

HEALTH! PILLS. AND BAD DIGESTION.

used the highest on our sale... A customer, to whom I let you know the particulars...

HEUMATIC FEVER, IN AND... art Toys Courtier, of the Major J. Walsh.

IN THE CHEST AND YEARS OF AGE... of the Lynn Advertiser, ment—August 2, 1851.

good effects of Holloway's... from a pain and tightness in a shortness of breath, that age, and notwithstanding...

HENRY COE, of the Street, Lynn, Norfolk... HE GRAVEL, AND A COMPLAINT.

Lake George, was for a complete of the liver, kidneys, after trying all his hopes, and say further...

JONES, Proprietor of... LLOYD'S PILLS IN... the turn of life, or at a shortness of breath, that age, and notwithstanding...

Church. of 900 years in a Farm of which are cleared and in...

"ROSE." between this Island and next season, and will leave Tuesday and Thursday...

of Direct. "SIR ALEXANDER," d-bottomed, Class A 1, at Master, will sail from the harbor next. Rev. Wright...

and Shediac. to run a PACKET at reduced fares. Having in the above business, and have every confidence that...

JAMES WALSH. his Office, Queen Square

Agriculture.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

There is no subject so pleasing to my own mind as the study of life in its various manifestations and development, and especially when extending to what may be called the science of Providence...

There is suffering in this country, which its evident resources ought to have prevented, but the very existence of the suffering is, to my mind, confirmatory, that there are hidden treasures within...

I have now to submit my materia medica to your Excellency's notice; it is not quite so comprehensive as I should choose, but it includes all the essential ingredients of luxurious vegetable aliment...

1. As the basis or vehicle of this manure, I should use the ricier mud, which contains such a large proportion of manure and other shells in all stages of decomposition...

2. The scavenger of Charlottetown consisting of all the organic substances which 4,000 or 5,000 people have taken from the soil; the orderly removal of this will greatly help your sanitary operations...

3. Fish.—I would establish the very best fish market, and encourage the fishermen by taking all the inferior and superabundant supply at a remunerating price, paying cash for all supplies...

4. Bones.—These now lie like bleaching stumbling stones and putrid nuisances up and down the country, while the soil suffers for the want of their basis; a few of the waste-employment little folks...

because a comparatively trifling additional expense will provide all that is required—buildings will be required for a mill and dry store...

I remain, most respectfully, Your Excellency's Obedient Servant, H. A. JOHNSTON. King Square, July 24, 1852.

To J. D. HAZARD, Esq. It is known to many of the readers of Gazette, that the Rev. John Geddie, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation at New London and Cavendish, devoted to himself as a herald of the Cross...

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Geddie, dated ANCESTRUM, NEW BRIDGES, NOV. 11, 1851. You will be pleased to hear, that I labour with some degree of encouragement in the dark land, a great change has been wrought...

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5. Soil.—We must not forget our friend the sweep; we can afford to pay him well for his labours, but with money and good seed and tarps.

the present position, and future prospects of our infant mission.—The receipts of the year just ended, amount to the sum of £13 4 s, being a small advance on those of the preceding year.

Your Committee deem it quite unnecessary to enter into detail, as regards the circumstances in which our missionaries are placed, (as such information is diffused by means of the circulation of the Missionary Register) but would ardently, and affectionately remind the Society of the touching appeals to its sympathy contained in Mr. Geddie's letter...

In contemplating the effects already produced by the instrumentality of the Church's Foreign Mission, we have abundant reason to be thankful to God and to his alone we would ascribe the glory and the praise. Your Committee therefore devoutly desire to recall to the recollection of this Society, the honour conferred on it by the Redeemer, in being selected as the originator of a plan for the extension of His Kingdom to one of the remotest and darkest places of the habitable Globe...

Resolved, That the Report be adopted, and that Mr. Hazard be respectfully requested to publish the same in the Gazette. W. McNEILL, Vice President & Secretary.

POETRY.

GOOD TEMPER.

BY CHARLES SWAIN. There's not a chequer thin on earth, Nor yet one half so dear; 'Tis worth more than a diamond's birth, Or thousands gain'd a year. It lends the day a new delight; 'Tis virtue's firmest shield; And adds more beauty to the night Than all the stars may yield. It maketh poverty content, To sorrow whispers peace; It is a gift from heaven sent, For mortals to increase. It meets you with a smile at morn, It lulls you to repose; A flower for peer and peasant born, An everlasting rose. A charm to banish grief away; To match the bowler's care; Turns tears to smiles, make dulness gay— 'Tis goodness everywhere. And yet 'tis cheap as summer dew, 'Tis gentle as the lily's breath; A talisman for love, as true As ever man possessed. As smiles the rainbow through the cloud When thren'ning storm begins— As music 'mid the tempest loud, 'Tis still its sweet way when. As springs an arch across the tide, Where waves conflicting foam, So comes this seraph to our side, This angel of our home. What may this wondrous spirit be, With power unheard before— This charm, this bright divinity? Good temper—nothing more! Good temper—'tis our choicest gift That woman heavenward brings, And can the poorest peasant lit To bliss unknown to king.

Miscellaneous.

DUTIES OF FRIENDSHIP.

The duties of friendship are sacred, and ought on no account to be violated and trodden under foot. Indeed they have always been held in high and reserved estimation by the wisest and best part of mankind. At the same time we should be assiduous to secure and to perpetuate the blessings of friendship, and careful to deserve them—not forgetting, that he who has a good friend must prove himself friendly. Between minds, as well as bodies, attraction can exist no longer than it is reciprocal; and mutual kindness can only be cherished by endeavours to serve and oblige. If you are frequently receiving from your friend tokens of attachment and affection, watch for opportunities of making equivalent returns; or if inequality of condition should on your part render this impracticable, be more careful to seize every occasion of expressing, in ways not inconsistent with the delicacy of friendship, the sense of obligation. Above all study to render yourself worthy the friendship you value, by cherishing all those amiable qualities, and practicing all those substantial virtues, which unite to form the character of a true friend. More particularly, cultivate the kind and generous affections, for friendship is the reciprocation of affection, and he who has no one to bestow has no right to expect any in return. To hope to gain a friend without this, is as if the merchant should expect to purchase a jewel of the highest value without being able or willing to pay the price for it. On the contrary, kindness will always be found to produce kindness, and no man will fail to be rich in the returns of love who is careful to purchase it with the payment of affection. Express an habitual command over yourself, to check those sudden gusts of passion and ill-humour which the casual interference of opinions, inclinations, or interest may tend to excite. The maxim is well founded, that friendship is not to be formed with an angry man. Be ever ready to allow to your friend that indulgence which you claim for yourself, and rather, by gentleness and forbearance, invite generosity, than, by a rude and unyielding assertion of your rights, awaken the latent spirit of discord.

'They pass best over the world,' said Queen Elizabeth, who trip over it quickly, for it is a bog—if we stop, we sink. Modesty is the female character what salt-petre is to the beef—while it preserves his purity, it imparts a bluish tinge. 'Wife,' said a man, looking for a boot-jack, 'I have places where I ought my things and you ought to know it.' 'Yes, said she, 'I ought to know where you keep your late hours.'

ENGLAND.

The London Weekly Despatch, in speaking of the late 'strike' among the English engineers, states, that upwards of £20,000 were lost per week, for fifteen weeks, making no less than £3,275,000. But this is not all.—Since they have returned to work, their wages have been reduced greatly below the level of what they were before the strike, and there are now hundreds of workmen out of employment, their places having been supplied by more labourers during the strike. A new invention has also resulted from the strike, by which cast-iron are made by a firm in London, without the use of skilled moulders.

Proposed Restoration of the Jews.—The Swiss of Berne, of April 18 says—a correspondent writes from Constantinople, on April 1, that the Divan has hit upon a very original plan for settling the question of the holy places. The four pachas of Syria are to be granted to M. Rothschild for the sum of £200,000,000, to be paid into the treasury of the Sultan; and upon the sum of £2,000,000 being paid to France, she will renounce her pretensions. Russia and England will each receive £1,000,000. It is not yet settled, whether M. Rothschild will restore the ruins of Jerusalem and Antioch and to rebuild Solomon's Temple.

The farmers in some of the middle counties of England are greatly dismayed at the sudden appearance amongst their bean crops of a disease similar to that which destroyed the potato crops. It is stated that acres which were planted with beans have been ploughed up. It will be seen that serious collisions, which are said to have been attended with loss of life, have taken place in the Irish metropolis, and in our neighbourhood at Wigan. These collisions were produced by the old feud between the Orangemen and the Catholics, which the present Government have taken such extraordinary pains to fan. We greatly fear an increase of these calamities before the elections are over.

GERMAN COLONISATION OF SURINAM.—The government of Holland has sent notes to all the German governments, informing them that they are ready to grant peculiar facilities to German emigrants disposed to settle in Surinam. IMPORTATION OF WINE.—It is shown by a parliamentary paper just issued, that, in the month ended the 5th ult., there were only 694,187 gallons of wine imported, whereas, in the corresponding period of 1858, there were 1,122,531 gallons. INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF TEA.—In the month ended the 5th ult., there were 4,668,999 lbs. of tea entered for home consumption; in the like period of 1851, 4,698,545 lbs.; and in the month ended the 5th ult., 4,797,535 lbs.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, July 23.—THE CITY OF SONORA DESTROYED BY FIRE.—\$2,000,000.—The Steamship Arrived this morning from Aspinwall, with 438 passengers, arrived this morning. The San Francisco Whig, says:—'Sonora, the chief city of the Southern mines, which has for so long a time enjoyed impunity, while conflagration was raging all over the country, is at length laid in ruins. There is no need to particularize—our details in regard to what are burnt out and who are not—all is gone. The fire commenced on Friday morning, 18th inst., a little after 1 o'clock. It broke out on the building on the plaza, called the Hotel de France, occupied by Mad. Landran and facing on Wellington-street. From thence it spread in a southerly direction, until it had swept off every building that had any connection with its progress, including the whole of the centre block, on both sides of East and West Washington-streets. The Masonic Hall, the last building on East Washington-street, was entirely gutted, the wall alone remaining. But the whole northern end of the city, from the place of commencement to the Barrancas House on Main-street, has been consumed. The wind soon took a turn to the northward, and the fire spread rapidly from house to house. Great efforts were made by the citizens to stop the flames, but all were unavailing. The intense inflammable nature of the material, dried up thoroughly as it had been, by a month's continuous hot weather, combined with the scarcity of water, rendered it an impossibility to effect any substantial good; the consequence is, that the whole city has been consumed, with the exception of a few scattered buildings on the outskirts together with a great portion of the suburb of Sonoma, the fire having been stopped in the neighbourhood of the Barrancas House by the judicious application of the axe and rope. A continuous line of houses, of nearly half a mile in length, many of which had been built at an expense of from two to twenty thousand dollars each, has been swept away at a breath. Property to the amount of \$1,000,000 has probably been in a few hours destroyed. Crime continues on the increase all through the country. Murders and robberies, and all other villanies are as rife as ever; and Lynch Law is still in demand. DEATH OF JACOB BELL.—Mr. Jacob Bell, of New York, of the firm of Brown & Bell, died at Sharon Springs on Wednesday morning. He was an eminent ship-builder, having built the steamships, the Atlantic, the Baltic, the Collins' line. He also built the first regular steamships launched at New York, the Lion and the Eagle, in 1840, as well as some of the fastest merchantmen. He was fifty-nine years of age, and died of congestion of the brain. PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Arrangements are being made for the establishment of a line of side wheel steamers of 600 tons, to run to Liverpool in connection with McHenry's line of packets. Right Rev. John S. Cavanaugh, Roman Catholic Bishop of Natchez, died at Frederick, Maryland, this morning. He has been lying there sick, ever since the meeting of the Catholic Council. LAKE FISH.—Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior, are getting to be formidable rivals of Newfoundland, the Gorge, and the Bay of Fundy in supplying this country with fish. We learn from the Glasgow Herald, that more than 20,000 and half-barrels of Lake fish have been sold in that market since the opening of the navigation this season, and this is but one of the many Lake ports from which they are distributed over the great West. The fish sold there are principally consumed in Ohio. A portion go to Pittsburgh and other points out of the State. A Western paper in noticing the ravages of the cholera, says:—'Every person that was able to leave Jackson, Missouri, did so, and has not yet returned. Since last Sunday, there was not enough left to bury the dead. Some eight or ten corpses lay in different houses several days. The town of Jackson looks like a deserted farm; business of every kind is suspended, and every dwelling house is locked up.' TESTIMONY OF AN ATHLETIC REFUSER.—In the United States Circuit Court, on Wednesday, Judge Sprague refused to allow Walter Hunt, of New York, to testify in the sewing-machine patent case, on the ground that he was an Athlete.—Bones Aiken. A man has been condemned to five years' imprisonment in Tennessee, for marrying his niece. A destructive fire broke out in Manchester, N. H., on Tuesday night last, burning tenements occupied by fifty families, and also a steam mill. Loss about \$45,000; insured for \$12,000. The Portland Advertiser says: The mackerel have recently struck in along our shores, and not a few of our citizens are enjoying the fine sport in taking them. A small party caught nearly two barrels, in the course of an hour's fishing, between Bangs and Long Island, a day or two since. The Newburyport Herald advises the fishermen, in case they fail to obtain the enforcement of their right to fish within three miles of the British coast, to arm their vessels and resist any violation of the treaty, under which they have done so for thirty years. George Heslop's great cheese factory, in Ohio, converts the milk of 2,300 cows, belonging to farmers in the neighborhood, into the best cheese, by labour-saving machinery. The curd is made, scattered and mixed by the farmer, and sent to the factory by a wagon, which daily goes the rounds. Eight teams are thus employed. The curd is then weighed, sliced rapidly into a machine, then passed through the double curd-cooking apparatus, then through a machine, which cuts it fine to powder, and mills it while passing through. It is then pressed, stacked, and again pressed. A machine makes 240 cheeses per hour. The factory makes 300 cheeses daily, weighing about 5,000 pounds. Nearly 400 tons are turned out yearly.