

Colonial News.

West Indies.

Halifax Nova-Scotian, June 3.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANNA—CONSULS MURDERED.—News from Havana to the 30th ult. states that fourteen negroes were shot on the 29th, on account of their connexion with the recent conspiracy; and several others had died under the lash, which was administered to induce confession. A lawyer named Pomnier and several other persons were arrested on the 29th, on suspicion of being connected with the conspiracy.

There was a rumour in circulation just previous to the sailing of the Gen. W. that the American, English and French Consuls had been murdered. About 400 persons, a large portion of whom are British, are said to be in prison at Havana to take their trial for being concerned in the late insurrection.

About 50 Englishmen have been shot and hung; many of those had been employed on the railway between Havana and the Matanzas, and were discovered instigating the slaves to rebellion; the chief instigator among them was hung, his head taken off, his body quartered, and hung up in the different parts of the city. One of the instigators, an Englishman, had escaped from Havana, and arrived at St. Jago, where he was apprehended, and put in prison to his trial. A proclamation had been issued, or was about to be—that all the British planters in the Island of Cuba should hold themselves in readiness to depart at a moment's notice.

A Jamaica paper says:—The Haytian sloop Vanda has brought us no intelligence of any moment. Matters were still in the same state. The Vanda has been chartered by a Gentleman of the name of La Victorie, a wealthy merchant of Aux Cayes, who has come over with his family and some friends—in all amounting to 19 persons. These were obliged to leave in the dead of night—stealthily as it were. Such is the vigilance of the guards placed along the sea coast to prevent any more of the inhabitants from migrating. Mr Jacques Aco, chief of the blacks at Aux Cayes, comes into the city every morning with two pieces of cannon, and an armed body of men parading the streets, and making a great show, perhaps, with more cunning than display, to keep the inhabitants in a state of terror. General Geffard was marching with a large body of men to attack the rebels at Aux Cayes; he was within a few hours' march of that town when the Vande left, and had succeeded in cutting off all communication of the rebels with Port au Prince. The blacks on the other hand, were preparing to meet Gen. Geffard and were advancing for that purpose, placing the National Guard of Aux Cayes, consisting of the respectable inhabitants of that town, who have remained there, in the advance so that the unfortunate people will be placed between two fires, being obliged to receive that of their friends in the front and of the enemy in the rear, should they show the least symptom of disaffection.

From all we can ascertain, it seems that the hopes of the coloured people are concentrated in the fidelity of the troops under the command of General Geffard. Should any portion of these prove treacherous, the consequence will be awful; and if, on the contrary, there be no apprehensions as to the results, the total disbanding of the rebels. Geffard is eadly in want of ammunition—a great number of his men being armed with pikes.

The Hatien Schooner L'Engenie arrived at Port Royal on the 26th inst., in two days from Jeremie, having on board thirteen more of the inhabitants of the Republic of Haytia, who have fled to this island for refuge from the civil war which at present unfortunately prevails at that place. At sailing of the L'Engenie, the insurrectionary party was in possession of Jeremie and other towns, which were given up on their approach, without the slightest resistance, in order to obviate the necessity of embroiling their hands in each other's blood. "Moroseo Gland," (says our contemporary of the Royal Gazette,) "one of the conspirators in Solomon's revolution at Aux Cayes, who had been banished from thence, effected his escape from President Herald's army, and presented himself at the head of a body of men as their General, at Corail, which, city he plundered and ravaged. From this he proceeded to Jeremie, where he was largely reinforced, and, with a large body of men, marched from thence towards Port au Prince.

The remains of the army at Lance, d'Hainault, had also advanced to co-operate with General Gland in his movements against Port au Prince. "From all we can learn" continues our contemporary, there appears to have been a combined system of operations in progress on the part of the black insurgents to obtain the entire command of all the principal towns and if we are to judge from the slight opposition offered to their apparent determination, we have not the least doubt but that they will succeed in their deep laid plot.

JAMAICA.—By the brig General Jackson, from Kingston, in six days, we have received a file of Jamaica papers up to the 3d of May.

Henry Poyer Thomas, assistant accountant of the Barbadoes Branch Bank, has been found guilty of embezzling \$1,770 dollars, and sentenced to two years imprisonment at hard labour.

A robbery has been committed on the Jamaica Bank to a large amount. An investigation took place at the Bank office on the 1st of

May, which promises to throw some light on the persons concerned in this affair.

FROM CURAÇO.—It had rained incessantly from the latter part of March to the 14th May. Many buildings had been destroyed, owing to the washing away of their foundations; for several years, there was a great deficiency of rain. Women and children were daily arriving from Hayti. Already over six hundred had sought refuge on the Island of Curaco—many of them in very indigent circumstances.

FROM MATANZAS.—Dates have been received at New York, to the 22d inst. Your persons concerned in the insurrection were shot the day before; others condemned, and the court was still engaged in trying persons arrested. A number of the negroes had been taken to the estates to which they belonged in order to be shot. After the slaves had been disposed of, the free blacks were to be tried. Nearly all the free blacks in the place had been arrested, the jails and fort were full of prisoners.

The Port of San Juan, Nicaragua, was still blockaded by a British force, April 20.

FROM NASSAU.—The inhabitants of the outer islands were on the 18th ult., in great distress for the want of corn and flour, and an agent has been dispatched by the government, who has disbursed these necessary articles very liberally among them. Great distress prevails throughout the island for the want of rain—there had been but one shower for several months, and fears were entertained for the coming crops.

Nova Scotia.

Halifax Morning Post, June 4.

WRECK OF THE SALADIN.—In our first Edition of to day we have already stated that H. M. Schr. Fair Rosamond arrived yesterday afternoon from the Saladin. We since further learned further particulars of her trip. The passage to and from Country Harbour was protracted by stormy head winds and calms. The property from the Saladin had been all secured including the rigging and spars, and the Fair Rosamond has brought up the specie and bullion, two vessels having been chartered to carry copper, of which there is about 90 tons, and the ships materials, to this port. We understand that on further investigating the ships papers and letters, it is considered probable that a passenger had been on board—a master of a merchant ship whose vessel had been seized and confiscated at Valparaiso for smuggling. There are many suspicious circumstances bearing on this occurrence, not so much from any one in particular as the whole taken together; but as the facts will undergo the most rigid investigation before the proper authorities, we of course refrain from connecting them. The men had left Country Harbour, when the Fair Rosamond arrived and had been taken into custody about twenty miles from that place by a gentleman from this City. They arrived here in that vessel and were landed last evening, and sent to Jail in Irons, and guarded by a file of soldiers. They persist in telling the same story, and they do not appear to have made any resistance when taken into custody.

Agricultural Journal.

From the Charlottetown Herald. Proceedings of the Central Agricultural Society.

Upon the motion of Mr George Beer, senior, Resolved, That the following extracts and communications received on the subjects of Guano, Turnips and Mangel Wurtzel, be published with the proceedings of this Meeting:—

The Society's Correspondent (Mr David McGill, of Dumfries) writes, on the 15th September:—"We have been applying a new manure, called Guano, to a great extent, which appears to be an excellent manure, and acts very quickly upon the land. Four hundred weight is sufficient for a Scotch acre, the cost of which is 10s 6d per cwt., being at the rate of £2 2s per acre. It is now a great saving to the farmer. Bones formerly cost 3s. per bushel, and can now be bought at 2s. When at 3s per bushel, 25 bushels were required to manure an acre, which was £3 15s. I bought this spring four tons of Guano in Liverpool, and have tried the following experiments, viz:—

A quantity of Turnips sown, manured with guano, 4 cwt. per acre, cost £3 2 0
Do. with bones, 25 bushels per acre, cost 2 10 0
Do. with 12 bushels bones, and 2 cwt. guano, mixed, 2 5 0
Do. with 12 bushels bones and 2 cwt. guano, with 10 cart-loads of farm yard manure, 3 15 0

The bones, guano and manure took the lead for a time, but now I find that the guano itself surpasses the rest. I have a field of twenty acres of Turnips, sown with bones and guano mixed, which is an excellent crop. They were sown the last week of May. I am a competitor for green crop at our Agricultural Society for the County of Dumfries and Stewartry of Kirkcubright. If this guano proves

itself in crop and pasture year following, it will be a great benefit to this Agricultural Country. This manure is found upon the coast of South America, and is supposed to be the droppings of sea fowls; and if such is the case, it probably might be obtained upon the Magdalen Islands, where a great number of sea fowls go to hatch.

Bonshaw, 12th December, 1843.

Mr Macgowan, Secretary.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, and regret that I have been unable to reply to it sooner.

As to the Guano, I imported a ton of it from London last spring; but not wishing to experiment on such a large scale myself, the manure having been introduced into England and Scotland since I came to this Island, I requested His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Patron of your Society, to take a portion of it—as also Captain Rice, of Upton Farm, being well aware that both these gentlemen, from their general knowledge of agriculture, and their anxiety to improve the state of farming in this Island, would give it a fair trial.

cwt. qrs. lb. £ s. d.
The manure cost In London, 19 3 25 at 10s. 9 10 9
Add expense of importation, &c. 9 0 3
Currency £19 0 0

This is very nearly 10s. currency, per cwt. but I understand that there has been an advance on the price since last season, and that it cannot now be had genuine, as imported, under £12 sterling.

In my farming operations here, I follow much the same system as that adopted at home—South of Scotland—making allowance, of course, for the difference in the climate, but have hitherto been unable to obtain the same results. Wheat, for instance, is produced at home at the rate of thirty five bushels per acre on well cultivated land. Here it is a difficult matter—from the want of lime and other stimulants—to obtain more than twenty-five, this being the most I ever could make the land produce of good marketable grain.

In 1842, I had a piece of potatoes, after oats, in front of my house containing 1 1/2 of an acre, manured with fifty-one horse cart loads of mixed manure, from the farm yard, which produced a very good crop. The land was ploughed and sown during the first week in May, this last season, with 2 1/2 bushels of red wheat, similar to that which obtained the premium at last grain show. About a fortnight afterwards, when the plant was pretty well up, it was top-dressed, during damp weather, with Guano, at the rate of 2 cwt. per acre, being sown broad cast with the hand, in the same manner as grain. Very shortly after the application, the guano grain appeared of a much darker green, and made such a strong growth, that it very soon looked down upon a narrow strip which was left in the centre of the piece undressed—a marked difference being observable during the whole summer. The grain was not at all affected by the rust, and previous to being cut, that which received the guano, was fully 18 inches taller than the other, measuring nearly six feet in height. On being thrashed out and measured, the result in good marketable grain (the most of which has been sold for seed at 8s. cash, per bushel) was at the rate of 33 bushels per acre, for the guano, and 27, or nearly, for that portion omitted. This, I think as wheat, is tolerably conclusive. What the result may be in the grass next year, it is, of course, impossible to say; but having sown down with Italian Rye Grass and perennial red clover, which were both very luxuriant when the grain was cut, I anticipate a heavy crop.

Having experienced much difficulty in raising a crop of turnips in this island, I gave up the attempt in despair, and determined to try mangle wurtzel, which I found to answer admirably well (as well as French sugar beet, white; both of which are cultivated in the same manner as turnips, and are not liable to the attacks of the fly or caterpillar). Last season, however, about sowing time, the weather appeared so favorable, that I could not resist the temptation of giving my favorite root another chance, and sowed two acres of Swedes, and one acre of yellow bullocks—all in drills. The season having been showery throughout, the plants grew vigorously, both fly and caterpillar being fairly distanced; and the crop would have been considered an average one in any country, rating the Swedes, when topped and tailed, at nearly 400 bushels, and the yellow bullock at 350 bushels per acre.

As to the cultivation, the land had borne two crops of oats, in succession, previous to being ploughed in the fall of 1842. It was cross ploughed twice fast spring, and the stones and weeds gathered clean off. It was then drilled with a double moulded plough—the ridges being 20 inches separate, and the furrows not so deep as usual on that part intended for the guano. On this being done, one of the men took a bucketfull of the manure, and with his hand strewed it along the bottom of the drill at the rate of 2 cwt. per acre. This is a very simple operation, the only difficulty being at starting, when the men are apt to spread it too thick—2 cwt. (little more than two bushels) being a very small quantity to spread regularly over an acre of ground, and I found that the first two or three short drills had got more than their share—probably a third more; and I was astonished to find, on taking up the crop, that it was not so heavy on these drills as on the remainder of the field—the plant having grown to top straw, which got curled up and spotted, as if it had been attacked by insects. I observed the same on a piece of Swedes on Government Farm, but could not account for it at the time. But to proceed—on the manure being spread, it was covered about six inches deep with the same plough, and the seed sown on the centre of the drills with a turnip barrow, wheeled by a man, who walked with a foot on each side of the drill. A light roller was then passed over the whole, which completed this part of the business. The opposition was treated exactly in the same way, only substituting 45 cart loads of farm-yard manure, well rotted, for the two cwt. (2 bushels) of guano. The after cultivation consisted in keeping the corn clean, by the occasional use of the hoe and cultivator. As to the result, I cannot say that the difference in favor of the guano was great, being, as near as I could judge from the small piece of ground in which it was used, thirty-five bushels per acre; but the crop was more regular, and the young plant grew with much greater vigour, which would tend, in a great measure, to counteract the effects of the caterpillar; but even had the result been greatly in favour of the farm-yard manure, what an immense saving of labour alone—amounting, as nearly as possible, to the whole expense of the guano, not taking into consideration the value of the farm-yard manure, which would be worth 1s. 6d. a load in any part of the island! Such is my experience as to the effects of guano on wheat and turnips.

WM. IRVING.

EDUCATION.

Mrs; MAITLAND begs to inform the inhabitants of Chatham, its vicinity, and Miramichi generally, that she intends opening an Academy, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, in the house lately occupied by Mr Angus M Leed's family, where she will give instructions in the following branches of literature, viz.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, HISTORY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, POETRY, GEOGRAPHY, and the Use of the Globes. WRITING and ARITHMETIC, FRENCH,

Also, NEEDLE-WORK, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL EMBROIDERY, &c. &c.

Mrs. M. hopes that from her experience as a Teacher, having taught a Boarding and Day-school in the town of her nativity for 14 years, and since that period in the city of Toronto, her claims upon the community to whom she now offers her services, for a portion of their patronage, will receive some consideration.

A commodious school-room, attached to the dwelling-house, will be immediately fitted up, and in the mean time, from fifteen to twenty Pupils can be comfortably accommodated, in a room in the dwelling-house.

TERMS will be moderate, and may be known by applying to Mrs. Maitland, Chatham, June 5, 1844.

H. C. D. Carman,

Has received by the Constance from London, Ant, from Liverpool, and Oxford from Glasgow—

His usual Supply of New and Fashionable

GOODS!

Also—HARDWARE, CUTLERY and IRONMONGERY, GLASS and EARTHENWARE.

Paints, Oils, Putty, Soap, Candles, Indigo, &c. &c. &c.

The above will be ready for inspection in a few days.

By the Hector from Halifax—Hds Molasses, Sugar, Brandy, Geneva, Kegs Tobacco, chests Tea, &c. On hand, a general assortment of GROCERIES. May 20.