

piece of lard or butter is thrown into the cauldron, which makes it immediately subside. When the molasses has flowed from the moulds, this sugar is no more deliquescent than the brown sugar of the colonies.

The process above described is exactly the same, whether the sap is drawn from the sugar maple or the red or white maple; but these two last species must furnish double the sap to make the same quantity of sugar.

Different circumstances contribute to render the crop of sugar more or less abundant. Thus a very cold and dry winter is more productive than when this season has been very variable and very moist. It has been observed also that when during the night it has frozen very hard, and on the following day the air is very dry and clear, the sap flows in great abundance, and that then a tree gives two to three gallons in 24 hours. It is estimated that three persons may tend 250 trees, which give 1009 lbs. of sugar, or about 4 lbs. to a tree, which, however, does not appear to be always the case with those engaged in the business; for many farmers on the Ohio assure us that they do not obtain but about two pounds.

Trees which grow in low and moist places give more sap, but less charged with the saccharine principle than those situated on hills or slopes. They draw proportionably more from those situated in the midst of fields, or the length of enclosures from habitations. It is remarked also that when the districts where they annually make sugar are deprived of other kinds of trees, they obtain more favourable results even from unthrifty maples.—*Genesee Farmer.*

The Wesleyan.

HALIFAX, MONDAY, APRIL 8.

The arrival of the *Limet*, Packet, on Friday, in 27 days from Falmouth, has put us in possession of dates to the 8th of March,—from which we make a brief selection. The February Mail has not yet arrived.

The *Star*, Packet, went home in 15 days. The *In.* constant in 14 days.

The contract for the transmission of mails between England and Halifax by steam, has been taken by Messrs. S. Cunard and Co., of this town, at £55,000 sterling; to commence not later than May, 1840; to leave Liverpool twice a month, in vessels not less than 300 horse power.

Smaller steamers to run between this port and Boston, and York, and Pictou, and Quebec.

The successor of Lord Glenelg in the Colonial Office, is the Marquis of Normandy, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whose successor is Lord Ebrington.

The Wesleyan Centenary Fund had reached the sum of £160,000 on February 27th. The following is the contemplated disposition of this rapidly increasing fund.

1. For two Institution Houses, and the general purposes of the common Institution Fund	£ 55,000
2. For Missionary and Centenary Premises.	23,000
For various other Missionary purposes, such as Missionary Superannuaries, Widows, Orphans, Chapels, &c.	21,000
3. For Missionary Polynesian Ship, Purchase, &c.	3,000
For Outfit, Stores, Insurance, Expenses, &c.	3,000
4. For Chapel Loan Fund, England,	35,000
For Irish Chapel Fund,	2,000
5. For Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Schools Debt,	5,70

6. For Auxiliary Fund Debt,	£ 1,500
7. For the New Auxiliary Fund, as explained above,	9,000
8. On account, towards Expenses, &c.,	1,800
	£160,000

Thus the Committee appropriated at once the whole amount of Subscriptions now promised, being double the amount of the first appropriation to meet the claims of the original objects. The surplus is, however, yet expected to be very considerable: in anticipation of which, after making a reserve of £10,000 for the remainder of expenses, and for contingencies, &c. &c., and of £10,000 for effectually securing the great objects of the 19th and 20th Manchester Resolutions, the Committee agreed to the two following grants:—

1. For a Centenary Monumental Chapel in Dublin, in lieu of Mr. Wesley's Chapel in Whitefriar-street, built in 1755, the lease of which is nearly expired, and the site of which the Papists are anxious to secure for their new Catholic Premises, £ 5,000
2. To the Wesleyan Education Committee for Wesleyan Day Schools, 5,000

Such is the sketch we have been enabled to gather of the important proceedings of last week. We doubt not, that this outline will commend itself to the judgment and Christian feelings of that large body of subscribers who have raised this noble monument of their zeal and loyalty; and that even greater satisfaction will be experienced when the official documents are published, which we understand will be done with all proper dispatch.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Our Paris letters state that the opinion was becoming general that the civil war in Spain was about being brought to a conclusion. Negotiations for a compromise, by the marriage of the son of Don Carlos with Queen Isabella, were said and believed to have made some progress. Private accounts from various parts of Spain represented that a similar impression was spreading through that country, and that peace was about to be restored to it.—*Times.*

Letters from Madrid to the 11th inst., state that the Government, feeling aware that the recent prorogation of the Chambers is calculated to alarm public opinion, has inserted in the Madrid Gazette an official protest of its devotion to the fundamental laws of the state. It is stated that in the event of a negotiation for a treaty of Commerce with England being brought to a definite conclusion, Catalonia has threatened to proclaim its independence or to declare in favour of Don Carlos. Provisions and assistance of every description are stated to have been furnished by the Sardinian government to the revolvers of Melilla.

Bayonne letters, of the 4th inst., state that Don Carlos was to have left Bergara on the 12th for Ornat. He had received at Bergara five battalions of infantry and four squadrons of cavalry, brought from Durango by General Maroto. Immediately after the review, those troops, amounting to 4,500 men, marched towards Tolosa, where Maroto was to join them on the 12th. The Guipuscoan battalions had been recalled from Biscay, and were ordered to concentrate near Tolosa. It was reported in Bayonne that Muniagorri's soldiers had mutinied, deposed him, and declared to him, that if within a given time he did not provide funds to pay up the arrears due to them, they would put him to death.—*Times.*

The Paris papers of Monday, consist chiefly of electioneering sallies, and the details of several meetings which have been held in various parts of France, to forward the views of the two great sections into which the country is now divided—viz., the ministerialists and the coalition.

A royal ordonnance appeared in the *Moniteur* recently effecting some very material changes in the administration of the public libraries, which are supported at the national expense in the French capital. Against this act of kingly interference, the different heads of departments attached to each of the public institutions in question, have preferred a very strong and temperate remonstrance, in which they declare that it is the unanimous opinion of all the persons connected with the public libraries of the capital that

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