The Provincial Wesleyan.

## Autumn Musings.

The Autumn time! the Autumn time!
How softly steal its footsteps on!
How gently fades the Summer's prime,
And dims her glories one by one.
The days are bright, and calm, and clear,
It seems yet summer time to me;
But ah! a change is round me here,
In faded flower and crimsoned tree.

The autumn leaves! the Autumn leaves!
How gorgeous in their golden sheen!
And yet it is but death that gives
Their glowing hues for simple green.
Oh! spirit of the frozen North!
Oh! mocker of our Summer dreams!
Why com'st thou thus to blight our earth,
And hush the music of our streams?

The Autumn winds! the Autumn winds!
Ye come once more with plaintive song:
Ye breathe a dirge to saddened minds,
As softly low ye sweep along.
Ye're sighing for the faded bloom
Of dying Summer's beauty fled,
Like mourners wailing o'er the tomb
Of young and loved ones early dead.

The Autumn rain! the Autumn rain!
Its sound falls sadly on our ears;
And coursing down the window pane,
The pearly drops seem gushing tears.
Each pale sad flower hath caught a gem,
Which trembles in its loving eye;
Then fallen from the withered stem,
It lays its cheek down low to die.

And yet I love thee, Autumn time!
I love the blessing thou doest bring;
Though thou hast not the merry chime
That thrills the soul in joyous Spring,
'Tis sweetly sad! 'tis sadly sweet!
To gaze upon this solemn scene,
Nor would I, if I could, retreat,
Where nought but verdal bloom is seen.

## Miscellaneous.

### Ericsson's Caloric Engine.

The idea of substituting a new and superior motive power for steam will, no doubt, strike many minds as extravagant, if not chimerical. We have been so accustomed to regard steam power as the *ne plus ultra* of attainment, in subjecting the modified forces of nature to the service of man, that a discovery which promises to supersede this agency will have to contend with the most formidable preconceptions, as well as with gigantic interests. Nevertheless, it may now be predicted with confidence that we are on the eve of another great revolution, produced by the application of an agent more ecomincal and incalculably safer than steam. A few years hence we shall hear of the "wonders of caloric," instead of the "wonders of steam." To the question, "How did you cross the Atlantic?" the reply will be, "By caloric, of course!" On Saturday, I visited the manufactory, and had the privilege of inspecting Ericsson's caloric engine, of sixty horse power, while it was in operation. It consists of two pair of cylinders, the working pistons of which are seventy-two inches in diameter. Its great peculiarities consists in its very large cylinders and pistons, working with very low pressure, and in the absence of boilers or heater—there being no other fires employed than those in small grates under the bottoms of the working cylinders. During the eight months that this test-engine has been in operation, not a cent has been expended for repairs or accidents. It is a beautiful and imposing object, and conveys the idea of power and symmetry much more impressively than the largest steam-engine that I have ever seen. The leading principle of the caloric engine consists in producing motive power by the employment of the expansive force of atmospheric air, instead of that of steam; the force being produced by compression of the air in one part of the machine, and by its dilatation by the application of heat in another part. This dilatation, however, is not effected by continuous application of combustibles, but by a peculiar process of transfer, by which the caloric is made to operate over and over again, viz.: The heat of the air escaping from the working cylinder, at each successive stroke of the engine, is transferred to the cold, compressed air entering the same; so that, in fact, a continued application of fuel is only necessary, in order to make good the losses of heat occasioned by the unavoidable radiation of the heated parts of the machine. The obvious advantages of this great improvement are the great saving of fuel and labour in the management of the engine, and its perfect safety. A ship carrying the amount of coal that the Atlantic steamers now take for a single trip, could cross and re-cross the Atlantic twice without taking in coal, and the voyage to China or California could be easily accomplished by a caloric ship without the necessity of stopping at any port to take in fuel. Anthracite coal being far the best fuel for this new engine, we shall no longer have to purchase Bituminous coal in England for return trips. On the contrary, England will find it advantageous to come to us for our anthracite. A slow radiating fire, is what is required, and this is best supplied by our anthracite. There being no smoke, a short pipe to carry off the carbonic oxide gas, and other products of combustion, is all that is needed. But the great advantage of this important improvement, and that which, in the absence of other advantages, would commend it to adoption, is the entire safety of the engine—an explosion being impossible. In steam engines, if the water gets low, or if there is an excess of pressure, or any defect in the materials of which the boilers is composed, or an over-heating of the furnace tops, occasioned by incrustation, formed by salt, in marine boilers, &c., an explosion is inevitable. But in the caloric engine, the only result from neglect will be the stoppage of the engine. The present test engine shows that there must be a neglect to put in fuel for the space of three hours before the speed is even slackened. Thus you have nothing to fear from a sleepy engineer, or an ambitious captain; and all the while, not one quarter the amount of attendance and labour required to keep a steam engine in motion will be needed. When we consider the amount of human mutilation, suffering, and loss which will be prevented for a century to come, when this invention shall have passed into general use, surely every philanthropist will bid God-speed to this new motive engine. A caloric ship of 2,200 tons, to be called the Ericsson, is now in process of construction, and is in such a state of forwardness that she will be in frames by the end of next week. She is a very beautiful model, and she is the admiration of all shipbunders for her remarkable strength, being admitted to have the strongest bottom of any ship built in New York. The machinery is more than half completed. I saw three out of the four working cylinders, the paddle wheels, all the valves and the valve-chests, the main links, and connecting rods, the bed-plates, and main pillar-blocks, and various other parts of the engine—all of them massive forms of metal—cast with the utmost precision and smoothness, and the castings pronounced by competent judges, to be superior to the best in the British steamers. The cylinders are 168 inches in diameter—72 inches larger than those in the Collins steamer. The Ericsson will be ready for sea by October next; and the owners intend to take passengers at a reduced price, in consequence of the reduced expenses under the new principlee. The ship belongs to Mr. John B. Kitching, and a few other wealthy men. The Ericsson will be commanded by Captain Lowber.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

### Burns and Scalds.

There is no practical subject in our profession in which the disastrous and fatal effects of mal-treatment by medical men, as well as the mischiefs of popular ignorance, are more apparent, than in the remedies resorted too, in the case of scalds and burns, now unhappily so frequent in our country, by reason of the murderous reckleness of human life in the men entrusted with our public conveyances in which steam is employed.

We are grieved to learn from the public press that such multitudes are annually perishing by scalds in steamboats, and from burns by camphene, spirit gas, and otherwise; nearly all of whom, however severely burned, we do not hesitate to say, might be preserved from a fatal result by the application of wheat flower immediately after such accidents, Instead of this, however, we hear of the application of *cold water, lead water, molasses, oils, cotton, "pain extractors,"* &c., &c., accompanied almost uniformly by the death of the sufferer, and often "after lingering in excruciating torture for days or hours.

Now it ought to be promulgated to the profession, and for humanity sake to be known to the whole people, that in any case of burn or scald, however extensive, all the acute suffering of the patient may be at once relieved, and that in a moment of time, by sprinkling over the injured surface a thick layer of wheat flour by the hand, or what is better, by a dredging box. Every vestige of pain produced by such injuries is instantly removed, and the sufferer not only escapes the shock to the nervous system accompanying such torture, but will generally fall into a quiet sleep the moment the atmospheric temperature is thus excluded from the wounds.

Why then should persons thus injured be allowed to die with intense agony occasioned by burns and scalds, as they often do, if not without treatment by the applications so often made, many of which augment their sufferings, and render such injuries irreparable. Even in the late explosion on board the Reindeer, it is said that many of the scalded lived for hours, suffering all the time from their external injuries, and then treated with raw cotton, lime-water, and linseed oil, &c., &c., until they were dead. Not a pang need have been endured beyond the time necessary to apply the flour, which must have been at hand, if the ignorance of their friends, and the antiquated prejudices of their medical advisers had not led them to rely on the miserable substitutes which superstition has canonized for centuries. And so we affirm of every case of burn and scald, even if the entire surface has suffered.

In the New-York and Bellevue Hospitals this mode of treating burns has been long in use; until recently, as we learn, the same object has been effected at the former institution by the analogous method of covering the injured parts with a mucilage of gum arabic, so as to protect the denuded surface from the atmosphere, and which the surgeons there prefer to flour in some cases, where the weight of the latter becomes an inconvenience. To this method we make no objection, but having for so many years employed the flour alone, to the exclusion of all other agents, and in every variety and extent of injuries by fire, we have thus reiterated our testimony; and as this agent is found in every house, and can be instantly procured with more readiness than any of the other articles named, we give it the preference over all others.

And we repeat our full persuasion that not one in a hundred of those perishing by burns and scalds need succumb under their injuries, if they were at once, or as soon after as may be, covered with wheat flour. We have applied it successfully, after numerous other remedies had been unsuccessful, and when many hours had elapsed after the accident. To give this suggestion to the people, and scatter it broadcast over the land, will save a multitude of lives in a single year.—*New-York Medical Gazette.*

### The Otter.

The natural food of the common Otter is fish, for the chase and capture of which its whole frame is beautifully adapted. How silently is the water entered! The eyes are so placed that whether the animal is swimming below its prey, behind it, above it, or beside it, their situation, or at most, the most trifling motion of the head and neck, brings it within the sphere of the pursuer's vision. The whole framework of the animal, its short, fin-like legs, vavy feet, and rudder of a tail, enable it to make the swiftest turns, nay almost bounds, in the water, according as the rapidity of its agile prey, demands a sudden downward dive, an upward spring, or a side snap. The short fur, which is close and fine, keeps its body at a proper temperature, and the longer, outer hairs directed backwards enable it to glide through the water, when propelled horizontally by its webbed feet beneath the surface, noiselessly and speedily. Easy and elegant in its motions, there are few objects more attractive in menageries than the pond, especially if it be kept clean, and supplied with clear water, wherein the Otter is seen to hunt its living prey. When it has seized a small fish, it instantly leaves the water, and devours it beginning with the head, whilst the body is held down by the paws, and the head and tail are often left uneaten. The havoc made by these animals in river and ponds is great; for they will go on killing, and eat but a small portion of each fish, if it be large, when they find plenty of prey. When fish is scarce, and it is pressed with hunger, Mr. Bell states that the Otter has been known to resort far inland, to the neighbourhood of the farm-yard, and attack lambs, sucking-pigs, and poultry. Mr. Macgillivray tells us, also, that it has been known to attack young domestic animals, and the latter zoologist found in the stomach of one, which was killed in June, filled with a curious collection of larvæ and earth-worms. It must not be supposed that the common Otter is, as it has been asserted, confined to the fresh waters. They are known to frequent the sea in the north of Scotland, and to hunt far out. In the south of England (Cornwall) the Otter will go a mile from the shore in the summer and good weather after its prey, according to Mr. Couch. On the sea-shore, rocky coves with scattered blocks, hollows, and cavities under large stones, are its haunts. These marine common Otters must not be confounded with the sea Otter *(Enhydra).*

That the common Otter is capable of domestication and attachment we have ample testimony. Indeed, in some parts of India, according to the testimony of Bishop Heber, a fine species of Otter *(Libtra Nair,)* is trained to assist the fishermen, "sometimes driving the shoals into the nets, sometimes bringing out the larger fish with their teeth."—*National Cyclopædia.*

### Abstemious Diet.

Many cases of illness, both in adults and children, may be readily cured by abstinence from all food. Headaches, disordered stomachs, and many other attacks, are often caused by violating the rules of health, and in consequence some parts of the system is overloaded, or some of the organs are clogged. Omitting one, two or three meals, as the case may be, gives the system a chance to rest, and allows the clogged organs to dispose of their burdens. The practice of giving drugs to clear out the stomach, though it may afford the needed temporary relief, always weakens the system, while abstinence secures the good result without doing any injury.

Said a young gentleman to a distinguished medical practitioner, in Philadelphia, "Doctor, what do you for yourself when you have a turn of headache or other slight attack?"

"Go without my dinner," was the reply.

"And if that does not cure you, what then?"

"Go without my supper."

"But if that does not cure, what then?"

"Go without my breakfast. We physicians seldom take medicines ourselves, or use them in our families; for we know that abstinence is better, but we cannot make our patients believe it."

Many cases of slight indisposition are cured by a change of diet. Thus, if a person suffers from constipation, has a headache, slight attacks of fever or dyspepsia, the cause may often be removed by eating rye-mush and molasses, baked apples, and other fruits.—*Domestic Receipt Book.*

### Effect of Climate on Consumption.

The Medical Faculty are beginning to question the opinion which has so long prevailed among medical men, that a change of climate is beneficial to persons suffering with the consumption. Sir James Clark, of England, has assailed the doctrine with considerable force, and a French physician named Carriere, has written against it; but the most vigorous opponent of it is a Dr. Burgess, of whom a recent article in Chamber's Edinburgh Journal gives an account. Dr. Burgess contends that climate has little or nothing to do with the cure of consumption, and that if it had, the curative effects would be produced through the skin, and not the lungs. That a warm climate is not in itself beneficial, he shows from the fact that the disease exists in all latitudes. In India and Africa, tropical climates, it is as frequent as in Europe or Northern America. All the curative resorts, now in fashion, are more productive of consumption than any locality of Great Britain. Naples, Florence, Nice, Genoa, Venice, all generate *more* consumption than London, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Manchester. Madeira, the chosen paradise of pulmonary patients, is more unfavourable to the disease than England. Aix and Montpelier are no better, if not worse. Pisa is worse than all; so that Italian climate for consumption-cure, is pronounced an arrant "humbug." Change of air, in the *same climate,* is the sanative theory of Dr. Burgess, deduced from the most expansive observations and industrious experiments in "climatology." "Give me Italy, or I perish," "give us a warm climate," which is now the fashionable cry of rich patients, will soon be changed "to change of air *at home,*" in the opinion of Dr. Burgess, whose new theory will bring consolation, if not cure, to every poor person who labours under this afflictive malady and cannot take a voyage to Italy.

### Changes of Time.

In Asia Minor we tread upon a soil rich in interesting and splendid recollections, with an existing population completely debased by ignorance and slavery. The glory of twenty different nations that once flourished here, has been extinguished; flocks wander over the tomb of Achilles and of Hector; and the thrones of Aithridates and the Antiochuses have disappeared, as well the palaces of Priam, and Croseus. The merchants of Smyrna do not inquire whether Homer was born within their walls; the fine sky of Ionia no longer inspires neither painters nor poets; the same obscurity covers with its shades the banks of the Jordan and the Euphrates. The republic of Moses is not to be found. The Harps of David and Isaiah are silent forever; the wandering Arabian comes, indifferent and unmoved, to rest the poles of his tent against the shattered columns of Palmyra; Babylon has also fallen beneath the stroke of an avenging destiny, and that city which reigned supreme, over oppressed Asia, has scarcely left behind it a trace that can show where the ramparts of Semiramis were raised. "I have seen," says a traveller, the accomplishment of that prophecy, 'Tyre, the queen of the nations, shall be made like the top of a rock, where the fishermen shall spread their nets."—*Malta Brun.*

### Home.

Home's not merely four square walls.
Though with pictures hung and gilded;
Home is where affection calls,
Filled with shrines the heart hath builded!
Home!—go watch the faithful dove—
Sailing 'neath the heaven above us—
Home is where there's one to love!
Home is where there's one to love us!

Home's not merely roof and room,
It needs something to endear it;
Home is where the heart can bloom,
Where there's some kind lip to cheer it!
What is home with none to meet?
None to welcome, none to greet us?
Home is sweet, and only sweet,
Where there's one we love to meet us!

## Temperance.

(FROM THE ATHENÆUM OF OCTOBER 30.)

### National Division of Nova Scotia.

The Annual Session of this Body commenced on Wednesday last, and continued by adjournment until yesterday. The attendance of Representatives from various parts of the Province, at considerable sacrifice of time and means, exhibits the hearty interest of the brethren in the great cause of Total Abstinence. The unanimity and whole-hearted earnestness of the members of G. D. upon the various questions before them, of vital importance to the cause and to the best interests of the Province, especially upon the liquor traffic, affords evidence of the advancing enlightenment of public opinion, and the rapidly increasing preparation of the people for the early adoption of the Maine Law movement. In our next we shall be able to give the various resolutions adopted at the Session. On Wednesday afternoon the Grand Division, accompanied by a deputation from the several subordinate Divisions in the City, waited upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor with an Address, and were received very graciously.—The Address and Reply we give beneath. The Soiree on Wednesday evening was a very creditable affair. About 300 persons sat down to an excellent entertainment, after which speeches were delivered by the Rev. Geo. Christie of Yarmouth, Doctor Tupper of Amherst, B. Zwicker, Esq., M. P. P., of Lunenburg, Hon. J. W. Johnston, and the Rev. Dr. Cramp of Wolfville. The speeches were highly interesting, and were accompanied by appropriate music which added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion.

The following are the Officers elected and installed for the present year:—

Rev. G. Christie, Yarmouth, *G. W. Patriarch.*
Charles B. Naylor, Halifax, *G. W. Associate.*
William Scott, Halifax, *G. Scribe.*
M. G. Black, junr., Halifax, *G. Treasurer.*
Rev. Dr. Cramp, Acadia College, *G. Chaplain.*
Charles Blanchard, Esq., Truro, *G. Conductor.*
G. G. Gray, Halifax, *G. Sentinel.*

ADDRESS.

*To His Excellency,* SIR GASPARD LEMARCHANT, *Knight, and Knight Commander of the Orders of St. Ferdinand and of Charles the Second of Spain, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, Chancellor of the same, &c. &c. &c.*

The Members of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia, avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their Annual Session at Halifax, to approach your Excellency, with the tender of their congratulations on your arrival in this Province; and to assure you of their hearty welcome, of their attachment to the person of Her Majesty, and of their respect for the constitution under which it is their happiness to live.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance includes persons of every shade of Political sentiment, and we believe that it tends to soften the asperity of controversy. The great project of diverting into a useful channel the hundred and twenty thousand pounds which are annually spent in an indulgence useless in itself, that wastes the resources of the Province, and tends to the destruction of the best interests of man, occupies a place in our estimation which leaves little room for many of those questions which have hitherto formed the battle ground of party.

We wish not to conceal from your Excellency, however, that in this Province the Temperance question is fast advancing to a position in which it must claim your Excellency's attention. Of the thousands of earnest hearts and thoughtful minds connected with our organization, there are few who do not regard the Laws which not only permit but protect and encourage the traffic in intoxicating drinks, as resulting in consequences detrimental to the highest interests of the country; and the conviction is rapidly spreading that, to effect their overthrow it is our duty to use all the means with which the British constitution, and our own admirable organization invest us. The enactment of a prohibitory law in a neighbouring State, by a most triumphant majority, and after a years trial, convinces us that the question is only one of time in this Province; and hoping, as we do, that ere your Excellency's administration terminates, the crisis will have arrived, we entreat your impartial consideration of our principles, while we pledge ourselves to labour for our object, in no way which will be inconsistent with the character of good and peaceful subjects.

Earnestly desiring the prosperity of your Excellency's administration of public affairs, and the personal happiness of yourself, Lady LeMarchant and family, we tender to your Excellency our profound respect.

On behalf of the G. D. of the Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia, and the members of the Order generally.

WM. M. BROWN, G.W.Patriarch.
W. L. BELL, Grand Scribe.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to return you my best acknowledgements for your congratulations on my arrival in Nova Scotia to assume the Government of this Province.

For the promotion of order and the encouragement of sobriety, I shall ever be most happy to lend all the support in my power, and I am much pleased in learning that your efforts in this cause have hitherto been attended with such successful results.

I also beg to thank you for your kind feelings expressed in the address towards myself personally, Lady Le Marchant and my family.

*Government House, Oct. 27th,* 1852.

G. W. PATRIACHS SUPPORT.

*To the Officers and Members of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia, in session concened:*

WORTHY BROTHERS,—

The lapse of time has again brought us to the period of our Annual Session, without producing any remarkable change in our circumstances as an organised body. It is gratifying, however, to perceive that there have not been any proceedings on our own part of an injurious tendency, whereby the progress of our loved cause would be retarded;—and also, that the public mind is keeping pace with our advances, and encouraging us to make efforts for legal prohibition of the traffic in strong drink. The extension of our views, Brethren, among the people of Nova Scotia is not the result, as you are aware, of any particularly energetic action on the part of the Sons of Temperance as a body, for it must be admitted that we have done comparatively little towards making the public acquainted with the particular provisions of the salutary laws enacted in neighbouring lands, and the necessity for, and suitableness of, similar enactments for Nova Scotia. That which morally right being politically sound, our people, by means of the christian knowledge with which they are favoured, are enabled to see their true interests, and are no doubt prepared to show by Petitions to the Legislature, that a majority are in favour of prohibitory law;—our duty Brethren is, to see that an opportunity is afforded them of doing so.

It being desirable, Brethren, that the people of Nova Scotia should not only be persuaded of the benefit of our intended procedure, but also be kept in so profitable a state of mind, it will be also our duty, during the session, and at all times, to make such arrangements for circulating our views, by means of the press and otherwise, as circumstances will justify our venturing upon. The proprietors of the Athenæum newspaper, have been furnished with many excellent communications from members of this body during the past year, and an arrangement they trust will now be made, that will result in a larger amount of assistance in future. This useful periodical has not been supported to the extent that we hoped it would have been, and an obligation rests on every Son of Temperance to use exertions, whereby the proprietors may be fairly remunerated, and the public made acquainted with the movements and intended action of the friends of the cause.

It may be hardly necessary to urge upon you, Brethren, the great importance of providing an Agent and Lecturer to act under the direction of a Committee of this body. The necessity for a Travelling agent is so obvious, it may be expected you will endeavour, individually and collectively, to obtain funds that the employment of such an officer may not be any longer delayed. From information which has been furnished by the several Deputies it appears very evident to me, that the activity and growth of our Order depends greatly on the kind of support such an officer would be likely to impart.

Our call for pecuniary aid having been kindly responded to by several Subordinate Divisions, I have had the pleasure of remitting to the most Worthy Scribe one half of the amount due by this body to the National Division, and trust you will, Brethren, before separating, make arrangements for funds that the remainder may be liquidated. The amount forwarded by some Divisions in the country, towards the debt of this Grand Division, though not large in itself, yet when considered in connexion with their limited number of members, and small amount of funds, gives great encouragement respecting the future, and shows that there are hearty and energetic promoters of our principles in localities which are generally little thought of when pecuniary or other aid is required for a good work.

During my term of office, Brethren, the claims of the Divisions on the Island of Cape Breton have been frequently brought to my notice. They have never had the privilege of a Session of our body among them, and are now languishing for lack of some stimulating action. If it be practicable to have a quarterly or even a special Session held at Sydney, the Divisions in that neighbourhood may be saved from a total prostration, and an amount of good would result, which perhaps might not be equalled by a similar effort in any other portion of our extensive jurisdiction.

In conclusion, Brethren, it only remains for me to express my firm conviction of the necessity of legal enactment for the further advancement of our cause—and my earnest hope that harmony may ever attend our deliberations, and help us onward to a speedy realization of this and other great objects.

I am, Worthy Brothers, Yours,
In Love, Purity, and Fidelity,
W. M. BROWN, G. W. P.

*Halifax, Oct. 28th,* 1851.

### From Late English Papers.

A man employed by the gas company at Torquay was lately suffocated by gas, while attempting to remedy some defect in the meter of a street-lamp: he put his arm and head into a hole which he had dug; a clergyman in a neighbouring house noticed that he remained some time in this position, but as it was a natural one as if he had been to work, it was some time before the clergyman thought there was anything wrong: the man was then dead. He was an inexperienced workman, and should have known better than to meddle with the meter.

General Viscount Hardinge, the new Commander-in-Chief, is a native of Wrotham, in Kent, and was born in 1785. He is brother-in-law to the Marquis of Londonderry. The gallant officer, who holds a Waterloo medal, has already holden the offices of Master General of the Ordnance, Governor General of India, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Secretary at War. He is in the enjoyment of a pension of £5,000 a year for his services in India.

The American ship *Mobile,* Captain Furber, which sailed Sept. 27th, from Liverpool, England, with 40 passengers, and a crew of 30 men, for New Orleans, was totally lost on Oct. 3rd, on Blackwater Bank. The scene on board the ill-fated ship a few minutes after striking baffles all description. Captain Forber, with all on board, except eight of the crew and one passenger, perished. The *Mobile* was a fine ship of 1,000 tons burden, and nearly new.

The ship *Maise,* of Queenstown, Ireland, Pearson master, when off the Island of Malta, was struck by lightning on the 3rd of August last, which passed down her mainmast, and striking the hull, separated it in two pieces, fore and aft. The ship instantly went down with the crew, fourteen in number, and two passengers, the Captain alone escaping with his life

In Montgomeryshire and Merionethshire very valuable mineral properties have been opened and are in full work, and there is every reason to believe that the lodes of the Lisburne and Cremeystwyth mines, in Cardiganshire, which have yielded such enormous wealth, are likely to be found in the neighbourhood of Llanidloes.

The Yacht built and fitted out for the Pacha of Egypt by Messrs. McGregor, has been obliged to put back to Crookhaven, in the South of Ireland, after sustaining considerable damage whilst attempting to make her way to the Nile. She was insured for upwards of £20,000.

Lord Hardinge, General Commanding-in-Chief, has appointed Colonel Lord Charles Nellesley, unattached; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Biucher Wood, C. B., half-pay; Captain Charles Earl of March, unattached; Captain Henry Marquis of Worcester, 7th Hussars; to be his aides-de-camp.

An English company have just taken from the Earl of Brandon a lease of the Classadaugh copper mine in Ireland. Other companies are forming in addition to those now at work, having received promises of leases from other western landlords.

The *Army List* now contains the names of but three officers holding the rank of Field Marshall, viz., Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, and the Marquis of Anglesey.

The property of the late Mr. Dyce Sombre is likely to afford ample fees for Doctors' Commons. The validity of the will has been disputed by various parties. The property in dispute amounts to £750,000.

Mr. Hamilton, late Governor of the Windward Islands, had arrived in England, from the West Indies, *en route* to Newfoundland, where he has been appointed to the same post.

The Oxford *Chronicle* states that in accordance with the wishes of the Queen, a tablet, to the memory of the late J. C. Nield, Esq., is forthwith to be placed in the chancel of North Marston Church.

The cost of the Militia now raising in England for the year ending 31st of March, 1853, is estimated at £386,715. In the present year the number to be raised is 50,000, at a cost of £2 per man, making £100,000.

Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has given 40,000 rix dollars for the estbalishment of girls' schools in Sweden. She has appointed Dr. Wieselgreen and Dean Thomander to work out and administer all the details.

A second line of railway from London to Birmingham, after some years of delay, has been completed on the principle of the broad guage, and was formally opened by the directors on the 1st inst.

The attention of the mining interest is being directed to the mineral fields of Wales, in several parts of which new veins and workings have been opened.

A convention for the international service of telegraphs between France, Belgium, and Prussia was signed in Paris on the 12th October,

Mr. Thomas Challis, Alderman and butcher, has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

## Advertisements.


**The Subscriber**

Offers for Sale just received by the Brigt Fame and Schr Felix from Montreal.

1750 BBLS Superfine FLOUR,
25 do Prime PORK,
45 Firkins BUTTER
Per brigt Mary from Porto Rico.
880 Dry Salted Hides,
23 Hhds Sugar
Also in Store from previous importations.
225 Hhds } Porto Rico SUGAR,
30 Brls }
220 Puns } Muscovado } MOLASSES.
10 Tierces }
40 Puns Clayed }
150 Dry Hides,
10 Brls Jamaica Coffee
A good assortment of Gourock Cordage and Canvas TWINE, &c. &c. GEORGE H. STARR.
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Rec. 6ins.; Col. 3w.; Sun 3w 3i ea w.

**WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.**

WESLEYANS, and the Public generally, are respectfuly notified, that a BOOK-ROOM has been opened in the New Building erected on the Lot, South of the Old Methodist Chapel, Argyle Street, for the sale of WESLEYAN and other RELIGIOUS LITERATURE, MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, and STATIONERY, at low prices for Cash. Among the Books on hand may be found—

Adam's Women of the Bible, 12 mo. pp 225.
Almanac (Methodist), very neat.
Anecdotes of the Christian Ministry.
Do for the Young
Do for Ladies.
Do for the Fireside
Angels, Nature and Ministry of, by Rawson.
Angel Whispers.
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Binney's Theological Compend.
Blind Man's Son.
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Brightness and Beauty.
Begnirky's Golden Treasury.
Butler's Analogy, of Religion, with Analysis by Dr. Tefft.

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Caves of the Earth.
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Christianity Tested by Eminent Men.
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Do do on New Testament.
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Closing Scenes of Human Life.
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Do do Philosophy of Religion.
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Dying Hours of good and bad men contrasted.

Early Dead.
Edmondson's Heavenly World.
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Episcopius's Life, (celebrated pupil of Arminius) by Calder
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Fables and Parables, by Cobbin.
Female Biography, Gems of.
Female Dead, compiled by Allen.
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Do Christian Perfection.
Do Life by Benson.
Do Works. 8 vo. 4 vols. pp 2480.
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Good Health.
Grandfather Gregory.
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Harris's (Dr. J.) Mammon, (cheap edition.)
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Longfellow's Life.
Longfellow's Notes on the Gospels and Questions. (An excellent work for Sabbath School Teachers and Bible Classes.

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McOwen on the Sabbath.
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New Zealanders, by Smith.
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Also on hand—Wesleyan Catechisms—Sabbath School Hymn Books—Wesley's Hymns—Sabbath School Libraries—Rewards, &c. &c. &c.
September 30, 1852.

**PHOSPHATE**
**Of Lime in Consumption.**

A GENTLEMAN of the neighboring city of Charlestown, whose son was considered in a hopeless state from the diseased condition of the respiratory apparatus, was indeced to administer Dr. Stone's Medicines. All the phosphate of lime procured at the shops appeared to him to be imperfectly prepared—being coarse and otherwise objectionable. A purer article was prepared especially for the occasion reduced to an impalpable powder, and ten grains were administered three times a day, followed by a swallow of Cod Liver Oil. No material change was discoverable in the patient for two weeks. Suddenly, as it were, a fixed pain of long standing in the chest soon abated; sleep became refreshing, the appetite improved, strength returned, and from being moved about the apartment reclined on an invalid chair, he is now daily riding, on an average, ten miles, on horseback, facing the wind and breasting the cold with impunity. This is a synopsis of the case related by a grateful parent, who would be glad to have others, under similar circumstances, make an effort with the phosphate, combined with Cod Liver Oil.—*Boston Medical & Surgical Journal, April,* 1852.

The Phosphate of Lime, and Cod Liver Oil, to be had pure at No. 129, Granville Street.
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The above suits on retail together with Fine Orange, Pekoe, Caper Souchong, Ningyong, Oolong, &c.
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July 22. 168.

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*Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Golp