

frosts. It is not unreasonable to suppose however, that accidents from the frost will occasionally happen, and therefore, it is desirable by the avoiding of this inconvenience, not less than to enable the land to be deeper tilled, that the surface of the draining materials should be at least two feet under ground—where tiles are used they can readily be covered with nearly three feet of earth.

The benefits or consequences of thorough drainage, as they have been experienced in Great Britain, may be enumerated under the following heads:—

1st. It carries off all stagnant water and gives a ready escape to the excess of what falls in rain.

2nd. It arrests the ascent of water from beneath, whether by capillary action or by the force of springs.

3rd. It allows the water of the rains, instead of merely running over and often injuriously washing the surface, to make its way easily through the soil where it falls.

4th. By this descent fresh air is sucked in after the water of every shower, and thus the roots and the subsoil are both benefited.

5th. Clay soils after being drained, bake less in hot weather, crumble more freely, offer less resistance to the plough, and are in consequence more easily and more economically worked with less force of men and horses.

6th. The soil is warmed by the removal of superfluous water, and plants and animals thrive better upon it in consequence.

7th. The permanent coldness, as it is correctly called, of many wet soils, also rapidly disappears. The backwardness of the crops in spring also, and the lateness of the harvests in autumn upon such soils, are less frequently complained of.

8th. It carries off the water so rapidly as to bring the land into a workable state after the rain has ceased.

9th. It is equivalent to an actual deepening of the soil, because the roots of plants are able to descend deeper into the dried subsoil.

10th. It makes manures subsequently applied go further and give a better return.

11th. It confers a benefit upon the neighbouring land, in ceasing to attract moisture from the air and to spread fogs around.

12th. In light and sandy soils, noxious matters which are likely to ascend by capillary action from the under soil will be arrested by the drains, while that which descends from above will escape with the water which washes them down.

13th. It gives larger and surer crops on wet lands equally and on such as are liable to be burned up in summer.

14th. It prevents the loss of crops so often sustained from want of drainage—as when a whole crop of wheat is thrown out and killed from the want of drainage in a wet spring.

15th. It renders the farmer's home more salubrious and his fields more fruitful by one and the same operation.—Fever and ague, and pulmonary disease becomes less frequent, as the fogs and mists and cold moist airs diminish.

Some of the benefits above enumerated may be reasonably looked for in New Brunswick from the introduction of thorough drainage.

I do not of course mean by this, to recommend the hasty indiscriminate, or universal adoption, or on a large scale, of this method of improvement. I mean only to recommend the consideration of the subject to the agricultural Societies, as a method deserving of trial and encouragement on their part, especially, and first of all, on the heaviest or stiffest soils of the Province.

(To be Continued.)

The following letter from the highest authority in the Church of England will be read with much pleasure by the laity, and to such members of the Clergy who consider the laity should lay down their reason at the Church door on entering, a perusal will be beneficial to themselves, and through them to their Congregations.—*Quebec Gazette*.

#### THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE PUSEYITES.

A correspondence has taken place respecting an address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, praying his Grace not to institute Mr. Gorham. The Archbishop declined to receive the address, on account of Mr. Gorham's case having been brought before the legitimate tribunals, and solemnly deliberated upon. His Grace observed:—"Your address proposes that I should assume to myself the authority of reversing this sentence of the Court, should refuse to do what the law requires of me, and should deny to Mr. Gorham a right to which, after a legal trial and examination, he is declared to be entitled. I submit to your committee, with all due deference, that I cannot consistently receive an address of which this is the purport." A long rejoinder followed this note from the Archbishop, who thereupon writes as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 3rd inst., in which, as the organs of the Metropolitan Church Union you desire me to reconsider my reply to your previous communication. You suggest that I should represent to Her Majesty the view taken by the Metropolitan Church Union on many points connected with that judgment, in the hope that her Majesty may license the assembling of a convocation, and that thus the whole question may again be brought under deliberation, and as you expect, differently determined. But surely it would be an unprecedented and arbitrary measure by any retrospective decree to annul a right of which an individual is already legally in possession. And whilst you assume as undeniable a variety of principles, and make many positive assertions, in order to invalidate the respect due to the decision of the existing tribunal, I must remind you that your opinions are directly opposed to those of a numerous body of intelligent and attached members of our Church, both clergymen and laymen, who although they have hitherto observed a prudent and respectful silence, are yet deliberately convinced that no other determination of the question at issue would have been in accordance with the articles of our church, and the known principles of those who framed them, and that the liberty which has been enjoyed by all Churchmen from the Reformation to the present day,

in the exposition of subjects of such deep mystery, should by all means be continued to them within the limits permitted by the revealed Word of God. Assuredly there are occasions, as you remind me, when it becomes a duty to obey God rather than man. But I beg to observe that before any one takes upon himself the responsibility of contravening the law of man, he ought to be very certain that in so doing he would be obeying God. Now, nothing which I find in the law of God gives me reason to believe that I should be acting in conformity with His will if I refused Mr. Gorham admission to the cure of souls, on the ground of his hesitating to affirm the spiritual regeneration of every baptized child. And the will of God in this matter had need to be very plainly declared, before I could think myself justified in accusing Mr. Gorham of heresy; much more, before I could assume the right of individually condemning him, after the decision of the legitimate tribunal in his favour.

"I remain, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,  
"J. B. CANTUAR."

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Roden brought forward a statement of the sufferings that the converts from Popery endured on the west coast of Ireland. This he did in an unusually temperate manner, and produced upon the House a corresponding effect. All who have taken an interest in the history of religion in Ireland are familiar with the Achill mission, and the persecutions the converts have had to endure from the Catholic priests,—persecutions the fierceness of which may be estimated in some degree by those who have witnessed the violence of the Papists in the Cowgate, restrained as they are by all that is wanting in Ireland,—by an overwhelming Protestant influence, and the discountenance of all the authorities. The facts of the case were fully admitted, the returns asked for were granted, and it may be hoped that in future the influence of the Government will be given to secure all that Protestants can wish for,—fair play.

VISITORS FROM CANADA.—Yesterday and the day before, some six hundred citizens of Montreal and vicinity arrived in Boston for the purpose of seeing all that is to be seen in the "City of Notions," including Burr's Seven Mile Mirror. Among the number are several of the city officers, including Alderman Ryman, and La Roque, with ladies; Alderman Wilson; Councillor Homier; City officers Bourdon, and McGill; Hon. Judge Badgley; Cols. Gogy, and Ermatuyer; Sheriff Boston; Town Major McDonald; B. Holmes, M. P. P.; Hon. Mr. Bounett, Ex-Mayor; Messrs. Rose, Stuart, Dumas, Judah, Sicotte, Shiiler, Loohapille, and Bertieot, members of the Bar; and Dr. David.

Many of the visitors, including those above named, found quarters at the Revere House, where the Mayor met, received, and duly welcomed them, at noon, yesterday.—The remarks of the Mayor were necessarily brief, but they were appropriately responded to by Col. Gogy and Hon. Mr. Hicks. Several of the distinguished strangers visited the City Institutions at South Boston yesterday afternoon, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the neatness, good order, and general management under which they are conducted.

We understand that the above visitors will visit, with members of the City Government, Burr's Seven Mile Mirror this afternoon.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, Sept. 6.*

A train of 46 long cars, carrying between 2700 and 2800 passengers, and drawn by three locomotives, arrived at Boston a few days ago, from Worcester; the entire party came to Boston to visit the exhibition of Burr's Seven Mile Mirror of the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, Saguenay, &c. This was the longest passenger train that ever entered Boston by railroad.

A party of 1000 persons also came from Walpole, by railroad, to see the great picture.

#### FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE EMIGRANT SHIP BRIDGETOWN.—Miraculous escape of three hundred Emigrants.

—This vessel, the property of Messrs. L. & B. Carroll, of Cork, sailed from Liverpool on the 4th of July last, for Quebec, with three hundred emigrants. Having made the passage across the Atlantic in thirty days, she unfortunately struck on the rocks near Cape Race, on the south-east point of Newfoundland. At the time, the 4th of August, a dense fog obscured the land from the men placed on the look-out, until the ship had approached so close to the rocks, that it was impossible to prevent the disastrous consequences which speedily followed. The preservation of the passengers became the first object of the Master and his officers. After some delay a rope was got to the shore by an intrepid young seaman, thus enabling the crew, though with much difficulty, to place the passengers safely on the land, which was accomplished in four hours, when the vessel went down, taking with her every thing valuable on board. A gang of desperate wretches subsequently reached the scene of the disaster, who plundered and carried away by force every thing that could be got at above water. In a few days the passengers were conveyed in small vessels procured by the Captain at the nearest fishing station, Renewes, to St. John's, whence they were shipped to Quebec, the port of their destination, in suitable vessels hired for the purpose. The poor people proceeded on their voyage with hearts overflowing with gratitude for their preservation, and for the great kindness they experienced from the people of Renewes, and from the Government and inhabitants of St. John's.—*Observer*.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—It is now currently rumoured, and very generally credited, that the Chief Justice will resign immediately after the Michaelmas Term. From information we have received we cannot doubt the truth of the rumour, and that he will be succeeded by the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, at the reduced salary of £700 a year. We believe there is little doubt that when the present Administration was formed in 1848, one condition of the coalition was that Mr. Wilmot should give the Hon. E. B. Chandler a written obligation that he would not interfere with his (Mr. Chandler's) claim to the Chief Justiceship, should it

become vacant, and that the obligation was given; Mr. Chandler, it is said, now waives his claim in consequence of the salary being reduced to £700 a year,—it is not worth his acceptance.

If these rumours prove true, several serious considerations will be involved. In the first place Mr. Wilmot's character as a sound lawyer does not stand high among his compeers. He is quick, hasty, and voluble, but superficial. This is fully corroborated by the frequent defeats he sustains before the Supreme Court. His volubility may, and often does, influence a Jury, who do not detect his shallowness, but that avails him nothing in arguing a case before the Judges, where it is required that he shall be well read in the law; and being deficient in this, he is often floored by young and plodding lawyers with less talent and more industry. Is this the man to elevate to the first seat on the Bench? What will be the natural consequences? The present Chief Justice is an excellent lawyer, and although afflicted by the hand of Providence so as to be physically incompetent to the proper discharge of his duties, no one doubts his judgement. Who ever hears of an appeal to England from the decision of our Supreme Court. But will this confidence in the Bench be sustained, when it is known that the Chief Justice is not a sound lawyer? We think not,—we believe there will be a want of confidence, which will lead to appeals, and those appeals, from the great cost attending them, must be ruinous to one or other of the parties.—*Frederickton Amaranth*.

A NOBLE ACT.—The steamer Commodore arrived yesterday from St. John N. B., with about 130 passengers from that city. Among them were quite a number of families with children, waiting upon the wharf for the boat for Bangor and the cars for Boston, to convey them to those places. One of the children, about 2 years of age, fell overboard while playing about the wharf. The tide running very strong and the wind blowing fresh carried the child some distance from the wharf. The shrieks of the mother and children soon brought a number to the scene; among them the Rev. Mr. Mackay, of the congregational Church, St. John. He instantly, although to appearance a feeble man, divested himself of his coat, and boots, plunged in to rescue the child, and he nobly and gallantly performed the act, at the imminent peril of his own life, as he was quite exhausted when he reached the shore, having the child in one arm while he had to keep himself up and press himself forward against wind and tide, with the other. "May God bless him!" as the mother exclaimed, when he placed the child in her arms.—*Portland Advertiser*.

We learn with much pleasure that it is the intention of two young men just returned from the United States to erect a Paper Mill in the neighbourhood of this city if they can meet with a site to please them, and sufficiently cheap to give them reasonable hopes of a profit from the business. The quantity of paper of every description used in this city is very great, besides the large quantities wanted in other places. We have hitherto been tributaries to England and the United States for this article, taking away yearly large sums of money to add to the great balances against us, particularly with respect to the latter. We have no doubt if these young men succeed in their object they will be patronised by every consumer in the province.—*Colonial Watchman*.

An inquest was held on the 3rd instant, at Southampton, County of York, before Henry Jones, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of a man unknown, found in the River. Description—Sandy hair, large whiskers under his chin, barigan trowsers, red shirt and white shirt over it.

Verdict of the Jury, accidental death by drowning, as there was no mark of violence to be found on him.—*Royal Gazette*.

#### ALTERATION IN THE ROUTE OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS!

—The Deputy Post Master General has received intelligence from the Home Department, notice of which is given in our columns to-day, that the Royal Mail Steamers to and from New York, will not touch at Halifax in future, but proceed direct. The Boston Steamers only will therefore call at Halifax, consequently we shall have but one steamer a fortnight, so far as our correspondence with the Old Country is concerned, during the summer months, and one each month through the winter. This alteration is no doubt made in consequence of the establishment of the Collins' line of steamers, to compete with which the change may be deemed necessary.

The Mail for England by the steamer which leaves New York next Wednesday, was closed at the Post Office last evening; but our obliging Postmaster delayed despatching the Mail on Tuesday evening, to meet the steamer at Halifax this week, an hour or two, in order to give parties an opportunity of answering their letters by the Mail which arrived that evening.—*New Brunswick*.

A SAILING CHURCH.—The Thames Church Mission Society have a vessel called the Swan, the employment of which is to sail from one crowded locality to another on the busy river. The ship is a large cutter of about 150 tons burthen, and on her bow is inscribed the words "Thames Church;" and this truly noble vessel is in truth a cruising Church for sailors. The object is to supply the different sections of collier ships, which are sometimes compelled to lie for many days in the Reaches, with a pastor and place of worship. The collier crews could not go to Church, and accordingly the Church has gone to the colliers. The Thames chaplain is the Rev. W. Holderness, and his parsonage is the cabin of the Swan. The Rev. gentleman has a roving commission, and never before had rover so peaceable a commission.

We have been informed by a Carleton gentleman, himself largely interested, that £20,000 value of fish has been exported this season to the United States, and other markets, consisting of gaspreaux, salted and smoked, salmon, fresh and smoked, shad, fresh and salted. This process is going on quietly and in detail, attracting no notice, but it is not the less a great benefit to the province, not requiring any important importation to support it.—*Colonial Watchman*.