

## The Politician.

## The British Press.

London Times, June 3.

CANADA AFFAIRS.—The general tone of the discussion which took place in the House of Commons last Thursday evening respecting the affairs of Canada, was extremely satisfactory. Mr. Roebuck sang small, and Mr. Joseph Hume smaller. From every other quarter the Governor General received more or less of support and concurrence. The feeling seemed to be universal, that in the issue now raised between Sir Charles Metcalfe and the democratic party in Canada, it was no more than justice to acknowledge that the Governor General had in no single point transgressed the principles of representative Government; that he had intrenched himself safely and abundantly within the limits of the cardinal resolutions of September, 1841; and that he had been placed in collision with the ex-Administration, not by any violation on his part of the privileges of the Assembly or people of Canada, but solely by the retiring ministers having themselves overstepped the point of contact between local and imperial Governments, and having pressed the principle of the necessary responsibility of the Governor General to the Executive Council, and again of the Executive Council to the Canadian Assembly, to that extravagant pitch, that it entirely swallowed up the dependency of the first of these administrative bodies upon the imperial authority at home.

That this is the general sense which is entertained of Sir C. Metcalfe's position and conduct by the leading statesmen of all parties in England, is a consideration which cannot, we should think, be without the very greatest weight with the people of Canada. And we should hope that the unanimous judgement now given upon the facts and principles in dispute, and pronounced, not in the heat of party rancour, or under the pressure of excitement or apprehension, but deliberately, dispassionately and impartially by all sections of the British Legislature, backed as it is by the all but unanimous voice of public opinion in England, will have considerable effect in lessening the difficulties of the Governor General. If this be so, Mr. Roebuck, though we thoroughly acquit him of having intended it, will have doubtless have had the merit of having produced this very gratifying result. None other, indeed, so far as we can discern, has arisen, or has ever seemed likely to arise, from the introduction of the otherwise purposeless discussion on Canadian affairs of the night before last. No motion was made; scarcely even was any demonstration so much as seriously attempted in favour of Mr. Roebuck's old hobby-horse of the absolute and independent supremacy of the local democracy over every act of the Queen's officer in Canada; and certainly, if the independent theory of "responsible government" had really been designed as we suppose it nominally was intended, to be helped forward by the exhibition of Thursday, Mr. Roebuck had much better have held his tongue altogether; for we take it that the only effect of his gratuitous recurrence to Canada has been to show in the first place the pitiable cruelty and certainty of the demolition where-with has been demolished the theory in which once he trusted; and in the second to give Lord Stanley and opportunity of strengthening the hands of Sir C. Metcalfe in a manner and to a degree which few other conceivable causes could possibly have produced.

The debate has proved, we say, not only that the plausible and once seemingly prosperous theory of the strict analogy between the Governor General, Executive Council, and Legislative Assembly of a colonial dependency on the one hand, and the Queen, the Executive Ministry, and the Parliament of the mother country on the other, is a hollow and dangerous delusion—a humbug, in short, through which any schoolboy might see; but also that the humbug is, in this particular instance, found out—that it tell upon no one—that no one will listen to it—that it is utterly exploded, avoided, abhorred. Messrs. Roebuck and Hume, its original inventors, alone still cling to it; and even they are obliged to have recourse to shifts and subtleties to defend it. Mr. Roebuck tells us that the exclusive responsibility to the local Legislature is only intended to extend to "local, and not to metropolitan, interests." The appointment of the high officers of state—of the Speaker, for instance, of the Upper House of Assembly—is, says Mr. Roebuck, not a matter of imperial government, but merely one of "internal

polity." What matters it to England, he would therefore argue, who is Speaker of the Upper House in Canada? "This is merely a local affair."

The distinction is obviously a flimsy subterfuge. If the whole government and administration of the colony is to be held to be only a "local affair," what else is this but mere and simple independence? The doctrine of "local interests" is obviously, if properly carried out, just as much the doctrine of SEPARATION as is that of "responsible government."

It is clear that if the majority of the people of Canada happen to take a different view of politics from the majority of the people of England—if it should happen that the officer who represents the political views and opinions of the Queen's advisers at home, and also, therefore, it is to be supposed, of the Parliamentary majority, should differ with the majority in the Legislature in Canada—it is clear, we say, in that case, that the "responsibility" of the Governor General to the Crown of Great Britain would interfere with the local "responsibility" of his Executive Council to the Legislature of Canada; but is there any one hardy enough to say, that in such a case—a case which we apprehend has not, in fact, arisen, and which, we believe, is not likely to arise,—is there any one bold enough to say, that in such a case the local responsibility is absolute and paramount, and that it is placed precisely in the same position as if the colony stood alone, and as if the Governor General were an independent Sovereign? Why, what is this else than to say in so many words that the colony is not a colony, but an independent country? The "local" responsibility is clearly subordinate to what Mr. Roebuck calls the "metropolitan" responsibility, and never can be otherwise.

But Sir C. Metcalfe, as we have already said, is not in the position we have just supposed. He has not made a single appointment contrary to the expressed sense of the Executive Council. He has not brought forward or pressed a single measure in opposition to the wishes or policy either of that Council or of the Legislative Assembly. No; but he has been asked formally to surrender the prerogative of the Crown in selecting the Ministry into the hands of the Executive Council. He has been asked to pledge himself to name their Ministry. This he has refused to do. His policy has not been proved to be at variance with that wished for by the Canadian people, for by the Canadian people, or by the Canadian Executive Council; but he is asked to concede altogether both the name and the reality of holding any political position at all. So long as Canada is a part of the British Empire, this concession is, of course, impossible. Yet there are parties by whom it is confounded, forsooth, with the legitimate consequences of representative government.

## Agricultural Journal.

The Times of Gathering Crops determines also the amount of their nutriment. Thus, radishes left too long in the ground become hard and woody, and so with the stem of the young cabbage and the artichoke; and so it is, in effect with the grasses cut for hay. There is much sugar in these; and as they grow up this is changed into starch first, and then into woody fibre. Therefore the tiper plant becomes, the less sugar and starch they contain in proportion to size. Those parts of a plant which dissolve most easily are the most nourishing: starch and sugar are readily soluble in water. The weight of cut straw or hay is less when perfectly ripe. These should be cut consequently, soon after they are at their greatest weight, when both the quantity is greatest and the quality is best, and the same may be said of all the corn or grain crops. The straw commonly begins to diminish three weeks previous to being fully ripe, and it becomes less nourishing after that time. But the ear of grains which is sweet afterwards becomes consolidated, the sugar changes into starch, the milk thickens into gluten and the albumen of the flour. And when this is completed two weeks before the ripening, the grains contain the greatest amount of starch and gluten. If grains be cut at this time, they are heavier, and they will yield the greatest amount of good flour and the least bran, as the skin of the grains is always thinnest at this time. If, however, they are left longer, the grains cover themselves with a thicker skin for protection, apart of the starch is also changed into woody fibre, as in the ripening of hay, the radish, etc. All corns or grains should therefore be cut two weeks before ripening.

Connecticut Farming.—An able edi-

torial, giving the particulars of a visit to Connecticut, occupies upwards of three pages. The difference between good and bad farming, is beautifully portrayed in a description given of a farm of 220 acres, of which was twelve years ago comparatively barren, rocky, and worthless. The present owner has cleared the rocks and loose stones from the land, and converted them into stone walls six feet thick at the base, and three feet at the top, putting the largest rocks at the bottom, and laying the edges true and straight to the line, neatly capped with large flat stones. The foundation of these walls is sunk into the ground about one foot, by which means the frost has no effect. The farm is laid off into lots, from five to ten acres each, which gives it a neat and imposing appearance. A considerable quantity of unprofitable swamp land has been reclaimed by draining, paring and burning,—the two first years, crops from which covered the whole expense, yielding a crop the second year of upwards of three tons per acre of superior hay. The parings produced 2,000 bushels of ashes, which, with the peat or muck. It measures six feet in depth, and the swamp is estimated to contain 10,000 loads. This swamp the owner considers his mine—his bank—from which he intends to make large drafts, without fear of protest, and prove, while also he expects to enrich his upland to the highest possible state, by mixing the muck with lime, ashes and animal manure, into a compost heap, made in the following manner: The heap is commenced by laying sedge or coarse straw, six inches thick, say twenty feet wide, and any length, according to the quantity necessary to be made; then a layer of muck one foot thick, carefully levelling it off; then a layer of ashes or lime equal to 60 bushels to twenty cart loads of muck. It is then harrowed and ploughed; then a layer of sedge, straw, &c., from four to six inches thick; then another layer of lime and ashes, and plough and harrow as before. The above order is to be followed, until the heap attains the height of five or six feet. The whole is then covered with straw, and allowed to remain for a number of months. A short time previous to its application upon the soil, the whole heap is removed to a convenient distance by the aid of a plough and scraper, and, in a few days after its removal, will be as fine as ashes, and may be applied to the land with a cart and shovel. The stock on the farm are of the most improved breed of Durham cattle, South Down sheep, and Berkshire and Neapolitan hogs. The farm house, and out offices, are fitted up with much taste. The vegetable and flower gardens and orchards, are filled with the choicest productions, and which received the strictest attention.

Agriculture and Manufactures.—The immediate and inseparable connection which exists between the farmer and the manufacturer is strikingly illustrated in an eloquent address, delivered by the Hon. C. Hudson before the Worcester Agricultural Society;—"Such is the connection between these great callings, and such their dependence upon each other, that none but a man of a single idea, could ever dream of any hostility between them. The man who, from undue attachment to either of these pursuits, would separate it from the others, would show no more wisdom than he who, from partiality to one member of the human system, should separate it from the body by which it is nourished and sustained. The great object with the farmer is to find a market for his produce. It is to no purpose that he raises more than he consumes unless he can dispose of the surplus. And who are his purchasers? Not those engaged in the same pursuit with himself; they have generally enough and to spare. His purchasers must be found among the manufacturers and mechanics the merchants and traders, and those engaged in other calling than agriculture. The farmer then, has nothing to fear from those in other avocations or from the increase of their numbers; and what if the young men leave the farm for the workshop, the mill the counting house, or the professions? They may find—as many of them do to their regret—that their choice has been unwise; and they left a certainty for an uncertainty; and like the younger son in the parable, they may desire to return to their father's house, where is bread enough and to spare, these evils may fall upon the individuals themselves, but agriculture sustains no real loss."

To make French Rolls.—Take a spoonful of lard or butter, 3 pints of flour, a cup of yeast, and as much milk as will work it up to the stiffness of bread; just before you take them from the oven, take a clean towel and wipe them over with milk.—Nashville Ag.

## Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1844.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.—The Southern mail reached the Post Office, on Monday afternoon, at 6 o'clock. We went to press to-day at three o'clock.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Royal Mail Steamer Acadia, with the first June mail, arrived at Halifax on the evening of Monday week, after a passage of 13 days.

The Irish State Trials are at length terminated by the sentence of the Travellers. We have given elsewhere all the particulars relating to this important matter.

We have devoted a large space of to-day's sheet, to the intelligence furnished by our British papers, in which we have endeavoured to embrace every thing of interest they contain.

The Bishop of Newfoundland arrived in the Acadia.

THE LEPROSY.—The Halifax Times introduces the third Resolution passed at the meeting recently held at Bathurst, which appeared in a late Gleaner, with the following remarks:—

"A public meeting was held at Bathurst, County of Gloucester, New-Brunswick, to express dissatisfaction that the appointments of persons to superintend the security of the Lepers of that county, should have been made from another county. From one of the Resolutions, which we subjoin, it appears the Lepers have taken alarm, and fled. May not an over anxiety about the appointments, cause a belief abroad, that the expectants of office have rather contributed to heighten and create unnecessary alarm respecting the character and prevalence of the disorder."

The Fredericton Loyalist contains the following judicious remarks on the same subject.

"In another part of our paper will be found a list of persons who have died of this disease, and who are still afflicted with it. The Legislature in appropriating the sum of £1,000 to be placed at the command of His Excellency, for defraying the expenses of measures adopted for preventing the spread of this disorder, as well as for taking proper care of, and insuring medical attendance to, those who are at present suffering, did so on the assumption that the disease is infectious; and the history of its progress seems to bear them out in the supposition. We have lately, however, heard this opinion challenged, and are informed that several medical men of high standing in the profession, contend that the leprosy is not infectious, but that it is a constitutional disease, inherited by certain families, and sometimes brought on by living in a filthy state, and eating coarse or improper food. "As doctors differ" it is difficult to determine which is right. We recollect, however, having seen isolated cases of leprosy in England, where we never saw the slightest fear of infection evinced, every person regarding it as an hereditary disease. Let who will be right, we think Government have taken the proper course. If it is not infectious, those who are now afflicted will be taken proper care of, and will either recover or die, when it will become extinct. If it be infectious, the course pursued will prevent its spread—and in either case public excitement and alarm will be allayed. If infectious, it appears strange that during a period of twenty years or upwards, it has spread no further; and if it is not infectious there are some cases connected with its history very remarkable."

AMERICAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Philadelphia Dollar Magazine, furnishes us with the following important piece of intelligence respecting the proceedings of the above-named body.

"Our readers are aware, from the publication of the debates in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that a very exciting question, and one which threatened the peace and harmony of that Church, has been before that body for a week past. The question was in relation to Bishop Andrew's involvement on the holding of slaves, and his presumed unfitness for the Episcopal office in consequence. The question has been met in various forms, and the Episcopacy unanimously recommended its further postponement until the next General Conference. On Saturday morning Bishop Hedding withdrew from that recommendation, the other Bishops confirming their former sentiments. The conference, however, by a vote of 110 to 68, passed the resolution virtually deposing Bishop Andrew from office, and the question so far is decided. The Southern delegates have withdrawn, and propose entering a strong protest against the decision, and are holding a consultation upon their present position and future course."