

erence that the distance from the crown of one rib to the other is not more than sixteen inches. After the land is beautifully laid up into ribs, the seed is sown by hand, broadcast, and a light pair of seed harrows is passed lengthwise of the furrows or ribbes, which draws the wheat into the bottom of the furrows, and buries it with so much accuracy that one would suppose that it was sown with a drilling machine. He sows two bushels per acre which he thinks is not too much on land of a medium richness.

The editor states that Mr. Noble's agricultural implements are all of the best kinds, and when not in use are put under shelter from the weather. He pays particular attention to the substitutions of machinery, and the labour of animals, for that of men, wherever practicable. Chimerical or visionary schemes on the one hand, and the errors of antiquated habits on the other, he alike endeavours to avoid. With a far reaching glance he clearly sees that the true course by which to attain the desired end, is the adoption of all real improvement—the observance of system and order—doing every thing in the right time and in the right manner. He superintends his business in person—constantly exercising a vigilant oversight of all, remembering the prompter's adage, "the eye of the master will do more work than his hands."

Our readers will probably recollect that in the First Volume of the *Cultivator*, we reported some experiments made by us in ribbing wheat, which gave a return of nearly one hundred per cent greater than the usual method. Those of our readers who prefer having heavy crops to light, would do well to adopt this system, or some other equally approved by the wisest and best farmers of the present age.

Preserving Potatoes through Winter.—An intelligent neighbour practices the following modes by which he rarely loses one bushel in five hundred. The potatoes are placed in a large heap on dry ground, and covered with straw in sufficient quantity to be at least one foot thick around the heap when closely packed. Three or four inches of earth are then shovelled upon it. During the mild weather of Autumn, a hole is made in the top for ventilation, which is closed on the approach of the severe frosty weather in winter.

United States News.

Boston, November 8.

Havana, October 11.—Official.—The superior authorities of this Island met in council (Junta), on the date hereof, for the purpose of deciding on the general means which it may be expedient to adopt in order to repair in some degree the injuries caused by the hurricane of the 5th inst. considered, among other matters, how to facilitate the means for replacing the coasting craft, occupied in bringing to market the territorial productions of this Island, and its trade generally, which may have been lost, or rendered unfit for service, and to that effect, the council unanimously agreed to admit to naturalization and matriculation foreign vessels, of small class, notwithstanding the existing prohibitory Royal orders, which are hereby suspended by the present. Said foreign vessels shall be admitted to naturalization, without other requisite, than the indispensable proof of the previous existence of a vessel, left by the late hurricane, and which the foreign one is intended to replace.

Ordered, that this determination be published without delay, for the information and government of those whom it may concern.

(Signed) MIGUEL MARIA POMBOA, Secretary of the Government.

November 14.
From South America.—By the arrival at New York of the bark St. Joseph, we have advices from Rio to the 15th of Sept. last. Politically the News is important. A correspondent writes:

The latest news from Rio Grande is that the war between Buenos Ayres and Brazil has at length commenced in earnest several skirmishes having taken place on the north side of La Plata, during the march of the Brazilian army towards Montevideo.

The continual difficulties of the country have made hides very scarce, there are at present less than there ever have been. Vessels at all the sea-ports have been compelled to wait a good while for their full cargoes, and some have sailed without a sufficiency.

Later from Mexico.—The Creole, at New Orleans, brings news from Vera Cruz to the 23rd ult.

The espousals of Santa Anna and his new bride was celebrated in truly royal style—by proxy—he being upon his estate of Mange de Clava, and the lady in the city of Mexico.

A very large amount of ammunition has been already received at Vera Cruz, principally from England, preparatory to an invasion of Texas. The army detained for the same purpose was slowly increased by forced recruits. Two new vessels of war, it is stated, are building in England for the Mexican Navy. It is not believed, however, that any demonstration would be made until spring.

The Creole brought over the prisoners lately released from the castle of Perrote.

Philadelphia Paper.

Arrangement for Murder.—The following persons, charged with being concerned in the Kensington and Southwark riots, were arraigned for murder.

John Paul, for the murder of Lewis Greble, on the 7th day of May, in the district of Kensington.

Henry Hoy, for the murder of Joseph Rice, on the 7th day of May, in the district of Kensington.

James Sherry, for the murder of Wesley Rhinedollar, on the 7th day of May, in the district of Kensington.

John Campbell, for the murder of Lewis Greble, on the 7th day of May, in Kensington.

David C. Hoffman, for the murder of John Guyer, on the 7th day of July, in the district of Southwark.

All the accused pleaded not guilty, and expressed themselves willing to be tried by God and their country.

Boston Transcript.

Nauvoo—the city of the latter day saints—the place where Mormonism is concentrated, is beautifully located on the East side of the Mississippi river, below the first rapids, and therefore accessible to the largest class of steamboats on the "Father of Waters." Its name is derived from two Hebrew words, somewhat distorted, which mean "beautiful rest."

When the Mormons were driven from Missouri, after passing through a series of hardships of a very trying character, the present site of Nauvoo was selected by Sydney Rigdon, for a town. Several land claims were purchased of individuals and by uniting the different parcels, constituted a Mormon territory. The chartered limits include a flat four miles long, by three in breadth—all laid out in squares and streets at right angles, and on a scale of convenience that is honourable to the taste of those who projected the plan. Those who have examined Nauvoo with any degree of care, acknowledge that it possesses the elements of the most elegant city of the West.

When first taken possession of by the new owners, there were neither inhabitants or dwellings; yet in the short period of three years, there were one thousand houses; and now the population is not far from sixteen thousand. In a word, Nauvoo is the largest city in the State of Illinois.

St. John New Brunswick, Nov. 11.

More Rioting in Philadelphia.—On Monday night (says the Ledger) the township of Moyamensing was the scene of uproar and bacchanalian confusion. The board of commissioners who had taken their stations as directed by the appropriation committee. This displeased a number of persons, who formed a procession, marched about the streets making all sorts of noises, at the houses of citizens to whom they were opposed. The watch house was visited in force, and an uproar created which was with difficulty quieted. Several township lamps were broken, the watch box at the corner of Eleventh and Carpenter streets was overturned, and other property of the township destroyed. The rioters completely put at defiance the whole police force of that district, thinking that the cover of darkness would shield them from detection.

Last Year's Earthquake of Pointe a Pitre—A Town of the French Island of Guadeloupe.

This place was reckoned one of the most flourishing of West Indian cities. It had nearly 3000 houses, (of which but 200 were of wood) and nearly 20,000 inhabitants.

On the night preceding the earthquake a grand ball had been given, and many were still reposing from the fatigue of the festive scene. The Court of Assize had assembled for the administration of human justice; the principal hotel was thronged with strangers and planters from the interior, discussing matters of business, or seated together at the "table d'hotel," on the quays and

along the streets trade and traffic were proceeding with their wonted bustle and activity. At the fatal hour of twenty five minutes to eleven there was heard a hollow, rolling, rumbling noise, as of distant unbroken thunder; the sea dashed tumultuously on the beach; the earth heaved convulsively, and opened up in several places, emitting dense columns of water, in an instant all the stone buildings had crumbled to the ground—a wide heap of rubbish and ruins, and in one instant—a dread, dreary, and destructive instant—five thousand human beings torn from their families and friends, were ushered into the abyss of eternity. But the work of desolation did not stop here; scarcely had the earthquake ceased its ravages, when a fire broke out in several places at once; and such were the terror and confusion of the surviving inhabitants that not a single house was rescued from the flames. In another instant the pile was lit up—the devouring element was sweeping over the immense holocaust; and a loud and lugabrous shriek from the living, and a long and lingering groan from the dying, had told the tale and sealed the doom of Pointe a Pitre, the pride of the West!

The scenes of horror that followed it would be difficult to describe. Fathers ran about in search of their children—children screamed aloud for their mothers—mothers for their children, husbands for their wives, and the wild and wailing multitude that wandered over the ruins, in search of a mother, a father, a husband, a child, a brother, a sister, or a friend, found nothing but headless trunks and severed limbs. Rich and poor, black and white, planter and peasant, master and slave—all were crushed, calcined, or consumed—all hushed in the shadow of death or the silence of despair.

The night that succeeded was a night of wretchedness and want, of sorrow and suffering. Twelve thousand inhabitants, without raiment, without money without means, without house or home, or hope, and sought refuge under a temporary tent, erected in the open air. Who can depict, who imagine the visions of darkness and danger that haunted these widowed thousands, walking over the burning remains of a departed city? Three days did the devouring element, fed in its progress by a forest of projecting timbers, continue with unabating fury; three nights did the funeral pile send forth its lurid glare—a beacon to mariners, pointing to where Pointe a Pitre now stood no more.

On the morning of the 9th, the task of exploration began; but to enable the workmen to proceed without danger it became necessary to batter down several walls and portions of houses whose shattered fragments threatened destruction on all sides. In the space of one week six thousand bodies were dug out of the ruins, fifteen hundred of which were still living, but mostly in a horrible state of mutilation. These were immediately removed to the town of Basterre, and placed under medical care: yet, sad to say, not more than one third of them recovered.

Colonial News.

Nova-Scotia.

Halifax Novascotian, Nov. 18.

Lighting the Streets.—The progress of Gas through Halifax, during the last few months, has been so rapid, that the more remote sections of the City, are beginning to enjoy the benefit which it confers. It is, however, to be regretted that some step is not taken by the citizens generally for the lighting up of our principal streets. The expense would not be very great, and we think would be cheerfully borne by the people. The state of morals in Halifax is such, that a night watch is not even necessary; and perhaps, if the streets were properly lighted, the time would be far distant, when a large constabulary force, and a more rigorous exertion of the police authorities, would be required, to prevent those acts of iniquity and scenes of midnight riot, which in many a city less populous than our own, are fearfully prevalent. *Darkness, and crime*, to a considerable extent, may be considered co-existent; and if the former by artificial means be lessened, the latter will, in many instances, be prevented. The civic functionaries, and other

influential members of the community, could scarcely do anything more beneficial to the City than to devise some adequate measure, having for its object the lighting up of its streets.

The Public Hospital.—This week the Committee appointed to procure subscriptions for the proposed Hospital will wait upon our Citizens; and we doubt not their call will be liberally responded to. Such an institution will of course add to the value of all the real property in Halifax. But higher considerations than these should prompt the man of wealth, to contribute to an undertaking that is designed to bless the poor and the suffering. This is an age, not of war and conquest, but of peace and the advancement of what tends to the refinement and comfort of human beings; and what is better adapted for such purposes than institutions of utility, based upon the principles of brotherly love and christian charity.

FIRE AT ST. PIERRE'S.—A very destructive Fire occurred at the Island of St. Pierre, on the night of the 11th Oct., in which twenty Dwelling houses and stores were consumed. It originated in the carelessness of a young woman going to sleep and leaving her candle burning. Mr John Robinson, of Rusico, who happened to be there at the time, assisted materially in stopping the ravages of the flames, and received the following testimonial from the Commandant for his exertions. The charge of the Engine was entrusted to him, and, by his practical knowledge and experience, he was the means of preventing farther destruction. A large amount of property has been lost—principally fishing stores. Mr. Robinson experienced great kindness from the commandant and Capt. Ledret, and was exempted from all Port Charges, &c., in consequence of his valuable assistance at the fire.

"The Commandant of St. Pierre and Miquelon is happy to bear testimony, that Mr. John Robinson, an inhabitant of Prince Edward Island, exhibited great courage on the night of the 10th or 11th of this month, and that he materially assisted to arrest the fire which threatened to destroy part of the houses of this Colony. In testimony of which, these presents have been delivered to him as an acknowledgment of my satisfaction.

"St. Pierre, 12th Oct. 1844.
Signed by the Commandant."
Canada.

Montreal Courier, Nov. 8.

Things are Improving.—On Tuesday evening last, some diabolical villains fired two shots into the room of Capt. ALLEYNE, who commands the detachment of the 52nd Regiment, quartered at Lachine. Of course it is hopeless to expect that the rascals will be discovered, but we are pleased rather than otherwise that the affair happened, seeing that no damage was done, as it may perhaps induce the Government, to exert themselves a little more to protect people's lives and properties. A detachment of fifty men of Her Majesty's Canadian Rifles, are at present quartered at Lachine, the 52nd having returned to their usual station.

Montreal, Nov. 12.—The dwelling house of Miss Duff, in St. Joseph Street, was fired into on the afternoon of Sunday last. Two balls entered a lower window at the back of the house, but, strange to say, no trace of them can be discovered in the chamber itself, nor can any cause be assigned for the act. A servant girl was taking her dinner in the room at the time.

November 12th

Secretary's Office.

(Montreal, 8th Nov. 1844.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz.:

William Kingsford, Esquire, to be a Surveyor of Land, in and for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore the Province of Lower Canada.

His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint George Patrick Liddy of Adelaide, Gentleman, a Deputy Provincial Surveyor, in and for that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

Government Appointments in Canada.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Draper, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Attorney General for that part of the province of Canada formerly called Upper Canada; William Morris, Esq., to be Receiver general for Canada; Dennis B. Papineau, Esq., to be Commissioner of Crown Lands for Canada; James Smith, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Attorney General for that part of the Province of Canada