

acted upon, these benefits will be greatly augmented. Some knowledge of Chemistry and Chemical affinities, the quality of soils and their adaptation to different kinds of seeds, and of other subjects intimately connected therewith, is necessary to the enlightened and successful pursuit of Agriculture, in its various and extensive branches, as a business or profession. Right glad are we to perceive that the **WESLEYAN ACADEMY** at *Sackville N. B.*, has taken up this department of instruction, with spirit, to meet the wants of the Province. One of the professors, who has taken especial pains to qualify himself for the task, proposes to deliver a series of Twenty Lectures on "SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE," the character of which may be seen by referring to an advertisement which appears on our last page. It is to be hoped that this praiseworthy effort to impart instruction on this necessary branch will be duly appreciated, and that many of our youth, who intend to pursue farming as a calling, will avail themselves of this favourable opportunity of gaining the knowledge so requisite for them to possess. The advantages of making experiments, and reducing theoretic knowledge to practical purposes, will render this course peculiarly interesting and valuable. In thus promptly providing for a hitherto acknowledged desideratum in the ordinary modes of carrying on farming operations by Provincial Agriculturalists, the conductors of **SACKVILLE ACADEMY** have given a guarantee of their disposition and ability to render the INSTITUTION as efficient as possible in the great work of education, popular, practical and scientific; and to maintain its just claims on the already well-earned patronage of the Public. They have our hearty wishes for the utmost success in this as well as every other legitimate object connected with their ennobling enterprise, and that they may gather within the Halls of the Academy a numerous body of Students from all parts of the Province, who will acquire such an education, based on moral principles, as will qualify them to pursue their various avocations with honour to themselves, with benefit to their fellows, and in a manner to sustain the reputation of their *Alma Mater*.

ANOTHER FATHER IN THE MINISTRY GONE.

The *Watchman* announces the death of the Rev. JACOB STANLEY, one of our aged Ministers. He died on the 5th ult., at Stourport, England, in the 75th year of his age; having been engaged in the active duties of the Ministry for half a century, and in the more limited sphere of a Supernumerary during the last three years of his life. The termination of his course was sudden and unexpected. Death however found him prepared for his change. During his short affliction he enjoyed settled and unbroken peace, proving in nature's extremity the comfort and support of that Gospel which he had delighted to recommend to others. "Our fathers—where are they?"—They are departing one after another, and soon their present survivors will also receive the call of the Master. Let us, then, work while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work. When the summons shall come, may we be found ready to enter into the joy of our Lord!

CITY ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday last the Election for Mayor, Aldermen, and Assessors, for our city took place; the returns were as follows:

Wm. Caldwell, Esq., Mayor.

Ward No. 1. Mr. W. G. Anderson, Alderman.

Messrs. W. J. Stairs and C. Murdoch, Assessors.

Ward No. 2. Mr. R. Noble, Alderman.

Messrs. C. Twining and J. Fenety, Assessors.

Ward No. 3. Mr. Edward Albrow, Alderman.

Messrs. E. Dodson and J. Gibson, Assessors.

Ward No. 4. Mr. John Eason, Alderman.

Messrs. T. Connors and J. Silver, Assessors.

Ward No. 5. Mr. R. H. Skimmings, Alderman.

Messrs. W. Finley, and N. West, Assessors.

Ward No. 6. Mr. A. Knight, Alderman.

Messrs. Joseph Bell and F. Snelling, Assessors.

A Meeting of the Council took place in the evening.

On Wednesday the Mayor elect was sworn into office at Government House by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor; and at a meeting of the Common Council held on the same day the required oaths were administered to the newly elected Aldermen.

FIRE.

Two buildings at the head of Brown's wharf, Water St., occupied by Mr. J. Kennedy, were regret to say were destroyed by fire on the evening of Monday last. It is said the buildings were insured.

Noiseless Carriage Wheels and Horse Shoes.

The London Mining Journal states that a Mr. Andrew Smith has made a great improvement in a principle applied to the construction of wheels and horse shoes, which consists in forming the hoop or tyre of two separate layers of galvanized iron, which are riveted together, and re-galvanized in the mass: this division of parts cutting off all vibration when travelling over the roughest stones. Mr. Andrew Smith has also applied the principle to springs, in which each plate is galvanized separately, and can never rust. The axle is also made to fit the axle box with perfect exactness, by a lining of fusible metal, which is itself lubricating, and not liable to heat; the whole, in conjunction, secures a degree of quiet, ease and safety hitherto unattained. He also applies it to horse shoes in two thicknesses of galvanized metal, then riveting them together, and re-galvanizing. A horse equipped in these pumps trots over the granite streets of London as softly as if he was on a bowling green.

A New Watch.

A great improvement in the manufacture of watches has just been made in Geneva, by which watch keys are rendered unnecessary. By simply turning a screw in the handle, the watch is wound up, and another movement regulates the hands. The first watch manufactured with this improvement, is intended for America, and its case is said to be a rich and curious specimen of art, and historically interesting, the ornamented border containing a view of the famous "Charter Oak" of Connecticut. "It is a good action thus to make a watch case team with historic associations without destroying its ornamental beauty."

Butternut Sugar.

We see it stated in the American Agriculturist, that the sap of the butternut tree yields a fine sugar, which has a peculiar flavor, something like honey. The tree is tapped and worked like the maple, but it has a tendency to form like a jelly, hence it has to be strained and clarified, when very weak. This tree is tapped, like the maple, in the spring. As in many places there are plenty of butternut and walnut trees, experiments to make this kind of sugar should not be overlooked.

To Extract the Essential Oil from any Flower.

Take any flower you choose, place a stratum in a clean earthen pot, and over them a stratum of fine salt. Repeat the process till the pot is filled; cover closely, and place in the cellar. Forty days afterward, strain the essence from the whole through a crape by pressure. Put the essence thus expressed in clean bottles, and expose them for six weeks to the rays of the sun and the evening dews, to purify. One drop of this essence will communicate its peculiar and grateful odor to a whole quart of water.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, 30th Sept.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace:—

County of Hants—Ezra Churchill and Robert Davidson, Esquires.

County of Lunenburg—George Ernst, John Kedy, and Lemuel Walter Drew, Esquires.

County of Pictou—Murdoch McPherson, Esquire.

County of Digby—Reuben Perry, Ira Raymond, and Bonaventure Robicheau, Esquires.

HENRY PRYOR, Esq., having completed the term for which he was elected to serve as Mayor for this City—we are bound to state that he has performed the duties of Chief Magistrate with zeal and ability—and leaves the Civic Chair with the respect and esteem of all parties. We love fair play and are, therefore, constrained to express ourselves thus.—*Chronicle*.

YIELD OF WHEAT.—A gentleman residing in the vicinity of Truro has produced this season the enormous quantity of sixty-three bushels from three bushels of wheat. The grain was entirely free from disease of any kind. We learn that the seed was of the Black Sea species, and was imported from the United States.—*Id.*

IMPORTANT FROM U. S. STATES.—The New York Journal of Commerce of 25th ult., contains the following information.—A Bill from the Senate passed the House yesterday authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels from

the British North American Provinces, to load or unload at such ports in the United States as he may designate; provided that the measure shall be reciprocated, on the part of said Province.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *Cambria* arrived at this port on Thursday morning last. We select the following items of intelligence.

Great Britain, &c.

It is proposed to construct a line of electric telegraph across the Mersey, and to unite Liverpool and Birkenhead in the same manner as the two sides of the British Channel are joined.

The Hon. and Rev. George Spencer, brother to the present Earl Spencer, on Friday last, delivered a lecture in the Catholic chapel, Bedford street, North Shields, "On the Prospect of the Conversion of England." The rev. gentleman is a monk of the strict mendicant order of the passion, sworn to poverty, and named Father Ignatius. He wears a coarse woollen habit, and no stockings or shoes, his feet being protected by sandals.—*Shields Gazette*.

A movement is in progress for the erection of an Institute of the Fine Arts in Glasgow, where the want of a suitable building for the exhibition of paintings and sculpture and the encouragement of the fine arts generally has long been felt.

A NEW COMET.—Mr. Charles Robertson, of Mr. Cooper's private observatory, Markree Castle, Ireland, detected a new comet in the constellation Camelopardus, about midnight, on the 9th inst. The observations gave, at 13h. 4m. 33s. Greenwich mean time—Comet's right ascension, 6h. 0m. 51.5s.; north declination, 63 deg. 29m. 22s. The hourly motion in R. A. is 40 seconds of time, increasing, and that in declination about three minutes towards the south.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Edward Landseer.

The Earl of Clarendon—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—has had quite an ovation in the North of Ireland. His Excellency was received and entertained in Belfast, the industrial capital of the north, by men of all parties, and in his progress throughout the several counties during the past two or three weeks, on a tour of visits to Lords Caledon, Erne, Londonderry, &c., &c., the representative of her Majesty has been received everywhere with the most cordial welcome and respect. The subsidence of party passions in Ireland is one of the most gratifying "signs of the times."

The chief authorities of the Post-office department contemplate accelerating the whole of the day mails that leave London, by despatching them earlier from the General Post-office. In order to effect this, it is in contemplation also to cause the whole of the night mails to arrive somewhat earlier in London than they do at present.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—An animated debate took place on Thursday in the Committee of Permanence. The subject is said to have been an expression in the President's speech at Cherbourg, in which he promises to support the Paris and Cherbourg railway, if the inhabitants of that military port will aid him to enlarge the authority of the executive. General Lamoriciere is said to have drawn the attention of his colleagues with much earnestness to the danger of allowing language so unduly ambitious and unconstitutional to pass without rebuke or demand of explanation from the government.

The President was suffering on Friday from neuralgia, and general indisposition caused by his exertions during his late tour.

Several of the Paris papers speak of the reconciliation of the two branches of the House of Bourbon as a *fait accompli*, and appear to anticipate important results from that event.

On Sunday, Louis Napoleon commissioned Colonel Baciocchi to present the Nepaulese representative with a magnificent gold hilted sword, which the latter received with the warmest gratitude.

There is rather a remarkable article in the *Constitutionnel* of Monday, on the subject of the proposition to prolong the powers of Louis Napoleon. The *Constitutionnel* supposes that the majority of the Legitimists as well as of the Orleanist party will see the necessity of adopting this course, as the safest if not the only means of preventing the terrorism of anarchy. It goes further, for it asserts that the leading men of both parties have already stated this to be their conviction.

PORTUGAL.—Count Thomar still continued to hold his ground as Premier notwithstanding the influence of his rival, the Duke of Saldanha, had with the army.

The amended tariff to be brought forward at the beginning of the session, the principal object of which is to increase the protective duties for the advantage of the home manufacturers.

PRUSSIA.—The elections for the Common Councils of Berlin have terminated in the return of an overwhelming majority of Conservative candidates.

GERMANY.—In consequence of a resolution of the Provisional Council of Princes, all the Governments of the League have pre-emptorily refused to join the Diet convoked at Frankfurt by Austria, and the semi-official papers of Berlin publish a summary of a declaration from England and France to the effect that these two Powers will not be represented at the seat of any federal Assembly, in which Prussia refuses to take part.

Great sensation has been created by the news received that the Elector of Hesse, by the advice of his reactionary ministers,—the people refusing to submit to unconstitutional taxes on,—had declared the whole of his Electorate in a state of siege, and subject to martial law.

The municipality of Cassel have published a protest against the state of siege, as being contrary to law and justice, at the same time exhorting the inhabitants to patient endurance, as the present critical state cannot last long. The city continued tranquil on the 9th.

Accounts from Hamburg state that General Willisen, at the head of the Schleswig-Holstein troops, attacked the Danish army on Thursday last, and caused the latter to retire from Eckenforde, which Gen. W. took possession of; and then marched towards the Schlei, with the intention of forcing the passage across it at Mesunde. The Danes, however, here became the assailants, drove the enemy back, and followed up their success by compelling Gen. W. to abandon Eckenforde. The loss of the insurgents is estimated at 130 killed and wounded, but that of the Danes is not mentioned.

There is intelligence from Cassel to the 16th. At that date the country was profoundly tranquil. General Bauer still commanded the troops. The ministerial impeachment process had not terminated before the Supreme Court of Appeal. It was announced on the 14th that the Elector had given orders to remove the Court to Hanau—civil authorities and military commander have agreed. The Elector arrived at Frankfurt on the 16th, accompanied by Hassenpferg.

DENMARK.—Eighteen States of the Prussian Union have given in their adhesion to the treaty concluded between Prussia and Denmark. The ratifications were exchanged at Berlin, on the 6th inst., at the house of Mr. Howard, the British Charge d' Affaires. The dissenting governments are Coburg, Brunswick, Nassau, and Oldenburg. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg, it seemed, changed his mind at the eleventh hour, it is supposed on account of his prospect of succession to the Danish crown, imagining that he has nothing to fear from ill-will on the part of Denmark, and thinking it politic to curry favour with Schleswig-Holstein.

ITALY.—The *Constitutionale* of Florence, of the 6th, quotes letters from Naples, stating that seven generals of the army of the Two Sicilies have been dismissed from the service, and that many employees of the customs have lost their places.

FROM GREECE we hear that the Patriarch of Constantinople has acknowledged the independence of the Greek Church; that the Minister of Worship at Athens has been shot at, and that KEYRIGOS, once a Greek Deacon, but now a Protestant, having had his house pillaged in Zante by a priest-incited mob, and having been first imprisoned, and then banished by the British authorities there, had found a refuge in the Piræus. His case was before the High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles.

Romish interests are suffering a reverse in SAVOY. The provincial Council of Ivrea have memorialised the Government for the confiscation of ecclesiastical property, and suppression of the Convents.

It is reported from PERSIA that an English traveller, Mr. MORRISON, has discovered at Hamadan, the ancient Ecbatana, the tomb of HEPHÆSTION, the celebrated favourite of ALEXANDER the GREAT, who died in that city 324 years before CHRIST. An inscription in excellent preservation, is said to identify this monument, beyond doubt, with the memory of HEPHÆSTION. If so, a discrepancy will arise with the history which relates that the body was interred with great pomp in Babylon, and will afford the learned material for investigation.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The advices from the Cape of Good Hope reach to the beginning of July. With respect to political or commercial matters, they communicate little interest. Their maritime information, however, is of a very distressing nature. The weather, during the greater part of June, had been extremely boisterous, occasioning a fearful amount of shipwreck and damage along the coast. Among the more serious disasters are reported the wreck of the Queen of the West, from Bombay to Liverpool; the Asiatic from Adelaide to London; the Royal Albert from London, (cargo discharged); the British Settler, from the Cape to London; the Grindlay, from Singapore to London; the French ship *L'Esperance*, from Sumatra to Marseilles. The sacrifice of life had been large in one or two cases, the whole of the crews having been lost. It was also feared, from fragments of wrecks and goods washed on shore, that other vessels the unknown, had experienced a similar catastrophe.