

AGRICULTURE.

BRIEF HINTS FOR AUTUMN WORK.

Select seed wheat from that which grows in the most productive parts of the field—endeavour to obtain the largest seed, and sow none other—this, if practised in yearly succession, will greatly improve the variety.

Sow none but clean seed—for farmers may as well raise wheat as to raise weeds.

Chess may be separated from seed wheat by a good fanning mill. It may also be using brine—if the brine is too strong, so that good plump wheat will not sink in it, dilute it with water until it will; and the chess and light imperfect grains will float, and may be skimmed off. Then empty the wheat into a basket set on a tub or barrel, and the brine will run through into it for further use. Both these methods of cleaning wheat may be combined to advantage.

Picking the largest heads by hand is a slow but very thorough way, and more particularly beneficial where crops are sown expressly for seed.

Smut in wheat crops is perpetuated by the dust of the smut adhering to the seed. It may be prevented by steeping the seed twenty-four hours in ley, or a mixture of fresh lime and water made of half a pound of the former to one gallon of the latter. This is certain prevention. Care should be taken that seed is not rendered foul by putting it in smutty bags, or those where smutty wheat has been kept.

The quantity of wheat sowed to the acre should be from five pecks to two bushels, varying with the time of sowing, and with the size of the grains of seed. Early sown wheat should be in less quantity than late; and wheat with small grains should be in less quantity than large, because there are more of them to a bushel.

Wheat sown about the time or after the first frost will escape in a great measure the Hessian fly. Where the fly is not destructive it should be sown early.

Furrow drains should be cut by passing the plough three or four times through the same furrow, and they should be made through all low parts of the field. They should be well cleared of loose earth by means of a shovel or hoe, so as to admit the surface water in wet seasons to pass freely off.

Grain fed to hogs should always, if possible, be first ground to meal.

Considerable advantage is derived from feeding cooked food (steamed or boiled) to hogs, and it should always be practised when the number is sufficient to warrant the erection of proper apparatus for it.

Cooked food for fattening cattle is of little advantage, and commonly not worth the trouble.

Advantage is generally derived from using mixed food for domestic animals.

Straw may always be of great use to the farmer in many ways, and is well worth preserving. The following method of securing it is given by a correspondent of the Genesee Farmer in a former volume. "Previous to thrashing, I go to a hay stack, and twist a quantity of bands from 6 to 10 feet long, which are placed at the barn door, and when the straw is raked to the door, two men take a band, and stretch it over the bundle of straw, then run each a hand under it, and turn it over endwise when one of them fastens the band, and the other prepares another band. In that manner two men will bind as fast as the swiftest machine will thrash, and the straw is stacked as securely as wheat, and in one-fourth of the time required when not bound." When wanted, it may be afterwards removed with far less labor than when stacked without binding.

Fruit trees may be removed and transplanted after the first of October. Most farmers who transplant fruit trees suffer a great loss by not doing the work well. The principal care needed is, first, to dig the holes large, say six feet across, and fifteen or eighteen inches deep; secondly, to preserve, carefully, the roots as entire and uninjured as possible, and not to suffer them to become dry out of the ground; and thirdly, to fill the hole with finely pulverized rich earth, (not manure,) shaking it in, in small quantities, and packing it closely but gently about the roots, so as to leave them in their natural position in the soil. The whole expense of this would not be more than half the price of the tree, and in five years it would be three times the size which it would be if transplanted by the common way of digging small holes and doing the work hastily and imperfectly.—Genesee Farmer.

IMPROVEMENT.

Farmers should aim at constantly improving the soil of their farms—they should study the existing defects, and endeavour, as far as circumstances will permit, to remedy them;—if their land is too wet, they should drain it,—if too stiff and clayey they should apply loosening manures,—if light and sterile, they should make use of green crops of clover as manure, with plaster, and lime,—if sour, (generally indicated by the growth of sorrel, broom grass, or scrub pines,) they should apply lime or marl;—and in all cases they should apply all the enriching manure they can possibly obtain, for good farming, and the application of manure, are inseparable. They will thus not only increase their capital by the increased products of their farms every year, but they will do it by the constantly augmenting value of their land; their profits will be two-fold, and in their increase mutually accelerate each other.—Ib.

SIBERIAN CRAB.

There are few kinds of fruit trees which are greater bearers, produce more elegant flowers, or make a finer display of handsome and valuable fruit, than the apple tree called the Siberian Crab Apple. But a little larger than a good sized cherry, the beautiful rich red fruit on its long stem hangs most temptingly, but is unmolested by the birds, which seem at first to regard it with evident longing. When fit to gather, the fruit is far from having an unpleasant taste, being destitute of the bitter flavour that characterizes the common crab of this country. The taste is a clear pleasant sour, and the fruit makes one of the most delicate preserves with which we are acquainted. The red Siberian at present demands a high price in the market, and will probably maintain it for some time to come. It is one of the easiest fruits to propagate, either by grafting or by inoculation, and as the time for the latter operation is approaching, we advise those of our farmers who wish for a beautiful acquisition to their fruit gardens, to introduce the Siberian without fail.—Ib.

ASCENDANCY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CONDITIONS OF THE POLITICAL ASCENDANCY OF NATIONS. What was our political condition only a century ago? The great powers which divided the empire of the world did not reckon us among them. The total number of British subjects, including those of all our dependencies, did not exceed 13,000,000. What is our number now? Upwards of 152,000,000, which is more than a sixth portion of the human race—considerably more than the population of the ancient Roman empire, nearly double that of the nations now subject to Mahomedan rulers, and greatly exceeding the number of those who acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope. In order to this, we have been permitted to succeed to the possessions of Holland and Portugal in India—to the empire of the Mahomedan sovereigns of India—to the commercial ascendancy of the Venetians in the Levant—to a political and moral ascendancy more nearly approaching to universal empire than probably of any other nation of which we read in the pages of history. But why? The believer in revelation has but one reply. Why was each of the great nations of antiquity made in succession the leader of the world? Why, but that it might answer some specific moral purpose, corresponding with its advantages and obligations? But failing to fulfil its high vocation, there came forth the likeness of a man's hand, and wrote the doom of each, and gave its power to another.

"When do you expect that your nation will recover its power in India?" said an Englishman to a Portuguese priest of Goa, soon after the power of Portugal, in India, had been overthrown. The priest replied, "As soon as the wickedness of your nation shall exceed that of ours." We hold India by the imperative condition, that we subserve the designs of Providence respecting it; let that condition be violated, and the possession ceases with the infraction. Our ascendancy and advantages are so many talents of mighty worth, and He who has conferred them has done so with

deep calculation, and for a special end. They constitute Britain the centre, around which, at this time, revolve the hopes and destinies of man. But whatever the Nation is, it is for the Church. The military conquests of the former have been permitted only for the peaceful achievements of the latter. Territorial enlargements and political influence have been given us only to prepare the way and create a sphere for our missionary efforts. But who can measure the largeness of that sphere, count up the population which it contains, and remember that our opportunity for giving them the Gospel is only for an appointed time, without feeling that for the Church to lose a moment, or neglect an opportunity for saving them, is treachery to itself, murderous cruelty to them, and trifling with God? And the call for this unremitting concern becomes more urgent from the fact, that as a nation, we have obtained much of our political influence over them by an energy of application to our object, in which treasures and lives by hundreds and thousands have been treated as the small dust of the balance. Shall less energy be exhibited by the Church Militant in claiming them as the subjects of Him who is King of kings, and Lord of lords?

And still further is this demand on our devotedness increased by the fact, that a very large portion of the heathen of whom we speak, not only ascribe our mutual position to an invisible hand, but are actually ready to place themselves as disciples at our feet. Hundreds of thousands of them may be said to be standing at this moment on the threshold of the temple of idolatry, ready to quit it forever. Shall we call them into the Church of Christ, or shall we remand them back to rekindle the fires of their Moloch, and to rebuild the altars of their demon worship? Multitudes of them are standing at the gates of the Christian Church; the hand of Providence has directed them there—they bring with them signs from heaven that He has sent them, and that He expects us to receive and to instruct them. Are we ready to make the sacrifices which the occasion requires? At all events, if we persist in neglecting them, let us plainly avow the reason. Before we finally dismiss them to destruction, let us by public manifesto, or otherwise, exculpate Christianity, and blame the only guilty cause, by telling them "your conversion to the Christian faith is an object of the highest importance. To effect it, would greatly augment our heavenly happiness, secure infinite blessedness to you, and bring to God everlasting glory. As far as our instrumentality is necessary, the means are all in our possession. But we cannot furnish them without abridging our self-indulgence; and as this requires more love for your souls and regard for the authority of Christ than we possess, we see no alternative but that of leaving you to perish." Now, startling as such language may seem, by what other terms can we excuse ourselves from entire devotedness to their salvation?—The Great Commission, by Dr. Harris.

THE SULTAN OF MUSCAT.—The envoy from the Imaum, or more properly the Sultan of Muscat, to England, has in addition to the Arab horses, conveyed from his sovereign some of the richest eastern shawls, and the rarest perfume, as presents to the Queen. The envoy is a man of very considerable attainments, and excellent understanding, and is an experienced diplomatist. He is accompanied by an Arab secretary, who converses perfectly in English. A few days ago the envoy was formally introduced to Her Majesty, and had the honor of subsequently dining at the royal table, when the Queen wore one of the costly shawls he had presented to Her Majesty. The Envoy was seated near the Queen, between the King of the Belgians and Lord Aberdeen. Her Majesty frequently addressed herself to him, and completely won the heart of the old Arab statesman by her affability and condescension. The Envoy was in raptures with the Queen's personal charms, and expressed an opinion that his master would greatly admire our Gracious Sovereign. The mission of the Envoy to this country is directed towards the attainment of an object of importance to the Sultan of Muscat, who is desirous to witness the extension of British commerce both with his Arabian and African dominions. The Envoy is exceedingly popular in society, and is delighted with his visit to England.—London Herald, July 19.

GREATEST FISH STORY EXTANT.—The Edinburgh Chronicle of the 18th June, gives an account of one of the most singular captures, made off the coast of Scotland, that we ever remember to have read. It beats Baron Munchausen's whale exploring expedition, and the great Sea Serpent story, all hollow, and with this advantage—that it is true, as the particulars of the capture and investigation plainly show. The paper in question states that there was caught on the 15th of June, off the Island of May, in the turbots nets, a shark measuring five feet one inch in length, and weighing about four stone; in the mouth there are six rows of teeth. It was purchased by Messrs. George Dickson & Co., of Dundas-street, and on cutting it up, in order to preserve it, they found in its stomach a small tin canister, containing a seal with a beautifully engraved Roman head, thirty-four coins, consisting of British, (Charles II. and George II.) French, Dutch, Roman, Brazilian, Hindostan, and others apparently Chinese or East India coins, but so old as to be undecipherable; also an old map of Scotland, engraved by Jeffrey, in which some of the towns are spelt thus: Sterling, Montross, Daus, Aire, &c. &c., a portion of the Edinburgh Evening Courant, bearing date Monday, Sept. 9th, 1811, in which were wrapped two of the coins, (silver) one of them is of Charles the II. of the year 1671, and is in excellent preservation, and a piece of the Courier of date May 10th, 1811, in which the seal was wrapped.

A COINCIDENCE.—A correspondent has sent us the following dates, in relation to events in French history, which have excited some alarm among the credulous:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Event. 1794 Fall of Robespierre. To which add 1794, gives 1815. 1815 Fall of Napoleon. To which add 1815, gives 1830. 1830 Fall of Charles X. To which add 1830, gives 1842. 1842 Death of the Duc d'Orleans. To which add 1842, gives 1857. 1857 ?

TEXAS.

FROM TEXAS.—Galveston dates to the 27th ult. have been received from New Orleans. Congress adjourned on the 23d. An act was passed authorizing offensive war against Mexico; but it was vetoed by President Houston, on the ground that the Republic had not means to carry on such a war, and that Congress had no authority under the Constitution for such a measure. It is said, however, that the Veto is merely a ruse, to deceive the Mexicans; for active preparations are still going on, the squadron has been sent to sea, and Congress has made ample appropriations for its outfit and support. A bill, authorizing the President to sell or mortgage 400,000 acres of the Cherokee lands, will tend to raise the credit of Texas. A bill to regulate the collection of duties, and to receive specie or its equivalent in exchequer bills, is of great importance.

CANADA.

We are exceedingly sorry to hear that a great deal of distress of the severest kind exists at the present moment in the Eastern Townships, amongst a number of Scotch families who settled last fall in Lingwick and Gould. A correspondent of the Sherbrooke Gazette states them to be "in a state of ABSOLUTE STARVATION."—Courier. The Plattsburg Republican of the 13th inst. contains a long

account of a public dinner given by the citizens of Plattsburg to Dr. WOLFE NELSON, on the occasion of his removal from that place to reside at Montreal.

Col. D. B. McNEIL presided. The company was addressed by the President, Dr. Nelson, and Mr. R. S. BUCHETTE, who also spoke of his probable return to Canada.

Dr. Nelson during his residence at Plattsburg appears to have made himself as popular among the inhabitants as he has at his former residence at St. Denis, where he unfortunately acted a conspicuous part in the troubles which have done so much injury to Canada.

Most of the exiles or emigrants of 1837 and 1838, have returned or are returning to Canada with ruined fortunes. We have no doubt but by their conduct they will show that they were more unfortunate than criminal, and will discountenance every thing tending to stir up prejudices and passions among the people, and a consequent resort to violence, of which so many have been the victims.

CANADIAN PRISONERS.—We learn that Chandler and Waite, the first of whom has a wife and eleven children, and the second a wife and one child, in Canada, have effected their escape from Van Dieman's Land, and reached Rochester, N. Y., a day's journey from their respective families. They left their island prison two days before the escape of Gremmell; secreted themselves effectually from every search among the fastnesses of a distant island near the coast, fortified with more than two weeks' provisions. How they contrived to get on board a New England whaler, and where, is not stated; but it is certain that she brought them safely to New England. Mrs. Waite, a year or two since, set off for London, to petition the Queen to restore her husband to her. It is said the Queen was willing, but Lord Melbourne thought it unsafe to comply with her request. Chandler and Waite were ordered for execution in August, 1838, but their wives took a journey to Quebec, and obtained an audience of Lord Durham, and an order to Sir George Arthur, staying the execution. We trust they will frown down every attempt at reviving the border troubles. A convention, consisting of Major Handy and others, has assembled at Cleveland, to deliberate on an invasion, but it will end in smoke. The Canadian Government is, at length, pursuing a judicious course of conciliation.

QUEBEC, Aug. 15.

TRIBUTE TO MERIT.—A deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen, Mr. Langevin, Mr. Murray, Mr. Curry, Mr. Grainger, and Mr. Mackinnon, on behalf of the passengers on board the steamer Unicorn, on her first trip from Halifax to Quebec this spring, waited to-day on Captain WALTER DOUGLAS, to present him with a silver Speaking Trumpet, as a testimony to his very masterly management of the vessel in coming through the ice with which the Gut of Canso and Gulf of St. Lawrence were covered in the Spring. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Douglas, for his exertions in the instance. A very handsome lunch was provided on board the vessel for the deputation. The accompanying inscription is engraved upon the trumpet:

"Presented to Captain WALTER DOUGLAS, of the steamer Unicorn, as a small token of their esteem and regard, by the passengers, on his first trip from Halifax to Quebec in May, 1842, during which great skill and judgment were displayed in getting through the ice in the Gut of Canso and Gulf of St. Lawrence.—13th August."

PICTOU, Aug. 27.

A NOVEL VISITOR.—The American steamer Bangor, Dunn, from Boston, bound to Constantinople, to ply as a tow boat on the Dardanelles, from the Adriatic to the Caspian sea, put into Pictou yesterday morning, to repair some injury done to her boilers. She previously called at Halifax for the same purpose, but it being ascertained that the damage could be repaired with much greater facility at Pictou, she accordingly proceeded hither—accomplishing the passage in 35 hours. She is now at the Loading Ground Wharf, and will require to remain a week to get her boilers sufficiently repaired. She is rather an old boat, and was formerly employed in running between Boston and Bangor. This steam expedition is a specimen of Yankee enterprise.—Presbyterian Banner.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1842.

The Royal Mail Steamship CALEDONIA arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last, bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 19th ult. The Steamer ST. GEORGE having encountered very boisterous weather on her late trip to Miramichi, did not get back to this Port until 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, consequently the Mail brought out by the CALEDONIA did not reach us until late last evening. But for this detention, it would have arrived here in little more than 24 hours after its receipt in Halifax.

We subjoin a few of the most important items of intelligence—our limited time and space necessarily compelling us to be brief:—

A series of alarming riots have broken out in the manufacturing and mining districts of England and Scotland.

At Manchester, the rioters were frequently dispersed by the military, but re-assembled and succeeded in stopping all the works in Manchester and Salford. Thence they extended their incursions to Stockport, Macclesfield, Glossop, Tintwistle, Heywood, Middleton, Oldham, Rochdale, Bury, Bolton, Chorley, Blackburn, Clitheroe, Burnley, Preston, Wigan, and all the surrounding towns where the population was great or manufactories existed, causing one universal and wide-spread insurrection, whilst a similar course was pursued by the colliers in the Staffordshire Potteries and at Glasgow.

Since Tuesday, the 9th instant, Manchester has been in a complete state of disorganization, all business being at a stand-still, and the military being constantly engaged in dispersing riotous assemblages. There has, however, been, comparatively speaking, very little destruction of property, and not much plunder, though many of the mills have been attacked, and the shop-keepers have been compelled to give up their stocks of provisions. At Halifax, Blackburn, and Preston, the military have fired upon the mobs, and several lives have been lost. The mill-owners having been compelled to close their establishments, have determined not to re-open them until quiet shall have been perfectly restored. Hundreds of thousands of people are therefore without bread, suffering from their folly. The chartists have endeavoured to take advantage of the disturbances to extend their views, and the people are divided—one section declaring for higher wages, and the other for the charter. In Staffordshire, the houses of several gentlemen of property have been fired, and the mob have been otherwise excessively violent.

We continue to receive very distressing accounts from the disturbed districts. Several rioters have been shot by the military of Burslem, in Staffordshire. It is hoped, and generally believed, that all will end in the course of a few days, as so many thousands of people cannot remain without employment for any length of time. The disturbances have not created any great uneasiness in the city of London. It is the general opinion there that the operatives are justified in resisting a further reduction of wages, and demanding an increase of the rate now paid to them.

The markets have been in some measure affected. The briskness that manifested itself in the cotton market has been dissipated by the turbulent state of Manchester and the surrounding districts, but the advanced prices are maintained, and a reaction in the demand is expected as soon as a calm takes place, as it is well known that very large orders are now on hand for goods, which have chiefly arrived during the past week.

The Duke of Wellington has been appointed Commander-in-chief in the room of Lord Hill, whose state of health has unfitted him for business.

The Commons on Friday, Aug. 5, went into committee on the Newfoundland bill.—Mr. O'Connell moved that the words "abolish the Legislative Council of Newfoundland as a distinct Assembly," be left out of the bill. Lord Stanley contended that it would be highly advantageous to abolish

the Assembly. For the amendment 18, against it 80—majority 62. Mr. O'Connell then moved that the committee on the crown be 5 instead of 10,—lost by 32 to 21.

On Monday, August 8, the Newfoundland Bill was read a third time and passed.

In the Peers, on Friday, August 11, the Newfoundland Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, and other Bills, passed, and received the royal assent.

Mr. Walter (of the Times) has been elected member for Nottingham. Mr. Sturge was his opponent.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom was prorogued on Friday the 12th of August, by Her Majesty in person.

On her Majesty's arrival at the House of Lords, the cheers of the different regiments played the national anthem, and the discharge of cannon announced the approach of the new reign.

The House was very full, and presented a splendid appearance.

A flourish of trumpets was the signal of her Majesty entering the House. At this moment the peers rose and remained standing until her Majesty had taken her seat on the throne. The Queen desired their lordships to be seated, and the House of Commons being summoned to attend, her Majesty most graciously delivered the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, The state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in Parliament.

"I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the whole course of a long and most laborious session.

"You have had under your consideration measures of the greatest importance connected with the financial and commercial interests of the country, calculated to maintain the public credit, to improve the national resources, and, by promoting trade and stimulating the demand for labour, to promote the general and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects.

"Although measures of this description have necessarily occupied much of your attention, you have at the same time effected great improvements in several branches of justice, prudence, and in laws connected with the administration of domestic affairs.

"I return you my especial acknowledgments for the devoted and affectionate attachment, by your ready and unanimous concurrence in an act for the increased security and protection of my person.

"I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"Although I have deeply to lament the reverses which have befallen a division of the army to the westward of the Indus, yet I have the satisfaction of reflecting that the gallant defence of the city of Jellalabad, crowned by a decisive victory in the field, has eminently proved the courage and discipline of the European and native troops, and the skill and fortitude of their distinguished commander.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"The liberality with which you have granted the supplies, to meet the exigencies of the public service, demands my warm acknowledgments.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"You will concur with me in the expression of humble gratitude to Almighty God, for the favourable season which His bounty has vouchsafed to us, and for the prospects of a harvest more abundant than those of recent years.

"There are, I trust, indications of gradual recovery from that depression which has affected many branches of manufacturing industry, and has exposed large classes of my people to privations and sufferings which have caused me the deepest concern.

"You will, I am confident, be actuated on your return to your several counties by the same enlightened zeal for the public interests which you have manifested during the discharge of your parliamentary duties, and will do your utmost to encourage, by your example and active exertions, the spirit of order and submission to the laws, which is so essential to the public happiness, and without which there can be no enjoyment of the fruits of peaceful industry, and no advance in the career of social improvement."

The Sovereign, on her return to Buckingham Palace, was most enthusiastically cheered by the assembled thousands of her subjects.

JAMAICA.—We have much pleasure to announce the gradual restoration to health of the Countess of Esling, who has, for the benefit of change of air, and a more genial climate, been removed from the neighbourhood of Spanish Town, to the upper part of the plain of Liguanea, for the further object of hereafter ascending the healthy mountains of Saint Andrew, when her Ladyship's strength will permit.

PICTOU, N. S., Aug. 30.—The British Steamer John Adams arrived here this morning from St. John's, N. S., 3 1/2 days. Peter S. Archibald and Robert Purves, Esq., came passengers.

Messrs. Cooper & Co.

GENTLEMEN; Honoured with the inclosed Address, received from the Pugwash Temperance Band, which was kindly volunteered to perform at our recent Proceedings, the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Committee will feel obliged if you grant the Address an insertion in your valued Herald.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obt. servant,

P. F. DOTY, Secy.

Charlottetown, Sept. 2d, 1842.

To the Committee of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society of Charlottetown.

GENTLEMEN;

We the members of the Pugwash Temperance Band, embrace the earliest opportunity, after our return from your professional Temperance demonstration, in order to make known to you the impressive sense we entertain of the many obligations each of us labors under to your Committee, for the favors conferred on us whilst on our recent visit to Charlottetown. Accustomed as we frequently resort to various districts throughout the Province, in order to enliven, by our musical efforts, the celebration of the victorious triumph of moral worth over the baneful principles of intoxication, in such excursions we have not as yet experienced any gratification like that we have felt from the benevolent treatment we have received from you, and from your Society at large, when recently amongst you. We also feel particularly bound to bear in mind the brotherly manner in which we have been treated by your worthy Vice-President, Mr. C. Little; and reassured, Gentlemen, the impression made on us, by our first meeting and parting with you and your Society, and with that zealous patriot, shall never be erased from our minds, as every shall ever be held in the fondest recollection by each and every member of this Band.

Language fails us adequately to express the satisfaction we have experienced in beholding the efficacious and praiseworthy efforts of your valued Society are making, to carry forth the regenerate principles which our pledge enjoins, impressing as we do, the invigorating maxims of sobriety and moral rectitude, where the intoxication and vicious propensities formerly abounded. Such a doubt, will realise peace and plenty to all such as embrace and adhere to the glorious cause—whilst the agitated and intemperate sea of misery, hitherto entailed on the votaries of intemperance, has not only assumed a tranquil calm, but prosperity and happiness have wafted into a secure haven, even the shattered remains of such as were, at a former period, stranded to share in the deluge of intoxication, and were thereby exposed largely to the baneful evils perpetrated by the plundering devastator ever continuing to rage. May the achievement of such a victory ever continue to invigorate your efforts, so as to enable your valued Society ultimately to triumph in the propagation and sustenance of so glorious a conquest, assured as you must be, that the Almighty dispenser of all good will prosper your hallowed undertaking."

In conclusion, our grateful thanks are due to His Honor the Chief Justice, as also to the High Sheriff of Queen's County, who so obligingly favored us with the use of the Court-House, although our Concert, and also to the honored individuals who were also our teetotalers, yet patronised our efforts—to such we are also indebted. Whilst taking our leave of you for this time, feel assured the Pugwash Band shall ever cherish towards you and your worthy