

ber, 'If you do not rise early, you can make progress in nothing. If you do not set apart your hours of reading; if you suffer yourself or any one else to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands unprofitable and frivolous, and unenjoyed by yourself.'

THE PROMPT CLERK.

I once knew a young man (said an eminent preacher the other day, in a sermon to young men) that was commencing life as a clerk. One day his employer said to him, 'now, tomorrow that cargo of cotton must be got out and weighed, and we must have a regular account of it.'

He was a young man of energy. This was the first time he had been intrusted to superintend the execution of this work; he made his arrangements over night, spoke to the men about their carts and horses, and, resolving to begin very early in the morning, he instructed the laborers to be there at half-past four o'clock. So they set to work, and the thing was done; and about ten or eleven o'clock, his master comes in, and seeing him sitting in the counting-house, looks very stern, supposing that his commands had not been executed.

"I thought," said the master, "you were requested to get out that cargo this morning."

"It is all done," said the young man, "and here is the account of it."

He never looked behind him from that moment—never! His character was fixed, confidence was established. He was found to be the man to do the thing with promptness. He very soon came to be one that could not be spared; he was as necessary to the firm as any of the partners. He was a religious man, and went through a life of great benevolence, and at his death, was able to leave his children an ample fortune. He was not smoke to the eyes, nor vinegar to the teeth, but just the contrary.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

St. MARTINS, Aug. 16th, 1852.

DEAR BROTHER BILL.—I received the parcel containing the Funeral Sermon on the late Rev. E. D. Very. Mrs. Smith has disposed of them all, and wants 30 copies more; you will please send them the first opportunity. The cause of Christ is rising slowly in this place, conference and communion are much better attended, I am told, than for a number of years past. I hope the darkest days are over, although there remains yet much to be done in bringing back many that have wandered away from the fold of God. Pray for me.

J. A. SMITH.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Sackville, August 10th, 1852.

DEAR BRETHREN.—Mr. Thomas Anderson, one of the old and respectable inhabitants of this place, departed this life on the night of the 6th inst., in the 77th year of his age. He had been a member of the Baptist Church for more than 50 years, and has left a widow, a large family, and circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss.—The funeral took place on Sabbath the 8th inst. The season was improved from Psalm 112, 6th verse. The season was one of deep solemnity. It is thought that 800 persons were present. It seems to be a dying time here. O that God may move the living to lay it to heart, and prepare them to meet their Judge.

Your's in the Gospel.

LEVI H. MARSHALL.

Providence in the Recent Gold Discoveries.

Great was the excitement produced by the discovery of the California gold, the special interest of that event has passed out of mind, by reason of similar and more recent discoveries in Australia and other parts of the world. If the opening of any number of gold mines could make a golden age, we might seem now to stand on the threshold of such an age. But the Christian will naturally ask—What is the meaning of this wonderful turn of the hand of Providence? What good or ill does it betoken to the cause of Christ? For the silver and the gold and the cattle upon a thousand hills belong to Christ. He has kept this gold in his vaults for many centuries. And now for some purposes of his own, he is opening his vaults, and causing his treasures to be poured forth, and put into use.

But why should this treasure be now and all at once disclosed? Take an analogous case. Until recently the broad and fertile lands of our Western states were unknown to the world. They had by the Providence of God been kept in purposed concealment from the rest of the world, till the time had come for a

sudden expansion of population here, under civil and religious freedom, for the formation here of a free and powerful nation, to act its part in the future history of the world. Providence kept that rich land in reserve, that it might be ready at the time, for the great purpose which is now in a way of fulfilment.

And the like may be said of his keeping so much money in reserve, and his issuing it at this time. Commerce has ever been and is destined still to be the handmaid of the propagation of the Gospel. And what is the event of opening vast mines of the world simultaneously, but an opening of manifold more facilities for the expansion of commerce? If this had been done centuries before, it would have had no effect, except to depreciate the value of the metals. But now, the state of the world invites to an unlimited expansion of commerce. And the multiplying of a circulating medium, is the only requisite to that expansion. Such are the facilities for intercourse among the nations, that commerce is sure to advance, as money shall increase. And this will secure one condition of the universal spread of the Gospel. This will fulfil one part of the prophecy—*that many shall run to and fro*, and knowledge shall be increased.

From these tendencies of things, it may not be presumptuous to infer, that this great event now occurring under the hand of Providence is the means to an end of great importance to the kingdom of Christ. He knew that he had that money there, thousands of years ago. And he let it lie unused without the interest, against a time when his occasion would call it forth. And now it is not an accident, it is not without his appointment, that it has been called forth. He has kept it to this time, because at this time there is an important use for it; not because Satan's kingdom has a use for it; but because his own kingdom has. Satan may, and doubtless will secure a temporary diversion of much of it to his uses. But all will eventually fulfil the designs of the Redeemer.

And as the opening of these treasures naturally give a new impulse to all worldly enterprises, and to the mental activities which are the spring of them, so should such an event awake the friends of Christ to new efforts to spread his kingdom. That event opens the door wider and wider to the grand Christian enterprise; and it comes as the voice of God—"Speak to the children of Israel that they go forward."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Canada!

The Royal Mail Steam Ship *Canada*, from Liverpool, whence she sailed at half-past 2 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday the 7th inst., arrived at Halifax at a quarter before six o'clock on Monday evening, and sailed for Boston at a quarter past seven. The *Canada* brings 130 passengers and a full freight. At half-past 3 o'clock on the 7th, passed the *Asia* going into Liverpool. The steamer *Atlantic*, from New-York, arrived on Tuesday evening, and the *City of Manchester*, from Philadelphia, on Wednesday.

ENGLAND.—Domestic politics are extremely quiet, and will doubtless remain so till Parliament reassembles in the beginning of October.

The aspect of public feeling in the United States respecting the *British encroachments* on the fisheries, has awakened much attention among all shades of politicians. The general opinion of the press is in favor of the English reading of the treaty; but the Government is blamed by many of the leading Journals, for using a show of force without due previous notice. At the same time it is stated that the many ships, of which a list is given in Colonial papers, are no more than the usual fleet on the British American and West India stations, while one of the vessels, the *Janina*, steamer, mentioned as sent to the scene of difficulty, is in fact being paid off at Woolwich. The apprehended trouble, however, has caused considerable feeling, and with other circumstances has had a depressing effect on the funds.

The Mail steamer had arrived at Marseilles without the India Mails, the cause of delay not known.

The Cunard Company are understood to be about to build on the Clyde, a steam ship of larger tonnage and greater power than any yet afloat. It is also stated that contracts are closed with a house in Liverpool, for the establishment of a line of Iron propellers, to commence running between Portland, (Me.) and Liverpool, in the Fall of 1853.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have voted to solicit the influence of the New-York Chamber with the U. S. Post Office to have the Mails for Europe sorted on board the steam ships, in order to expedite their delivery on arrival.

The Harvest is well begun in England with reasonable weather. Notwithstanding the accounts heat potato rot had appeared in different districts in Ireland, it can only be regarded as partial, and at least, counterbalanced by the abundance of the sound crop.

M. Louis Blanc has indignantly contradicted a report that he has made his peace with the French Government, and was allowed to return to Paris.

The other day a Glasgow painter took up a newspaper, and found an advertisement to the effect that a relative had left him £10,000.

SHIPBUILDING IN LIVERPOOL.—In a yard on the west side of Brunswick dock, the keel of a vessel of upwards of 2,000 tons has been laid. When completed she will be the largest merchantman ever built in England. The great features in the construction of this vessel are, that she will be built of soft wood—pitch pine, with American oak floors. She is intended for the Australian trade, and is expected to carry an immense cargo. Her cost is expected to be a little above half of that usually charged for an oak-built vessel.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION.—It is said that of 1,500 weavers at present unemployed in Paisley, 1,200 are desirous of emigrating—representing, at the least, 6,000 individuals.—*North British Mail*. Lazarus Condourotti, the celebrated leader of the Independence of Greece, one of the most energetic men of his age, died on the 17th of June last, at Hydra, his native place, in the 88th year of his age. His death was considered as a national calamity.

AUSTRALIA.—Advices from Port Phillip, direct, to 22d April, have been received, from which it appears that the production of Gold was steadily increasing, and is now estimated at £100,000 stg. per week, or £5,000,000 per annum. The public revenue of the colony had increased £35,592 on the last quarter. By two vessels at London, 5000 bales of wool had arrived from Australia.

FRANCE.—French news unimportant. M. Pelletier is appointed Chef de Cabinet of the Ministers of State. General De Ornano will probably succeed the late Excelsmans as Chancellor of the Legion of Honor.

PORTUGAL.—Dates from Lisbon are to the 29th ult. The Ministry having been defeated on a question of finance, tendered their resignation, which was not accepted, the Queen preferring to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, which was forthwith done, and the Cortes closed. This coup excited no agitation. The elections are to take place immediately, preceded however, by a new Electoral decree.

GERMANY.—In its sitting of 24th ult., the Germanic Diet adopted, by a large majority, the report of the Commission appointed to ratify the Treaty respecting Denmark with Prussia and Austria. By this vote the affair of the Duchies is concluded. The nobles of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha have lodged with the Germanic Diet a protest against the New Constitution of the Duchies.

RUSSIA.—Letters from Posen state that eighteen hundred had died of Cholera out of a population of 12,000. The fire that broke out lately consumed 80 houses. The greatest distress prevails in the city.

SWITZERLAND.—The Grand Council of Neuchâtel by a vote of 69 to 41 has ordered the suppression of the Royal Society, called the Corporation of the Bourgeoisie of Valenzia, the Council also adopted unanimously the Bill for repression of High Treason, also aimed at the Royal party. The Cantonal Assembly have also abolished naturalization of Freemen as a privilege interfering with the equality of the inhabitants.

ITALY.—The crusade against the press continues in Piedmont.

TURKEY.—The English Charge d'Affaires has succeeded in procuring the punishment of the Turks who assaulted the steamer *Victory's* passengers, but the question of the right to prevent foreign passengers from landing on the wharves of the Bosphorus is still left for discussion.—Nothing new from Syria.

EGYPT.—Dates are to 22nd ult. Perfect tranquillity throughout the country. The progressive rise in the value of foreign corn was attracting attention. Nothing more is said of the plot attributed to Said Pacha. The works of the railroad are going on with activity.

MARKETS.—Cotton.—Sales of the week 57,060 bales—with a decline of about 1d. on low and middling qualities.

Corn Market.—Showery weather and rumours of Potato rot caused more animation in the corn trade, and quotations must be advanced 1d. to 2d. per 70 lbs. on wheat, and six pence per barrel on flour. Indian corn for immediate use was neglected, large quantities of potatoes being pressed on the market. Beef and Pork remain unaltered. Ashes—100 brls. Montreal new Pots at 25s., old 23s., Pearl 26s. Money.—The funds have been less active. Closing prices of Friday, for money and account 99½ to 7.8d. The Bullion in the Bank is reduced by £300,000.

State of Trade.—In Manchester spinners and manufacturers are all under contract, and yarns and goods are firm, though the business has been limited throughout the week.—The Iron trade continues very active.—In freights there is little or no variation.

Thirteen Days Later from California!

The mail steamship *Illinois* arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon, with California mails and treasures. She brings nearly two millions in specie, 340 passengers, and dates from San Francisco to July 14th, and Panama to the 7th August.

Crime throughout California was on the increase. A number of fights and murders has taken place

in Shasta, Trinity, Calaveras, and El Dorado counties. The citizens had assumed the punishment of the criminals, without awaiting the action of the law.

The first overland emigration of the season reached San Francisco on the 3d of July. A party of twenty young men from Ohio made the trip in seventy-two days.

The immigration during the season, it was expected, would be large.

The barley crop in Sacramento valley had been all harvested. The yield was very heavy, and the grain of a superior quality.

A meeting was held at Mariposa on the 4th July, to take into consideration the propriety of expelling the entire foreign population from the country.

TWO DAYS LATER.—The steamer *Northern Light*, from San Juan 8th, with 300 passengers and \$150,000 in gold dust, arrived at New York on Sunday morning. She reports San Juan healthy and the river in good navigable condition; also that the markets are dull and well supplied, except flour, of which there is none on sale.

The *Northern Light* brings two days later intelligence from San Francisco, from which we learn that through the intercession of Mr. Dillon, the French consul, amicable relations had been restored between the Americans and foreigners in the district of Mariposa, and all parties had returned and were quietly pursuing their business at the mines.

A rumour prevailed at Sacramento on the 16th that Georgetown had been destroyed by fire. The report requires confirmation.

THE CORN OF THE PHARAOHS.—In 1850, a person in Paris sent to a colonist at Novi, M. Derel, twenty-four grains of corn, found with many more, in the case of a mummy that had just been opened. This person begged M. Derel to sow this seed and take care of it, thinking it would succeed better in Africa than under the climate of Paris. Of these twenty-four grains, seven only came up, and only two plants succeeded perfectly, and produced a certain quantity of ears. Each ear is composed of a main ear, 10 to 13 centimetres in length, and 3 to 5 centimetres wide at the base. From this principal base there comes out five or six other ears to the right and left of it. This corn is bearded, the leaf is larger and rougher than common corn, the stalk is thicker and grows to a height of one metre and seventy five centimetres. It sends up many suckers, and furnishes, by means of them, from 10 to 15 ears to a plant. Each ear contains from 70 to 90 grains. The present proprietor of this ancient corn, M. Koenig, who bought some of the seeds of the widow of M. Derel, who died in 1851, sowed some of it the last autumn, and expects to gather enough this year to sow one or two acres.—[*Courier des Etas Unis*.]

Mr. Partelow's Currency Bill, we perceive, has become law, and goes into effect at once. We published a synopsis of this Bill at the time of its passing. It fixes the value of the Eagle at £2 10s. currency; of the British sovereign at 24s. 4d. currency; of the crown at 6s. 1d.; and other coins in proportion.—[*Freeman*.]

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very serious nature occurred on last Monday evening, near Howard Cottage, about 8 miles from this City, on the Golden Grove road. A man by the name of Robert Tiffin in the dusk of the evening was trying to strike a light by flashing the powder in the pan of his gun, which, unknown to him, was heavily charged with slugs and grape shot. The gun went off and a young woman who was standing a few rods off, named Ann Cochran, aged about 15 years, received the entire charge in her face, neck and breast—she is at present lying in a very critical state.—[*News*.]

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The annual general meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, was held at their Office in this City on Monday last. A report of the operations of the Directors for the past year was read by the President, and from this document it appeared that the affairs of the Company were in a very prosperous state, and that there has been, up to the present time, a gradual and steady increase of business. A dividend of four per cent. for the last half year was declared, which makes eight per cent. for the last year. In addition to this, we understand a considerable amount has been appropriated every year to the sinking fund, with a view to its being applied to repair or renew the wire when necessary. The Shareholders present expressed themselves highly satisfied with the prudent and economical management of the President and Directors of this Institution, as well as the efficiency and general attention to business of the Superintendent, D. B. Stevens, Esq., and the band of operators, whose conduct was alluded to by the Directors in a very flattering manner. The former Board of Directors was unanimously re-elected, viz:—Messrs. Robert Jardine, Edward Allison, John Duncan, and Robert Jardine, of St. John, and James Donaldson, Esq. of Halifax. And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, Robert Jardine, Esq., was again elected President.—[*Courier*.]

The U. S. steam frigate *Mississippi*, Commodore Perry, arrived at Halifax on Sunday forenoon, and saluted the British flag, which compliment was duly returned by salutes from the Citadel and H. M. Ship Cumberland.

The newly appointed Lieutenant Governor of Nova-Scotia, Sir John Gaspard LeMarchant, arrived at Halifax in H. M. Ship Cumberland, from St. John's, N. F., on the evening of the 4th inst. On the following day, precisely at one o'clock, says the *Nova-Scotian*, "His Excellency left the ship, under a salute from her powerful battery and