding in person, and at once decided on rejecting the ultimatum. The Austrian Ambassador was preparing to quit Berlin on the 26th. The opinion here is that hostilities have commenced.

Advices from Berlin of the 26th, however, state that these rumours are without foundation. M. de Prokesch Osten has communicated from his Government relative to the mode in which the Austrian Cabinet and Federal Assembly require that Prussia should adhere more or less strictly to the Hessian military passage convention.—Austria and the Elector do not object to passage, constant and perpetual, of any number of troops which Prussia may think fit to march backwards or forwards; but they object to the permanent occupation of any portion of the territory, whether on or off the march route, and above all to any of such portions being converted into military positions. If Prussia insists always, on the plea of geographical convenience and military considerations, to set the convention at defiance, and above all, to occupy Cassel so as to prevent the return of the Sovereign unless he submits to return under Prussian protection, and unaccompanied by the troops of the allies whom he has called to his aid—then it is to be feared that which is a mere rumour at present, may in eight or ten days, be converted into a fact, and M. de Prokesch may be instructed to ask for his passports. Up to the present moment it is impossible to venture upon speculation as to the result of the debate upon the address.

The Federal army in Hesse is suffering from the want of provisions. Their commander, Prince Taxis, has informed the Prussian commander that the Federal troops will be compelled to advance. The reply of General Groben has been that the troops under his command would not fall back under any circumstances.

M. de Drouyn de Lhuys arrived in Paris from London for the purpose of explaining to the Government the views of Lord Palmerston on the German question. The English Government, it appears, wishes to come to an understanding with France, that both countries should observe the strictest neutrality and also to prevent an intervention on the part of Russia.

Berlin letters are of the 25th inst. Despatches had arrived from St. Petersburg, and a Cabinet Council had been held in consequence. Russia supports the Austrian claims, strengthened by this support, the Cabinet of Vienna presses for an immediate decision on its demands respecting Holstein and Hesse.

The Bohemian army musters now from 200,000 to 300,000 men.

Another Austrian division has advanced from the Vorarlberg into Bavaria, and proceeded to Burgau and Gunzburg.

Prussian troops occupied Wiesbaden and other parts of the Duchy of Nassau.

From Rome we hear that the Propaganda pretend to treat lightly the commotion in England upon the late Papal aggression. They affect to regard it as a mere question of etiquette; but we shall be surprised if they do not view it in a different light shortly, when a little pressure is applied to his Holiness to make him retrace his steps.

We have had a false rumour of the assassination of the Sultan of Constantinople by poison.—There appears to have been an alarming conspiracy of the old retrograde party, which was discovered in time, and many arrests have been made. Kosuth is still in duress, and is reported to be suffering from typhoid fever.

The King of Sardinia opened his Parliament at Turin, on the 23d inst., and was enthusiastically received. His speech was highly satisfactory, especially that portion which declared his intention to maintain the laws necessary for the new political and legal organization of the country, in spite of the Pope, whose meddling in the temporal affairs of foreign countries seems likely to involve his Holiness in serious difficulties. There is very little news from Spain and Portugal.

New Remedy for Short-Sightedness.

Dr. Turnbull is the inventor of a new remedy for short-sightedness, an imperfect condition of vision which is one of the "class diseases" of civilized society. We have all of us probably noticed that short-sighted people very often partially close their eyelids, in order to make distant objects more clearly perceptible. The doctor, in making this observation, began to reflect on the physiology of the case; and as the iris, in such instances, is more or less unusually dilated, it occurred to him that any medicinal agent that would act upon the iris so as to cause it to contract, would correct the defect. He also naturally enough reflected, that as the cause of short-sightedness depends on the convexity of the cornea, as well as on the convexity of the lens, the effect of contracting the iris would be to extend the axis of vision, thereby diminishing apparently the convexity of the cornea; the effect of which must be to make the rays of light pass in a direct line through an approaching plane, and thus bring distant objects within its range. The truth of this theory was established by the result. The doctor found that the tincture of ginger and the tincture of pepper, made of a certain strength, and rubbed over the forehead according to his directions, produced contraction of the iris; and after this has been applied, and the plan of treatment he describes persevered in, short-sighted persons have completely overcome the imperfection, and been enabled to lay permanently aside their concave glasses. The value of this discovery is greatly enhanced by its simplicity, and it certainly deserves a fair trial by the profession.

Trouble in a Romish College.

The Romish College at Bardstown, Kentucky, contained quite a number of Protestant Students,

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

ANOTHER FIRE IN FREDERICTON.—Advice reached this city this morning by Telegraph, mentioning, that a fire broke out in Fredericton, about 8 o'clock last evening, which consumed a barn in the rear of the residence of James Taylor, Esq., belonging to Mr. Stewart, and an adjoining wood shed belonging to Mr. Myhrall. The cause of the conflagration has not been ascertained.—St. John, N. B. Observer, 3rd.

We learn that two young men, sons of Mr. Darby Gillen, living on the Nerepis Road, were frozen to death one night last week, in the woods, a few miles from their residence, having lost their way while in search of a bear.—Id.

THE RAILWAY.—We learn that Wm. Wright, Wm. J. Ritchie, William Jack, and John H. Gray, Esquires, have been appointed a committee to prepare a charter for the European and North American Railway; and for which purpose, they will prepare a Bill to be brought before the Legislature for enactment, at the approaching Session.—Id.

The navigation of the River to Fredericton has been closed since last Tuesday night. The ground is now in good condition for a covering of snow.—Id.

The Fredericton Head Quarters states that since the late disastrous fire, the Manager of the Gas Company and his assistants, have been occupied in letting the Gas into all the remaining stores of that City, as well as into a large number of Dwelling Houses, and the gas is of the very best quality. The Head Quarters bestows great credit on the Directors, the Manager, and all concerned in the enterprise, for the able and efficient manner in which the Company's works have been got into such successful operation.

We learn from a statement in last Thursday's New Brunswick, that the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the 1st Battalion Royal Regiment, now at Halifax, but who were lately stationed at Fredericton and in this City, have subscribed for the sufferers by the late fire at Fredericton, the handsome sum of £72 10s.—The portion subscribed by the Officers amounted to £59, the Sergeants £4 1s. 6d., and the Privates £9 8s. 6d.

CHARGE OF TRADE IN THIRTY YEARS.—During the quarter ending 30th November, 1850, (the second year after the opening of Colonial Ports to United States bottoms,) thirty seven American vessels arrived at St. John with Lumber cargoes from the United States—fourteen of these were from New York, nine from Belfast, Maine, and five from Portland. Seven of the cargoes were composed partly of Staves; the others were principally Boards, for shipment to the West Indies.

During the corresponding quarter of 1850, one cargo of Pitch Pine Timber was imported into St. John from Savannah, and there were exported from St. John in sixty-eight British and American vessels, to various ports in the United States, the following, among other articles of Provincial produce:—

2,064,364 feet Boards and Plank; 349,923 feet of Deals; 586,874 feet of Scantling; 500 tons of Timber; 26 Hackmatack Knees; 130,000 feet Spruce Piles; 748 Spruce Spars; 1,218,370 pieces Clapboards; 1221 M. Shingles; 275,350 Laths; 302,640 Pickets; 913 Treennails; 236 Oaks; and 82 cords of Firewood.—St. John, N. B. Courier 7th.

We learn that the Telegraph Wires are to be extended to St. Andrews, and also to Chatham, Miramichi. We learn from the Gleaner, that two gentlemen from Richibucto pledged themselves that if parties at Miramichi would bring on the line from Richibucto to Chatham, they would connect it at the point at which it terminates in Westmorland County. The Gleaner adds—"yesterday forenoon a share list was put in circulation, and in the course of the day sixty shares of £10 each, making the sum of £600, were subscribed in Chatham. One gentleman stated that he was ready to place the line in working order to Richibucto for £700. We may therefore say that the Electric Telegraph with us is a fixed fact—and that it will be in operation early in the Spring."—Id.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—A man and a boy, belonging to Tracadie, were suffocated in the cuddy of a fishing boat at Chatham, (Miramichi,) on the night of Saturday week. It appears the night was cold, and they took a large oven full of live coals into the cuddy, and stopping up the crevices, they laid themselves down to sleep. The next morning they were found quite dead, and a portion of the man's arm burnt to a cinder.—New Brunswick, 5th.

The Temperance cause is in a prosperous condition in Miramichi. The Northumberland Division of "Sons" has decided on the erection of a spacious Hall, for which object the sum of £24 has been subscribed, and John M. Johnson, jr. Esq. has very generously given a piece of land on which to erect it.—Id.

Canada.

TORONTO AND LAKE HURON RAILROAD.—The City Council have voted \$100,000 in aid of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad, and it is stated the work will be commenced forthwith.

Quebec papers of the 2d inst. state, that the brig William Wilberforce, for Millford—the last vessel for sea from that port, this season—sailed on Saturday night, and that the Steamer North America arrived from Montreal on Sunday with a fleet of barges in tow, having on board about ten thousand barrels of Flour.

A correspondent writing from the western part of the Province, assures us that the yield of wheat this season, in that section of the country, is greater than it has been known to be on any previous year. He states that he has seen many samples which weighed two and sometimes three pounds more than the weight of the standard bushel (60 lbs.) Mr. McGregor, of the township of Howard, had a field of ten acres, which produced 50 bushels to the acre, each bushel weighing on an average 62 lbs. He also mentions several other farmers in the western District whose crops produced equally well.—Toronto Colonist.

GREAT PROGRESS.—We are informed that the result of the meeting of the members of the St. Andrew's Society, held last evening, is that they will have a Temperance Soiree, on their Anniversary, in lieu of a Dinner or Ball.—Quebec Mercury.

BYTOWN AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY.—The people of Prescott have come forward and done their duty most nobly. That town, containing only about one-third the population of Bytown, and as a business place less than one-third the importance of Bytown, have decided to pledge the credit of their Municipality for £7,500 stock in the Bytown and Prescott Railroad.—Bytown Packet.

SLAVE HUNTERS IN SANDWICH.—On Thursday last some excitement was caused among the coloured population, who were holding a "Convention" at Sandwich, where came a Southerner, in search of one of his slaves. Upon this object being made known, he was with difficulty rescued from the fury of the blacks, by some gentlemen of Sandwich, who lodged him in gaol for safety. The next morning he was carried off in a buggy, amidst the hoots of about 300 sons and daughters of Africa.—Amherstburgh Courier, Nov. 9.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.—We understand that Mr. Paterson, of Dundas has prepared a specimen of Canadian blankets, for transmission to the World's Exhibition, in 1851. The blankets consist of those that took the prize at Niagara, Toronto and Montreal, and a pair made expressly for Her Majesty the Queen. They are all far superior to anything of the kind hitherto seen in this country, and we doubt whether better blankets have been manufactured in the world. We hope that our townspeople will inspect them ere they are despatched to England.—North American.

UNITED STATES.

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS assembled at Washington on Monday the 2nd inst., when President Fillmore delivered his opening Message to both Houses. The document is not quite so lengthy as those delivered by his predecessors for many years past, and the views enunciated appear to be moderate and conciliatory, yet firm withal. Before being delivered to Congress, the Message was printed and forwarded to the Postmasters in the principal cities of the Union, and on their being informed, by telegraph, of the reading of the document to Congress, the copies were furnished to the newspaper publishers. We accordingly find the Message printed at length in the Boston papers of Tuesday morning received by the Steamer Maid of Erin on Thursday. The Daily Advertiser also cursorily notices some of the points touched on, as follows:—

The President in alluding to the duties which devolve upon the Executive, gives his assurance that to the utmost of his ability, and to the extent of the power vested in him, he will at all times and in all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed. His review of the foreign relations of the country shows that they are in a highly satisfactory state, no unfavourable change having taken place since the opening of the last session of Congress. The statement of the finances shows that the receipts of revenue during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June last, amounted to \$17,421,748; and the expenditures to the same period to \$43,002,168. Little income is anticipated for several years to come, from sales of public lands. The public expenditures must therefore be chiefly met from the revenues to be derived from duties on imports; and in addition to these expenditures, more than \$2,000,000, will be payable within the next two years on account of the public debt.

He recommends a change in the Tariff, in such a manner that the duties shall be specific, so far as is practicable with a view to preventing fluctuation and guarding against fraud. He urges also the expediency, in imposing duties necessary for revenue, of distributing them in such a manner as to afford moderate protection to domestic industry. He recommends that, in case a system of specific duties should be deemed inadvisable, that a system of home valuation should be adopted.

He recommends the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau—a Mint in California—the appointment of Commissioners of land titles in California—the extension of the system of land laws to the new territories—the sale of mineral lands in California in small parcels, and in limited quantities—the raising of one or more regiments of mounted men, for the protection of the new territories against the Indians—a revision of the Code for the government of the Navy—the establishment of a Commission to settle all private claims against the United States—and several other measures well deserving the attention of Congress.

In reference to the peace measures of the last session, he declares his belief that they were required by the condition of the country, that they were necessary to allay animosities; that they were adopted for the purpose of conciliation, and that a great majority of our citizens sympathized

in that spirit, and are prepared in all respects to sustain these enactments. The Message is characterized by great ability, and a just estimate of the duties of the executive, and of the condition and wants of the country.

The President remarks:—"I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster General in recommending the reduction of our inland letter postage to three cents the single letter when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid. He also recommends that the prepaid rate shall be reduced to two cents whenever the revenues of the Department, after the reduction, shall exceed its expenditures by more than five per cent for two consecutive years; that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers, shall be much reduced; and that the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter, shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made."

WASHINGTON.—The Secretary of the Treasury will not ask for a new loan, it being found that the resources of the Treasury are sufficient for the demand of the next fiscal year.

The Postmaster General will recommend the adoption of a uniform rate of postage at three cents, with prepayment.

CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.—Accounts from New Orleans state that the cholera is on the increase there. The interments at the Charity Hospital show a large increase of cholera.

RIOT NEAR PITTSBURGH.—A terrible riot had broken out among the Irish working at the Chartiers' Railroad, some 10 miles below this city. Report says five or six were killed, and the fight was still going on. The news rapidly spread, and in a short time the sheriff, with two military companies, left for the scene of disturbance.

The gross revenue of the Post Office during the year ending 30th June last, was \$5,552,971 48 and the expenditure \$5,212,935 43. Excess of gross revenue over expenditure, \$340,038 43. There is now an available balance in the Treasury from all sources, of \$1,132,046. The number of Mail routes on the 30th June last was 5,590, comprising an aggregate of 176,672. Increase during the year, 10,979 miles. Whole number of Post Offices in the United States, 18,417.

The citizens of Calais, Me., were much pleased and the heart of a needy woman cheered, by the receipt, on Tuesday last, of a check on the bank for \$500, drawn by Miss Lind in favour of Sarah W. Clark, widow of the late Joseph N. Clark, mate of barque Sophia, of Calais, who lost his life on the 3d of Sept., in taking off the crew of the Swedish barque Johanna, which was in a sinking condition.—Boston Paper.

The Mississippi Legislature have appointed a joint Committee of twenty-one to report a Bill on the 9th December, calling a Convention, with plenary powers, to take such steps as the State, in her sovereign capacity, may deem proper in the pending difficulties. Governor Quitman has sent in a message asking for the immediate organization of the Militia.

In the South Carolina Legislature Mr. Perry offered a preamble and resolution that the Legislature heartily concur in the proposition of the Nashville Convention to convene a Southern Congress; and to urge the people and Legislatures of other States to unite a congress of the whole South. A resolution was adopted, to ascertain from the Federal Government the purpose of sending additional Troops to Charleston, and whether they were to remain at that port.

GOVERNOR QUITMAN AND THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The Vicksburg Whig of the 16th, says—"It is rumoured here that a writ from a court now in session at New Orleans, demanding the appearance of Governor Quitman at its bar to undergo an examination in regard to his alleged implication in the Cuba enterprise of May last, has been received at Jackson—that the Governor refuses to answer the demand, and threatens to call upon the people of Mississippi for protection; and that Judge Gholsom, of the U. S. Court now sitting in Jackson, has expressed a determination to use the federal authority in him vested, to execute the writ to the full purport of its requisition. This talk of resistance and enforcement is from the lips of rumour; but we believe it is a fact that the writ has been issued and is now in Jackson."

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat Antoinette, Douglas, burst her boiler on the Alabama river, on Tuesday morning, by which distressing accident many persons were killed and 23 wounded. There are besides 25 persons still missing, and but 51 escaped uninjured. The Steamer Arkansas, No. 5, took the survivors and wounded to Mobile.

INCURMENTS TO SETTLE IN OREGON.—The Oregon land bill, which became a law at the session of Congress just closed, grants 320 acres of land to every married, and one hundred and sixty acres to every single man who may reside in or emigrate to that territory within the next five years. In all cases, one half of this land is to belong to the woman in her own right, not liable for the debts of the husband or subject to his control. Mr. Thurston, Delegate from that territory to Congress, remarks, for the information and encouragement of those who wish to emigrate, that the prospects in Oregon were never brighter than at present. Labour commands from five to fifteen dollars a day, according to the nature of the work; and in various branches of the mechanic arts, workmen receive as high as twenty-five dollars a day.—Era.

AN EXCELLENT ORDER.—In the city of Lynn, Mass., an order has passed the Common Council, requesting the Mayor and Alderman to instruct the city marshal and each of the constables to

complain of all violations of the license law in the sale of intoxicating liquors, and of the laws of gaming, and also requesting that all officers who neglect their duty be discharged from office. This certainly is one of the most important orders of the session, and we hope to see it carried into effect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHENOMENON.—A paragraph in the Newfoundland Times, give an account of a very strange phenomenon which recently occurred in the neighbourhood of Conception Bay. It says that the whole Island is in all probability, rising out of the ocean, with a rapidity which threatens, at no far off period, materially to affect, if not utterly destroy, many of the best harbours on the coast of Newfoundland. A series of observations, made by a number of scientific gentlemen at Port-de-Grave, it is asserted, proves beyond a doubt, that the sea level in the vicinity is being rapidly displaced. This is a strange phenomenon, and one that should at once elicit the attention of geologists; but, singular as it may appear, it is only another evidence of the hypothesis that our Globe has been formed by a gradual transition from liquefaction to a state of solidity.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE MEXICO.—This project, which was brought under the notice of the Dock Committee at their meeting on Thursday last, has created considerable interest in the town. It appears that the wires are to be laid on a new principle, for which the projector has been rewarded with the presentation of a gold medal. By the proposed plan, one or more wires up to fifty, may, it is said, be carried across the river in the short space of six hours, and secured firmly about six feet below the bed of the river, besides which, the plan is not expensive, and may be applied in water at any depth.—Liverpool Mercury.

THE FAMOUS ARTESIAN WELL AT KIMBERLY, in Bavaria, commenced eighteen years ago, and which it was feared would have to be abandoned as a failure, has just given the most satisfactory results. The town is located in a saline valley, nine hundred and eighty-four feet above the level of the Baltic sea. Last June the boring had reached a depth of eighteen hundred and thirty-seven feet, and several layers of salt, separated by a strata of granite, had been traversed, when carbonic acid gas, followed again by granite, was found. Finally, on the 12th inst., at a depth of two thousand and sixty-seven feet, perseverance was rewarded by complete success. A violent explosion burst away the scaffolding built to facilitate the operations, and a column of water four and a half inches in diameter spouted forth to the height of ninety-eight feet above the surface. The water—clear as crystal—is of a temperature of sixty-six Fahrenheit, and is abundantly charged with salt. It is calculated that the annual product will be upwards of 6,000,000 lbs. per annum, increasing the royal revenue by 300,000 florins, after deducting all expenses.—Paris Letter to the National Intelligencer.

The annual amount of travel on the Mississippi river is about 500,000. The annual loss of human life for several years past has been over 200, by burning, blowing-up, and drowning, to say nothing of sickness.

Accounts from St. Domingo City to the 20th ult., represent that through the intervention of the English and Americans, a treaty of peace between the Dominicans and Haytiens had been concluded. Previous to this there had been some brisk fighting between the contending parties, but nothing serious. There was at the time of the treaty a British man-of-war in port.

Dates from Rio to the 16th, and from Buenos Ayres to the 6th October, have been received by different channels. From both places it is stated that the prospect of war between the two countries was increasing.—Boston Daily Ad.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.—The following account of the occurrence of another of those devastating tornadoes which frequently visit the valley of the Mississippi, is given in a telegraphic despatch dated at Louisville on Saturday, the 30th ult:—"One of the most appalling and destructive tornadoes which has been experienced in the Mississippi valley for several years, occurred about two o'clock in the afternoon. It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, situated on the Mississippi River just below St. Louis, and demolished some 70 or 80 buildings, many of them the finest and principal business houses in the place. The Baptist and Catholic churches and Catholic convent were destroyed. Two of the large and splendid telegraph masts belonging to the St. Louis and New Orleans Telegraph Co., were cracked, shivered, and brought to the ground with as much ease as though they had been pipe stems. The Steamboat Saranac, Number Two, which had just rounded the wharf, had her upper works completely blown off, and besides several persons on board were severely injured,—it is probable that some were drowned. The wharf boat was likewise blown from her moorings and almost irreparably injured. In order to give some idea of the tremendous violence of the storm, it may be stated that a cow was unceremoniously lifted off her feet on terra firma, and deposited on the top of a tree sixty feet from the ground. The loss of life by this awful visitation cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is certainly very great, as numbers are doubtless buried beneath the ruins of fallen buildings. There are also many persons seriously injured, and some of them so crippled and maimed that they will never fully recover from the effects. The town is literally torn to pieces and looks truly woe-begone."

