

The list of Stations for the *Nova Scotia Eastern District*, published in the first edition of our number of the 12th inst., was not completed when we went to press: the full Stations were given in the second edition of that date. We now supply the deficiency which appeared in the first edition, for the information of those who have not seen the other:

Truro and River John.—James Beckley.
Bedford.—George O. Huestis.

We have understood that the following appointment is correct for the *New Brunswick District*, which was also omitted in the list from which we copied:—

Digby.—George Miller, Supernumerary.

Report on Temperance.

Adopted by the General Conference, M. E. Church, and ordered to be Published.

The committee to whom was committed so much of the Episcopal address as relates to the subject of temperance, beg leave to present the following report:—

The position of the Methodist Episcopal Church in relation to the cause of temperance, is well understood, and needs not now to be particularly defined. By the restoration of Mr. Wesley's rule, the power of Church discipline has, to its fullest allowable extent, been brought to the aid of this cause, thus placing it, so far as our Church is concerned, upon a high and impregnable basis. In the opinion of your committee, the Church needs no additional rules upon the subject. But a faithful supervision of the interests of her membership does not discharge her whole duty. We cannot be indifferent to the struggle that is going on around us. The cause has reached a deeply interesting stage of progress. For some time it had been stationary, it not retrogressive. There was a comparative relaxation of effort among its decided friends. They stood still as if awaiting the advent of some new principle, the introduction of some new temperance dispensation. A brighter day has dawned. The dispirited hosts of temperance have rallied for a decisive conflict. The persuasive influences of the pulpit and the press, and the more strenuous influences of Church discipline, have been recently re-enforced by several prohibitory laws passed by the legislatures of States. Other legislatures will, we doubt not, sooner or later, follow their example. We do not suppose that the most effectual prohibitory measure will put a full end to intemperance. Men will do wrong in despite of law. Sin is the transgression of the law. But these measures will divest the evil of legal protection, and remove temptation from thousands, and promote, upon a large scale, the temporal prosperity, the domestic comfort, and above all, the spiritual salvation of our fellow-citizens. Deeming a lengthened and elaborate report unnecessary, your committee submit the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the use of intoxicating liquors, to any extent, as a beverage, is deeply to be deplored and deprecated, as tending to the forming and maturing of pernicious habits, and leading, by natural consequence, to diversified crime, wide-spread misery, and the final ruin of vast multitudes for whom Christ has died.

2. *Resolved*, That we greatly rejoice in the recent manifestations of public sentiment upon this subject, and especially, that God is putting it into the hearts of civil rulers to interpose the authority of the State for the protection of society against what we hold to be an enormous social wrong—the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks.

3. *Resolved*, That the encouraging aspects of this great cause present no just occasion for relaxation of effort on the part of its friends, but on the contrary, call upon us to renew our diligence, in the use of all proper means to spread and consummate those plans so obviously traceable to a propitious Providence, and so richly fraught with the blessings of peace and good will to men.

4. *Resolved*, That we recommend the calm, judicious, but firm and impartial enforcement of our excellent disciplinary rules upon the subject.
—*Chris. Advocate & Journal*.

Catostolites.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.—A letter to the Hon. Truman Smith from the Lake Superior mines, says:—"We have put in the box a piece of wood, or of a skid that was twenty feet long when found, lying twenty feet under the surface of the earth, and a mass of copper lying thereon, mined out of the vein, weighing five tons and one thousand five hundred and forty-two pounds. Every particle of the rock was hammered off from it, and immediately about the mass were found two copper tools that showed copper to have been welded and hardened. A large number of hammers, made from stone, were lying around it, and also some coal and ashes, to all appearance as fresh as though they had been made last year. Vegetable soil to the depth of

four and six feet overlaid the whole, on which, and immediately over this mass of copper, was standing a tree, which proved, on being cut down, to be over five hundred years old."

After years of mathematical labour, and mechanical results, Prof. Willis, of Rochester has completed and has now in constant operation, a self-winding clock, which determines the seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years of time with unfailing accuracy, continuing in constant motion, by itself, never requiring to be wound up, never running down, but moving perpetually so long as its components exist.—*Rochester Democrat*.

WRITING MACHINE.—The *Aberdeen Herald* states that a Dr. Dewar, of that city, has invented a machine, at one end of which reporters' short hand notes are placed, and at the other end of which, a few yards off, they are produced at the ordinary rate of speaking, in clear, bold, long hand, ready to be put into the hands of the printer.

A new light was introduced to the public at Washington, sometime since, by E. W. Hall, the patentee, supplanting, and cheaper than, gas by one half. It was exhibited in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen who were unanimous in their expressions of its superior merits.

Despatch Relative to the Fisheries.

No. 13. Downing Street, 27th May, 1852.

Sir—Among the many pressing subjects which have engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers since their assumption of office, few have been more important in their estimation than the questions relating to the protection of the Fisheries on the coasts of British North America.

Her Majesty's Government have taken into their serious consideration the representations upon this subject contained in your Despatches, noted in the margin, and have not failed to observe, that, whilst active measures have been taken by certain Colonies for the purpose of encouraging the Fisheries, and of repelling the intrusion of Foreign vessels, it has been a subject of complaint in New Brunswick, that impediments should have been offered by the policy of the Imperial Government, to the enactment of Bounties, considered by the Local Legislature essential for the protection of its trade. Her Majesty's Ministers are desirous to remove all ground of complaint on the part of the Colonies, in consequence of the encroachment of the fishing vessels of the United States upon those waters, from which they are excluded by the terms of the Conventions of 1818, and they therefore intend to despatch, as soon as possible, a small naval force of Steamers, or other small vessels, to enforce the observance of that Convention.

These vessels will, of course, be confined to the performance of the duties with which they are specially charged, and the Commanders will be enjoined to exercise a careful discretion in the very delicate office of interfering with vessels belonging to foreign and friendly Powers.

With regard to the question of promoting the Fisheries of the British Colonies by the means of Bounties, Her Majesty's Government, although desirous not to sanction any unnecessary deviation from that policy which regulates the Commerce of this country, are still disinclined to prevent those Colonies, by the interposition of Imperial authority, and especially pending the negotiations with the United States of America for the settlement of the principles on which the Commerce with the British North American Colonies is hereafter to be carried on, from adopting the policy which they may deem most conducive to their own welfare and prosperity.

Entertaining these views, it is the intention Her Majesty's Government, to advise the Queen to give her assent to an Act passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island in the Session of 1851, for the promotion of its deep sea Fisheries, and they will be prepared to give favourable consideration to any Acts for a similar purpose which may be passed by the Legislatures of the other North American Provinces.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servt.
JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

The Officer administering
the Government of Nova-Scotia.
—*Royal Gazette*.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
HALIFAX, 23rd June, 1852.

His Honor the Administrator of the Government, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be Officers specially commissioned for the protection of the Fisheries of the Province, and the prevention of Illicit Trade:

Paul Crowell, Esq., Commanding the Provincial Brigantine "Belle."
Philip Dodd, Esq., Commanding the Provincial Schooner "Responsible."
James Laybald, Esq., Commanding the Provincial Brigantine "Halifax."

William Corbett, Esquire, to be one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Cape Breton.

Cornelius Riley and George Wincey, Esqrs., to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Richmond.

The Rev. Richard Weddall to be one of the Commissioners of Schools for the County of Lunenburg.

The Rev. Mr. Morton to be one of the Commissioners of Schools for Queen's County, in the place of the Rev. Richard Weddall, removed.

H. M. Moyle, Esquire, to be Collector of Colonial Duties at Lunenburg.—*Royal Gazette*.

Monday next, the 28th inst., being the anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation, the Public Offices and Warehouses will be closed as usual.—*Id.*

European Intelligence.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *Nagara* arrived at this port on Wednesday last. Dates are to the 12th inst. The following are the principal items of News:—

GREAT BRITAIN.—Trade was in a satisfactory condition; money being procurable at 1½ to 2 per cent. has placed the holders of Foreign and Colonial produce in an independent position. Sugar has been in extensive demand. Coffee in good demand. Teas were brisk—with an upward tendency. Colonial vessels in demand, to meet the increasing Eastern trade. The manufacturing districts are busy. Silk is upward. Rice in good demand. Dyewoods slow. Tallow firm. Metals receding. Corn rather lower, in consequence of the splendid weather for growing crops. Provisions steady. Butter higher. Cotton advanced ½ of a penny. Freights have not varied; steamer passengers not abundant. The bank of England now contains £21,000,000 stg. in its coffers.

Feargus O'Connor had returned to England, and again made his appearance in the House of Commons, where his conduct afforded such evidences of his insanity that he had been placed in the hands of the Sergeant-at-arms, and it was supposed, would be sent to a lunatic asylum. Two physicians had certified to his unsound state of mind.

ARRIVAL OF JENNY LIND.—M. Otto Goldschmidt and Madame Goldschmidt, nee Jenny Lind, returned to Europe by the Atlantic, Captain West, which arrived in the Mersey on Wednesday. On landing she was enthusiastically cheered. M. and Madame Goldschmidt drove to the house of John Bald, Esq., the Swedish consul, whose guest she is to be for a few days. She is in excellent health and spirits.—The crew of the Atlantic fired a salute on Jenny's leaving the vessel. We understand that it is not her intention to give any performance during her stay here.

The submarine telegraph connecting England and Ireland has been completed. It is extended from Holyhead to Howth: the cable weighs 110 tons, is 70 miles long, and was submerged in 18 hours, being the greatest exploit yet in connection with submarine dynamics.

An arrival has taken place at Liverpool of a consignment of charcoal from Nova Scotia, the produce of the Acadian Iron-works in that colony, being the first importation thence, except a small sample a year ago, which commanded a medal at the Great Exhibition. This iron has been proved to be well adapted for steel of the highest quality, and it may, perhaps, ultimately compete with the supply from Sweden and Russia.—*London Mining Journal*.

From a return to the House of Commons just issued, it is shown that last year 103 British ships entered inwards, and 67 cleared outwards, trading between the United Kingdom and China.

AUSTRALIA.—Australian papers a fortnight later in date have received via Valparaiso. Accounts from Sydney are to the 22nd February, and they describe a steady yield of gold, although, owing to the Turon and Ophir deposits being still flooded, it failed to show the increase that might have been anticipated. The amount brought by the escort and mail was 10,999 ounces for the week ending 14th February, and 5,385 ounces for that ending 21st February, the total value being about £50,000. The largest sums obtained at present were from Braidwood, and an instance is mentioned of a single individual getting 130 ounces in one day. Sofala and Mecton were the next places in point of importance, while from the Turon and Ophir districts the contributions were altogether insignificant. The subsidence of the waters at these localities was expected soon to take place, and the belief was

that large results would then be reported. The price of gold had recovered, and had touched 67s. 2d. per ounce, but there was subsequently a reaction to 66s. 6d., the banks having ceased to make advances. Among the recent departures of shipping had been the Regina, with 10,226 ounces of gold, and the Wandsworth, with 20,308 ounces, the total value being about £100,000.

Up to the latest date the aggregate shipped from Sydney amounted to £819,953. The aggregate amount from Port Philip is not stated. There appears to have been nothing new in the general course of trade. The latest dates received from London were to the 17th November, by the Bride, which arrived at Port Philip, (Victoria) in 75 days. From the latter colony the statements are rather unsatisfactory. The almost total want of water rendered it scarcely possible to work with any advantage at the Mount Alexander mines, and, in the absence of general success, the most serious outrages were becoming frequent.

The demand for protection on the part of the well disposed seems to have been urgent, but the Government, instead of meeting it by a small but well organised band of constables, at any cost, are described as having irritated the people by doing nothing except suffering an impression to get abroad that they were disposed to rely upon an expected arrival of soldiers. The receipts by the last escort from Mount Alexander had been 10,000 ounces. Advices from Auckland state that the discovery of gold in New Zealand had been contradicted. The report had arisen only from undue importance having been attached to some vague statements of the natives.

It is reported that four young men from the neighborhood of Cheltenham, who emigrated to Australia some four years ago, invested all their joint funds in the purchase of a large tract of land or sheep walk. This land is now found to extend completely across the chain of gold fields, and a company have just offered the fortunate proprietors a million of money for the property, besides a handsome royalty on all the produce of the "diggings."

Late advices from Bombay, by telegraph from Marseilles, were to the 12th May. The enemy had made an effort to retake Martaban, by surprise, but were driven back with immense loss.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have later news from the Cape of Good Hope this week up to May 2, and it is of a peculiar character. Although hostilities are raging as fiercely as ever, it is evident that a new and more vigorous policy has been commenced by General Cathcart. In the first place, the Kaffirs under Macomo have gone back to the Waterkloof; so that Sir Harry Smith's last efforts are nullified, and the hopes he expressed of an immediate termination of the war are disappointed. The Kaffirs are fighting with as much energy as ever. The worst report is, that large bodies of Hottentots and Kaffirs have entered the colony by the Tuurburg Hills, which, if true, throws us back to the position we were in a year ago. General Cathcart has issued orders to destroy all the cattle captured from the enemy, which cannot fail to have a serious, and, we hope, salutary effect. One of the councillors of the relief Stock has been detected in the act of tampering with our old ally Pato, and inciting him to war. With a view to save his own life, this Amapakato has offered to betray Seyolo, one of the hostile chiefs; but this is probably a mere Kaffir ruse; General Cathcart evidently thinks so too, as he has ordered a high gallows to be erected at King William's Town, whereon he threatens to hang his prisoner. Sandilli and all the rebel Gaiika chiefs and people have been warned to leave the country, and go across the Kei as none of them will be suffered to return, and live at peace in the country they occupied before the war. Everything tends to make us believe that the Orange River sovereignty will be abandoned, but that the present extreme boundary of British Kaffraria as far as the Kei will be maintained. Party feeling still runs high at the Cape. Mr. Montague, the Colonial Secretary, has come home in the packet.

Items.

Gas is being made from wood at Basle, and is about to be introduced at Zurich, Stockholm, and Drontheim. The process is far less expensive than the manufacture from coal, and furnishes a gas free from sulphurated hydrogen, besides several useful by-products, such as charcoal, wood tar, and vinegar.

In Germany the antagonism of parties respecting the Zollverein has reached a serious height. Some concessions, or an open rupture, must speedily take place.

Nothing further has transpired in Murray's case. The British Government has sent orders to Mr. Moore, our Consul, at Ancona, which have been sent on by telegraph to the Vice-Consul, at Trieste. An energetic action on the part of the British authorities is anticipated.

The Grand Council of the canton of Ticino in Switzerland, has passed a law by a vote of 53 to 51, suppressing the Roman Catholic religious corporations existing in the canton, and confiscating their property. The Grand Council consists of 114 members.