

latter would be preferable to any other substance were its gelatinizing effects preventable; and I think this may be accomplished. Free sulphuric acid and muriatic acid have each been recommended to fix the ammonia in manures; but in either case a quantity of humic acid is always set free, which prevents, when it is placed on the field, the beneficial effects which would otherwise be derived from the ammonia which descends from the atmosphere in rain. Sulphate of iron has also been recommended, and I am inclined to think that a portion, when gypsum or other sulphates cannot be obtained in sufficient quantity, would act very beneficially. The iron of the sulphate of iron undoubtedly forms an insoluble humate of iron, as I have repeatedly seen.

Provincial Legislature.

New Brunswick.

JOURNALS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

January 31.

Mr Partelow moved the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the house:

Resolved, That this House is fully sensible of the valuable services rendered by Henry Bliss, Esquire, in his capacity for so many years as provincial agent, and that its thanks are justly due to him for such services:

Resolved, That in the voluntary surrender of the yearly salary of two hundred pounds, sterling, this house duly recognises and appreciates the honorable motives which prompted such surrender, as well as the wish expressed to retain the appointment of provincial agent, without desiring any pecuniary remuneration therefor:

Resolved, That this house most cordially responds to the wishes of Henry Bliss, Esquire, as expressed in his letter, and that his honor the Speaker do communicate the same to Mr Bliss, together with a copy of these resolutions.

Mr Barberie, by leave, presented a petition from E. M. Louden, of Dalhousie, in the county of Restigouche, praying for legislative aid towards fitting out a suitable vessel for prosecuting the seal fishery. Laid on the table.

Mr Rankin presented a petition from John Wilson, of the parish of Nelson, county of Northumberland, praying to be reimbursed loss sustained in running a Team Ferry Boat across the river Miramichi; and also for a further Grant to enable him to continue running the said Boat. Laid on the table.

Mr Barberie presented a petition from A. Ritchie & Co., of Restigouche, merchants, praying for a return of duties paid by them on the export of timber and lumber shipped from Dalhousie, by reason of the same having been cut in the province of Canada. Referred to the committee of trade.

Mr Wark presented a petition from the Justices of the Peace for the county of Kent, praying for such legislative provision as will tend to afford relief to persons likely to suffer from the failure of the potato crops in that county. Laid on the table.

February 2.

Read a second time, a bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the county of Restigouche to levy an assessment to pay off the county debt.

Mr End moved for leave to bring in a bill to lay a tax upon Dogs in a certain part of the parish of Bathurst, county of Gloucester. Leave granted.

Mr Rankin presented a petition from Rev. John Sweeney, C. M., together with John McDonald and Alexander Davidson, Esquires, and 208 others, of Miramichi, county of Northumberland, in communion with the Church of Rome, praying that an act may pass to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick, for the purpose of holding Land in perpetuity, for religious purposes connected with that church. Laid on the table.

Mr Rankin presented a petition from the Rev. W. Henderson, and H. B. Allison, Esq., Trustees of the Grammar School, Newcastle, county of Northumberland, taught by John Seewright, together with 29 others, praying for a continuation of the Grant towards the said school. Referred to the committee of supply.

February 3.

To His Excellency Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Representatives of Her Majesty's loyal people of New Brunswick, beg leave to offer our thanks to Your Excellency for the speech delivered at the opening of the present session.

It is gratifying to learn that no public emergency has required Your Excellency to convene the Legislature before the usual time of the year; and that although the failure of the Potato Crop must be severely felt in some parts of the Province, yet, the harvest having been generally favourable in other respects, and there being a prospect of continued and profitable employment for all classes of people, actual distress, during the ensuing summer may, under Divine Providence, be in a great measure averted.

The Fisheries, under due protection and encouragement, will constitute at all times a

fruitful source of Provincial as well as National prosperity; and it is highly satisfactory to Her Majesty's faithful subjects to be assured that the representations made to Her Majesty's Government have been successful in preventing any further extension of the privileges sought for by the United States.

Any defects which may have become apparent in the Criminal Laws, the Election Laws, or the Act for the settlement of Indian Reserves, shall be duly considered, with a view to their removal and amendment.

The communication to convey to us the views of the Home Government in respect to the Act of last session, for the regulation of King's College, shall receive our earnest attention; and we assure Your Excellency, that our concurrence and support shall be most cordially given to any measure which may render the usefulness of that institution in some degree commensurate with its munificent endowment.

We shall be happy to receive any information by means of which the acknowledged defects of the parish school system may be amended.

The Reports connected with the erection of a Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and improvements in the Provincial Penitentiary, shall receive due attention.

Prepared to extend every encouragement to any undertaking which may reasonably be expected to communicate an impulse to the settlement of the Province and the development of its resources, the construction of a Railway, in lieu of a Military Road, through the country, shall meet that attention which is justly due to an object of such great national importance.

The eminent success which has attended those Legislative measures adopted for the restoration of public credit, and the removal of financial embarrassment, is highly gratifying and we beg leave to assure Your Excellency that any enactment for the liberation of our inter-colonial trade, now embarrassed by the operation of the Differential Duty Instructions, shall continue to receive our earnest and cordial support.

In making that provision for the public service which is the peculiar province of the House of Assembly, we shall be happy to be assisted by the Provincial accounts of the past year, duly audited; and as every information which may be a guide to the judicious application of the public funds should be diligently sought for, we shall thankfully receive any Reports from Supervisors or Commissioners of Roads which may aid our deliberations.

We shall be happy to receive a copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the Fourth article of the Treaty of Washington.

We had indulged strong hopes that a satisfactory arrangement with the Government of Canada for defining the boundary between New Brunswick and that Province would have been long since effected; and we unite with Your Excellency in regretting that this question should still remain unsettled. While we entertain no doubt that the just claims of this Colony will be properly regarded by Her Majesty's Government, we beg to assure Your Excellency that nothing shall be omitted on our part to sustain our right to the territory in dispute, trusting that no occurrence may interrupt the jurisdiction at present exercised over it.

Our regard as well for the interests of our constituents, as for our position as a Colony of the Empire, will ensure our application to public business; and we cordially respond to Your Excellency's expression of a hope that the people of this loyal province may ever continue steadfast in the peaceful and unimpaired possession of those constitutional blessings, to which as British subjects, they are justly entitled, and which they have always cherished and appreciated.

J. W. WELDON, Speaker.

Mr Hanington presented a petition from C. Arseneau, a licenced teacher, praying remuneration for teaching a school in the parish of Shediac, county of Westmorland, for a period of four months, ending on the 24th December, 1845. Referred to the school committee.

Mr End presented a petition from Samuel Napier, of Bathurst, county of Gloucester, praying compensation for services performed as a Gauger at the port of Bathurst, in 1842. Referred to the committee of trade.

Mr Barberie presented a petition from John U. Campbell, high sheriff of the county of Restigouche, setting forth that the emoluments of his office are altogether inadequate to his support, or the arduous duties appertaining thereto, and praying that either his fees may be increased, or that such alteration may be made in the act regulating Sheriffs as will enable him to receive thereby proper remuneration for his services. And upon the question, whether the said petition be received, it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr Barberie, the house went into committee on a bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the county of Restigouche to levy an assessment to pay off the county debt. The chairman reported progress, and the bill was engrossed.

From the Glasgow Scottish Guardian.

MISSIONARY MEETING IN GLASGOW.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. MR WADDELL.

On Tuesday evening a meeting was held in the Rev. Dr. Robson's church, Wellington Street, for the purpose of taking farewell of the Rev. Mr. Waddell, who is about to proceed to Africa, in company with four natives, on a mission to that benighted country, under the auspices of the United Secession Church.

The arrangements for the meeting, at the request of the Mission board, were made by the Rev. Dr. Robson. The Rev. Dr. Kidston occupied the chair, and on the platform were the members of the United Secession Presbytery of Glasgow, the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, the Rev. Mr. McMichael, of the Relief Church, Mr. Waddell, and one of the natives who is to accompany him to Africa, &c. &c. The church was crowded by a respectable and most attentive audience.

The Rev. Andrew Sommerville, late of Domberton, superintendent of the missions of the United Secession Church, then delivered an address on the character and destiny of the missions. He said that Mr. Waddell's destination was Central Africa—a portion of that vast continent inhabited by the poor negro race. It is a region with which we are very imperfectly acquainted, less so perhaps than with any other part of that country, the very mention of which excites the most painful feelings, by leading us to think of the vast numbers of Europeans who have perished in its mighty rivers and on its burning plains, and the fearful wrongs which have been inflicted on its people, through the desolating ravages of a horrid slave trade. The district in question, for several thousands of miles, is exceedingly fertile; abounding with rich and most profuse vegetation, intersected with wavy hills, and studded with towns and villages. The country contains a population of sixty or seventy millions, and is capable of supporting, were Christianity and commerce introduced, a population of almost countless numbers. On the west side its extensive coast is washed by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, and from which side nearly sixty streams have for ages poured down their waters to the great ocean—affording the utmost facility to the Churches of Christ to send the gospel to the perishing natives on their banks. Those bays and estuaries have indeed often been visited, not by the missionary, however, but by the slaver, who has stealthily sought them for the purpose of carrying on his unhallowed traffic. What a field for missionary operations does Central Africa present! We trust that the Lord God will take Africa to himself at last—that the dawn of the morning is at hand, when Europeans shall arouse themselves to pay the debt they owe to their sable brethren for all the injuries they have done to them. These seventy millions of people may be said to be in a state of darkness, superstition, and spiritual neglect. With the exception of those who have in a manner embraced the Roman faith, they are all idolaters. The accounts of travellers represent them as sunk in the most debasing superstition. Perhaps of this region it may be said with more truth than of any other, that it is full of the habitations of horrid cruelty. Its inhabitants are enslaved by various sorts of supernatural charms; human sacrifices the most painful are offered on an extensive scale; and what are termed their rights and customs are of a most sanguinary character. When a war is to be undertaken, or any important concern transacted, one hundred persons are seized, and doomed to the most horrid deaths. It is not an uncommon thing to take from their graves the bones of the noble dead, and wash them with warm blood. The limbs of the mangled victims are hung upon the fig trees, and their skulls are seen flying in all directions. Oh! the soul sickens in reading these frightful details of superstition, and one feels that Africa is indeed a land of darkness and of death. Just conceive yourselves in an African town. A discharge of musketry is heard, and instantly you perceive the poor negroes flying in crowds to hide themselves in the bush. You inquire the cause of this consternation and flight, and are informed that the king is dead, and that he must have servants to attend him in the other world. In a short time you see the nobles issuing from their houses, and running through the streets of the city, seizing all whom they can lay hold of, and dragging them to their palaces to be sacrificed. Oh, what can heal the wounds of Africa's bleeding bosom! The gospel and nothing but the gospel. But there are few to teach to them the truths of this gospel. There are only some forty or fifty missionaries labouring in the whole land, and these are situated in small bands along the coast in a line of more than 3000 miles. Not one of these stations, with the single exception of Sierra Leone, existed upwards of ten years ago. They are all of recent formation. The print of the missionary's foot is yet only on the sand of Africa's shore. There is not a field in the wide world more needful than this. These seventy millions of people look to us for pity and for help; and assuredly the United Secession Church was never more nobly employed, never was acting more like the Son of God, when he came down from heaven to save guilty sinners, than they are in sending the bread of life to Africa. The rev. gentleman then went on to say, that the mission was to the region of Old Calabar, the key to Central Africa, and endeavoured to convey a general idea of this missionary post, with the view of showing that Old Calabar is the door to enter this most precious, extensive, and inviting field of missionary labour. He then remarked that the mission was an experimental and a pioneer mission; that it had originated in Jamaica amongst the negro converts, from a desire to extend to their fellow-countrymen the benefits of that religion which they had themselves embraced; that Mr. Waddell, and four native missionaries, in answer to the invitation of the king and native chiefs, were about to proceed to Old Calabar, in the firm conviction that the people of Scotland will contribute the means required for their support in this attempt to overthrow the kingdom of the evil one. It was cheering to contemplate how this mission had been taken up by the Church. In

the few months which Mr Waddell had been labouring in this country, upwards of £3000 had been collected, and no small portion of this sum had been contributed by members of other religious bodies besides their own. Everything seemed to be smiling on the mission, those in the management having got all things just as they needed them. A small schooner was required to cruise along the coast, and a friend of the cause had made them a present of one; and K. Jamieson, Esq., one of Liverpool's princely merchants, had come forward and given the free use of a splendid vessel of a larger description, which would also be required in the mission, with £100 per annum to keep it in a sailing condition, so long as it might be required. Mr. Sommerville concluded by making an appeal in behalf of the mission.

United States News.

Boston Daily Mail, Feb. 3.

Important from the River Plate.—By the arrival at Baltimore of the Brig Argyle, from Rio, Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 18th December, and the brig Saldana, also from the same place, having sailed on the 20th December, the American has advices of an important character. It will be seen from the annexed letters that the combined forces of the English and the French had achieved a victory over the Argentine troops, and captured the forts at the mouth of the river Parana.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th Dec. 1845.

The all absorbing topic of the day is the late tremendous engagement between the Anglo-allied forces at the River Plate, and some of Rosas' batteries at the mouth of the River Parana. The newspapers will doubtless teem with the particulars of the proceedings on both sides. On the part of the English and French the victory was complete indeed; not, however, without serious losses as regards life, and property in the way of shipping.

The English brig of War Dolphin alone received 107 round shot in her hull and rigging during the engagement; the French steamer Fulton 104 shot; and a French vessel, or at least a vessel manned with Frenchmen, but formerly belonging to the Buenos Ayreans, was completely riddled. The total loss of the allies amounts to about 150 killed and wounded, while on the part of the enemy no correct statement has yet been made public. Report says that upwards of 800 men are missing. Certain it is that in the fort no less than 250 bodies were found, and in another some 150 or 160, and what was still more strange, they were all blacks. To account for this, it is said that as fast as a white man fell killed or wounded, he was immediately carried off, while the poor blacks were kept at it, and lay where they fell.

Once or twice these miserable wretches attempted to flee from the forts, but no sooner did they attempt it than Rosas' cavalry charged on them, and compelled them to return to their guns at the point of the lance. Rosas seemed to have anticipated the flight of his men, and placed the cavalry there on purpose to keep them in check; for on the landing of some 450 men from the vessels of war, they met with little or no opposition.

Montevideo advices to the 1st ult. say—We have news from Parana, stating the entire destruction of the principal batteries at Tonzeto. The loss of the French and English amounted to about 150 killed and wounded.

From Mexico.—By the arrival of the United States brig Porpoise at Pensacola from Vera Cruz, authentic intelligence of the recent bloodless revolution in Mexico had been received, by which it appears that Paredes has placed himself at the head of the government. He reached the city of Mexico at the head of 6000 troops, where were stationed 800 regulars and 30,000 armed citizens, to support the administration of Herrera; but upon the arrival of the forces of Paredes, the 800 declared in favour of the revolutionary party, and the citizens surrendered. President Herrera retiring. Gen. Paredes then dissolved the Mexican Congress, and declared that they should legislate no more, until they should have done fealty to him. Paredes declared himself opposed to receiving any Minister from the United States, and Mr. Sliddell was formally notified that he could not be received in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, but that he was not required to withdraw from the country, but merely to retire to Jalapa, a pleasant little town some sixty miles from Vera Cruz, there to await the further instructions of his government. Paredes announces his own intentions in the closing paragraph of his pronunciamento—

"As for myself, I desire no place—"