

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

BRITISH-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Emigration Gazette and Colonial Advocate.

Sir,—The subject of the British Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and indeed in all the Anglo-American waters, is far too important to be hastily passed over. I trust that the attention of the public will yet be drawn to this inexhaustible branch of industry, and that the time will arrive when protection to real British interests will be afforded by the Imperial Government. I accuse both Whigs and Tories alike of neglect—neglect caused by ignorance of facts which it was their bounden duty to have known, and which is therefore inexcusable in any Colonial Cabinet. In Mr. Macgregor's able work on British North America, they will find abundant proof of the value of these fisheries; and in the eagerness with which every possible advantage has been pushed, and every impudent encroachment effected and persisted in by our neighbours, they will find evidence that this disgraceful want of information does not extend to the ministers of our rivals.

It will be within the knowledge of every one acquainted with the shores of Prince Edward Island, and I know you have many readers to whom they are well known, to whom I appeal for confirmation of the fact, that it is not an uncommon occurrence to see from 70 to 150 American vessels, each of about 30 or 40 tons burthen, pursuing their employment in the bays, and along the coast of that Colony,—many of them within the prohibited distance,—many of them with contraband goods on board, which they neglect no opportunity of running ashore; and instances are not wanting of their beating off our own fishermen by superior numbers, almost within hail of our own ports. I will here borrow the words of Col. Bouchette on this subject; and, in his view of it, every one possessing the least information on the maritime interests of these Colonies must concur:—"Thus stand the rights and privileges of the United States, with regard to the Newfoundland and Labrador fisheries, and it is evident that with the exception of the mere ownership of the adjacent countries, the Americans are, as fully as Great Britain, participators in the direct and incidental advantages attached to those fisheries, viz. the prosecution of a lucrative trade, and the practical education of mariners. Possessed as England was of the surrounding fishing coasts, it was in her power to secure to herself the exclusive enjoyment of those immense aquatic sources of wealth and power, since the mere privilege of fishing on the banks, which might without injury to herself have been tolerated in foreigners, would have been of little avail without the right of using the shores of the adjacent territories and islands; and if it be asserted that, in the nature of things, the one privilege could not be granted without the other, since the one is accessory to the enjoyment of the other, still we may say, that had the restrictions been far more circumscribed than they are, British subjects would not be aggravated to the extent they now are by the abuse of the privilege by American fishermen, who, relying upon the latitude allowed them, are emboldened to acts of outrage against the more legitimate tenants of the shores, and assert a superiority which should belong to Great Britain alone in that quarter. The exercise of the rights of the nations concerned in the Newfoundland fisheries, viz., England, France, and America, calls loudly for ulterior regulations, and we can only say, that such a measure is of vital importance to the preservation and future value of the fisheries."

It is true that these remarks apply to the fisheries of Newfoundland and Labrador, but they are equally true of those of the whole Gulf. To Prince Edward Island they apply with redoubled force, because that island being a rising agricultural Colony, and daily increasing in population and in trade, affords greater opportunities for the smuggler, and greater opportunity for insult and aggression on the British subject. While due protection is not afforded to the British fisherman, it is in vain to hope for the exercise of that enterprising spirit which alone induces individuals to enter into a pursuit requiring the most unremitting perseverance and industry; and it is hoped that the attention of the Colonial Minister will be at length called to this important subject. Of late years, but only of late, a small cruiser has been stationed in the Gulf, and some few of the Americans who have presumed a little too much on our forbearance have had their cargoes thrown overboard. This may perhaps induce them to conduct themselves with more propriety; and in such case we shall no longer be reproached with behaving like the dog in the manger, neither fishing ourselves nor allowing them to do so.

It is to the developing this inexhaustible source of wealth, hitherto allowed to lie dormant for want of capital, that the British American Association, in their Prince Edward Island Branch, have directed their attention. In pursuing it, they hope to afford to the hardy but starving Hebrideans the means of comfortable subsistence, but to effect this desirable object, proper preparatory measures must be taken. It will not be expedient to send out mere paupers, unaccustomed to tillage, and unskilled in agriculture, expecting them to be at once transformed into farmers and husbandmen; nor can much be hoped for by planting on the coast a band of untaught and perhaps somewhat prejudiced islanders, who require guidance and instruction. Either of these plans would lead only to disappointment to the promoters of the measure, and distress to the objects intended to be benefited, and these plans, therefore, the Commissioners carefully avoid. They begin with sending to their settlements a few trusty men, possessed of some little capital, who may prepare for the reception of the others, who will be able to judge of the agricultural capabilities of the soil, and from whose report other settlers, of a similar description, and competent to bring them into effectual action, may be induced to lend their aid. Thus the way will be paved for the introduction and establishment of a fishery, which, in its turn, will contribute to the prosperity of the agricultural interest, by affording all that the island requires to call out its natural fertility—an abundant market for its produce. It has been well styled "the granary of British America," and it will not yield in quality or quantity of its produce to the most favoured tract in that extensive portion of our Colonial empire. Its numerous harbours afford ample facilities for an extensive trade, and its position at the entrance of that great inland sea, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, enables it to hold a ready intercourse with the various coasts by which it is surrounded. To develop these resources, and to call forth the dormant capabilities of so fine a Colony—to aid, not to compete with, private enterprise—to assist judiciously the colonist of moderate means, and ultimately to afford employment to a large portion of our distressed population, the Association propose as the objects of their efforts. They propose to do this, not by the mere deportation of a poor man, without the means of the parish on whom he is dependent, or the landlord to whose estate he is a burthen, would be but a very questionable benefit to himself; and to have any perceptible effect on the mass of pauperism now inundating the land, it must be carried on a scale that would exhaust the resources even of the national treasury. They are, however, diligently and carefully preparing to carry out their plans, and they hope for the hearty and efficient aid of the public press in so beneficial a work. To you, Mr. Editor, their thanks are due for the opportunity you have afforded them of making their plans known through the medium of your excellent publication, and I am sure I ought also to tender you my sincere apologies for the unreasonable length to which I have extended this letter. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

PHILOPATRIA.

London, Aug. 1842.

CONSECRATION OF THE COLONIAL BISHOPS.

(From the London Times.)

THE ceremony of the consecration of the five colonial bishops who are about to proceed to their respective dioceses, took place yesterday, (Wednesday,) in Westminster Abbey. Since this venerable pile has been dedicated to divine worship under the auspices of the Reformation, no occasion has been presented in which the Protestant Church has had such reason to rejoice. It is true that an equal number of bishops has been consecrated since the Reforma-

tion, in some of the cathedrals of England, at the same time, but then they have been consecrated to fill up vacancies incurred by death or resignation, or translation, and not to fill up bishoprics created at the time. But, on the present occasion, the consecration of the five bishops has led to the extension of the episcopal church of England by the addition of four new sees to its constituency, (the diocese of Barbadoes being divided into three sees, and two new sees being created), viz., the sees of Antigua, Guiana, Gibraltar, and Tasmania (Van Diemen's-land) the see of Barbadoes, in its present state, being the fifth see. The consecration was conducted with all the solemnity which was requisite. The public were admitted to the cathedral by cards, and the choir was set apart for the clergy, who attended in great numbers. In consequence of the indisposition of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the consecration of the five colonial prelates was by commission entrusted to the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester, by whom the ceremony was performed. The service was commenced by the morning prayer for the day, according to the rubric. The prayers were chanted by the Rev. Mr. Lupton. The lessons were read by the Rev. Mr. Waters, and the litany and communion service by the Bishop of London. The sermon was preached by Dr. Coleridge, the late Bishop of Barbadoes, who chose for his text the very appropriate fifth and sixth verses of the 43d chapter of Isaiah:—

"Fear not, I am with thee, I will bring thy seed from the east, and gather thee from the west."

"I will say to the north, give up, and to the south, keep not back. Bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the earth."

After the sermon, the ceremony of the consecration was performed, the bishops being presented by the Bishop of Chichester and the late Bishop of Barbadoes in the following order:—

- Dr. PARRY, Bishop of Barbadoes.
Dr. TOMLINSON, Bishop of Gibraltar.
Dr. NIXON, Bishop of Van Dieman's Land.
Dr. DAVIS, Bishop of Antigua.
Dr. AUSTIN, Bishop of Guiana.

The ceremony having been concluded, the sacrament was administered to a great number of the communicants, the contributions at the offertory amounting to £113. Mr. Turle presided at the organ. The introductory voluntary was from the overture to Esther, the voluntary after the sermon from Spior, and the concluding voluntary from Haydn. The Te Deum Jubilate from Nares, and the Veni Creator, Attwood. Nothing could surpass the devotional and dignified effect of this very sacred ceremony, and it is a matter of congratulation, to the Church of England particularly, and to the whole Christian community generally, that so efficient a step has been made for the propagation of the faith in which all who profess and call themselves Christians repose their hopes of salvation and happiness.

THE WOMEN OF THE INSURRECTION.

One of the most hideous features of the present insurrection among the working classes, is the turn-out of women! Many thousands of women, mothers of families, have travelled from Lancashire into Yorkshire during the past week, urging on the men, and supporting them in the daring work they have undertaken to do. Can any one measure the vast amount of suffering which has been necessary thus to invert all the laws of nature, and to draw woman forth from her home, which is her true sphere, into the bustle, turmoil, rioting, sabreing, and shooting, of this frightful insurrection?

From the commencement of the strike, the women have mixed in all its excitement, and taken part in all its dangers. Thousands were to be observed on Skircoat's Moor near Halifax, on Tuesday, many of them fifty miles from home, as determined in their strike as many of their male companions. They urged the men to retaliation, raising the howl of indignation against their "oppressors" and "tyrants." Is not the entire scene calculated forcibly to remind us of the early events of the French Revolution, which in the striking language of Burke, arose "amid the fierce cries and violence of women?"

Picture the scenes on Halifax-heath—the encampment of about fifteen thousand people on the purple heather, the women collected together in groups, singing Chartist songs, and stirring up the men to rescue the prisoners which had been made! These women also entered Halifax, almost at the head of the mob. When they reached the North-Bridge, where the military were drawn up to oppose their progress, numbers of women sprang forward and seized the horses' bridles to turn them aside, exclaiming to the soldiers, "You wouldn't hurt women, would you?" On one of the infantry presenting his bayonet at a woman's heart, she put it aside, saying, "No, no, we want not bayonets but bread!" words which furnish a key to the entire movement of the working classes. The "rebellion, from beginning to end, is one of the belly." It is only those who are, or have long been, in want of bread, who have joined it. There is no wealthy person among the turn-outs—no middle-class man or shopkeeper, and exceedingly few of the better paid class of operatives. They are all of them of the worst paid class, wretchedly poor, and reduced by long-continued starvation to a state bordering almost on the condition of savage life. There is no bread in the homes of the Lancashire mothers, hence are they driven out like famished hyenas in search of food for themselves and their offspring.

We observe that the same feature characterises the strike in every part of the country. In the Staffordshire Potteries, the women cheer on the men, hoot at the soldiers and the magistrates, and take part in all the riots and assemblages. Can any one predict the end of these things? Remember, the class to which these women belong, constitutes the nation: the children which they rear man our fleets, and supply our armies. It is the women who train and rear them, who instil into them their opinions, principles, and feelings, be they right or be they wrong. What may be the issue of the present state of things, if not promptly remedied? Why, that in a few years the entire working population of the country, soldiers and sailors included, will be trained into deadly hatred of the government, the authorities, the upper classes, and the entire institutions of the state!

Surely, these considerations ought to be sufficient to induce all classes to combine heartily for an amelioration of the bitter grievances of which the working classes have so long complained.—Leeds Times.

KING OF PRUSSIA'S PRESENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The object of art which excites the greatest interest at Berlin at present, and which will, we might almost venture to say, be, when it is completed, the master-piece of modern times in its style, is the present which the King of Prussia sends to the Prince of Wales, as a godfather's gift. The gift is a shield, whose materials are gold and gems, with every possible resource of ornament which the art of the goldsmith offers. Stuler is the artist, and his graceful inventions for ornaments exceed those of Schinkel. The gold and gems, however, are secondary to the beautiful designs of the shield, which are by Cornelius, being the first important work he has executed in Berlin. Its form is circular, and the subjects chiefly religious, containing the principal mysteries of the Christian religion; it might be called "The Shield of Faith." In the middle is a cross, and in the middle of the cross, being also that of the shield, is represented on a medallion the Saviour, a half figure; at the extremity of each arm of the cross are four medallions representing the four Evangelists; and in the space between, three Christian graces, Faith, Hope, and Charity; and to these are added Justice, the peculiar glory of which is to be a ruler. The two Protestant doctrines are represented, Baptism and the Lord's Supper; each is a great picture as regards the style and beauty of the invention. Our limits only permit us to add, the inner circle of the shield represents some event of our Saviour's life; and the last religious design is the descent of the Holy Spirit on the disciples, and their commission to preach the word. By this we are conducted from past to present time; and the rest of the composition regards the baptism of the young Prince and the circumstances connected with it. The religious part of the picture is worthy to form a grand altarpiece in fresco, with no alteration but as regards size.—Art of Union.

SINGULAR, IF TRUE.—A singular report has reached us from abroad, on very respectable authority, for the authen-

ticity of which, however, neither our informant nor ourselves are inclined to vouch. It is said that on the 25th anniversary day of the Emperor of Russia's marriage, called the silver wedding, the grandes united to present him with a silver chair. On the Emperor entering the room to receive the congratulations of his assembled court, he proceeded to sit on the chair, when Count Beckendorf stopped him, and begged that he would not sit on it, as he had presentiments of misfortune if he did so. But on the Emperor's ridiculing this phantasy, and proceeding again to sit there, Count Beckendorf drew his sword, thereby suddenly arresting his sovereign's steps. Before the Emperor could recover his astonishment, his minister was on his knees before him. "Pardon me, Sir, your Majesty's safety impelled me: I was doing my duty; let the chair be examined." It was so; upon which it was discovered that it contained two swords, upon which mechanism so contrived, that they would have sprung out on each side of the chair, striking into the person sitting on it. Whether the above be true or not, history tells us of the uncertain tenure by which a sovereign of Russia holds his life and throne, while there must be a sufficiently deep discontent and ferment in that society in respect to which such rumours reach us from time to time.—Morning Herald.

NEW BALLOON.—La Presse states, that M. Leinberger, an ingenious mechanic of Nuremberg, is about to construct a balloon of metal, which he expects to guide as he pleases. For this purpose a subscription has been raised sufficient to cover the expenses of such a machine. This steam-balloon, which is in progress of construction, may contain from three to fifty persons, with provisions for fifteen days. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the possibility of accidents from fire, explosion, or want of gas, and even should the balloon fall into the sea, its construction is such that it may continue to proceed through the water as rapidly as a steam boat. As an ordinary balloon can traverse 500 miles in twenty-four hours, the rapidity of a steam-balloon, whose wheel, similar to an Archimedes screw, will describe, at each rotation, a space of seven yards, must be considerably greater. Several skillful engineers, who examined this machine, have no doubt of the possibility of completing this new mode of transport, which, hereafter, will render useless high roads and railroads. The only difficulty will be where to place the custom-houses.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—We read in a letter from Alexandria, July 22nd, published by the Augsburg Gazette—"The Pacha has just authorised Captain Engledrie, not only to repair the road between this place and Suez, but also to realise the project of a Steam Navigation Company for the transit trade. He is to build at Suez, at the cost of the Pacha, a large hotel for the accommodation of travellers, and warehouses for the reception of goods. The Pacha proposes also to establish a steam-boat communication between Alexandria and Constantinople." The same letter states that since the arrival of the English bishop at Jerusalem several Jews have embraced the protestant religion.

SYRIA.—A private letter from Beyrout of the 24th ult. mentions that the British Vice-Consul at Tarsus, Mr. Clapperton, had been ill-treated by some Spahis, but that immediate satisfaction for the offence had been afforded by the Governor. The British pro-consul in Jerusalem had quarrelled with the authorities, and the works of the Protestant church had been consequently suspended. Bishop Alexander was confined to his bed from fever.

TROPHIES OF WAR BROUGHT FROM CHINA.—The ship Wellesley, recently arrived at Plymouth from China, has brought home the following trophies, captured by the Royal marines in that country:—A yellow banner, imperial colours, captured in the upper fort of Chunpee, in January, 1841, the inscription in Chinese characters, "Flag of the Tower of Cha-keo." A large green flag with golden dragon, taken by the battalion at the assault of the Citadel of Chinhua, in Oct. 1841; a smaller and imperial colour, yellow and gold dragon, taken at the capture of Ningpo-foo, in the same month. A battle-axe and long-handled sword, taken from the Chinese, in August, at Golongsoo, from a strong battery of sixteen guns, which the marines took at the point of the bayonet.

The Malta Mail publishes a very curious notice,—the excommunication, by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Smyrna, of a young Englishwoman, Mrs. James Whittall, for having embraced the religion of her husband, Protestantism.

ROYAL TOLERATION.—A very pleasing example of royal toleration, reflecting infinite credit on the sound judgment and kind heart of England's beloved Queen, was exhibited lately, and as related at the Methodist leaders' meeting at Louth last Monday night, was to this effect:—A young female domestic of the royal household, being recently met by the physician, was asked what was the matter with her, as it struck him from her appearance she must be labouring under a worse than bodily grievance—some mental anguish had rendered her aspect very different from what it usually was. The female replied, she was sorry to say she had been dismissed from her Majesty's service. On being pressed for the reason, she stated it to be on account of her religion; she had ventured to unite herself with the Methodists, which had offended her superior, and led to her dismissal. The circumstance coming to her Majesty's knowledge, the superior servant was questioned on the subject, and admitted that she had turned away the female because she was a Methodist. The Queen expressed her sorrow that the lady interrogated should have been led to take so austere a step with regard to her inferior; adding, "It would pain her exceedingly were any class of her subjects to suffer on account of their religion: more particularly if such should be the case in her own household. If either party was dismissed, her Majesty thought it should be the person who could not act so liberally to one who so honorably followed out the dictates of an enlightened conscience; she must inform that person that she had no further occasion for her services." The first discarded female was restored.—Stamford Mercury.

DEATH OF THE HEAVIEST MAN IN ENGLAND.—Died, on the 17th inst., after a short illness, Mr. Henry Floyd, of Romsey, bricklayer, aged 49. Decensed was well known for his having within the last few years attained such an enormous bulk as to become an object of curiosity and astonishment. Although his weight exceeded 32 stone of 15lbs., he rode about in his cart with apparent ease, attended to his business, and was a constant attendant at church (where a new pew had been made on purpose for him) until within a week of his death. He was a shrewd and intelligent man, good natured, and was much respected. The corpse was removed from his house on Friday last, a large opening having been made in the wall below the bed-room window so as to let the coffin, which was of an immense size, slide down some planks with ropes; it was then conveyed to the grave on a truck, drawn by a number of men, followed by his family and friends; and it is supposed there were at least 2,000 persons at the funeral. His coffin was seven feet in length, which, with the shell, contained nearly 200 feet of inch board. It was three feet two inches in width, and two feet six inches in depth.—Wills Independent.

The largest sheet of glass in the world has just been finished at the works of the Thames Plate-glass Company at Poplar, and may be seen at their warehouse in town. It is 14 ft. 8 in. long, by 8 1/2 ft. wide, and will no doubt be placed in some public building, as there are few private residences in this country where it could be fixed.

The Tidal dock at Southampton was opened on Monday. This Dock is the largest in England, and covers an area of 16 acres; it will always have 18 feet of water at low spring tides. It was commenced about three years ago at a cost of about £140,000; and the Royal West India Mail Company have contracted for the use of a portion of it, at a rental of £2,000 per annum.

The Frankfort Journal announces the death of M. Isaac Harliwig d'Essen, one of the heads of the German Israelite Congregation, at Hamburgh. Having no children, he bequeathed his fortune, amounting to 800,000 marcs banco (80,000l.) to charitable institutions in Hamburgh, Altona, and Copenhagen.

Gipps' Land is said to be the most important district which has been discovered in New Holland. The soil is chiefly alluvial, and the country possesses a good and deep river.

Lieut. Burton and Lieutenant Meech, of the Monarch line-of-battle ship, died towards the end of June, at Athens, of fever caught in the marshes, while engaged with other of-

ficers in the removal of Grecian antiquities to be sent to this country.

A "NATIONAL MUSEUM."—Mr. Wyse, in the House of Commons, having given notice of a motion for the erection of a "National Museum," of dimensions commensurate with the dignity of the country, for the reception and preservation of objects connected with the history and antiquities of the British islands, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who has shown so ardent a desire to encourage and promote the fine arts, has signified his willingness to be placed at the head of the institution. The Society of Antiquaries also will find a proper place for the reception of many curious matters now buried in its narrow and confused repositories.

MOB APPLAUSE.—Samuel Bamford, in his interesting and graphic "Passages in the Life of a Radical," now in course of publication, states, that after having stood his trial at York (along with Hunt and others,) and worthily represented and defended the working classes of Lancashire, he was allowed to leave Middleton on foot, for London, to surrender to receive the judgment of the Court of King's Bench, with but one shilling of Middleton money in his pocket, and that given him by a shopkeeper named John Ogden. He moralises on this striking lesson on the fleeting character of mob admiration:—"So much for the shouting, huzzing, and the empty applause of multitudes. A young aspirant to public notoriety may be excused, if he feel a little tickled with the shouts of adulation; but, whenever I see a grinning orator courting such acclamations, I set him down as being a very shallow, or a very designing person. I have no patience with such hollow trumpery—with the fools who offer it, or the questionable ones who accept it."

Three boys of the Cork Foundling Hospital were killed last week, by eating a poisonous herb called a Fool's parsley, or lesser hemlock, (althusa cynapium);—several other boys of the institution also suffered severely, though not mortally, from the same cause.

Father Mathew, during his late visit to Glasgow, administered the teetotal pledge to upwards of 11,000 persons. The proceedings were marked by one extraordinary feature, which excited great surprise among the citizens: the most ignorant of the population imagined that the great Apostle of Temperance had the power to cure all manner of diseases, and accordingly they brought to him numbers of "the lame, and maimed, and the blind," in expectation that he would exercise upon them a miraculous agency, and restore them to soundness of body. Of course those who approached him under such a delusion were signally disappointed.

PROSPECTS OF AUSTRALIA.—It is, with much satisfaction, we notice the progress of our colonies in Australia, as gathered from the decennial tables from 1831 to 1840, which have been presented to both Houses of Parliament. By a minute analysis of these tables, it is seen how rapid has been the advance of one of the most recent of these markets. In the year 1820, under the head of "New South Wales and New Zealand," the extent of our exports to Australia was indicated by an amount little exceeding 100,000l. Ten years subsequently, when Van Dieman's Land and Swan River were included in the account, it had increased threefold to 300,000l. In the following year it was almost 400,000l. In 1835 it was nearly 700,000l. In 1838 it exceeded the sum of 1,300,000l.; and in 1840 appears to have attained to upwards of 2,000,000l.

During the eclipse of the sun, on the 8th of last month, the effect upon animals was remarkable. One of the friends of M. Arago had placed five healthy linnets in a cage, during the sudden darkness of the eclipse three of the five died. The oxen formed into a circle with their horns thrust forward, as if preparing for the attack of an enemy. At Montpellier, bats and owls left their retreats, and sheep laid down as for the night, and the horses in the field were in a state of terror. In addition to these facts, it was stated to M. Arago in the Academy, on the authority of M. Frassini, a distinguished naturalist, that a swarm of ants in full march stopped short at the moment of occultation.

The following anecdote will be read with interest by those who are at all acquainted with Dr. Bethell, the estimable Bishop of Bangor. A few days since a creditor of a poor curate in his lordship's diocese sued him; judgment was signed, and the execution issued against him. He had not means of paying the debt and costs, amounting to 23l. He therefore waited on his lordship to deliver the particulars of his position, preparatory, as he anticipated, to being taken to the county goal at Beaumaris. The statement affected his lordship, who drew a check upon the Bangor bank in favour of the curate for the full amount of the debt and costs.—Cambridge Chronicle.

ANECDOTE OF HER MAJESTY WHEN PRINCESS VICTORIA.

—Before her Majesty's ascension to the throne, no amusement afforded her more delight than marine excursions; and, during the summer season, her beautiful yacht, the Emerald, was in frequent requisition. Nor were her Majesty's trips at all times unattended with danger, and the following instance will show that a very narrow escape from one of the many "perils of the deep" occurred during one of her voyages. At a time when her Majesty was sailing round a portion of the Isle of Wight, her favourite cruising ground, a breeze sprung up, and before the Emerald could get into Cowes Roads, for which she was beating, it freshened into a gale, which now washed the yacht's decks "fore and aft." Her Majesty, however, with a degree of nerve seldom to be found in her sex, stayed on deck, and quietly, though carefully, attended to the efforts of the crew. The pilot on board, Mr. Saunders, was giving directions, and doing everything that a seaman could do to bring his own charge safe into port, when a sharp squall came and took the Emerald "aback," and crack went the topmast immediately above the "cap." Seeing the danger, Saunders sprang to where the Queen was standing, seized her round the waist, and had scarcely time to deposit her farther up, where less chance of harm existed, when crash came the topmast down upon the deck, directly on the spot where the Queen had stationed herself, scarcely an instant intervening between her removal and its fall; had it fallen on her, it must inevitably have crushed her. In gratitude to her preserver, the Queen (then princess) got him appointed as a master in the navy, and after her ascension to the throne, she ordered him to be brought to court. He was for some time master of the Firebrand royal yacht steamer, (now called the Black Eagle, in honour of the King of Prussia,) but it is to be regretted he is recently dead. An ample provision has, however, been considerably made by the Queen for his wife and family.—Morning Herald.

MODERN SCEPTICISM.—Since the year 1600, the educated classes in England have exhibited a considerable bias towards scepticism; and no one need be reminded, that the more expanded and the much higher mental cultivation of our own time is by no means without an alloy of this nature. The excesses of the infidel faction, during the heat of the French revolution, gave some check to such tendencies in this country; but there is room to fear that the change thus produced, while real in some cases, has been often much more apparent than real. At present, this bias in such quarters rarely betrays itself by any direct attempt to disturb the credence of the popular mind with regard to religious matters; but it has its occasions, on which it can hint as to what it might do in that way if so disposed, or said in connections in which the little that is written or said is meant to suggest that informed and thinking men, if believers at all, have very good reasons for not being such in the case of the multitude. In general, both the information and the thinking of these persons on the subject of Christian evidences are of no great amount; but it happens commonly, that in the case of each man some real or supposed department of this sort has arisen within his own department of study; and though the power which has realised that difficulty might have sufficed to realise an abundant solution of it, the will so to employ that power has been wanting, and the general effect, from this cause, and some others, has been to leave the mind without anything deserving the name of religious belief, and possibly to occupy it with much secret or avowed hostility to all persons seeming to be in earnest in the profession of such belief. Such are the gentlemen whose after-dinner or evening conferences often assume the tone of a profound philosophising about religion, and religionists.—Dr. Vaughan's Modern Pulpit.