GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

THE TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

The following is the text of the Convention between Austria and the Porte, which appeared in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, fully aware that the existence of the Ottoman Empire, in its present limits, is necessary for the maintenance of the balance between the State of Europe, and that in particular the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities is one of the conditions of the integrity of that Empire, —being, moreover, prepared to co-operate by the means of this disposal in the measures proper to secure the object of the concert established between the Cabinets and the high courts represented at the Conference of Vienna; his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, on his part, having accepted that offer of co-operation amicably proposed by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria,—it has appeared fitting to conclude a conversation, in order to regulate the manner in which the co-operation in question shall be effected. In that view his Imperial Majesty the Sultan and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria have named their plenipotentiaries, to wit, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan naming Mustapha Redschild Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier, and actually his Minister for Foreign Affairs, decorated with the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the First Class, &c.; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Baron Charles de Bruck, &c., (his titles and honours are here recited,) who, having exchanged the powers found in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:—

"1. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria engages to exhaust (*epuiser*) all the means of negociation and others, to obtain the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by the foreign army which occupies them, and even to employ in case of need, the number of troops necessary to attain that end.

"2 It shall appertain, for this case exclusively: to the Imperial commandant-in-Chief to direct the operations of his army. This last will, nevertheless, take care to inform, in due time, the Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman army respecting his operations.

"3. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria takes upon him the establishment to re-establish, by common accord with the Ottoman Government in the Principalities, and as much as possible, the legal state of affairs, such as results from the privileges secured by the Sublime Porte relative to the administration of those countries. The local authorities thus constituted shall not, however, extend their action to the point of wishing to exercise a control over the Imperial army.

"4. The Imperial Court of Austria engages, moreover, not to enter with the Court of Russia into any plan of arrangement which shall not have for its basis (*point de depart*) the the sovereign rights of the Imperial Majesty the Sultan and the integrity of his empire.

"5. From the time that the object of the present Convention shall have been attained by the conclusion of the treaty of peace between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Russia, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria will make at once arrangements to withdraw, in the shortest possible time, his forces from the territory of the principalities, The details concerning the retreat of the Austrian troops shall form the object with a special arrangment (*entente*) with the Sublime Porte.

"6. The government of Austria expect that the authorities of the countries temporarily occupied by the Imperial troops will afford all assistance and facility, as well for their quarters, and their encampment, as for their subsistence and that of their horses, and for their communications. The Austrian government expects that all demands will be attended to relative to the requirements of the service which may be addressed by the Austrian commanders either to the Ottoman government by the Imperial Internuncio at Constantinople or directly to the local authorities, unless where reason of great importance render their execution impossible. It is understood that the commanders of the Imperial army shall maintain the strictest discipline among their troops, and shall respect and cause to be respected, property, the laws, the religion, and the usages of the country.

"7. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at Vienna in the space of four weeks at the soonest, if it be possible, from the date of the signatures. In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed to it their seals.

"Done in duplicate, for one and the same object at Boyudjikeni, this 14th June, 1854."

SILISTRIA.—"The following fact," says the *Paris Patrie*, "will show to what extent the Russian Generals carry their fanaticism in the present war. At one of the first assaults on Silistria, the Russian Commander ordered the Greek chaplains to administer the sacrament to all the soldiers. This order was executed in the morning at break of day. Two non-commissioned officers born in Poland, having declared to the priest that, being Catholics, they could not, without committing a sacrilege, receive communion from his hands, were immediately tried by a Council of War, and shot."

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Our readers will doubtless recollect the narrative published in 1851, respecting the whale ship "Ann Alexander," Capt. Dublois, being stove by a sperm whale in the Pacific ocean. Recently Capt. D. visited Honolulu. He now commands the "Vigilant." We learned from him many striking and remarkable circumstances respecting the attack made by the whale upon the ship. He saw the whale approaching the vessel. He supposed the whale must have been coming at the rate of 15 miles, and his vessel going about 5 per hour. The whale's head came with full force, against the ship's bows, and stove in several feet square. He attempted to go immediately into the forecastle, to ascertain what damage, but was prevented by the rush of water. Without repeating the story, we would state, that about five months subsequently, the same whale was taken by the "Rebecca Sims," Capt. Jernegan. Two harpoons were discovered in the whale, marked "Ann Alexander." The whale's head was found seriously injured, and contained pieces of the ship's timbers. He had lost his wildness and ferocity, being very much diseased; but upon being taken yielded 70 or 80 barrels if we recollect correctly.—*Sandwich Island Friend.*

The Earl of Alborough and Holloway's Pills.—An astounding cure by this miraculous medicine after every other means had failed. See extract from his lordship's letter, dated "Villa Messina, Leghorn, February 21, 1846. To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—I beg to acquaint you that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home and all over the Continent had not been able to effect—nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad or Marienbad. (Signed) ALBOROUGH." These wonderful Pills will cure any disorder of the liver and stomach.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, August 2, 1854.

We give the following announcement from the last Examiner.

"We are informed that on Thursday, the 20th instant, the Hon. Mr. Holl, as leader of the government, placed in the hands of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor the resignation of himself and colleagues in the Executive Council. On the following day His Excellency visited the Hon. Mr. Coles at his farm, when he informed him of what had transpired, and stating that he should call upon him at an early day to form a new government. To this Mr. Coles acquiesced, but at the same time expressed a wish that Cincinnatus-like, he might be left to follow, for a while longer, the more peaceful and pleasing employments of a rural life."

On reading the above, one is at a loss to know whether Mr. Coles compared himself to Cincinnatus, or whether the Editor has done it for him. As Mrs. Malaprop says, "caparisons are always odorous," and this, we think, is peculiarly fragrant. Cincinnatus! The Roman Dictator was thrice taken from the plough while in the act of working with it for his livelihood, and placed at the head of the armies of his country, and each time when he had fought and conquered, returned to his primitive employment *refusing all rewards*, save the greatest of all, perhaps, the consciousness that he had served his country for his country's sake. Our Cincinnatus with whom we may suppose Swabey, Warburton, and Clark will claim to be associated, are more enlightened than that poor old heathen. They have left their farms to take care of themselves, it is true, but they will take care to make more by guiding the state plough than they have ever effected with that of Wilkie either No. 1 or 2. Our contemporary is extremely unfortunate in his classical allusions. Nevertheless, however, we shall from henceforth take the liberty of designating this the "Cincinnati administration" on the principle of *lucus a non lucendo*.

We may hereafter, perhaps, make some remarks on the change above announced.

THE GROWTH AND PROGRESS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Continued from Blackwood's Magazine, for July. 54.

Having given to our readers the population and resources of New Brunswick, we now present our readers with those of Nova Scotia.

The province of Nova Scotia next claims our attention, by the rapidity of its recent growth in commerce and population, the latter of which is extensively Scottish, both in origin and in religion. In 1817 the population of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton amounted to 91,913. Its subsequent growth has been as follows:—

1827.	1838.	1851.
142,578	208,237	276,117

Showing an increase of 32¼ per cent. from 1838 to 1851. Excluding Cape Breton, whose population decreased during these years, Nova Scotia has added to its inhabitants nearly 40 per cent.

The progress of the province, both in population and in wealth, has been materially aided by its chief port, Halifax, being adopted as a calling station for the Canard line of mail steamers between this country and the United States; and this progress must be materially aided when the railway communications projected from its Atlantic seaboard, to join those which are in progress from Lower Canada to the westward, are carried out. This must eventually be done, as the splendid harbours which Nova Scotia possesses point her out as destined to provide a route for a large portion of the traffic, both passenger and merchandise, between the Atlantic and the far West. It is stated on reliable authority that, between Halifax and Cape Canso, there are twelve ports capable of receiving ships of the line, and fourteen others of sufficient depth for merchantmen. Unlike most other portions of British America, the province has not as yet developed a large amount of agricultural resources. Some of its high lands are rocky and sterile; but even those, when the surface is cleared away, are found to possess an under-soil of great fertility. The portion best adapted for cultivation is its north-eastern section, which is thus described:—"Its most valuable portion is upon the Bay of Fundy, where there are deep and extensive deposits of rich alluvial matter, thrown down by the action of the extraordinary tides of this extensive bay. These deposits have been reclaimed from the sea by means of dykes; and the 'dyked marshes,' as they are termed, are the richest and most prolific portion of British North America. Nothing can exceed their enduring fertility and fruitfulness, to which there seems no reasonable limit."

These marshes are said to contain an area of upwards of 40,000 acres, valued at about 60 dollars per acre. The improved land was about 800,000 acres in 1851. Nova Scotia, however, although as yet behindhand in its agriculture, is rich in its fisheries, and in the possession of minerals. In 1851, the number of vessels employed in the fisheries was 812, with a burthen of 43,588 tons, manned by 3,651 men. The number of boats engaged was 5161, manned by 6713 men. The total value of the products of the fish and oil was estimated as greatly exceeding a million of dollars. The coalmines of the province are situated at Pictou, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in Cape Breton, and at the head of the Bay of Fundy. The main seam at Pictou is thirty-three feet in thickness, with twenty-four feet of good coal of which thirteen feet are fit for exportation, and the remainder valuable for furnaces and forges. The principal exportation is to ports in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with a small quantity to New York. The quality is bituminous; and the amount shipped to the United States alone was estimated, by the Hon. S. Cunard, the general agent for the mines, to have been, in 1850, 62,954 chaldrons of coarse, and 8,518 chaldrons of slack. Cape Breton is also rich in minerals and in its fisheries. It contains a noble sea-water lake—the Bras d'Or—considered to have been formed by some volcanic eruption, upon which fisheries of every kind are carried on with great success. It has two entrances from the sea, one of which is twenty-three miles long, and the other twenty-five miles. The shores of these entrances, we are informed, "are settled by Scotch Highlanders and emigrants from the Hebrides, who prosecute the fisheries in boats with much success." In several of the large bays connected with the Bras d'Or, large timber ships from England receive their cargoes at a distance of forty to sixty miles from the sea. The coal deposits of Cape Breton extend over about 120 square miles, containing good working seams of bituminous coal of the best quality.

Nova Scotia including Cape Breton, has also made great progress in the number and extent of its manufacturing establishments. In 1851 it possessed 1155 saw-mills, 1786 hands; 266 grist mills, employing 437 hands; 237 tanneries, employing 274 hands; 51 weaving and carding shops, employing 119 hands, and containing 11,686 looms, with other manufacturing establishments of a miscellaneous character. The increase of its imports and exports has been very striking during the past few years, the total having been, in 1849, 7,727,925 dollars; 8,637,495 dollars in 1850; and 9,069,960 in 1851.

But before we enter into a comparative estimate of the progress made by both and by our own Island, we shall afford them the opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the writer's ideas as to what is to be the future fate of all these provinces.

When we come to regard British America as a whole, there are some considerations with respect to its future which forcibly strike the mind. Throughout the various provinces there was in 1851 a population of close upon two millions five hundred souls, owing allegiance to the British crown, extensive consumers of British products, and employing a large amount of British capital and shipping, which promises an amazing increase, when, in the course of a few years, the great works now in course of formation are completed. It must be obvious to the most careless observer that the progress of this new people in commerce, in wealth, and in numbers is only just commencing. The vast resources of the soil which they occupy cannot be said to have been as yet developed to more than the merest fraction of their real extent, whilst the natural advantages of its position, climate, &c., have been very partially made use of, and indeed are scarcely comprehended.

For example, by an order from the Crown Lands Department, dated "Quebec, 6th August, 1852," the price of land east of the county of Ontario, within Upper Canada, was fixed at four shillings per acre; in the county of Ottawa at three shillings; and in some districts as low as one shilling per acre, payable by instalments. There is timber upon such new lands which will generally cover the expense of clearing it. There is no opportunity for investment upon terms like these in the United States. The German exodus, as it may with truth be called, has increased since 1852; and during the past few months the streets and quays of our ports of emigration have been thronged with these strangers.

NEWS BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

The only important item of European News *via* New York is the intelligence that the Spanish Insurgent Forces, under Generals Dulce and O'Donnel held their ground against the Royalist Forces. We are not astonished at this. The infamy of the sovereign, and her still more morally debased Mamma, has long since disgusted the mass of the Spanish nation, and alienated the army. The unmistakeable countenance of late given by Isabella to the retrogressive party—evidently resolved on a *coup de etat* and subversion of the constitution—has at last brought matters to an issue between them and the progressionists,—with whom is the heart of the nation. But how will France act? The sympathy of Louis Napoleon, we fear, will not be with the Liberals. And, if he do not interpose force to put down the insurrection it will only be because of the English Alliance.

DESERTERS SHOT.—Three Soldiers of the 26th Regt., on the night of the 15th instant, made a bold stroke to escape from Montreal. They had got some distance from the city when a party in pursuit, in command of an officer, fired on them and every one of them were shot and severely wounded.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—The *Washington Star* learns that a great improvement is about being introduced in the steam machinery of the Collins line of steamships. It is an invention for preventing the condensation of steam in its passage between the boiler and cylinder, and for expending into steam the globules of water which, up to this time, have always issued from the best constructed boilers. It consists in the use of an additional furnace directly operating on the connection between the boiler and cylinders of the engine, and enables the engine to exercise the same or greater force with a decreased expenditure of fuel.

The New Orleans *Delta* mentions a sad accident which occurred at Bayou des Allemands on Sunday, the 24th ult. Two young men, while rowing in a skiff were capsized, and one of them swallowed by an alligator. The other escaped uninjured.

The town council of Marion, Ala., fixed the license for retailing liquor at $1,500 per annum, thinking that this would prevent all applications. An enterprising individual was, however, about to open a shop, even at this high figure, when the Council met again and raised the license to $3,000.

The Hamilton *Spectator* deplores the fact that the Potatoe vine had been attacked by a new enemy that threatens to be almost as destructive as the "rot." The new enemy is a sort of caterpillar, that eats up every leaf and leaves the stocks quite bare in the brief space of a few hours.

The potatoe rot is said to have already appeared in this year's crop in New Jersey.

The steamer Admiral, from Boston for St. John, N B., has been totally wrecked.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir;

The Scottish Rights Association has now been in existence for a twelvemonth, and the first annual Address has lately been issued. I know that many of your readers will feel much gratified by your publishing it in the Gazette.

While those who love temperate language in repaying of such questions, will not be disappointed. It is, at the same time, very pleasant and refreshing to see the calm determination which actuates the conductors and members of the Scottish National Association.

I am Sir,
Your Obed't Servant,
A TRUE SCOT.

Address by the National Association for the vindication of Scottish Rights.

A YEAR has elapsed since we issued our first Address, calling on you to join a movement in behalf of the fair, reasonable, and just rights of Scotland.

We have now to report to you the progress of the National Association—its present position—and its future prospects.

We have no reason to complain of the response that has been made to our appeal. From one end of Scotland to the other—from the Orkneys to the Tweed—we have met with hearty and enthusiastic support. The Earl of Eglinton accepted the Presidency of the Association, and his efforts in aid of the cause are too well known, and too universally appreciated to require farther comment. In the roll of the Vice-Presidents are to be found the names of many of the most distinguished of our ancient nobility; and men of the first distinction in science and letters have ranked themselves as Associates. The Public Bodies and Corporations of Scotland have responded cheerfully to the call. In addition to the thousands who have individually enrolled themselves as Members of the Association, not less than FIFTY Town Councils or Chief Magistrates of Cities and Burghs have formally joined it. Large and influential Meetings have been held at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Inverness, at which Resolutions, cordially approving of the movement were adopted, and Petitions to her Majesty, praying for the restoration of the office of Secretary of State for Scotland, as the first step towards the removal of the grievances under which Scotland is unjustly made to suffer, have been sent from thirty-six Burghs, and also from the Convention of the Royal Burghs.

The present position of the Association is highly satisfactory. The city of Aberdeen alone has recently furnished no less than 300 Associates who enrolled their names in the course of a few weeks, while the city of Glasgow, and the west country generally, have come forward in the good cause, with an ardour and unanimity that elicit the highest admiration of those Associates who reside in other parts of the country.

The prospects of the Associations are those that belong to every party seeking necessary reforms, namely, arduous efforts—patient waiting, and ultimate success. The Association must work, and the Association must wait,—but the Association will finally see its objects carried into practice and realization, if its Members—actuated by an upright and honorable desire to see Scotland placed in her proper position—persevere in their patriotic efforts, and set their faces resolutely against the encroachments of centralization.

In again addressing our fellow-countrymen, we may advert to the absurd mis-representations of our objects that have been made through ignorance, malice, or wilful departure from the truth. Unscrupulous efforts have been made by certain journalists to persuade their readers that we were actuated not by a desire to place the Scottish citizen on a footing of full equality with the English citizen, but by a spirit of actual hostility to the sister country. Such representations are entirely false. We contemplate not a breach of the union, but its better observance—an observance of the spirit of equality in which it was conceived and executed. We ask nothing more than impartiality at the hands of the Legislature and Government, that the affairs of Scotland shall hereafter be administered as becomes their importance and the dignity of the country; and those institutions guaranteed to us by the Act of Union, in so far as they would be advantageous to Scotland, and those which are necessary for the well-being and social development of a portion of the kingdom, differing in its laws and institutions from England, shall be properly cared for by the State,—that we shall not be dealt with as the people of a province, but as a nation, which in consenting to merge its own Legislature into an Imperial Legislature, did not surrender the essentials of its national existence, —that we shall be freed from further encroachments, and from the aggressions of an insidious system of centralization,—and that Scotland shall be placed in the matter of Parliamentary Representation on a footing of proportional equality with England and Ireland.

Such are our objects—objects which we believe all Scotsmen may pursue with the utmost good will towards their fellow-subjects of the other side of the Tweed, and with the utmost loyalty to the Imperial Crown. To improve the condition of Scotland, and to secure the better administration of her national affairs, must be beneficial to our neighbors as well as ourselves. Not only so; but we are satisfied that our present movement, as opposed to the spirit of centralization, is only a step in advance of a more general one, that must ere long pervade other portions of the Empire.

We do not conceal, either from you or from ourselves that an arduous and it may be, protracted effort is necessary before these objects can be accomplished. Centralization has already deprived us of the support of some who have forgot the obligations under which they lie to their native country. Because they have acquired wealth, or attained to honor in England, they take upon themselves the responsibility of stating, that the claims of Scotland are sufficiently recognised! What their private fortunes, offices, honours, or emolument, have to do with the permanent institutions and local interests of Scotland, we are unable to understand; but we are painfully conscious that the success of Scotsmen in other parts of the kingdom, is essentially different from the good government of Scotland itself, and from the due administration of those national affairs which involve the welfare of a large and intelligent portion of the British population.

We ask you therefore, fellow-countrymen, to persevere in your patriotic efforts for the recovery of the Rights of Scotland. Let the voice of the nation be once heard, and the triumph of our course is secure. We are embarked in no idle or speculative course of agitation. We stand our rights as Scotsmen—for Scotland, and for the rights and honour of our ancient Kingdom, which are too little respected by the Imperial Legislature. We are not content that the Name, the History, and the National Institutions of Scotland should pass into oblivion without even a remonstrance, and therefore we call on our countrymen to vindicate those rights, to maintain that honor, and to reclaim against a system of centralization detrimental to the Empire in general, but destructive to the interests of Scotland.

Issued by order of the Council,
FRED. H. CARTER, Secretary.
Edinburgh, 4 St. Andrews Square.
May, 1854.

Address

Of the Wardens, Vestry, and Congregation generally, of the Saint John's Church, Crapaud.

To the Rev. Robert Timpany Roach, B. A., of King's College, Windsor.

Rev. and Dear Sir;

We, the undersigned resident in this mission, have heard with extreme regret that it is your intention to leave us in a few days, and we cannot allow this opportunity to pass of acknowledging in some small measure at least, that gratitude and respect which we truly owe you.

We feel persuaded that the reasons which have moved you to take such a step are fully sufficient, and our regret is increased because we cannot hope to be saved the pain of separation.

During the period of nearly three years, which you have been placed over us as our spiritual guide, we have been greatly rejoiced and comforted by the devout manner in which those duties belonging to your high and holy calling have been performed, many of us can thank God for what we have enjoyed, and do still enjoy through your instrumentality, and some we believe are now enjoying the happiness of heaven who have been brought to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus, and directed thither through your unremitted efforts. In a word vital godliness in the church here has been truly increased.

The repairs and additional comforts of our church and Schoolhouses, as well as the partial erection of a parsonage house, will remain as evidences of your self-denying energy and zeal in behalf of our present and future welfare. For these and other causes which we cannot here enumerate, we beg to assure you that a separation from us at the present time, is most painful. We are aware that a successor may, and undoubtedly will, be appointed immediately, but we cannot disguise from you the fact that whoever that successor may be, he cannot be so acceptable to us as yourself. We cannot conclude without paying our tribute of praise and respect to your amiable partner in life, whose urbanity and christian deportment are highly worthy of imitation by all who really bear the christian name, and whose unceasing efforts (together with your own) to advance the glory of God, very especially in Sabbath Schools cannot be surpassed, and is very rarely equalled and for the various and constant acts of kindness we have received from her, we desire through you to tender her our sincere thanks.

We cannot express fully on the present occasion the feelings of our breasts, but beg to assure you of our sincere attachment to you, and best wishes for your present and future welfare, and our earnest prayer that your labours among the people to whom you are about to go, may be as abundantly blessed as they have been among us; we desire an interest in your earnest prayers, which in times past have been blessed to us, that after a few more trials through life, we may meet you at the right hand of God, where the pain of parting shall not be known.

In conclusion, Rev. and Dear Sir, we beg you to accept of this address as an humble act of tribute flowing from the fulness of our grateful hearts.

Crapaud, July 24th, 1854.

Signed by the wardens and vestry on behalf of the congregation generally.

William Reid } Wardens.
William Pearson }

William Lowther
John Pearson
Philip Simmons
Thomas Lea } Vestry.
Samuel E. Dawson
William Rodgerson
John Rodgerson

To the Wardens, Vestry, and Congregation generally, of St. John's Church, Crapaud.

My Beloved Brethren;

In this public expression of your affection for me, I find fresh cause for sadness in parting the tender ties that bind a Pastor to the people of his first charge; my heart is penetrated with the liveliest feelings of regret, when I consider, that this my faint acknowledgment of your good will towards me is the last, that in my ministerial capacity, I shall be called on to make. Be well assured, dear Brethren, that I shall not cease to "bear you in my heart" before a throne of grace.

A sphere of more extensive usefulness amongst a larger number of the members of our beloved Church, and the entire approval of our judicious and devoted Diocesan, is truly the cause of my going hence; your personal kindness and generosity has never flagged, I have enjoyed very many comforts in your midst, my wants are few, and I have learnt in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content; "But these things do not move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the grace of God."

If you my friends perceive evidence that "vital godliness in the Church here has been truly increased," "give the glory to God, be encouraged to persevere, be not weary in well doing, strive to gather in the Gospel, hold fast the form of sound words, be strengthened, stablished, settled, and not moved away from the hope set before you," be sober, be vigilent, "fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life," "and the very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Truly thankful that the temporal condition of the Church may have prospered under my unworthy oversight, I trust, dear friends, to hear of "your affairs and how ye do," praying that a successor may speedily be appointed, who shall not only bring prosperity within the walls of Zion, but also live long amongst you "to enjoy the fruit of all his labour." And till such appointment takes place, I am much comforted in the thought that so worthy and estimable a Christian as our energetic and pious Lay-Reader, Mr. Wm. Reid, will regularly conduct the sacred services of God's Day and House—may his work and labour of love still continue to be blessed to the strengthening of many souls in belief and practice—I have good reason for recording this my testimony to his usefulness, having been much aided in my spiritual duties at the sick bed and in the S. School and Congregation by his energy, piety and ability.

I cordially thank you, Brethren, for your grateful tribute of praise extended to my beloved wife; accept through me her kindest feelings of regard for you all, and her sincere acknowledgments for many, very many, gentle and thoughtful offices of goodness shewn towards her. Her services amidst your children and yourselves have been her delight; such duties have ever been mingled with unfeigned pleasure and ready willingness on her part.

And now Brethren all,—God bless you, through the love and merits of Jesus Christ, in body soul and spirit, and "may you be perfect, and of good comfort, and of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you." Amen.

Your friend and Pastor,
ROBERT TIMPANY ROACH.
Crapaud, P. E. I., 24th July, 1854.

Report of the Prince County Branch of the Royal Agricultural Society,

For the year ending July 14th, 1854.

In the retrospect of the past year—being the fifth of the existence of the Prince County Branch of the Royal Agricultural Society—Your Committee have to report that Divine Providence has favoured this County, more especially, in *all* crops, than either of the other two counties in the Island.

The inspection of the wheat fields took place on the 8th of August, the result of which was highly satisfactory. The great quantity purchased here by individuals from Queen's County, proves we have had much above an average crop.

Swedish Turnips were judged on the 1st November, and we would say, in a word, never were such splendid crops of this valuable root raised in Prince Edward Island as last year. It would appear from the great increase in the sale of seed, again this year over last, in which there was an increase over the preceding year, that that attention is now being paid to their cultivation which they are so deserving of.