

plication. He crept towards the surgeon, he embraced his knees, and piteously implored his life—only his life! Rosier recoiled from his touch.

"There is one ransom," said he, sternly, "Two weeks ago the Chateau de Vermeil was razed to the ground. I was on the spot; a female servant implored my protection for an infant boy—for your son! I saved him from the knives of the soldiers; I brought him here; he is now asleep in an adjoining apartment. One victim must be delivered up—you or he. Will you give up your son? Decide this instant—your captors are at the door."

A loud knocking at the same instant was heard, and cries of "Open, Citizen Rosier!"

"Decide!" thundered Rosier. "Will you give up your son to the sans-culottes?"

"Oh, I cannot—cannot die!" shrieked the miserable suppliant. And the Marquis fell prostrate in the agony of his fear.

"Contemptible wretch," cried the surgeon. "Take the life for which you have yielded everything—honor, virtue—the dignity of a man. I will stand surety with Marat that so base a foe can never harm the republic. Ho, patience there, my good friends." And, going to the door, he spoke a few words to the sans-culottes, who soon after retired. The life of the Marquis de Vermeil was safe for the present.

"Leave this house," he replied, on his return to the dissecting room; and I counsel you to leave Paris also.—Your son shall be restored to his friends, or protected till they claim him. For years," he added, "I have longed for revenge; but you are not a man,—and I cannot feel anger toward you. Begone! If you are in Paris in six hours from this, you may fall into the hands of those who may not have so true an appreciation of your soldier qualities, Monsieur le Marquis, as the surgeon, Leonard Rosier."

THINGS THAT I HAVE SEEN.—A writer in the Prairie Farmer has seen some curious things. We select the following:—

I have seen farmers that went to the store oftener than they went to the mill.

I have seen a farmer's wife take the last twenty bushels of wheat from the granary to purchase a new dress, when her husband, at the same time, had an execution standing against him.

I have seen farmers that could go twenty miles to a political meeting, but would not go five to an agricultural one.

I have seen farmers that had little except "dog fence," but I could not see that they had better crops than those that had good rail or board fence.

I have seen farmers that burned their straw when threshing their grain in the fall, and begging the same article before spring to keep their stock alive.

I have seen a farmer that travelled one hundred and four miles in the course of a year to use his neighbor's grindstone, when two days' labor would purchase one that would last ten years.

I have seen young men that could pay ten dollars for a "spree," that would not pay one dollar for the Prairie Farmer.

I have seen a mother that called her child a "brat" more than a hundred times.

I have seen a farmer in Illinois that cut thrifty saplings in his door-yard, and then set out others in their place that would require ten years' growth ere they would present the same beautiful appearance.

I have seen farmers that would carry their produce fifty miles to market, when they could sell it at their own doors for the same price.

I have seen many farmers that would drink slouch water, and have the ague six months.

I have seen farmers' daughters that were "very accomplished," in everything except carding, spinning, weaving, knitting, churning, making cheese, cooking, &c.

BUTTER.—A French writer says that to procure butter of an exquisite flavor and extreme delicacy, after washing until the water runs quite clear, you must wash it in new milk.—The cream of the new milk becomes incorporated with the butter and communicates to it its sweetness and delicacy.

A COMPLIMENT.—An old minister of the Church of Scotland was often obliged to employ assistants during the latter part of his life. One of these was rather vain of his qualifications as a preacher, but affected to be quite embarrassed by any compliments he received on that score. The old divine, after the sermon, went up to the probationer, and was going to shake hands with him. Anticipating nothing short of high-flowing praise, the young man exclaimed, "My good sir, no compliments—no compliments!" "Na, na," replied the parson; "now-a-days, I am glad of anybody!"

From Papers by the May Packets.

LONDON, MAY 11.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—On Monday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K. C. B., was appointed unanimously Governor-General of India.

The Directors will entertain Sir H. Hardinge at the London Tavern on the 22d inst.

Sir Henry Hardinge, it is stated, has determined upon proceeding to his Government by the overland route. His Excellency will be conveyed by one of Her Majesty's steamers to Alexandria, and from Suez to Calcutta by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Hindostan, which is to be detained at Suez until the 1st of July. Sir Henry Hardinge will not be accompanied to India by his wife and family; but they will follow him in September.

At the present moment some few particulars of the life of the distinguished successor of Lord Ellenborough in the Government of India will not be unacceptable to the majority of our readers. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge is the son of the late Rev. Henry Hardinge, rector of Stanhope, Durham, and was born in 1785. His mother was a daughter of James Best, Esq., of the same county, and he is brother to the late Baronet, the Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, whose son succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1836. At an early age he evinced a strong disposition for a Military life—a disposition which his parents, with praiseworthy discernment, sought to encourage, and he was therefore educated with care for the noble profession in which he so soon and so greatly distinguished himself. His valuable services in Portugal are repeatedly the subject of warm commendation in the despatches of his illustrious Commander; that momentous crisis in European affairs, when the Emperor of Orange proposed levying a large body of troops, it was to Captain Hardinge that Lord Wellington commended his Royal Highness to apply for counsel and assistance.

Sir Henry was present in person at the following actions or battles, at each of which he more or less distinguished himself, receiving several severe wounds:—Busaco, Albuera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes; he was also at Waterloo, and at the terrific engagement at Ligny he lost his left arm, for which he receives a pension of £300. For his services in the Peninsula he was rewarded with a cross and five clasps, and from 1809 till 1813 he was Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Por-

tuguese Army. He has likewise received several foreign orders. In 1827 he married the sixth daughter of the first Marquis of Londonderry, relict of John James, Esq., and mother of the present Sir W. James, Bart., M. P. In 1828 he was appointed Clerk of the Ordnance, which office he continued to fill until 1829, when he was made Secretary at War. In 1830 he was appointed to the important post of Secretary for Ireland, which he resigned at the dissolution of the Duke of Wellington's Administration, and in 1834, during the brief Administration of Sir Robert Peel, he was again selected to fill that office. On the accession of the Conservatives to power in 1841, he was re-appointed Secretary at War. Sir Henry became a Lieut.-General in the Army in Nov., 1841, and obtained the Colonelcy of the 57th Foot in 1843. He has represented several boroughs in Parliament, but has sat for Launceston since 1832. He is known to have long enjoyed the intimate personal friendship and esteem of the Duke of Wellington.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—It is rumored that on his Lordship's return to this country, he will be offered the Presidency of the Board of Control.

THE CANADIAN LOAN.—The terms obtained by the lords of the treasury on Friday week for the third portion of the Canadian Guaranteed Loan of £300,000, were indeed most favourable, and many knowing ones in the city interested in such matters—the chapter of accidents being considered—think them much too high. The contract was taken at £112 7s. 6d per cent. The second portion was taken at £108 and £109; and the first at £108 and £110 per cent.; the transactions of Friday are said to be on account of some of the insurance companies, and not of the East India Company, as stated in some quarters. The Bank of England took the previous one, and Messrs. Maubert and Co., the first lot of those debentures. The objects for which the Canada Guaranteed Loan of £1,500,000 was authorised to be raised have been already given, but it may be as well very briefly to notice, that the greatest benefits have already been conferred on Canada, by the permanent employment of the capital thus raised in the extension and completion of public works, and that regular employment is pretty certain for emigrants for some time to come, as £600,000 still remain to be contracted for here, to be devoted to the same excellent objects, the more so as the number of settlers about to proceed to Canada this year is considerable. At the same time we learn from authentic sources, that by far the greater proportion are in good and middling circumstances, so that there will be a more extended field for employment to those of the poorer classes who are already in the Colony.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.—This magnificent vessel is now open to the inspection of the curious, in the floating harbour near the Oil Gas Works. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting her out of the dock, in consequence of a large piece of timber having, from her enormous weight resting upon it, become fixed to her keel. After several unsuccessful attempts to force her through the locks, Mr. J. M. Hyde, the Mathematical Instrument maker, whose diving apparatus was shown last year at the Polytechnic exhibition, at the top of Park-street, made a descent in his uncouth armour, to discover the nature of the obstruction. He succeeded in attaching a chain to the piece of timber, by means of which it was at last forced away. She then passed out without further difficulty.—Bristol Advertiser.

John Staunton Rochfort, Esq., of Clogrennan, who lately died at his residence, Wimpole-street, London, in the eighty-second year of his age, was originally called to the bar, and took an active part in defence of his country, then threatened with hostile invasion by the French Republic. He raised a splendid regiment, partly at his own expense, called the "Carlow Buffs," and obtained for his services the colonelcy of the regiment, which, after some time, became incorporated as a regiment of the line. For his zeal and service he received the marked thanks of the Irish House of Commons and the Government. He was twice married—first to the Dresden, and by this marriage he had issue one son, Horace Rochfort, Esq., who succeeds to his estates. He was married secondly to Mary, daughter of Thomas Burgh, Esq., of Bert, county Kildare, sister of Major-General Lord Downes, by whom he has issue.

SPIRITS.—By a parliamentary return just issued, it appears that the total of proof spirits distilled in England for the year ending the 5th of January last, was 7,650,272 gallons, of which 5,736,232 were from malt, and 1,914,040 from a mixture of malt with unmalted grain. In Ireland in the same period the quantity was 5,550,706, and in Scotland 7,640,272, making in the United Kingdom 19,001,487 gallons distilled in one year. The amount of duty paid in the same period was £4,903,201 10s. 2d. The spirits imported from Scotland and Ireland into England, on which the duty was paid, amounted to £150,620 10s. 2d., and the spirits imported into Scotland and Ireland, on which the duty was paid, was £12,241 7s.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT IN DRIVING.—On Tuesday, Mr. Emidy, "master of the horse" to Mr. Batty, the proprietor of Astley's Theatre, undertook to drive 14 pair, or 28 horses, from the Westminster-road as far as Greenwich and back, in the space of two hours and a half. At five minutes to one o'clock two outriders, mounted upon handsome piebald palfreys, started from the theatre. They were immediately followed by Mr. Emidy, the company of actors, and the band, in a large van, drawn by 28 horses. They set off, at first, at a steady pace, up the York-road, where, getting beyond the crowd, they increased their speed, and turned down Waterloo-road, proceeding thence to the London-road, and then straight to Greenwich. Mr. Emidy held the reins with as much ease and confidence as an omnibus driver would with his single pair. Not the slightest accident occurred, with the exception of the breaking of the traces, and at 20 minutes past three o'clock, five minutes within the allotted time, the carriage returned to the doors of Astley's Theatre.

POWER OF THE NEW STEAM VESSELS.—The Avenger, frigate, to be built at Woolwich, is to have engines of 650 horse power; the Dragon, frigate, building at Pembroke, engines of 560 horse power; Centaur, frigate, building at Portsmouth, engines of 540 horse power; Sphinx, sloop, building at Woolwich, engines of 500 horse power; and the Scourge, sloop, building at Portsmouth, and the Bull-dog, sloop, building at Chatham, engines of 420 horse power.

Mr. Beckford, one of the most distinguished ornaments of modern literature, author of "Vathek" and other well known publications, died at his house in Lansdowne Crescent, Bath, on the 2d inst. Mr. Beckford was in his 84th year, and, with Rogers and Wordsworth, at the time of his death, the oldest of the eminent living authors of Great Britain.

THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—On Wednesday, a sale of the property of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Lowe, including some portion of the furniture which was in the possession of the Emperor Napoleon during his captivity at St. Helena, took place, on which occasion there were several Frenchmen present, who exhibited a lively interest when the various articles once the property of the late Emperor were put up. The article which excited the greatest interest was a picture, containing a medallion, enclosing a lock of hair of the late Emperor Napoleon, and one of the King of Rome, suspended from three ribbons, worn by the emperor, to the order of the Legion of Honour, the Iron Crown and Reunion, surmounted by an eagle. The first offer for the picture was 50 guineas; a spirited competition ensued, at 5 guineas each bidding, and it was eventually disposed of for 95 guineas.

Sir Robert Peel stated, in the House of Commons, the other evening, that there are no fewer than 22,000 applicants for government situations.

It is said that amongst the policemen on the Great Western Railway, are eight members of the Royal College of Surgeons, and three solicitors.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE FRENCH COLONIES.—By the Paris papers of Saturday, we learn the gratifying fact, that on the presentation of a petition in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, from the operatives of Paris for the Abolition of Negro Slavery in the French Colonies, M. Guizot declared that it was the determination of the government to abolish negro slavery in the French Colonies, and that in their course they would be guided by the example and the experience of Great Britain.

DUELING.—The French Minister of War has completed, and ordered to be put in force, regulations for preventing duels in the Army. Modes of reconciliation are prescribed, not only for both the parties, but also for the seconds and the Officers before whom the affair is to be brought. In case all efforts fail, and a meeting takes place, the principals and seconds are to be brought before a Court Martial.

PROTESTANT MISSIONARY MEETING AT ROME.—A letter from Rome, dated April 13, contains the following:—"A weekly meeting of Englishmen has for some time past been held in this city, in the apartments of an Englishman of rank, at which the Dean of Ardagh has presided, and Dr. Keith, the writer on prophecy, Dr. Harris, of Cheshunt, (author of the celebrated prize essay on Mammon,) Mr. Ellis, of the South Seas, several English clergymen, and persons from Germany and America, have been present. On one of those occasions, the assembly was turned into a missionary meeting in behalf of the London societies, and Lord Gainsborough took the chair. The speaking was remarkably good, and the sum of £70 was collected.—The meeting was held within a stone's throw of the Propaganda. The Roman Catholic Church, however, which is making such an appeal to the principles of liberty in Ireland, and complains so loudly of the exclusion of the Jesuits by the Queen of Tahiti, has put a stop to the meetings. The landlord of the house was sent for, and a process verbal was drawn up (which he was compelled to sign), enjoining him not again to let his house to 'Methodists,' and not any more to hold a public kitchen in his house. The poor man did not so much care about the first part of the order; but applied to the government to relax the order about his kitchen. This they at once did, saying their object had only been to stop the meetings, and if that object were effected, he need not be afraid to continue to furnish dinners. Of course, this cunning policy succeeded, and the meetings ceased."

Letters from Rome announce the death of Cardinal Pacca, the dean or senior of the Sacred College, on the 19th ult. He was born at Benevento, on the 25th of Dec., 1756, and made Cardinal by Pius VII., in 1801.

Dr. Payerne has for several days been employed in making, on the Seine, new experiments on his chemical mode of renewing the air in a diving bell, without the necessity of a supply from without. At one time, he and a companion remained four hours under water, without any other communication with the surface than some occasional strokes with a hammer, which were used as signs to those engaged above to assist in the management of the apparatus.

The ducal houses of Saxony and Anhalt have, of their own accord, assumed the title of Highness. The example has been set by Saxe-Coburg in England and Portugal. The Confederation will have to pronounce on the subject.

PRINCE OF WASA.—THE THRONE OF SWEDEN.—The Prince of Wasa has addressed a declaration, which, though not in words, yet in spirit, is equivalent to a protest against the accession of King Oscar, to the Courts of London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg.

ERECTION OF A CHAPEL AT SUNDERLAND FOR THE REV. A. A. REES.—The Rev. Arthur A. Rees, late Curate of Sunderland, and subsequently Minister of Thomas-street Episcopal Chapel, Bath, having been ejected from the exercise of his functions as a Minister of the Church of England under circumstances of peculiar severity, it is proposed to erect in Sunderland, (a borough containing 60,000 souls,) a chapel in which he may officiate, the sittings to be entirely free. The Ministry of Mr. Rees, when Curate of Sunderland, was attended by crowded congregations, and blessed with singular success, as is attested by the steadfastness of many whom he was instrumental in turning from darkness to light. Since his return to Sunderland, in the beginning of March last, he has preached in various places of worship, and the same eagerness as before is shown by thousands to listen to his preaching, which exhibits (as can be avouched by numbers) an accordance both with the Holy Scriptures and the 39 Articles of the Church of England. The majority of the people are unable to accomplish the contemplated object alone; hence the necessity of calling for aid from christians of other places, who can sympathize with a Christian Minister and his flock under such trying circumstances, and who will esteem it their blessed privilege to help forward in any measure the salvation of immortal souls. "What then? notwithstanding, every way, whether in pretence or in truth, Christ is preached, and I therein do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice."—Philippians i. c. 18 v.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The Rev. J. Shore, who has been, since 1832, minister of the Chapel of Ease at Bridgetown, near Totness, has been lately ejected from his church by the Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. Mr. Cosens, vicar of the parish, ostensibly on the ground that he had not received a fresh appointment from the new vicar, the said Mr. Cosens, on the departure of his predecessor, the Rev. E. Brown, to another living, but really, it is believed, because Mr. Shore is a sound and faithful evangelical preacher, and opposed altogether to the Puseyite innovations of the present day. His Grace the Duke of Somerset, by whom the chapel in Bridgetown was erected, and to whom nearly the whole of the parish of Berry Pomeroy, in which it is situated, belongs, nobly determined Mr. Shore should remain in the chapel as the minister of a free church, although the bishop had, on his Grace's application to him, refused to induct Mr. Shore, after being ejected; and having resolved to register the Bridgetown Chapel, under the provisions of an act of Parliament passed in the 52nd year of the reign of George III., a certificate was presented to Mr. G. Farwell, the deputy registrar of the Archdeacon's Court in the usual way. In the case of dissenting chapels, this registration is done at once, as a matter of course, and a certificate forthwith granted; but in this instance Mr. Farwell consulted the Archdeacon, and under his advice refused the certificate, in defiance of the express and unambiguous words of the Act of Parliament; but a hint of legal proceedings from his Grace's solicitor soon brought the wily Archdeacon to his bearings, and made him obedient to the law. Thus, in spite of the bishop, the Archdeacon, and the Vicar, by the firmness of the Duke of Somerset, Mr. Shore continues to officiate in Bridgetown Chapel, which may now be considered the first free Episcopal church opened in England.—Witness.

SIR W. DUNBAR AND THE REV. E. BICKERSTETH.—On Sabbath last, a considerable sensation was experienced among the English Episcopalians in Aberdeen, who had the satisfaction of hearing, in the pulpit of their esteemed pastor, the Rev. Sir William Dunbar, Bart., the venerable Mr. Bickersteth, whose praise is in all the Churches. Mr. Bickersteth went to Aberdeen for the purpose of showing his countenance to, and sympathy with, Sir William Dunbar, in defiance of the bull of the Primus, Bishop William Skinner, of Aberdeen. The chapel was crowded; and Mr. Bickersteth opened his discourse by saying, that he felt it at once a duty and a privilege to appear in that place, to avow his Christian sympathy with their esteemed pastor, and to assure them that there were very many of the clergy of England who had been carefully watching the progress of the noble struggle which Sir William Dunbar and the congregation had sustained with such steadfastness, and that their pulpit and their homes would be opened to give him a welcome, whenever he came to England. The chapel was crowded, both forenoon and afternoon, and this visit of so venerable a man, at such a crisis, cannot but greatly strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of Sir William, and those who with him are standing out against such a monstrous assumption of ecclesiastical authority.—Witness.

FREE ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, PAISLEY.—The openings of this Church took place on Friday, at one o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, preached on the occasion; his text was Romans, 8th chap. 35th and 37th verses. He delivered an able, eloquent, and impressive discourse, to a respectable and numerous audience. The house was full, and the collection amounted to £130 1s. 3d., which is to be applied in aid of the building fund. The Rev. Dr. Burns is expected home from America about the beginning of June, when he will, no doubt, be much gratified to resume his pastoral labours amongst his devoted flock, and have his new church filled to overflowing.—Renfrewshire Reformer.

The Dumfries Standard states that a ploughman, whilst at work in a field at Groat-chapel, the other day, turned up a large number of silver coins of the age of Edward I, ten

thousand, it is said, which were carried off by himself and the neighbours in a puffs.

FRIGHTFUL CONSPIRACY AT DAMASCUS.—The Manheim Journal quotes a letter from Constantinople of the 30th, stating that a conspiracy in the massacre of the Turks, and the establishment of a native government, has been discovered at Damascus. More than 3000 Arabs of the best families are said to have been in the plot. They were betrayed by one of the conspirators, whom they massacred in the streets, on the discovery of his conduct, and cries of "death to the traitor." On this occasion a conflict, in which several persons are said to have been killed and wounded, is reported to have taken place between the Turkish troops and the Arabs.

REMOURED MARRIAGE OF MR. O'CONNELL.—There is a rumour afloat, which, it is stated, has caused considerable uneasiness and dissatisfaction among the immediate connexions of Mr. Daniel O'Connell. It is, according to this report, credibly believed that the honorable and learned gentleman is about to re-enter the holy bonds of wedlock, with the sister of a distinguished member of Trinity College, and, moreover, a staunch member of the tenets of the Church of England.—Times.

THE EGG TRADE.—To give an idea of the extent of this branch of trade, it may be stated that the Princess Alice, from Dublin to Fleetwood, on Sunday week, brought 38 tons, or about 70,000 eggs. The whole were dispatched by railway to Manchester, Birmingham, and London.

The losses by the great fire at Hamburg have just been correctly ascertained to be equal to about £2,880,000 of our money.

Mr. Brunel last week proceeded on the Great Western railway at the rate of 56 miles per hour.

All the London police have been recalled from South Wales, as that district is now perfectly free from disturbance.

Admiral Bowles has accepted the seat at the Admiralty, vacated by the appointment of Sir G. Seymour to the Pacific.

Mr. Kemp, the architect of Sir Walter Scott's monument in Edinburgh, lost his life last week by accidentally falling into a canal near Edinburgh.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have received a file of the Friend, a paper published at Honolulu, Oahu, on the 20th of February. We learn from this source that General William Miller, the British Consul General to the Sandwich Society, Friendly, and other Islands in the Pacific, arrived on the 3d of February in the British ship of war Hazard, Capt. Bell.

No intelligence had been received of the French brig Jose Maria, which sailed from France in November, 1842, with forty-two persons on board, including the Bishop of the Sandwich Islands, seven Roman Catholic Priests, and ten Nuns. This vessel touched at St. Catherine's, in Brazil, and sailed thence February 23, 1843, since which time nothing has been heard of her, and it is feared that the vessel is lost, and all on board have perished.

GOOD NEWS FOR SYDNEY SMITH.—The State of Pennsylvania has succeeded in passing a law for the levying of a tax to pay the state debts. This will be good news for the creditors on the other side of the water, and among them for the facetious Divine whose pen has had not a little to do with this "sober second thought." But we often find persons who give up one vice take most lustily to another—and our Pennsylvania friends, having made up their minds to pay their debts, seem disposed to amuse themselves with the small foibles of arson and murder. We hope his Reverence may be induced to write another sermon for their benefit.

The magnetic power of the compass-needle will be entirely destroyed or changed by being touched by the juice of an onion. The fact may seem trifling, but we regard it as one of the first importance; and, investigated, it may lead to consequences as astonishing as those of the magnet.—Magazine of Science.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1844.

HALIFAX, JUNE 4.—Dr. Burns preached in the Baptist Meeting, Granville-street, on Sunday morning last, and in the evening at St. John's Church, Dutch Town. Collections were made on both occasions, in aid of the Free Church Building Fund.—A public breakfast was given to the Rev. Gentleman, yesterday morning, previous to his embarkation in the Britannia, for England.

The Transport Resistance arrived on Friday last, in 10 days from Quebec, with 390 Men of the 1st Royals. They were landed on George's Island the following day.

The troop ship Apollo, having on board the 68th Regiment, sailed from Quebec for England on the 27th ult.

COUNTRY POSTMASTERS.—Upwards of 60 Postmasters in Canada have thrown up their Commissions, their remuneration, since the franking privilege was abolished, being insufficient. We don't wonder at this—there is no class of officers in these Colonies so ill paid as Country Postmasters, and yet none from whom more time and attention are expected. We remember hearing a complaint against a Postmaster down east, that he did not sit all day in his office. The man's receipts were 17s. a quarter.

SEALERS.—The Schr. Ranger has arrived from a sealing-voyage, with about 100 seals of a very large description. The Schr. Niger and Mermaid, are expected soon to return with full cargoes. The schr. Richard Smith has been rather unfortunate—having brought in only about 90 seals. A schooner belonging to Dr. Jeans, which wintered at St. John's, took, on her first voyage 1500. On the whole, the prospects of success in this branch of business, are rather encouraging than otherwise.—C. B. Spirit of the Times, May 17th.

The Eaglesham Estate, in the west of Scotland, belonging to the Earl of Eglinton, has been sold to A. Gilmour, Esq., for £217,000.—Miramichi Gleaner.

GUANO.—The Montreal Courier, in a notice of this manufacture, concludes with the following observations:—

"We had always an idea, that guano collected from any part of the world subject to much rain was good for nothing; but if guano collected in Scotland is worth anything, it has struck us that it might be collected in great quantities from many of the Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—Bird Island, for example. This is only an idea of our own; but surely if it will pay to fetch guano, of the highest quality, from the coast of Africa, at 28 a ton, it might be worth the attention of some of our ship-owners to see if they cannot make it an article of export from Canada. Even if the manure itself is a little inferior in quality, it might be delivered in England at a less price, and still remunerate the shipper.

The sum of £20 was placed by the Legislature of this Island at the disposal of the Central Agricultural Society, as a reward for the first importation of Guano (to consist of not less than two tons) from the Island above alluded to. None, however, has yet arrived, and the Premium, consequently, still remains in abeyance.

THE SALADIN.—The crew of the Saladin have been brought to Halifax, and put in prison; and will remain so until the extraordinary circumstances connected with their landing in Nova Scotia shall have been fully investigated. The specie and other property found in the vessel had been secured by the Admiralty.

SUPREME COURT.—The Sittings of the Supreme Court for Prince County commence this day at St. Eleanor's. It is generally expected that they will continue a longer time than usual, very probably, for the extent of the time allowed by Law in consequence of the increase in the number of Indictments; principally owing to the riots connected with the disturbed state of Lot One, in the extreme northern part of that County. Some civil trials of importance are also expected to come on.—Gaz.