

May, or early in June, should in this case, be considered as the best time for sowing, for if the plants do give way there is still time for another braid. It is thought an advisable plan to sow portions at different periods which will divide the labour when hoeing and thinning are necessary.

News of the Week.

UNITED STATES.

Boston Yankee Nation, Dec. 31.

The Difficulties between the United States and Morocco.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of commerce says the difficulty with the emperor of Morocco, growing out of the arrest of our consul at Tangier, (Mr Carr,) is not yet settled.

The late Message of the President on the subject transmits a letter from the Emperor himself, in which he gives a very full view of the transaction, and of his opinion concerning it. He insists, however, that Capt. Morgan, our negotiator, has made too much of a very small thing. He remarks that it is not a case of sufficient moment to be brought before him ("elevated as he is, by God,") or before the President of the United States. The harmony of 'two great empires' is not, he says, to be thus lightly disturbed.

It appears that the minister or the emperor had announced through the Russian consul, that the matter was settled on the basis of the demands of Commodore Morgan. That proposition was—1st, that the American Consul be relieved from service under the U. S. Government; 2d, that the Lt. Governor of Tangier be dismissed from office. 3d, that the U. S. flag be again run up on the Consul standard; and 4th, that the flag be first saluted by the castle of Tangier, and than the salute to be returned by the U. S. ships of war.

What blew up this settlement was a very curious discovery of the emperor. On reference to Mr Carr's letter written on his departure, he finds that *Mr Carr states that he was recalled by his government to be transferred to another consulate.* The Emperor and his minister, therefore taunt Capt. Morgan with an attempt to deceive them, in this particular; and, therefore, refuse to punish the pacha of Tangier by dismissal.

The Emperor, however, offers a new proposition. He will submit the whole to men learned in the laws of nations, several of whom, he says are to be found in Tangier, and abide by their decision. If they say that the Pacha of Tangier was in fault he will dismiss him, and fire the first salute on the restoration of the consulate, and if not, then the U. S. shall dismiss their men, and fire the first salute.

Commodore Morgan gives it as his private opinion that, if the consulate be restored before this matter be settled, it will never be settled, and that the Government of Morocco will heap indignation upon American citizens.

GREAT STORM AT MADEIRA.

Awful Storm and bursting of a water spout on the Island of Madeira—and six vessels wrecked—with a great Destruction of Property and loss of lives.

This terrible affair, which we have hitherto noticed only in a brief paragraph, is thus described by a correspondent of the Liverpool Mail.

Funchal, the capital of Madeira, and the whole of the island has been visited with one of the most dreadful storms that has occurred since the flood in 1803, when upwards of 400 persons were swept into the sea, and had the late

deluge occurred at night, as was the case in the former catastrophe, there is no doubt but hundreds of persons would have been drowned in the city; however, as far as can be learnt at present, few lives are lost, except in the distant parishes where several hundreds of persons have been carried into the sea.

The last summer was exceedingly hot and almost without rain, the weather remaining beautifully fine until the 15th of October, when the clouds began to envelope the mountains, which brought, on the following day, severe thunder storms, accompanied with heavy rain, continuing almost without intermission until the morning of the 24th October, when the rain partly ceased. At ten o'clock, the Royal West India steamer *Dee* arrived, and landed fifty two passengers for the island; she was, however, prevented from proceeding on until the following day, as the Admiralty agent who had come on shore with the mail could not get on board again. About mid-day the whole of the island appeared buried in one vast cloud, threatening total darkness; the barometer fell considerably—the air became very oppressive with a strong sulphureous smell, and the wind veered about nearly to every point of the compass. At one o'clock the rain began to fall in torrents, and about an hour afterwards I perceived at a distance of about a mile from shore, an immense rising in the sea, which was soon connected with a mass of dark clouds overhanging the bay, to all appearance changing themselves, or drawing the water from the sea, for the space of about ten minutes, followed immediately by a heavy swell or rising of the ocean, which swept towards the shore, and although I was at a considerable elevation above the level of the sea, it appeared high enough to sweep over the city; its force, however was broke, and it subsided on the beach. The rain still continued in torrents, and at four o'clock the roar of the water in the river which was 40 feet in depth, began to give me some alarm, when looking out of the window of my house, I perceived that the bridge was being swept away, and that the water was rushing into the streets. I immediately left the house, and on reaching the street, the appalling sight that appeared in every direction was enough to make the stoutest heart quake with fear. The street in front of the garden of my house was upwards of three feet deep with water, and hundreds of men, women and children were wading their way up the stream, flying towards the mountains, whilst others were flocking towards the town, not knowing where to go for safety, amidst the most dreadful shrieks and cries that can possibly be imagined. As I approached towards the river, the scene became still more awful, the water having burst upon the wine lodges, and the contents were being swept into the sea, whilst the streets in the neighborhood were all overflowed with water, and the inmates of the houses escaping by ladders and over the roofs of the buildings. Upwards of 200 houses have been destroyed or become untenable by this disastrous flood, and the wine, corn, &c., swept into the sea and destroyed is very great, but at present it is utterly impossible to state anything like an estimate of the amount of damage done.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Speech of the Rev Mr M'Clure at the Bi Centenary Meeting at Londonderry.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

But let us glance at the state of the continental churches. If we cross the English Channel to Holland, which in times of persecution has often afforded an asylum to the suffering Protestants of these kingdoms, we find an established Presbyterian Church, with 1450 ministers and a Presbyterian population of 1,000,000. Arrangements are made for the erection of new churches to meet the growing wants of the population; and what is far more important, there is in Holland a decided advancement in evangelical piety and devotedness. Proceeding southward we come to France; where the Protestant Church is strictly Presbyterian. At one time it numbered 2000 Protestant congregations. But in that unhappy land persecution has often been let loose.

We have heard of the sufferings of our parent Church in Scotland—how in the space of thirty years, 22,000 were destroyed for their adherence to the truth; but in France persecution was yet more bloody and successful. Tens of thousands were put to death, and more than a million were driven from their country to seek a refuge in foreign lands. In not a few cases these persecuted wanderers have planted Presby-

terian churches in the wilds of America, where their descendants now worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, without any to make them afraid.—There are at present in France about 600 Protestant congregations, whose ministers are in general supported by the State. That the Protestant people are increasing in number is evident from the fact, that the public provision for their worship has been doubled since the year 1825. It is gratifying to know that in France, as well as in the Established Church of Holland, there is an evident revival of religion.

In Switzerland, the National Church is also Presbyterian. It has nearly 1000 ministers, and includes within its pale the greater part of the entire population of two millions.

And let not the Waldenses be forgotten. Few in number, but noble in spirit, they preserved, amidst the darkest ages of the Church, the purity of the faith once delivered to the saints, and the scriptural form of government which the Bible teaches.

Prussia, too, has its Presbyterian establishment. In that kingdom the affairs of the Church are managed by Provincial Synods and a general Assembly. Some late occurrences awakened the suspicion that plans were in progress for the gradual assimilation of the Prussian Church to the Prelatic model, but the people have taken the alarm, and the press, the faithful guardian of liberty, is denouncing the attempt. All these Churches which I have mentioned are as strictly Presbyterian as our own; and the great mass of Protestants throughout the other Continental states may fairly be ranked in the same class, since they hold the leading principle of Presbyterianism—the official equality of the pastors of the Church—and reject the idea that there can be no Christian ministry without personal succession from the apostles.

It is true, that in Sweden and Denmark, we meet sometimes with the name of bishop, but these Continental bishops have no temporal jurisdiction, and no such exclusive powers as are claimed for prelates in these lands. They are, in general, only superintendants, who preside, like our Moderators, in Consistories or Synods, who are amenable to the jurisdiction of their brethren, and may even be deposed by them.

When we cross the Atlantic we have Presbyterianism in great strength in the United States of America. These States were originally peopled by emigrants from Scotland, England, Ireland, Holland, France, and Germany; most of whom were Presbyterians. They carried with them the religion of their fathers; and it is no wonder to hear of it spreading over the vast continent of America. As the population advances Presbyterian Churches are increasing. According to the latest statistical accounts, there are in the States 5344 ministers, and 7146 churches.

When we thus look abroad over the face of Christendom we find that Presbyterians are not a small isolated party, but on the contrary, are great in their numbers and extensive in their influence throughout the civilized world. Instead of withering before the vain pretensions of modern times, the plant of Presbytery is fair and flourishing. In other lands as well as in our own, the motto chosen for our Assembly is just as applicable—*Ardens sed Virens*. Our parent Church of Scotland promises, ere long, to be the centre of unity to all the really Protestant Churches of the world. With a truly catholic spirit, she is holding out the right hand of fellowship to all who profess the truth as it is in Jesus; and opening up a correspondence not only with her children in England and in Ireland, but with the daughters of the Reformation throughout the world. While others are contracting their platform, she is enlarging hers; and in the spirit of Christian charity, breathing forth the prayer, 'Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.'

CROWN LANDS.

Regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands, by order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council, 1st December, 1842—

1st—No Land to be sold unless in locations previously surveyed under the directions of the Government.

2nd—Purchasers of Lots of fifty acres and under, not being indebted to the Crown for any Land previously purchased, may be allowed to claim credit for the purchase money, upon giving Bonds to the Crown, payable with interest annually in advance, at the rate of six per cent, and paying the first year's interest at the time of sale, upon executing which Bond, a grant to be passed to the purchaser.

3d—In default of regular payment of the

interest annually when due, or under other circumstances injurious to the effectual settlement of the land, the Bonds will be put in suit.

4th—Persons purchasing more than fifty acres, must pay the whole amount of the purchase money down at the time of sale, it being clearly understood that the fifty acres is the limit of the Government credit to any individual settler.

5th—Persons who have occupied and improved without Title or permission portions of Crown Land included within any surveyed location, are not to expect any compensation or consideration for such improvements, but if they become purchasers of such portion, they may have credit for the purchase money to the extent of fifty acres, in common with other settlers, and receive Titles in executing Bonds and paying interest as aforesaid.

6th—Reserves to be made in every location of lines of road, and allotments for Schools and places of Worship, which reserves will not be allowed to be broken or sold.

Persons desirous of forming a settlement may make application at the Crown Land Office, stating their names, and pointing out the situation where they may wish to settle, when, if approved of, a survey will be ordered, and the lots when surveyed, will, after due notice in the Royal Gazette, be put up for sale at public auction at an upset price to be fixed by the Government.

Purchasers at such sale are distinctly to understand, that they must come prepared, either by themselves or their agent, to pay the first year's interest on the purchase money at the time of sale, and that no grant will be passed or permission given to occupy the land, without such payment being made, nor until the Bond for payment of the purchase money shall have been duly executed and delivered; and that the Bonds will be peremptorily enforced against any purchaser who may neglect to clear and settle the land, or who shall be found cutting off and disposing of the Timber without making efficient settlement.

The attention of persons desirous of purchasing more than fifty acres is also called to the 4th article of the regulations, by which they will observe, that no part of such purchase money is to be on credit, but the whole purchase money is to be paid down at the time of sale.

By order of the Lieut. Governor.
WM. F. ODELL.

Secretary's Office, 2nd Dec., 1842.

ORIGINAL.

Mr Editor,

Not many hours since I was made acquainted with the name and address of the author of the two lengthy communications which were lately inserted in your journal, having the letters M. G. thereto appended. The authority being indubitable, my friend, Mr Blowabout All-sides (who is a member of a very numerous family in the church) tells me, that 'I ought,' (as he said) 'to reply forthwith to one or both of M. G.'s letters; for, added this gentleman, every body in the place has got it into his head that you are sadly infected with this awful Oxford heresy! I must therefore (much against my own inclination I confess) drop a few lines next week to the Rev. M. G., alias J. S.—r.

Meanwhile, I will thank you to say that I wrote my first communication under the impression that this M. G. was the same person as X. of R—o, and therefore I very properly made use of the expressions 'person and fellow,' when alluding to this chap. But it now appears that M. G. and X are not the same individuals. I have to request that you will convey to M. G. alias J. S., an assurance of my deep regret, that I did employ terms, which (however provoked they might have been) would certainly not have been used, had I been, (as I now am) acquainted with his address.

I cannot put my name to this short communication, without first tendering my sincere congratulations to M. G. alias J. S. upon the decided improvement which has taken place in his orthography; 'Puseyism' (so called) is properly spelled in his last epistle.

Your faithful servant,
JAMES HUDSON.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL:

Halifax Recorder, January 7.
By advices from Quebec to the 29th ult.