

them;—if their land is too wet, they should drain it.—if too stiff and clayey they should apply loosening manures, —if light and sterile, they should make use of green crops of clover as manure, with plaster, and lime,—if sour, (generally indicated by the growth of sorrel, broom grass, or scrub pines,) they should apply lime or marl:—and in all cases they should apply all the enriching manure they can possibly obtain, for good farming, and the application of manure, are inseparable. They will thus not only increase their capital by the increased products of their farms every year, but they will do it by the constantly augmenting value of their land; their profits will be two fold and in their increase mutually accelerate each other.

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From British Papers to the 4th September, obtained by the Acadia.

Dreadful Loss of Life on board an Emigrant Ship.—The *Manlius* sailed from Greenock for Port Philip on the 18th October last, with 150 Emigrants on board. Soon after they sailed the typhus fever made its appearance amongst them, and melancholy to relate, forty three died at sea previous to the arrival of the vessel at Port Philip, on the 14th of February. The remainder of the passengers were landed next day and placed in tents along the shore where, within ten days more, eighteen more died, and others were dying daily.

It is stated that there are 500 vessels wrecked annually on the coast of England, and property sunk to the amount of five million pounds. Let them go on at this rate, for a few years—and the docks will soon be cleared of Colonial ships—and orders arrive out here for more—Shipbuilders—don't be discouraged at such news as this.

Missions of the Church of Scotland.—A mission was held on Monday night at the Scotch Church, Oldham street, for the purpose of hearing from the Rev. John Macfarlane, of Collesie, Fifeshire, (one of the General Assembly's deputation on foreign missions,) an explanation of the nature on objects of the General Assembly's educational and missionary schemes. The Rev. Mr. Macfarlane proceeded to say that he would take it for granted that all acknowledged that they lay under an obligation to promote the spread of the gospel in some manner, and the means which had been adopted by the Church of Scotland were now five fold.—1. There was the educational scheme, the object of which was to afford the means of education to the junior proportion of their countrymen in Scotland, and more especially in the highlands and islands; the 2d had reference to the conversion of the Jews; 3d, the foreign missions; 4th, the home missions; and finally, the colonial mission, the object of which was to follow such of their countrymen, as either from choice, or necessity, emigrated from their native land, and went to earn their bread in other parts of the earth. Each of these schemes was distinct in itself, and was superintended by its own committee. It was to the last of the five schemes, however, to which he wished particularly to call the attention of the meeting, and on behalf of which he solicited their aid. To promote the religious instruction of the Scotch Presbyterians in the British colonies, there had been collected £4160 in the past year; there has

been sent forth, during the same period, 50 ministers, assistance had been given towards the support of many more, and a great number of bibles, testaments, and tracts had been distributed in emigrant ships. All, however, that had been done, bore little proportion to what remained to be done. In Canada alone, 100 ministers were required; sixteen new churches were wanted in Nova Scotia, and seven or eight in New Brunswick; in the West India islands, where there was a great request for Scotch ministers, only two or three had been sent out; in Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales there were urgent calls, and continental Europe was a field that had scarcely been entered on, though there were many spots where the harvest was ripe.

COLONIAL.

NOVA SCOTIA.

From the Halifax Gazette.

The anniversary of the Birth of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, was observed here yesterday (Tuesday) with every demonstration of loyalty and respect. Fort George was decorated with the Royal Standard, and a large number of other flags, and Her Majesty's Ships made similar displays. The Merchant vessels also at an early hour hoisted their flags in honor of the event. Royal salutes were fired from Fort George and Her Majesty's Ships. In the evening the Admiralty House exhibited a gay scene: the rooms were crowded with company, among whom were His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Members of Her Majesty's Council and their ladies, the officers of the Navy, the Heads of the Public Departments, &c. Dancing commenced about half past nine o'clock, and continued with much animation until twelve, when the supper room was thrown open, and presented delicacies and substantial in abundance. After Supper the Quadrille was resumed, and kept up for a short time, when the company gradually withdrew. Sir Charles and Lady Adam, and the members of their family, were assiduous in attention to their guests, and we are quite certain that a happier party was never seen within the walls of the Admiralty House in Halifax.

Two of Her Majesty's Steamers arrived here this forenoon—the *Columbia* from Campo Bello, and the *Volcano*, from Bermuda.

The *Boyne*, Transport, sailed for England to-day, with the Right Wing of the 76th Regt., under the command of Lt. Col. Clarke.

Pictou Observer, Sept. 27.

The City of St. John is reaping a full harvest of Corporation blessings. We extract the following as a specimen:—

The *Courier* of Saturday last contains a notice of sale of Corporation Property, attached by the Sheriff to satisfy executions at the suit of the N. B. Marine Assurance Company for £2715, and John Johnston, Esq. for £557. The *New Brunswicker* of the same day, says that three verdicts have been obtained against the city at Richibucto, and five at Dorchester, on which executions will shortly issue.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. Andrew's Standard, Sept. 23.

Agriculture.—On the 29th of next month, an Exhibition of Grain and Root Crops, is to be held at the Old Court House, under the patronage of that old useful and respectable institution the Charlotte County Agricultural Society. At 11 o'clock, Mr. James Brown, jr., Esq. is to deliver a Lecture on Agriculture, at the special request of the Board. Immediately after which, the premiums will be awarded to the successful Competitors for the best crops of Grain and Roots. This is highly praiseworthy, and we trust that the Legislature will continue to encourage the Agricultural Societies.

From the St. John Morning News.

Bright Prospects.—We are informed by a gentleman just from Madawaska settlement, that active preparations are making among the Americans upon the river St. Francis, the Alesash, and throughout the valley of the Apostook, in buying up land, and establishing for themselves localities, as if with an object of driving a large business in the timber line next spring.—We are further informed, that since the settlement of the Boundary Question, a great number of families have moved near the lines, from places even as far distant as Vermont and

New York. Surely such indications as these present bright prospects for St. John; for it must be remembered, that as our port is to form the outlet for American timber and produce of all kinds, every movement that goes on above, must be felt very sensibly below.

CANADA.

Brock's Monument.—We feel pleasure in announcing that a deputation consisting of Sir Allan MaNab, D. Thorburn, Esq. Colonel Bullock, and other gentlemen, will this week visit the Governor General, with the view of obtaining from his Excellency a Message to Parliament recommending the grant of a sufficient sum to make up the amount required for rebuilding the monument.

Quebec Gazette, Sept. 9.

The Montreal Papers of Saturday, Kingston of the 15th and Toronto of the 14th instant, were received yesterday. In this day's paper we have given the substance of the first day's debate on the address in answer to the Governor's speech at the opening of the session, for which we are indebted to the Kingston News. Our new cabinet will compose the following Members:—Messrs. Sullivan, Killaly, Dunn, Harrison, Daly, Hincks, Draper, (Vice Chancellor), Lafontaine, (Attorney General West) Girouard, (Woods and Forests). Mr Parent to be Clerk of the Council. Nothing certain is known as to who will be appointed Solicitor General; but between Messrs. Walker and Aylwin, the general opinion being that the former gentleman will receive the appointment. Mr Davidson, it is likewise stated, is to have a pension, but Mr Ogden to retire without any allowance.

Among the thousand-and-one rumours in circulation is the following. That a prorogation will shortly take place; that the seat of Government will be temporarily removed to Quebec, and that a session of the Legislature will be held in this city early in the ensuing winter.

From the Quebec British Whig.

Seat of Government.—It is currently reported in Town, and believed by many that one of the stipulations insisted upon by Mr Lafontaine, and reluctantly acceded to by Sir Charles Bagot, is the Removal of the Seat of Government to some place in the Lower Province, not yet named. The next Session of Parliament is to be there called and held. Sir Allen McNab taunted Mr. Harrison in the House, last night, with this arrangement, to which no answer was made.

In the House of Assembly Drafts of Addresses, in answer to the Speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor General of the Session, had been moved—one by the Ministerial Party, the other by the Opposition. The following is the concluding Paragraph of the draft of the latter party:

"But that we feel it essential not only to the satisfactory result of our deliberation on these matters, but to the successful and happy conduct of His Excellency's Government in General, to the preservation of harmony between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament, and to the peace, welfare and good government of the province, which this House is persuaded it is the anxious desire of Her Majesty's Government to promote, that the chief advisers of His Excellency, constituting the Provincial Administration under him, should be men possessed of the confidence of the Representatives of the People; and that we therefore feel it a duty which we owe as well to our Sovereign and our Country, as to His Excellency himself, to avail ourselves of this the earliest opportunity afforded us, respectfully to submit to His Excellency, that that confidence is not reposed in His Excellency's present advisers."

Quebec, Sept. 17.

The news from Kingston is looked for with so much interest that we have in addition to the letter of our Correspondent copied largely from other papers. The disclosure of the extent to which it was proposed to carry out a conciliatory policy as made by Mr. Attorney General Draper in his speech in the Assembly on the 13th, on the Address in answer to the opening speech,—when he read to the House a letter from His Excellency the Governor General to Mr. Lafontaine,—has created a great sensation. The letter has been translated into French and published in the Canadian of last night.—to this, in the absence of a copy in English we have had recourse and have prepared an English version which will be found below: the substance of the letter is we believe fairly preserved. We are enabled however, to give the Draft of the Address of the Assembly as amended by Mr. Baldwin, for which we are indebted to a friend in Kingston.

It will be seen by our notice of the debates on this occasion, that on the first evening the House did not adjourn till midnight, when it adjourned till the following day at 3 o'clock. It is said that in the mean time the proposals to the French Canadian Leaders and Mr. Baldwin, and when the time arrived on Wednesday for resuming the debate, a further adjournment to Friday was proposed and agreed to.

The latest *on dit* on the evening of the 14th, was that Messrs. Harrison and Hinks would resign. Whether the conduct of the last named gentleman is, in this respect, influenced by the disclosures of his former friends Dr. Rolfe and Mr. Bidwell, as reported in the Kingston papers, is not stated. Another account says that Mr. Lafontaine has accepted office on the terms offered.

Correspondence of the Quebec Mercury. Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1842.

CANADA LEGISLATURE.
Anxiously as are all eyes turned towards this as the source whence shall emanate news of political thralldom of freedom, and as the arena wherein the great and fresh principles of Responsible Government are to undergo their first 'trial by battle,' and although, the long vaunted vote of 'a want of confidence' in the present ministry has been pronounced by their political opponents, yet, anomalously enough, as it may seem, there is little or nothing on which a caterer for the public can safely venture, at the present moment, to offer comment. Yes, 'the vote' has been put, and the day before yesterday's eight hours and a half discussion, leaves the matter in the same state of uncertainty as when first pronounced. The resolutions, or amendment contained in them were moved by Mr. Baldwin, the chief of the opposition. The debate I shall forward to you, to-morrow, in full, an attraction for your readers which I believe no other journal throughout the Province will possess; in the meantime I give you a *precis* of the proceedings.

The ministerial address in reply to His Excellency's speech, was moved by Mr. Forbes, and seconded by Mr. J. S. McDonald. The Hon. Dr. Draper next rose, and entered upon an explanation of the reasons which had prevented his response to certain questions addressed to him the day previous. The Hon. gentleman's speech, which was replete with candour, and the most frank exposition of all the motives and feelings by which his public career had been, was listened to with eager attention, and his classic turn of thought, elegant delivery, gentlemanly demeanour, and evident honesty of purpose, elicited universal admiration. In his second address to the house, his masterly defence of the memory of the late Lord Sydenham, and eulogy of his talents as a statesman, were truly eloquent. He said that he had ever advocated a share in the administrative power as a right of the French Canadians, and would ever continue to uphold that doctrine; that because he had found his views as expressed incompatible with the tenure of office, he had thrice tendered his resignation, and had just done so for the third time. In confirmation of the sincerity with which the head of the Executive regarded the claim to power of that portion of the population to which he had just alluded, he begged to read a communication from His Excellency the Governor in Chief, to the leader of their party: Mr. Baldwin had been offered the Attorney Generalship of Upper Canada, in the room of Mr. Draper resigned, Mr. Lafontaine that of Lower Canada, vice Ogden to be pensioned, Mr. Girouard the Commissionership of Crown Lands, in the stead of Mr. Davidson to be also pensioned, and Mr. Parant or Mr. Morin the Clerkship of the Executive Council; the post of Solicitor General for Lower Canada to be filled by some gentleman of British origin, with a proviso that he should be returned by some constituency. These overtures were rejected! In explanation of this refusal, some able and effective speeches were made by Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine, and at a quarter to twelve o'clock the house was adjourned.

Yesterday the debate was again renewed but was stopped short by a motion from Mr. Hincks to adjourn again until Friday next. In the meantime it is rumored that negotiations are being effected between the two contending parties, and a coalition is confidently talked of. Of the posts to which the *on dits* of the day assign Mr. Draper, are the Speakership of the Legislative Council, or a Judgeship, the former appointment I know from confident authority not to be, at present, correct and as for the latter nothing certain I believe nothing can be known. Mr. Sherwood's