

RAILROAD THROUGH THE ARABIAN DESERT.—The Viceroys of Egypt has sanctioned the project of a railroad from Alexandria, by the way of Cairo, to the Isthmus of Suez, and the work will be commenced without delay. With the most skillful European engineers at his command, and able at any time to summon 100,000 Arabs and Copts to the labour, the energetic and enterprising Ibrahim Pasha will not allow a long time to elapse before the whistle of the locomotive will wake the solitudes of Petrea and Mount Sinai, scare the marauding Bedouin out of his wits, and render the journey from Alexandria to the Holy Land as easy and as rapid as the passage from Buffalo to New York. The traveller will start from the base of Cleopatra's Needle, reach Cairo in six hours, refresh himself in a mammoth depot in the midst of the "wild howling wilderness," and stand upon the ancient shores of the Red Sea in two days after leaving the rich Delta of the Nile. A rail road through the scene of Israel's flight and Pharaoh's kept pursuit!—through the regions where the silence of death has reigned ever since, amid thunders and loud elemental strife, the law was given from Mount Horeb, now for the first time in thousands of years to be disturbed by the clanking and roar of modern machinery! Here Job drove his numerous flocks to the great marts of the South. Over this hallowed ground his cotemporary Moses led the murmuring and mutinous Hebrews to the Land of Promise. In this now drear solitude, the hand of cultivated architectural science scooped magnificent palaces out of the solid rock, and bid sumptuous mansions and temples, and mighty cities rise, at its mandate.—*Boston Transcript.*

CARDINAL WISEMAN IN JERSEY.—The Cardinal appears doomed to vexation of spirit, wherever he betakes him within the dominions of the British Crown. He is no friend to the law of our land, and the law returns him the compliment. From the *Cronique de Jersey* of the 5th inst., we learn that his Eminence disembarked at Guernsey, on Thursday last, in time to learn, that the Court Royale had the day before decided against him in the case of "Widow Butler v. Cardinal Wiseman." His Eminence betook himself to Guernsey, when threatened by a summons from the Speaker of the House of Commons, only to fall into the jaws of the Supreme Court of Guernsey.

A new locomotive, on the South-Eastern Railway, on Wednesday, attained a speed of 73 miles an hour, with a load of 44 tons upon a falling gradient of 1 in 264.—*English Paper.*

We have to record the demise of Sir Charles Bannerman, Bart., of Elrick, N. B., who died on Wednesday, 18th ult., after a short illness. The deceased was the eighth baronet of the family, which is of considerable antiquity, being descended from the hereditary banner bearers of the kings of Scotland in the 10th and 11th centuries. Sir Charles was born in 1782, and married in 1821 his cousin, daughter of Mr. Alexander Bannerman, father of the present Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island. The deceased baronet is succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander Bannerman, born in 1823.—*English paper.*

Judge Kennedy, of New Orleans, has directed the Sheriff to take possession of the Trinity Catholic Church, and to hold it until the right of possession between Bishop Blanc and Priest Guiderowski can be decided by a court of law.

The Bishop has appointed a successor to the Priest, and he refuses to give up the possession of the church—a refusal in which he is sustained by the whole congregation.—This matter has caused no little excitement among the Catholic community of the Crescent City.

A new variety of sheep, unknown to naturalists has been recently imported from Africa into Providence. Wool coarse—distinguished by the enormous fatness of the tail, and a singular dewlap, resembling that of cattle, and the absence of horns in the ram. The mutton is said to be unrivalled in favour and tenderness.

189,974 emigrants had arrived at New York during the first six months of the year; being an increase of 45,810 on the number of the corresponding months of 1850.

The first application for a patent from California, will soon be made to the Patent Office—the model of which, a double acting force pump, is all of pure, solid gold, being the only one, out of more than 15,000, in the Patent Office, of this material.

At St. Louis, during the week ending June 23rd, 149 persons died of cholera.

400 tons of zinc ore, of pure quality, were thrown down at one time, on the bank, by a sand blast, at the mines at Sterling Hall, of the New Jersey Mining Company.

150 Hungarian refugees arrived at New York on the 4th July, from Havre.

An industrious German mechanic of Cincinnati is building a locomotive engine to be propelled by some new kind of gas, which he claims has forty per cent. the advantage of steam, in cheapness and power.

CALIFORNIA.

BUSINESS IN THE MINES.—We are constantly hearing the most flattering accounts from every portion of the mines. As the particulars of all these accounts relate to big lumps, immense yields, and lucky miners, such as have been harped upon, till they are stereotyped in the memory of every one, we do not deem it profitable to notice them in all detail. Suffice it to say, that there is every probability, that more gold will be gathered between this time and the middle of November, than has ever been obtained in the same period of time in California.—The waters are likely to be low in all rivers for several months—the miners have now had sufficient experience to know how to labor profitably—and the people of California have got over much of the extravagant spirit that has heretofore made all kinds of business unsettled and precarious. Generally speaking, the efforts of the working men will be well directed in the future, and in time their labor will tell wonderfully in favor of the productiveness of the mines, and dispel all the idle rumors that circulate abroad about the uncertainty of our resources.

We have very flattering accounts of the richness of the Coyota diggings, recently discovered between Weberville and Georgetown. It is the opinion of gentlemen from that section, that the whole country, for miles around, to which no limit of course can be fixed, is auriferous to a certain extent, and that if one digs for gold on the mountains, hills, valleys, or in the ravines, he will certainly find the precious metal at times in large quantities, and then again in such small amounts as to be no reward for labor.

WINDMILLS.—There are not less than five windmills in operation, located on the hills around San Francisco. Who knows but that some day, San Francisco may be an extensive manufacturing town, and the machinery needed for such purposes kept in motion by the strong winds blowing almost constantly at that point!

CANADA.

MONTREAL, July 12.

The disruption of the political alliance between the Lafontaine and Baldwinites, seems an implied consequence of the retirement of the respective leaders; and whatever combination may ensue to serve the exigency of the moment—it cannot be permanent or influential—a general election must decide the fate of many aspirants. Mr. Hinks has risen to importance by the retirement of his colleagues, and though branded, by the Tory press, two years since, as a scoundrel of the deepest die, he has contrived to become popular with his ancient antagonists, and it is not beyond the range of probabilities, that the M'Nabs, Sherwoods, and Boutlons, and other of his bitterest foes, may be quite ready and willing to hold office under him. We may moralize as we like, upon the fatuity of mankind, and the facility with which they deliver themselves up to a delusion; but it's not the less a fact, that as long as a financier keeps the ball rolling, the masses will call him a clever fellow. Mr. Hinks plumes himself upon his ability as a financier; and though the people of Canada have a traditional horror of a public debt, yet he has lent an effective hand to swell the debt of this Province to twenty millions of dollars, and at this time of writing he is the author of a scheme, or rather, he advocates a scheme, for borrowing thirty millions additional.

We are to be a great people—nothing less than a railway from Halifax to Amherstburg will satisfy the Canadians, and they talk as fluently of millions, as if Lake Superior copper were California gold. That the money will be borrowed and the railway made is pretty certain, and it is equally clear that political friends will fatten on "rich jobs." The Portland line are steadily at work and pushing ahead fast.

Mr. Baldwin has resigned his seat in the Canadian administration, and retired in Parliament, that he only awaited the appointment of a successor to surrender the seals of his office. It was understood, however, that the hon. gentleman would continue to discharge the duties of Attorney General, without a seat in the cabinet, until the close of the current session of the Legislature, when he will retire into private life, accompanied by the premier, Mr. Lafontaine.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, July 19.

THE FISHERIES.—We learn from Mr. Howe's speech at Quebec, that arrangements were entered into at Toronto for the more effectual protection of the fishery grounds of these Colonies from the intrusions of American fishermen. Canada has agreed to place a

steamer, and Nova Scotia two small vessels, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to enforce the terms of the Fishery Convention of 1818 to their full extent, while New Brunswick is to place a small vessel in the Bay of Fundy for the like purpose. These energetic measures will, we hope, have the desired effect of compelling the Americans to pursue their fishery on our shores only where permitted by the Convention; hitherto, they have fished almost where they pleased, and in some cases have greatly outraged and oppressed resident fishermen.

July 17.

MORE DESERTION.—We learn from the *Charlotte Gazette*, that on Tuesday week, five soldiers called at Mr. William Simpson's house at Waveig, and representing themselves to be in pursuit of four deserters, requested to be ferried over to Oak Point, as they said that was the direction the runaways had taken. Mr. Simpson was a short distance from the house, and on reaching the beach, found that they had launched the ferry boat, leaving a wagon and span of horses on the road, and persuaded him to go over with them. They had got only a short distance from the shore, when they turned upon Simpson, one clapping a pistol to his breast, and another taking aim with his gun, and demanded to be landed at the Devil's Head, a point on the American shore. This Mr. S. refused to do, but finding that he had to do with desperate men, and discovering that they were the deserters themselves, he was at length obliged to yield, and they accordingly landed. The pistol and gun, as well as the horses and wagon, were the property of Mr. Vail, from whom the deserters had taken them, when they released themselves from his custody. The fire-arms were afterwards disposed of at the Plaster Mills, on the American shore.

POTATO BLIGHT.—We are sorry to hear that the Potato Blight has made its appearance in several places in the vicinity of Woodstock—some fields present the appearance of having been struck by a frost. We believe this destructive disease has never before appeared so early in the season; should the present unfavourable weather continue, we much fear that the whole crop in this part of the country will be destroyed.—*Carleton Sentinel*, July 22.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On Sunday morning, the 27th ult., Mrs. Wallace, wife of Mr. Chas. Wallace, of Lower Village, Stowiacke, was struck by lightning and killed instantaneously. Deceased had just put a little granddaughter out of her arms, and gone to the cupboard to prepare for breakfast. The electric fluid is supposed to have struck her head and passed out of her foot—one of her toes having the skin broken, and bearing the marks of injury. The house was considerably damaged. Mr. Wallace was hurt, but not materially. No other member of the family received any damage, as we understand. Deceased has left a large family of children.—*Chronicle.*

GENERAL ELECTION.—Everything seems so quiet in our good city, that we can scarcely believe that we are now on the very eve of a general election. His Honor the Administrator of the Government has by proclamation, dissolved the General Assembly, and directed writs to be issued for the election of Representatives for the different counties and townships throughout the province. The nomination of candidates will take place on Thursday, the 21st inst., and the elections, where polls are demanded, on Thursday, the 28th. It is right that the constituency of Nova Scotia should understand that the interests of their beloved country are now in their own hands, and that the prosperity of the Province, in its agriculture, its fisheries, and its commerce, and also in its intellectual and moral influence, will depend not a little upon the character, talents, and exertion of the gentlemen who may be chosen to represent them for the next four years, in General Assembly. We could wish that the humblest as well as the wealthiest of those who may tender their votes at the ensuing election, would bear in mind that this is a most important province, possessing vast resources, and great capabilities of improvement, that it is viewed by the neighbouring colonies as holding a prominent place not only in the geographical but political world, and ought to be represented by persons of the best talents, the most enlightened minds, and unblemished reputation. Let the electors do their duty, and under the guidance and blessing of the Almighty, Nova Scotia will assuredly prosper.

The officers of H. M. S. *Cumberland* have issued the following Regatta Notice:—"The Officers of H. M. S. *Cumberland*, being desirous of contributing to the amusement of the citizens of Halifax, propose getting up a Regatta, to come off on the 25th of August, 1851—provided the officers of the Garrison, and the inhabitants of the city, feel disposed to join with them."

THE BISHOP'S ARRIVAL.—Our readers will be glad to learn that His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia arrived in the R. M. Steamship *America*, on Tuesday last. His Lordship was met on landing at Cunard's wharf, by the Venble. the Archdeacon, and several of the Clergy, and conveyed in the Archdeacon's carriage to St. Paul's rectory, where for the present he resides. Since his arrival the Bishop has had frequent opportunities of communication with the clergy of the city, and with others from the country, who chanced to be in town; and much good to the Church is anticipated from the active oversight of her affairs, in which it will be his Province to engage.—*Church Times.*

The British Government have determined upon the erection of a Beacon upon Cape Race, and Capt. Whitmore of the Royal Engineers was to proceed to the Cape to select a site for its erection.—*Church Times.*

NEWFOUNDLAND, July 18.

His Excellency Sir Gaspard LeMarchant embarked yesterday in the *Brim-g-Mor*, for Queenstown. Previously to the departure of Sir Gaspard from the Government House he was presented with an address approbatory of his administration of the Government of this colony, and signed by about two hundred officials, merchants, and shop-keepers. On yesterday, at ten o'clock, the Hon. James Crowley was sworn in as Administrator of the Government.—*St. John's Courier.*

UNITED STATES.

The Steamer Pacific arrived at New York on Monday last, 21st instant. She sailed from Liverpool on the 9th, and encountered constant head winds during the passage. When off Cape Pine Light on the 17th, the cross-rail of the port engine broke, and caused a detention of three hours. The remainder of the passage was made with one engine. She brought 117 passengers.

THE SEA DIMINISHING.—Lieut. Wm. D. Porter of the U. S. Navy, has an interesting communication in the *Intelligencer*, in which he undertakes to show, that all the phenomena of change in the ocean line of sea-level, and appearance of rocks above the water, which have been observed and commented on from time to time, are caused by a constant diminution of the waters of the ocean; and that a process is at all times going on by which the substances held in solution in the ocean waters are converted into solids.

SINGULAR CASE.—A *crim. con.* case was before our Police Court yesterday, which had an unexpected termination from a remarkable cause. Mr. J. Q. A. Thayer, a returned Californian, satisfied that his wife, during his absence had been guilty of adultery with a Mr. Libby, got the Commonwealth to take the matter in hand. But at the very outset, as the evidence in support of the charge was about to be given, it was shown to the satisfaction of the Court that both Thayer and his wife were *atheists* not believing in the existence of a Supreme Being, or of a future state of rewards or punishments, or, if believing, yet with such qualifications as to render their estimate or appreciation of the value of an oath of no account whatever. Of course no reliance could be placed upon any statements they might make in reference to the matter before the Court, and the Judge therefore dismissed the case, and ordered the defendant, Libby, to be discharged. This is an unusual case, one to which it would be difficult to find a parallel—that is, an instance in which judicial or legal proceedings have been arrested in the outset, and finally quashed entirely, in consequence of the atheistical belief of the complainants. Materialism, which almost necessarily leads to vice, is rarely seen in our christian communities, and still more rare is it to see anything approaching it in those who have taken the vows of wedded life.—*Lowell Courier*, July 22.

PORTLAND, July 25.—THUNDER STORM.—MAN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—This evening a severe thunder storm passed over our city—the lightning struck a house in Adams street, killing James W. Skillings, and stunning George W. Beal, and several others. The house was badly shattered.

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1851.

We regret that we were prevented from attending the Horticultural Exhibition at Holland Grove, the residence of Mrs. Grubb, on Thursday last. We have been informed there was a choice and beautiful selection of flowers, and a good variety of Vegetables and Fruits shown. The fineness of the day—the groups of ladies and gentlemen, dispersed over the tastefully laid out grounds—the enlivening strains of the band—the beauty of the scene—and above all the novel occasion which had collected so much of loveliness, elegance, and fashion, all anxious to please and be pleased, made a combination which could not fail to be attended with the happiest results. We are partial to every thing that tends to brighten our lot; and contents, where the very rivalry is productive of the exhibition of the fairest creations of nature, and those in their loveliest forms and hues, are more to our tastes than those in which it is our fortune sometimes to engage, where victory even is always attended with more or less of regret. It is the first time that any attempt has been made to encourage

the growth and perfection of the productions of the garden, and we trust the example, so fairly set, will be followed up, and that those who have been so active in commencing will not relax in their endeavors, until they have founded a society, under whose auspices all the productions of the garden, orchard, or conservatory may rival those of the adjoining colonies. The soil of Prince Edward Island is preeminently calculated to second the exertions of the gardener, whether in the departments of flowers, vegetables, or fruit. Lord Bacon we believe it is who says, that the highest proof of civilization is the planting of gardens; and it has been observed by many, that a love of flowers is almost inseparably connected with the love of all that is good and beautiful. England has become more famous for its gardens than any part of Europe; and there is no reason why her children, in this part of the world, should not imitate her example, and make the land of their birth or adoption as fair to look at as that of their fathers. We agree with our contemporary, (the *Islander*), that the community is under great obligations to the lady through whose kindness and exertions a commencement has been made in the cultivation of a taste, which, above all others, bespeaks a great advance in civilization and refinement.

After the party had promoued the grounds for some time, to the accompaniment of the excellent airs of the *Sons of Temperance Band*—who volunteered for the occasion—the prizes were declared by the Judges—Messrs. Barrow and Lawson, for *Flowers*; Messrs. G. Wright and Jos. Hensley, for *Fruits and Vegetables*—to have been awarded to—

For the finest Plant and Flower—Mrs. Fielding, wife of Mr. Fielding, Cabinet-maker, Charlottetown,	£2 0 0
For the best Bouquet—Mrs. L. W. Gall,	1 10 0
For the best dish of Strawberries—Mrs. F. Longworth,	0 15 0
For the best kitchen Vegetables, a dish of Early Horn Carrots—Mrs. J. Brecken,	0 15 0
For the best Gooseberries—Mr. Thomas Dodd, Cherry Valley,	0 10 6

SONS OF TEMPERANCE PICNIC TO PICTOU.—The Steamer *Rose* left this morning at 7 o'clock, engaged expressly by the *Sons of Temperance*, on an invitation to visit their Brethren in Pictou, to attend a Demonstration of the Order of the *Sons of Temperance* at that place. The day has turned out rather unfavorable for the trip, but the comfortable accommodations on board the Steamer, will, nevertheless make the passage agreeable.

TO J. D. HASZARD, ESQ.

SIR;

When in any country a constitution has been determined upon, the first and, in many respects, most important duty that devolves upon those entrusted with the administration of the government is to provide a revenue adequate to its necessities. It is absolutely impossible that a people can make any progress in civilization—by which I mean the proper and permanent provision for the due administration of justice; the education of the people; the facilitating the intercourse between different parts of the country by roads, bridges, canals; the establishment of post offices, light-houses, &c.—until it has been provided with the means of originating and sustaining these objects, so essential to its well-being and prosperity. The most equitable, as well as the most obvious mode is, that every man should contribute according to his ability: and this is in fact the end which all legislators profess to have in view, when the question of "ways and means" is entered upon. But how this is to be accomplished, is a point upon which all have more or less differed. As land—taking the word 'land' in the most comprehensive sense—has ever been held to be the source of all riches, and the possessors thereof justly considered to be in possession of that wealth which properly employed is creative of every thing that man needs for subsistence, comfort, or luxury: a direct tax upon land would seem not only to be the most just, but the readiest way of supplying the wants of the State. In newly discovered countries, however, the reverse is the fact. Land is, to a certain degree, worthless, like every thing else, of which there is in the market a supply greater than the demand, its value is at the lowest point of the scale, nor is it until the labor of man shall have rendered it capable of yielding an annual profit, that it increases in value, and even then that increase must be subject to many contingencies. Hence it is that land has not in America been resorted to as a permanent source of revenue, until after considerable lapses of time, from the institution of the respective governments; a property tax, under one denomination or another, in which cultivated land has always been included, has subsisted almost from the commencement of each. The absolute necessity for roads and bridges in a new country compels the inhabitants at first to contribute their labor personally to their formation; but as few can be brought to work willingly for the public good, almost one of the first laws has been to regulate the proportion of labor that each should contribute, and compel the performance or exact a fine, by way of compensation. In this case, as in many others, that which originated in necessity, has been continued from choice, without much consideration as to whether the system was eligible or the reverse. This is one of the cases in which the system pursued in other colonies has been adopted in Prince Edward Island, without those modifications which its peculiar circumstances demanded. That roads and bridges could not have been made or constructed without the aid of what we all now understand by the term "Statute Labor," is a fact which no one will presume to gainsay; but that it never occurred to the minds of the legislators, that individual proprietors were reaping the greatest proportion of the benefit of the labor of the people, until a considerable period after the calling of the Representatives of the people, must excite no little surprise, and that surprise will be accompanied with some indignation, that when the fact was admitted it should have been productive of so inefficient a provision against so manifest an injustice; nay, that it should only have had the effect of legalizing it. The preamble to the Provincial Statute, 30th Geo. 3, cap. 7, recites "That many of the Lots or Townships of Land in this Island are owned by persons not residing or living therein, and have greatly been increased in value by the Highways, Roads, and Bridges which have at different times been erected and made at the expense and by the labor of His Majesty's subjects, inhabitants of this Island: And whereas many of the inhabitants have long complained, and do still complain of this neglect, on the part of the said proprietors, as a grievance that ought to be redressed, truly alleging, that the said proprietors are benefited by their labor, and at their expense, without having any proportion of it among themselves." Nothing can be more correct than this, nor is the remedy proposed—the leasing or selling a part of the goods or lands of the delinquent proprietors—at all objectionable; but it is, at this time of day, difficult to ascertain why it was that no Township should be liable to contribute, or should be assessed under the provisions of the Act, wherein a number of inhabitants, (liable to Statute Labor) equal in proportion to ten for every Township, shall or may reside. How it could happen, that men, who were so fully aware of the injustice of compelling the inhabitants to work for the benefit of the proprietors, could have introduced into a bill, otherwise unexceptionable, a proviso to the effect, that when there were ten persons on an area of 20,000 acres, capable of working on the roads, that then the grievance complained of in the preamble had ceased to exist, is one of those anomalies in legislation which it is difficult, if not impossible, to account for. Not wishing to fatigue your readers, I will close for the present, resuming the subject in my next.

T.

A Meeting of a number of the Parishioners of St. John's Church, St. Eleanor's, took place in the School Room, at St. Eleanor's on the 17th July, ult., for the purpose of adopting an Address to be presented to the Rev. Dr. WIGGINS, about to be removed to another Diocese, New Brunswick. Thomas Hunt, Esq., was called to the Chair—when the following Address was agreed to, and presented to the Rev. Gentleman; to which he was pleased to return an answer, which will be found below. Dr. Wiggins and family left St. Eleanor's, for the scene of his future ministrations, on Saturday, the 20th ult., taking the Shediac Packet, at Bedouque.

To the Rev. Abram Van Gelder Wiggins, D. C. L. &c., &c., &c.

REVEREND SIR;

We, the members of the Church of England, resident at Saint Eleanor's, and in its neighbourhood, feel it to be our duty, on your removal from the scene of your former labours into another Diocese, to express our conviction of the faithfulness of your ministrations, during your continuance among us, and our regret that the connection so long maintained between us is about to be separated. For the space of twenty years and upwards, we have been permitted, by the favour of Divine Providence, to enjoy the benefit of your earnest and faithful exhortations to embrace the offer of the full and free salvation, tendered to mankind in the everlasting Gospel, and of your unflinching rebuke of sin, impiety and irreligion, without the fear of the face of man—and we frankly acknowledge that where the preached Word had not been effectual, you at least have delivered your own soul. We cannot leave unnoticed your efforts to advance our social interests, not only by the advocacy of principles of Temperance and morality, and by example, on your own part, corresponding with your precepts, but also by the diffusion of enlightened views on that science which affects our existence as a people, and must form the basis of our temporal prosperity—Practical Agriculture.

It is at all times difficult to part with those whom we respect, and with whom we have been for so long a period in the habit of frequent intercourse, but it is more trying to the feelings, to bid adieu to one, whose life and doctrine have tended to promote our spiritual and temporal amelioration.

It is our earnest prayer to the great Head of the Church, that whatever your lot may henceforth be cast, your labours in the ministry may be crowned with rich success, and that your path through life may be blessed with happiness and domestic comfort.

Be assured, Rev. Sir, that our best wishes do also accompany Mrs. Wiggins and your amiable family.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your sincere friends,
THOMAS HUNT, Chairman.
(REPLY.)

Beloved Brethren;

The kindness of your address, and the favourable view you have taken of my humble efforts to promote the cause of our Blessed Redeemer, during the twenty years that I have gone out and in among you, preaching the glad tidings of the Kingdom of God, have tended to increase the pain of parting with the flock which I have so long endeavored, however imperfectly, to feed with the bread of life, and to lead to the fountain of living water.

In exhorting you to embrace the offers of salvation, and to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the Saints, I can only regret, that my labours have not been more zealous, and my prayers more earnest, for the outpouring of the unction of the Holy One, upon the preaching of his word, and that it might be more abundantly blessed to the souls of all who heard it; and in rebuking sin, impiety and irreligion, I feel, with deep regret, how far I have fallen short of the example of my blessed master, and his faithful ministers, in the early and purer ages of the Church.

If my endeavours to promote your social interests and domestic comforts, as well as your spiritual and eternal welfare, have been in any degree commensurate with my desires, the pleasing remembrance will be a source of grateful pleasure during the short span that remains of my earthly sojourn; and if but one soul has been convinced of sin, and led to the Saviour for pardon and peace through my ministry, it will be a rich reward for all my labours, a cause of thankfulness through eternity.

I need not tell you how deeply I sympathize with your feelings at the prospect of the separation, which, in the good Providence of God, is about to take place, or how sorely my feelings are tried, in parting with those, with whom, for so many years, I have been upon terms of the most friendly intercourse, or assure you that the severance of the spiritual connection which has hitherto existed between us, is as painful to your minister, as those among whom he has ministered.

I thank, you, Brethren, most sincerely, for your prayers for the success of my ministrations in the new field, which the great Lord of all has marked out as the scene of my future labours, and for your kind wishes that my path through life, may be blessed with happiness and domestic comfort.

It is my earnest prayer to the great Shepherd, that he may send a more zealous and faithful minister to occupy the position which I have so unworthily filled, that his labours among you may be more abundantly blessed, than my poor efforts have hitherto been, in turning many to the way of righteousness, and in conducting those who have their faces Zionward, safely through all the dangers and difficulties of the way, until they arrive at the gates of that city which hath foundations, whose maker and builder is God.

Accept my best thanks for your kind wishes for Mr. Wiggins and my family, and be assured, that we shall ever feel a deep and lively interest, in both the temporal and spiritual welfare of the people of St. Eleanor's.

I remain, my beloved Brethren,
Your faithful friend, and Affectionate Pastor,
(Signed) A. V. G. WIGGINS.
St. Eleanor's, July 17, 1851.

Royal Agricultural Society.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COMMITTEE,

JULY 25, 1851.

PRESENT:

Hon. S. Rice, President, His Honor Judge Peters,
D. Brennan, Esq., D. Hodgson, Esq.,
Mr. H. Longworth, Mr. G. Beer, jun.,
Mr. John Thorne.

Ordered, That an additional quantity of 7000 lbs. Red Clover Seed, 2000 lbs. Cow Grass, and 1000 lbs. White Dutch Clover Seed, be imported from Liverpool next Autumn.

Ordered, That 2 Hampshire Down, and 4 Leicester Rams, of one year old, be imported next Autumn.

The Subscribers to the Society are hereby respectfully notified, that their Subscriptions were due on the 1st Monday of July, inst., and as the Society's importations the next Autumn for Spring supplies, will be very heavy, a prompt and immediate payment of all subscriptions due will be required.

BYE LAW, No. 10.—All Subscriptions shall be paid in advance, and become due annually on the first Monday in July; and no Subscriber being in arrears shall be entitled to any of the privileges of the Society.
By Order,
GEORGE BEER, Secretary.

Mr. James Millner, of Charlottetown, one of the passengers in the Brig *Fanny*, for California, from this Port, in November, 1849, arrived here last evening, (Thursday, 31st July), having left the golden regions on the 15th June last. We are glad to hear that those of his fellow passengers whom he left behind are all doing well.—*Id.*

The Steamer *Rose* sailed from this Port, for Miramichi, with passengers, &c., early on Monday last, but in consequence of a strong head wind was obliged to put into Bedouque. She proceeded again on Wednesday morning, and returned to Charlottetown, from Miramichi, on Friday morning, 1st August. The Mails were despatched on Wednesday last, for Pictou, by a sailing vessel—which vessel returned with the Mails from Halifax, on Friday, 1st instant.—*Id.*

Married.

At Charlottetown, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. Robert Macnair, Mr. Malcolm M'Kinnon, to Miss Elizabeth M'Kinnon, Malpeque Road.

At Lot 49, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. R. Macnair, Mr. John Stewart, of Lot 48, to Priscilla, third daughter of Mr. John Ings, Pownal.

On Thursday the 24th ult., by Mr. Wm. Calloway, Bible Christian Minister, Mr. Charles Hayden, Vernon River, to Anna Barbara, second daughter of Mr. Conrad Vickerson, of Brownston.

Died.

At Vernon River, Lot 50, on Wednesday evening, 30th ult., Mrs. Mary Forster, aged 76 years, a native of Queen's County, Ireland, and for several years a resident of this Island. The deceased was for upwards of half a century a consistent Member of the Wesleyan connection.

Launched.

At Rustico, on the 27th inst., from the shipyard of Messrs. F. & G. Auld, for F. Longworth, Esq., of this town, a very superior Brig of 213 tons register, called the *Fleta*.

At Vernon River, on Monday, the 28th ult., from the shipyard of Mr. James L. Hayden, for Captain D. Davies, Charlottetown, a very fine copper-fastened Brig of 335 tons, called the *Penelope*.

At Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 29th ult., from the shipyard of Messrs. J. & Wm. McGill, a Barque of 400 tons, called the *Glenifer*.

On Tuesday, 29th ult., from the shipyard of Mr. Wm. Smallwood, Hillsborough River, a Brig of 215 tons register, called the *Henrietta* built for Mr. Charles Welsh, merchant of this town.

Passengers.

In the Steamer *Rose*, for Miramichi, on Monday the 28th ult.—Judge Peters, Lady and family; James Peake, Esq., Messrs. J. B. Fay, Falconer, Hirsch, William Ness, Mr. and Mrs. Purdie, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Fraser.

In do. from Miramichi, on the 1st August—Messrs. Cunard, Morrow, Wright, Carman, Macdonald, Mrs. W. Fraser, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. W. Orr; James Peake and James Purdie, Esqrs. Messrs. Faulkner, Arthur Wright, John M'Kenzie, James Kelly, Sample—and 8 in the steerage.

In the Rob Roy, Tarball, from Pictou, on the 1st August—Rev. Mr. Alexander and Lady; Mrs. Narraway, Miss Wilson, Miss M'Kenzie, and others.

DEPARTURE.—For the Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, on the 31st ult., the Rev. Chaplain, and Masters Desbrisay, Dawson, Tremain, Gardiner and Wilson.

In the *Rose*, from Pictou, on Sunday last—Charles Dempsey, Esq.; Samuel Nelson, Esq., and Mrs. Nelson; Messrs. Metzler, Hooper, J. Power, A. M'Kenzie, Overstone, K. Haviland, and Miss Forsyth—and 2 in the Steerage.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Aug. 4, 1851.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to direct the names of the following persons to be inserted in the Commission of the Peace for Prince County:—
Mr. James Fitzgibbon, Lot 1,
Mr. David M'Williams, Lot 7.

JAMES WARBURTON,

Colonial Secretary.

Warrants from No. 1 of the date of the 3d of Jan. 1850, to No. 135, of the 21st of March, 1850, both inclusive, will be paid at the Treasury on demand.