

Poetry.

THE WHITE-FOOTED DEER.

It was a hundred years ago
When, by the woodland ways,
The traveller saw the wild deer drink,
Or crop the birchen sprays.

NOVA SCOTIA.

EXTRAORDINARY SHIPWRECK.

Wreck of the Barque Saladin, on the coast of Nova Scotia, with
a cargo of Pure Silver!—Round Dollars!—Copper and
Guano!

FULL PARTICULARS!!!

Our City was startled, on Saturday last, by the report of a
wreck having been discovered in the neighbourhood of
Country Harbour, under very singular circumstances.

Captain Cunningham, of the Schr. Billow, who arrived
here on Saturday, from the Eastward, informs us that while
lying at anchor in a harbour contiguous to Country Harbour,

Captain C. now began to examine more closely these
modern Robinson Crusoes. To a man they were all compar-
atively well dressed, including fine linen, and had to all
appearance been "faring sumptuously every day."

richest wines, were dealt out without reference to the mor-
row with no sparing hand, and it is quite probable that had
not the ship run foul of Nova Scotia, (which by the way not
one on board had ever heard of before, consequently they
had not the most remote idea what part of the globe they
had visited), every man would have been as round as an Alder-

On reference to the log, Captain C. observed the ship had
sailed from Valparaiso on the 8th February, and the log had
ceased on the 14th April. He also observed that the appren-
tices had run from the ship in Valparaiso.

Capt. C. remained on board six hours, and during this
time despatched a letter to the nearest Magistrate, cut the
sails off the yards, hoisted out the launch, got all the valu-
ables together—took an inventory of them—and finally gave
the whole in charge to — Archibald, Esq., J. P. He also
succeeded in keeping the people tolerably sober while on
board—judiciously taking charge of the liquor himself, and
encouraging them to persevere in saving as much as possi-
ble from the wreck.

The above is a simple statement of the occurrence, as far
as it is yet known. That there are suspicious circumstances
connected with it, would be idle to deny. That there is
evidently a greater degree of mystery than usually accom-
panies shipwrecks, and which time will doubtless unravel,
we are prepared to admit; but it were certainly neither
wise nor just to set all sorts of idle stories afloat to the
prejudice of these men. Capt. C. represents the portrait in a
locket he found as that of a married lady, from the fact of
its being painted with a cap but he found no female wearing
apparel, or indeed anything that would lead him to suppose there
had been a lady passenger on board.

The minutiae of a Journal at sea has so little to remark
on, that such an occurrence, more particularly when the
Captain is the object, may justly be looked on with suspi-
cion when not logged; and, therefore, it would be doing
nothing more than justice to the men, (even if innocent of
every particular), to take them into custody.

As soon as Capt. C. arrived, application was made to the
Admiral to despatch a Steam-vessel to the scene of disaster;
but the Hermes not being prepared, the Fair Rosamond,
Schr. was got ready and proceeded to sea on Sunday morn-
ing at daylight. The Hon. M. Tobin, agent for Lloyd's, and
Capt. C. proceeded in her; but on getting an offing, it was
found that the strong southeaster, heavy head sea, and the
rapid current setting to the Westward, would make the
passage too tedious, and the Fair Rosamond returned to the
anchorage about eleven o'clock.

Should the Steamer North America not proceed, the Fair
Rosamond will, we suppose, try it again as soon as the wind
shifts.

Too much credit cannot possibly be given to Capt. Cun-
ningham, for the decision, firmness, and sound judgment,
evinced in this affair; and we trust some testimonial, com-
mensurate with his merit, will be awarded him.—There are
comparatively few men who would have shown as much
presence of mind, under the singular circumstances which
Captain Cunningham so unexpectedly encountered.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Royal Mail Steamship North
America arrived at Halifax, from St. John's, N. F., on Sun-
day morning last, in three days, touching at Arichat, which
she left on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. Newfoundland
dates to the 23d inst., have been received. By the following
paragraph we regret to find that the Seal Fishery from New-
foundland has upon the whole been a failure.

"We consider the Seal Fishery now over for the season;
for, although some vessels are yet absent, the general catch
can be very closely calculated, since the success or other-
wise of the few crafts that have not returned will make but
a trifling difference in the main. We deeply regret that the
earlier and better prospects of the spring have vanished,
and that, instead of a more than average catch, which was
at one time reasonably hoped for, the voyage as a whole has
been a bad one. There were some excellent "trips" brought
in during the former part of the month of April; and though
the crews of the fortunate vessels represented the ice as ex-
tremely heavy, and the weather unusually boisterous, it was
not till late in the season that "hope gave way and disap-
pointment came." The Northern-men, we understand, have
been especially unsuccessful; and some of the most experi-
enced masters, both of St. John's and the outports, have
failed to secure a remunerating cargo. The seals appear to
have been farther to the Eastward than usual; whilst many
of the vessels, through the anxiety of their masters to get
well to the Northward, were jammed in the deep bays there
till the best of the season had passed away."—St. John's, N.
F., Times, May 15.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1844.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND MAY MAIL.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the Steamer St.
GEORGE arrived with the second May Mail from England.
Our London Correspondent's letter (which will be found
below), is dated the 18th ult., at 8 p. m., thus reaching us
in something less than thirteen days! The news is unim-
portant.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, May 18, 8, p. m.

The news of the past fortnight is comparatively unimpor-
tant. In Parliament, the debates have not been very inter-
esting. Mr. Hume has been defeated on a motion for in-
quiry as to the expediency of abolishing the office of Lord
Lieutenant of Ireland. The Factories' Bill was read a third
time, and passed by a large majority on the 14th.—Lord
Ashley's amendment for a 10 hours' bill being defeated by
a large majority of 138, viz. 297 to 159. Endeavours by Lord
John Russell and Mr. Ewart to equalize the duties on sugar,
coffee, &c., have failed. The Customs Duties Bill was dis-
cussed in the House last night. A long discussion ensued,
respecting the duties on lumber and staves.—Mr. Labouchere
taking the side of the coopers of this country.—The
English flock masters, with the Duke of Richmond at their
head, are making a stand against the reduction of the wool
duties. A measure is about to be brought before the Leg-
islature to legalize Art Unions, which have been declared
to be lotteries.

Some changes have taken place in a few seats. The
death of Mr. Wiltbraham has created a vacancy for South
Lancashire, where a sharp contest will lie between Mr. Ent-
wistle, a Conservative, and Mr. W. Brown, a Liverpool free
trader, and the champion of the Anti-Corn-Laws-League.

There is a vacancy for Kilmarnock, by the death of Mr.
A. Johnstone, and for Launceston by the appointment of Sir
H. Hardinge. The Solicitor General has got into Parliament
for Abingdon, by the resignation of Mr. T. Duffield. There
is some talk of Sir Haslett Fleetwood resigning his seat for
Preston, and Lord W. Paget and Mr. Ferrand are anxious
to get out of Parliament.

The Directors of the India House and the Government
have at last settled their differences, and agreed to the ap-
pointment of Sir H. Hardinge, K. C. B., as Governor Gen-
eral of India. The gallant General has seen a good deal of

service, and lost an arm on the Peninsula. Sir Thos. Free-
mantle is appointed in his place, as Secretary at War. Ad-
miral Bowles has been appointed to a seat at the Admiralty
Board, in the place of Sir F. Seymour, who takes the com-
mand at the Pacific.

The May meetings which are usually held about this time
are attracting the chief attention of the religious and philan-
thropic public. The Anti-Slavery Society held its anniver-
sary meeting yesterday. Daniel O'Connell, who arrived in
town on the 14th, was present, and took part in the proceed-
ings, and was very energetic against the annexation of Texas
to the Union. This subject is at last beginning to attract at-
tention here, and the TIMES comes out with a leader on it
to-day.

The public are thoroughly sick of the State Trials of the
Irish Court of Queen's Bench. Nobody, for the last three
months, has anticipated the possible termination of "the
monster process," while the traversers can find a quibble and
the court a pretext for entertaining it, and, in consequence,
nobody will be disappointed at learning that the solemn
tribunal has postponed to next term (the fourth that the cause
will have been in court) its judgment for a new trial, after
occupying the court with speeches on behalf of the travers-
ers, on a motion for a new trial by the several counsel, and
replies by the learned gentlemen who represent the Crown,
in this most ridiculous of all prosecutions; if nothing is
meant by it, the Term has been suffered to run out and the
judgment of the Court has been consequently postponed.
Luckily the present is a short vacation, so that the public is
not likely to be kept in a state of suspense as to what is to
be done with the conspirators.

The German Society for Emigration to Texas has pur-
chased 450 square miles of that country, near St. Antonio
de Bexar, and send out their first batch of Emigrants in
September next.—They would have done much better to
have settled in some of our healthy British North American
Provinces; but the insuperable objection is the uncertainty
of the tenure of land by Foreigners. The sooner this matter
is remedied the better.

According to the latest French papers, the intended French
line of transatlantic Mail steamers is given up, in conse-
quence of the enormous expenses incurred on the Paris for-
tifications. Those already built are to be converted into
war-steamers.—Our Government are on the alert as to this
covert movement, 6 new steam frigates having been ordered
to be built at the various dockyards.

There was a very disastrous fire at Lyme Regis, in Dor-
set, this day week, which consumed the greater part of the
town.

The Queen has purchased Norris Castle, at Cowes, in the
Isle of Wight, as a marine villa.

The Queen Dowager is improved in health, and will leave
England for Germany about the 2d June, on a visit to her
illustrious relatives. The Duchess of Kent has gone on a
visit to her sister, the Duchess Julienne Henriette,
of Saxe Cobourg, at Pau, in Switzerland.

The French and English papers are contradicting each
other, as to the probable visit of the King and Queen of
the French. At all events, it is not probable that they will
be here before the autumn. The King of Saxony is expect-
ed over here about the close of the month. His Majesty
will also visit Scotland. It is doubtful whether the Emper-
or of Russia will visit England this summer.

American provisions are not much wanted, and prices in-
clined to go down. Lard, duty paid, 34s. to 40s.; Cheese,
30s. to 45s.; Hams, 40s. to 42s.; Pork, 32s. to 40s.; and Beef
30s. to 38s. per cwt. The prices of common fish oils are
going down. Pale Seal is £33 to £33 10s., and Cod £33 10s.
to £34 per ton.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The Rev. Dr. BURNS, the
Delegate of the Free Protestant Church of Scotland to the
British North American Provinces, accompanied by the Rev.
Mr. Robb, of Halifax, and several other Clergymen of the
Free Church, arrived here on Monday afternoon, in the
Steamer St. GEORGE, from Pictou—the services of that ves-
sel having been secured by a number of the friends of the
Free Church in this Island for that purpose. In the evening,
the Rev. Gentleman delivered a very eloquent and impres-
sive discourse in the Wesleyan Chapel—which was
densely crowded in every part—from Rom. 14: 17—"For
the Kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteous-
ness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." The Rev. Mr.
ROBB followed Dr. BURNS. In a clear, concise, and lucid
manner, he explained the causes which led to the recent
disruption in the Scottish Establishment, and simply, yet
forcibly, illustrated the disinterested and self-denying zeal
displayed by both ministers and people in the late trying
emergency, for the honor of the Redeemer's spiritual King-
dom; exhibiting, at the same time, in the most striking and
affecting terms, the painful yet voluntary sacrifices they have
made—purely from principle—to secure that object, and the
spiritual independence of the Church.

In further illustration of the principles, present position and
future prospects of the Free Protestant Church of Scotland,
Dr. BURNS preached another masterly discourse, on Tuesday
afternoon, in St. James's Church, choosing for his text Deut.
33: 13—16, in the course of which the Rev. gentleman cer-
tainly did appear to us to sweep away, at one fell swoop,
every—the last—vestige of an argument against the grand
principles for which he and his coadjutors are so nobly and
so successfully contending.

In the evening, Dr. BURNS again addressed an overflowing
audience in the Wesleyan Chapel; and although he spoke
for an hour and three quarters, was evidently listened to
with unmingled pleasure and satisfaction by a great major-
ity of his audience.

On Wednesday evening, the Rev. Mr. Robb preached to
a crowded congregation in St. James's Church. At the
conclusion of the service, the Honorable Charles Young, in
the name of the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, presented to
the Rev. Dr. Burns the following Address:—

To the Reverend ROBERT BURNS, Doctor of Divinity, one of
the Deputation of the Free Protestant Church of Scotland,
to the Churches in North America.

Reverend Sir;

We, the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and its vicinity, in
Prince Edward Island, beg leave respectfully to address you,
and to express to you our warmest sympathies on be-
half of the Free Protestant Church of Scotland—a Church
that wishes to rule by the affections of the mass of the People,
and not by the controlling power or influence of a few.
We highly approve of the principles and proceedings of the
Free Protestant Church, as these have been so ably and
eloquently expounded to us by your Reverend self. We
beg to congratulate you upon the marked success that has
hitherto attended your indefatigable exertions in support of
the Church, and we trust that the Giver of all Good will
forever watch over you, and eternally recompense those
Ministers of His Gospel who, from principle, committed
such a disinterested act of self-sacrifice as cheerfully to
abandon their Glebes and Stipends, without having any im-
mediate prospect of being otherwise temporarily provided
for. We admire the spirit displayed by the Scottish people,
in upholding those Pastors who wished to preserve to them
their religious liberties, by maintaining their independence,
and their right to worship God according to the dictates of
their own consciences; and we feel assured that the Scottish
people will continue to cherish such a regard to their eternal
interests as will induce them to persevere in "holding fast
that which is good."

Wishing you a pleasant and safe voyage across the Atlantic,
to the home of our fathers,

We remain,

Reverend Sir,
Your obliged and
Grateful Servants,

[Signed by a large number of the inhabitants of the
town and neighbourhood.]

To which Address, Dr. Burns replied, with his usual
thrilling eloquence, that seemed to electrify his audience,
and to raise in the minds of all one universal feeling of
sympathy for the Free Church. The following is the sub-
stance of his answer:—

"Mr. Young, and my friends;
"I receive this Address with respectful gratitude—as grati-
fying to my personal feelings, and as embodying great prin-
ciples. You have not only expressed your sympathy with
the suffering Church whom I represent—you have, in addi-
tion to this, declared your approbation of our struggle, and
your best wishes for our success. Most heartily do I thank
you for the honor you have conferred upon me; and my
earnest wish and prayer for you all are, that prosperity in
temporal things may be the portion of all your families; and
that while your Island blooms with the freshness of vegeta-
tion, it may be adorned also with the beauties of holiness.
As this may be my last opportunity of addressing you, may
I be permitted to offer a few observations before we part.
Your concern in the subject of our struggles in the mother
country is closer than may at first appear. The principles
involved in the contest are not local nor temporary. They
are essential to all well constituted Churches, in all places
and at all times; and Heaven's blessing may be reasonably
expected to rest on the Church, in some proportion to the
faithfulness with which she maintains them. If the Church
of your fathers has erred, in giving up those claims which
she formerly maintained at the expense of the blood of her
confessors and martyrs, it is your duty to tell her so, and to
transfer your fellowship from the establishment, as now
constituted, to the Free Church. We claim to be received
as the legal representatives of your good old Church of Scot-
land, the Church of Knox, of Welsh, of Melville, of the suffer-
ing Covenanters—the Church which, two centuries ago,
chose as her armorial bearing the bush that burnt without
being consumed. We demand that that device, and the
motto which accompanies it, shall be transferred to us as
their legitimate owners. We adopt them as properly ours.
We are a suffering church indeed, but we retain the spirit of
missionary activity; and we feel a deeper interest than ever
in missions to the Colonies of Britain. Our cause, more-
over, is that of unity; and Presbyterians, who are one in
doctrine and government, ought to be one in fellowship.
How vexing when religious animosities add fuel to the flames
of civil discord! The Free Church presents none of the
former obstacles to union, and her spirit is decidedly concili-
atory. Education, too, as a matter of common interest, she
assiduously promotes; and our excellent friend, Mr. Mac-
donald, of Blairgowrie, has in six months realized Fifty thou-
sand Pounds for raising 500 Schools. Does not all this in-
dicate an unexampled movement—a mighty progress in
human things? A strong current is setting forward, and it is
wise to direct it aright. Old institutions are giving way;
but truth shall triumph. Infidelity has been put to the blush,
for Christian Ministers can make sacrifices for truth. My
best wishes for your Province is, that able teachers and faith-
ful pastors may be its ornaments and guides. Again I thank
you, and may the blessing of Heaven rest on all your
families!"

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. James Waddell, Mi-
nister of the Presbyterian Synod of Nova Scotia, and the
benediction having been pronounced by Dr. Burns, the con-
gregation dispersed at half-past ten o'clock.

Collections were taken up, in aid of the Building Fund of
the Free Church, after the several services, amounting, in
the aggregate, to £30.

At Eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, a number of the
leading members of the Wesleyan Society in this town
waited upon Dr. BURNS with the following Address—the
sentiments contained in which, will, we feel confident, be
heartily responded to by the members generally:—

To the Reverend ROBERT BURNS, D. D., one of the Deputations
of the Free Protestant Church of Scotland, to the Churches in
North America.

Reverend and Dear Sir;
Your transient visit to this Island, as a Deputation from
the Free Church of Scotland, has not been more gratifying
to any body of Christians than to the Wesleyan Methodists;
and we feel it to be a duty which we owe to the Society at
large, as its official and leading Members, in the absence of
our Minister, to convey to you this humble expression of
our affectionate regard.

We highly esteem you and your respected brethren, not
only as Ministers of the Gospel whose "word is with
power," but as the representatives of that noble band who
have cheerfully sacrificed their worldly emoluments and pros-
pects to maintain their allegiance to Christ, as the Head of
his Church. The glorious struggle which you have been
called to maintain, we have watched with emotions of inter-
est and sympathy, and have mingled our praises with yours
for the victory you have been enabled to achieve. We de-
sire to identify ourselves with all who, in defence of the
great principles of the Gospel, use only the weapons of truth,
nor fear the result, whatever be the resources of their adver-
saries. Of the points at issue in the conflict you have so
nobly sustained, we had been partially informed; but it was
not until we had listened to your luminous and hearten-
ing address of Tuesday evening last, that we fully un-
derstood the extent of your claims on the gratitude and sym-
pathy of every true follower of the Redeemer.

Praying that the blessing of God may still attend you,

We remain,
Rev. and Dear Sir,
your affectionate and devoted
Servants in Christ,

[Signed by a large number of the official members of
the Wesleyan body.]

To this Address Dr. BURNS replied in his usual felicitous
manner, and at some length, in the course of which he took
occasion to remark upon the desirableness and necessity of
Christian union at the present crisis; and acknowledged, in
the most feeling terms, the friendly support and cordial
Christian sympathy uniformly manifested by the Wesleyan
body towards the Free Church, not only in England, Ireland
and Scotland—especially the former—but also in the United
States and British Provinces of America. Everywhere they
had shewn themselves the staunch friends and supporters of
the suffering Scottish Church. He also passed a
high encomium on the missionary zeal and devotional char-
acter of the Wesleyans, and rejoiced that a similar spirit
had begun to manifest itself, and was now exerting a power-
ful and controlling influence over his own Church. The
Rev. gentleman concluded by praying, that the inhabitants
of this Island may long be favoured by Providence with
great spiritual and temporal prosperity.

Dr. BURNS and his party took their departure for Pictou,
in the Steamer St. GEORGE, shortly after the delivery of the
above Address.

The following excellent description of Dr. BURNS we ex-
tract from a Halifax paper:—

"The Doctor's exterior is that of a plain-looking Scotchman—
short, thick-set, with a large head, but having an unostentatious
business-like air about him, that gives no outward indication
of the mental vigour and inward illumination of the man. But
when he warms with his subject, when he begins to grapple with
great principles—to set forth Gospel truths with the eloquent sim-
plicity of an Apostle,—to strike at absurdities of all sorts with the
fearlessness of a veteran Champion of the Cross—and to charm
the ear with a dexterous command of language, you forget that
you had mistaken him for a Glasgow Bailie, or a Paisley body,
orator of no mean stamp, whose mind is full of a great theme,
and who, conscious of the richness of his intellectual stores, has
never cared for or cultivated mere externals. The Doctor at once
takes us captive by his earnestness, and carries us along by the
charm of a perfect elocution. He appears like a messenger from
a far country, full of matter, conscious that his time is short, but
yet, by an admirable arrangement, and a skilful choice of language,
making the most of every moment, and making every word do its
own work. Dr. Burns is a genuine son of John Knox—a perfect
type of the order of profound and vigorous thinkers, who laid
the foundations of the national Church of Scotland—who reared up
the Secession Church, when the Establishment seemed to be fall-
ing away from the ancient standards—and who, though they may
sometimes have wanted polish, and sometimes charity, never
wanted courage to carry 'the standard' against thrones, and prin-
cipalities and powers—to preach the Gospel at any time, and in
any place—no matter whether 'ears polite' were to be offended,
or their own blood was to be offered on the hill side, as a pledge
of the importance they set upon the character of their mission."

We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival, by the
Sir Henry Huntley, from Liverpool, of Mr. Boyer, formerly