

was good for them, should walk out of the dining room into the kitchen, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the gentleman at the head of it. It would be difficult likewise to live otherwise than virtuously in a house furnished and we trust that the "self-acting furniture" is constructed to act upon none but high and severe principles of social morality.

### THE FAMILY.

#### Life is Sweet.

"What," I asked a friend, who had been on a delicious country excursion, "did you see that best pleased you?"

My friend has cultivated her love of moral, more than her perception of physical beauty, and I was not surprised, when, after replying with a smile, that she would tell me honestly, she went on to say: "My cousin took me to see a man who had been a clergyman in the Methodist connection. He had suffered from a nervous rheumatism, and from a complication of diseases, aggravated by ignorant drugging.—Every muscle in his body, excepting those which move his eyes and tongue, is paralyzed. His body has become as iron. His limbs have lost the human form. He has not lain on a bed for seven years. He suffers pain. He has invented a chair which affords him some alleviation. His feelings are fresh and kindly, and his mind is unimpaired. He reads constantly.

His book is fixed in a frame before him, and he manages to turn the leaves by an instrument which he moves with his tongue. He has an income of thirty dollars! This pittance, by the vigilant economy of his wife, and some aid from kind rustic neighbors, bring the year round.—His wife is the most gentle, patient, and devoted of loving nurses. She never has too much to do, to do all well; no wish or thought goes beyond the unvarying circle of her conjugal duty. Her love is as abounding as his wants—her cheerfulness as sure as the rising of the sun. She has not for years slept two hours consecutively.

I did not know which most to reverence, his patience or hers! and so I said to them, 'Ah!' said the good man, with a most serene smile, 'life is still sweet to me; how can it but be so with such a wife!'

And surely life is sweet to her, who feels every hour in the day the truth of this gracious acknowledgement.

Oh, ye, who live amidst alternate sunshine and showers of plenty, to whom night brings sleep and daylight freshness—ye murmurers and complainers who fret in the harness of life till it galls you to the bone—who recoil at the lightest burden, and shrink from a passing cloud,—consider the magnanimous sufferer my friend described, and learn the divine art that can distil sweetness from the bitterest cup!—*Miss Sedgwick in Union Magazine.*

#### Husbands.

Assist your wives in making home happy, preserve the hearts you have won.

1. When you return from your daily avocations, do you find your habitations alluring? Do not sit down in a corner, silent and sullen, with clouded brow, and visage repulsive! Meet your beloved ones with a smile of joy and satisfaction: take them by the hand.

2. Never indulge in coarse, harsh or profane words. These to a woman of refinement, of delicate and tender sensibility, are exceedingly disgusting, and tend to grieve her spirit.—Let the law of kindness dwell upon your lips: write it upon the table of your heart. Modesty and delicacy are gems of priceless value; keep them polished like burnished gold.

3. Husbands be exceedingly cautious, never to say or do any thing that will tend to mortify the feelings of your wives in company. Here, if possible, show them more marked respect than when alone.

4. Give your wives to understand that you esteem them above all others; make them your confidants; confide in them, and they will confide in you; confidence begets confidence, love begets love, sweetness begets sweetness.

5. Above all, sympathize with the wives of your bosom in the hour of affliction. Rejoice with them when they rejoice, and weep with them when they weep. Who, if not a bosom companion, will wipe from the cheek the falling tear of sorrow?

6. Finally, husbands, remember that death will soon sever the combined cord! When

you behold her, with whom you lived, and toiled and wept and rejoiced, cold and lifeless, laid in the coffin,—

Think of the happiness so deep and tender That filled thy heart when wandering by her side.

Think how her faintest smile had power to render The darkest moment one of love and pride.

And now that this frail form in death grows colder,

A sweet, calm rupture, fills the parting hour, That thou art with her, though a sad beholder, A witness of the dear Redeemer's power!"

Will you then regret that you studied always to promote her happiness? that the law of kindness and love dwelt on your lips evermore? Oh, think, and be now her ministering angel!

### PRECEPTS FOR TEACHERS.

The office of teacher in a Sunday-school, is an all-important one. It is presumed that those who devote themselves to it, are filled with no intense desire for the salvation of the young souls under their care. With this object ever before their minds, they will seek to know by what means their labours, under the blessing of God, may be most likely to be crowned with success. To such the following hints may be useful.

Adhere strictly to the rules of the school. Be punctual in your attendance. No excuse can atone for unnecessary absence or lateness; these are offences against the whole school, and lessen the moral influence of the teachers over the scholars.

A good arrangement of the class, both while sitting and standing, is essential to regularity and order, and will facilitate the labour of teaching more than many are aware of. There will be no activity of mind with a sluggish posture of body; but this must be varied, else the attention will flag.

Train up your scholars to habits of attention, by examining them upon the opening exercises, the psalm, prayer, &c. Teach them also how to pray. This is an important branch of your duties, and should be frequently reverted to.

Proceed from a settled plan in teaching. To young children prescribe two or four verses of a psalm or paraphrase, or a lesson from the Old or New Testament, the biographical portions, miracles, parables, moral duties from examples and precepts, will for a long time prove interesting exercises. Refer constantly to the Bible: this will interest your scholars, and lead them to search the Scriptures for themselves. Direct them to do this in an humble, docile spirit—not to cavil nor to indulge in vain curiosity.

Diligently study the lessons beforehand. There are many books published at a cheap rate, which are excellent helps for this purpose. Thus prepared, your duties will be easy and delightful; and you will make the truths tell upon the minds of the scholars. A simple anecdote for illustration will also help to increase their interest and impress their hearts; but see that you avoid formal exhortations; rather encourage your scholars to ask questions. Study their dispositions, and try to win their affections.

Get personally acquainted with them by occasionally calling upon their parents during the week. This is essential to success. It will insure constant attendance, proficiency in school exercises, and benefit both parents and children. Pray for a blessing upon your labours. Every Sunday morning and evenings these supplications should be precise and special, rising up, and full of fervour and faith, in concert to throne of the Eternal.

In fine, never forget that yours is purely a "work of faith and labour of love." Be not, therefore, impatient nor discouraged by unpromising appearances: your duty is to labour not by sight but by faith. See the following passages:—Isa. xxviii. 10; Gal. vi. 9; Col. iii. x3, 24; 1 Cor. xv. 58; Rom. xi. 6, 8; Dan. xii. 3.

### AGRICULTURAL.

#### Farm Work for August.

August is a very important month for all who calculate on making improvement on their farms.

August is a good month for bearing green crops by means of the plough. August ploughing ridges old fields of grubs of various kinds—for they are now in the form of millers and are destroyed by being covered with earth. But their eggs are not destroyed after they are laid

and the grubs are not killed by burying. Cover them in their insect state and they die.

This is the month to dig in low grounds.—Ditches are now easily dug and the contents are the better for lying a whole year before they are used for seeding down the grass. When ditches are made four rods asunder and three feet in width and depth, the contents may amount to half enough to bury up the wild grasses and to fit the meadow for sowing.

Now is the time to spread the mud that was dug last Summer and to sow grass seed on wet lands. August is decidedly better than September for this purpose, provided the weather is favourable and not too dry; for the grass obtains a better root and is not so liable to be Winter killed.

Seeding down grass is an important operation, and this is the best time for many kinds of land. Green sward that is to be planted can be turned flat at this season and seeded down on the furrow. But no one can expect to succeed in this operation without using a top dressing of some kind. Compost manure is the proper article, and this should be so fine as to be incorporated well with the soil by means of the harrow.

Many farmers have failed of securing good harvests by attempting to seed down on the green sward furrow without using manure of any kind. They will not succeed but in cases where the soil is quite rich.

There is a class of lands in New England that cannot be tilled to advantage, lying too low and flat for corn, and being too wet in the Spring to admit of being planted in due season. Many fields of this kind may be turned flat with a good plough, then harrowed lengthwise after the compost manure has been spread over it.—After this, it may be harrowed diagonally, till the manure is thoroughly incorporated, and the whole is made fine. To finish off, the roller should be used, though a brush harrow is good for burying the grass seed. Herds grass and red top are the proper kinds to be sowed at this season, for clover is apt to be Winter killed when it is not sown early in the season.

The sowing of Grounds with grass seed without grain is a practice that was not prevalent ten years ago. In the spring we sow grain and grass seed together, or otherwise we should have a crop of weeds the first Summer instead of grain or grass. But in August we now practice sowing grass seed alone, for when weeds come up with it, November kills them and leaves the grass to live through the Winter.

We now manage much of our low land better than in former times. We keep it bearing good grass without the expense of planting.—We find the green sward furrow, just turned, better for sowing than the rolled sod. And we find August a better month for seeding low grounds than April or May.

Bog meadows too, and lands newly cleared should by all means be laid down in August or the fore part of September. Those who carted on gravel or sand last Winter, and left a cart load in a heap, can now spread and cover up all the wild grass and weeds, and with the aid of the mud that was dug from the ditches they may succeed, in many cases even without manure, and obtain a good harvest of hay.

Mowing bushes, if any are to be mown, is a business that should be done in August. They are more certain to die now than in June, though in pastures a cutting in June gives the cattle a good chance to nip off the sprouts and keep them down.—*Ploughman.*

TEMPLE OF HONOUR.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Micmac Temple of Honour was held on Wednesday evening, when the following Templars were elected to the office for the ensuing term:—G. J. Creed, W. C. T.; James Belcher, W. V. T.; B. W. Cochran, W. R.; J. B. McDonald, W. A. R.; J. L. Whytal, W. F. R.; R. G. Fraser, W. T.; Joseph Austen, W. U.; T. B. Rogers, W. D. U.; W. Penny, W. G.; Adam Fife, W. T.; W. P. Everett having passed the chair of W. C. T. now takes the post of honour as P. W. C. T.—*Hal. Chronicle.*

MURDER.—A man named Joseph Thomas, aged sixty years, was recently murdered at Grand Menan. The party charged with the horrible crime has been committed to Jail, at St. Andrews, and will be tried at the ensuing October Circuit. Rum drinking is the alleged cause of this outrage.

LAUNCH.—A fine new ship called the *Mahoree*, of 320 tons, was launched from Mr. Hugh Irvine's ship yard, at the Aboldean yesterday morning. She was built for James Walker, Esq., of Dumfries, Scotland.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The letters by the English Mail of the 3d inst. arrived here at half-past 12, on Friday, and the newspapers twelve hours subsequently. The news from Ireland is important. It appears that O'Brien has shown the white feather. On the earliest occasion which afforded an opportunity for him to distinguish himself, he fled at the first fire, leaving his deluded followers without the benefit of his generalship. There cannot be a shadow of a doubt that the general rise in Ireland, like unto Dean Swift's eclipse, is now indefinitely postponed to a more favorable opportunity.

### COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The fears which were entertained on this day week of a formidable rebellion in Ireland have, we rejoiced to say, been considerably relieved within the past few days, and the danger of any outbreak in this town or in the manufacturing districts for the present, at least, are very remote.

The favourable influence which this might have exercised on our Cotton market is counteracted by the unsatisfactory state of the trade with the Continent, particularly the disappointed hopes of a speedy settlement of the Prussian and Danish question, which has greatly checked the previous tendency to improvement at Manchester.

The prospect for the approaching harvest have not varied since our last, and the weather continues only moderately favourable for ripening the crops. Nearly everything depends on the weather for a few weeks to come. With regard to the important question Potato crop it may be some time before anything of a decided character can be determined; in the mean time the generally accounts of the crop are much more favourable than ten days ago, and in consequence Indian Corn has declined 2s. to 3s. per quarter; sweet Flour is worth 29s. 6d. to 30s. per barrel; sour 28s.; Indian Corn Meal 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. per barrel; Wheat 6s. 7d. to 8s. 3d. per 70lb. with light stock.

The Manchester Markets have been quiet during week, but as manufacturers have been working to order, and as stocks have not yet been replenished, the prices of cloths have not been materially affected.

The Money market since Monday has assumed a more favourable tone, and the value of public securities is now inclining upwards. Discounts for first class paper continues easy at moderate rates.

A letter from Berlin asserts that the Bank of England has offered to the Prussian Government a loan of ten million of dollars (£1,500,000 sterling) at the rate of 5 per cent.; but which has been declined.

TIMBER.—All the cargoes of Pine Timber from St. John N. B., have been sold at improved rates, but we cannot report so favourably of Deals, which have undergone another decline during the week, owing in a great measure to their excessive importation. Very few of the cargoes of Quebec Pine now about landing are yet sold, the latest sale was at 14½d per foot. On the suppression of disturbances, no doubt, we shall have an improved trade in square timber as prices have an upward tendency, but this desideratum may easily be removed by intelligence of an unfavourable nature from the continent or from Ireland.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

A wide-spread conspiracy in Liverpool with the rebels of Ireland, is said to have been discovered by the authorities, and it is boldly asserted that part of their plan was the destruction of our docks and the burning of cotton warehouses. Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Greenock are said to have been also implicated. So far as Liverpool is concerned, we believe that grossly-exaggerated fears have been indulged in, and whilst we freely admit that there was some spirit of disaffection, yet not to any thing like the extent generally feared, and the measures for repression adopted by the "powers that be" have been far beyond what the necessities of the case demanded. Numerous arrests have already been made, and the last day or two there has been less apprehension. Our readers will probably watch what is going on, with a vivid recollection in their minds of what occurred in the time of Pitt. There may be no actual parallel between the events of those dark days of fabricated plots, and repressive measures, and the events of our own times. But it must be confessed that many things exhibit a marvellous similarity. By whom these conspiracies have been hatched, how far their importance has been studiously exaggerated, and what eventual purpose they are intended to subserve, can be matter now only of speculation.

The news from the Continent is important, and not by any means favourable to peace. All hope of amicably arranging the Danish question has been abandoned, and consequently hostilities with all the attendant pressure of blockade, seizure, and embargo, will be—or are already—renewed. On every hand, the note of preparation for the prosecution of energetic measures is heard. The German shipowners have been officially warned, by the Government of Berlin, of the renewed risk of capture by the Danes.—The German Parliament has declared an intention to wrest Limburg from Holland.—The speech of the Archduke John, in opening the Austrian