

with a copy of a course of lectures on the advantages of combining a classical with a commercial education, to combat the feelings that are generally entertained against this branch of study.

These, then, are some of the things he needs in common with others; there are other subjects that I shall enumerate hereafter, that ought to be studied by the farmer, more especially by the English farmer, to enable him to obtain the greatest quantity of the most valuable produce at the least expense.

It appears, then, that the farmer requires not only a good education, but a better education than most of men; and I hesitate not to say that he should have the very best, to enable him to be an intelligent and enlightened member of his profession, and to compete, as he has now to do, in the market of the world.

The rudiments of these subjects might be acquired by the age of fourteen; and when so much exertion is making among the working and middle classes of society, to obtain the requisite information to carry on their respective business with success,—when the other classes of the community are wide awake to the progress of science, as shown in the establishment of superior schools of design, and a general improving system of education, suited to their different wants, will the farmers alone remain stationary, and neglect scientific improvement?

Such a course of instruction as I am advocating, is in existence in some parts of England.

In Scotland, the schoolmasters have stepped boldly forward, and seem determined to leave their mark on the rising generation of farmers, as they have already done on the other members of their countrymen, and the farmers of Scotland will acquire the pre-eminence in scientific as well as practical agriculture, and maintain their high position as husbandmen.

[To be continued.]

European News.

Further Extracts

FROM LATE BRITISH PAPERS

From the Liverpool Mail, July 2.

CHURCHES IN THE COLONIES.

We have not seldom had the painful task of directing public attention to the national neglect, in not adequately providing for the spiritual necessities of our fellow Christians in our colonies. This neglect has long seemed to us the more glaring and unaccountable, when contrasted with that missionary zeal which strangely prefers to lavish its chief care and charity on Blackamores, Hottentots, and cannibals, rather than on the untutored children, or children's children, of our own baptized and self-ex-patriated poor, in Western or Southern wilds.

Happily, there are now bright and cheering earnestness of a better state of feeling. The government, aided by the noble liberality of a lady, distinguished alike for her expansive munificence, and the exalted principles by which it is guided, has lately taken a step of incalculable importance to the cause of religion, by the extension of our Church in our Southern Colonial dependencies. Four new dioceses have been created there; three those of Adelaide, Melbourne, and Newcastle are in the continent of Australia; the fourth is the Cape of Good Hope. The deeply interesting solemnity of the ordination of the four Bishops took place on Tuesday, in Westminster Abbey, and has called forth an intense interest on the part of both clergy and laity. It is most desirable that the new bishops should go out to the scene of their future labors, accompanied each by a small staff of missionary clergy. The Bishopricks are already endowed. But as additional Clergy are greatly needed, and urgent appeal has been issued, with a special appeal on behalf of the Melbourne diocese, which will be found in our advertising columns, and which solicits donations, or annual subscriptions for two, three, or five years, till the poor colonists are able to support their own clergy. We learn that as yet about £2,000 has been contributed in all, for the four dioceses together. Such appeal will, we trust, be liberally responded to by all of our townsmen who are zealous churchmen, and who have the means as well as the inclination to help forward this good design.

New Colonial Bishops.—On Tuesday, being the fast of St. Peter, at Westminster Abbey, the consecration of the four newly appointed colonial Bishops took place.—Dr. Gray to the diocese of

Cape Town; Dr. Tyrrell to Newcastle, South Australia; Dr. Short to Adelaide; and Dr. Perry to Melbourne. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and the ceremony was conducted with much solemnity. The efforts made by the church of England for the extension of her faith in the colonies of Great Britain have of late years been most extensive. The Society for the propagation of the Gospel, and the church Missionary society, each expend enormous annual incomes in the support of clerical missionaries, the encouragement of theological students, being candidates for missionary employment, and the general sustenance of existing missions. On Wednesday, a meeting of the friends of the society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign dependencies, was held at the Hanover-square rooms; for the purpose of raising funds to provide additional clergymen to aid and assist the four bishops recently appointed and consecrated for Australia and the Cape of Good Hope. Lord Eldon, who has subscribed one thousand pounds in furtherance of the object of the meeting, was voted to the chair, and was supported by the bishops of Norwich, Oxford, St. Asaph, Salisbury, and Antigua; Lord Ellesmere, the Honourable E. Gladstone, &c. Resolutions were adopted in support of the objects contemplated, and much interest in the subject was manifested.

The steamer *Washington* had arrived at Southampton from Bremen on her return trip, performing the passage from Bremen to Southampton in forty six hours. She was to leave for New York on the 10th inst. She has brought about sixty passengers from Bremen, most of whom go on to New York. Amongst them are six nuns.

Considerable failures have taken place in Paris and Lyons, owing chiefly to large speculations in corn; and the extensive sugar refining house of the Marquis Forbin, Janson & Co. of Marseilles, has stopped payment. Their liabilities amount to 11,500,000*fr.*, about £460,000.

Messrs. Sewell & Co., of London, in the sugar trade, have also stopped payment. Messrs. Clayton & Co., of Preston, bankers, have also stopped payment and another inconsiderable failure, it Wood-Street, London, has transpired.

It is reported that about 50,000 sovereigns will be exported to America by the Britannia.

Free Trade.—Mr Cobden is at Venice and expresses himself surprised at the immense progress the principle of Free Trade has made in Italy. The enthusiastic manifestations of which he was the object at Naples, Rome, Florence, Bologna, and Leghorn, were repeated in Piedmont. At Genoa, Verceil, and Novarous, Mr Cobden was received with the liveliest demonstrations of sympathy.

The late Thomas Hood.—It will be remembered that last year Lord John Russell was precluded by the terms of the Pension List Act from granting a pension to the children of this witty poet, but held out a promise, that during the present month, the wishes of the public might be realized. The noble Lord has redeemed his promise, and has recommended the queen to grant a pension of one hundred pounds a year upon the children of this unfortunate author.

Caledonian Canal.—The navigation of the Caledonian canal is now open to vessels, with their standing mast; by adopting which passage, mariners will save the circumnavigation of Great Britain. The completion of this truly national undertaking is of great importance.

Immense arrival of Provisions at Cork.—The largest fleet of vessels ever seen in Cove, all laden with breadstuffs, are now lying there. During Monday and Tuesday, 67 vessels arrived corn freighted. Since Friday last, over 200 ships with maize, wheat, barley, &c., have arrived in our harbour. On Wednesday, thirty five vessels, similarly freighted arrived. Many others are hourly expected. Good marketable Indian corn now selling from £13 to £12 10*s.* per ton. Cove is crowded with vessels, and those vessels are crowded with what was corn. We have already intimated that, through their long detention at Gibraltar, the corn in many of them had heated, and would, consequently be useless.—*Cork Constitution.*

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

Saint John Observer, July 20.

Baptist Association.—The annual meeting of the Ministers and messengers from the Baptist Churches in this province took place at Jacksontown, coun-

ty of Carleton, on the 5th instant, and was continued for three days. Upwards of forty ministers were present. But of the seventy one churches composing the body, only fifty one were represented in the Association. The Rev. S. Robinson, of Saint John, presided as moderator. A resolution was passed for dividing the Association into two—the Eastern and Western. The division line to commence at the harbour of Saint John, and run up the river St. John to the mouth of the Jemseg, thence up the Grand Lake and Salmon river, thence to Restigouche. The Churches comprised in the district lying between this line and the province of Nova Scotia, to form the Eastern Association, and those to the Westward of the line, including the churches in the city of Saint John, and its immediate vicinity, to compose the Western Association. The former to meet at Moncton on the 3rd Monday after the 20th June, and the latter at St. George on the first Monday in September, 1848.

The St. Andrews and Quebec Railway.—The London Railway record of the 3rd inst., says:—We are glad to hear of the successful prosecution of this most important undertaking, than which we believe, in its ultimate effects, no project of the day is more worthy of public and Government support.

Some very important and influential names will probably be added to the London Board, before it is finally completed; at present the Board is thus made up:—

The Right Honourable the Earl Fitzwilliam, *President.*

Directors—Right Hon. the Lord Ashburton, John Milligan Laws, the Hon. George Pemberton, (formerly of Quebec) W. D. Puget, George Burge, Esq., with power to add to their number.

We learn that there is now no doubt of the commencement of the Railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock in a very short time. Why is nothing doing in St. John with reference to the Railway.

The news states that arrangements are in progress for running a line of steamers twice a week from this city to Portland, and that the Maid of Erin, and the American steamer John Marshall are to form the line.

Novascotia.

The Crops.—The accounts from all parts of this continent give promise of plentiful harvests. In this province as yet, we have heard no complaints with respect to the potato crop. New ones have been in our market during the week, and should the blight not make its appearance, the supply will be abundant.—*Halifax Morning Post.*

United States News.

Failure of Lumber.—The Bangor Whig states that there are many fears that the West Branch of Logs will not reach the mills the present season. Should that be the case there will be a deficiency of nearly or quite 50 millions feet of lumber from the average of the last two years.

During a thunder storm at Troy, on the 12th inst., a grocery store was struck by lightning and five persons therein were killed. Three others were severely injured.

The Britannia.—It is a remarkable fact that the Britannia has sailed from Boston on the 1st of June the last four years, and arrived at Liverpool on the 3th, establishing for her the character of being as punctual in her arrival as the railway mails in England.

Temperance.—At the recent anniversary meeting of the American Temperance union, the Chairman of the Executive committee said that 70,000 American seamen had signed the pledge; that 100 distilleries had been closed in Sweden, that there were 1,200,000 members of temperance societies in Germany, and 2,000,000 in England, Scotland and Wales.—*Boston Atlas.*

A most painful accident connected with the celebration of Independence day was the death of James A. Brown, Esq. principal partner in the commercial houses of Brown, Brothers, & Co.; Brown, Shipley & Co. &c. in New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Liverpool. This event took place at Flushing, Long Island. Mr Brown had just arrived from the city, and while in the lawn in company with his young bride, amusing themselves at a swing, some careless boys in the vicinity fired a small cannon,

a ball from which entered his heart, and killed him instantaneously. He fell at the feet of his lady whom he had that moment taken out of the swing.

Crops in the West.—By late American papers, we have very encouraging accounts of the crops in the Western States, although in some parts the yield per acre falls below an average crop, yet it is stated that the extent of surface under wheat, the present year, far exceeds that of former years, and that, consequently, there will be an increase of grain in the aggregate, rather than a decrease. It is also said that the mighty West is preparing to pour her illimitable supplies of human food into the Atlantic ports, and notwithstanding the starving condition of a portion of Europe. It will not be surprising to see prices sink to a low figure under the pressure of the incalculable aggregate which will soon be ready for market.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

The papers by this mail furnish us with a few additional items of news, which we copy below:—

Mexico.—On the 26th ult., rumours which the Republicans call very alarming, were in circulation in the capital. It was said that the Mexican government had acceded to the mediation of England; that the English Secretary of Legation had been down to Puebla and returned on the 24th; that the object of his visit was to negotiate with Gen. Scott a treaty of peace; that the terms agreed upon between them would be the surrender of the Californias to the Americans, the recognition of the independence of Texas, and the acknowledgment of the line of 36 deg. as the Northern boundary between the United States and Mexico.

[This line would give Santa Fe and over a third of New Mexico to the United States.]

St. John.—The following paragraph is copied from a letter written by M. H. Perley, Esq. Emigration Agent, and published in the Courier:—

The last return from Patridge Island, is dated the 20th inst., and is as follows:—

No. of sick and debilitated on the Island,	223
No. healthy for observation and purification,	375
No. of deaths from the 13th to the 20th inst.	26
No. discharged from the 13th to the 20th inst.	181
No. of Seamen ill,	12

The same paper furnishes intelligence of the perpetration of several outrages in the parish of Portland:—

We are grieved to learn that several persons have been violently assaulted in the Parish of Portland lately. On Saturday night last a young man named McLaughlan, in the employ of Messrs. P. & D. Haliday, grocers, in Mill-street, was fired at near McElwee's corner, in Portland, and wounded very severely by a pistol ball. He is still in a precarious state.

On Monday night a young man named Harit received a severe wound in the legs from a pistol discharged at him near the corner of Simonds-street, Portland. Several shots were extracted from one of his legs on Wednesday, by Dr. Paddock.

The would-be assassins, we believe, yet remain undiscovered, nor do we learn that any reward has been offered by the authorities for their apprehension.

On Wednesday afternoon, at York Point, Mr Toule, from the Aroostook, had a pistol presented at his head and his life threatened by a ruffin, who, in company with two others, falsely accused him of displaying ribbons a few days previous.—We trust some of these rowdies will yet be discovered, and made examples of.

CANADA.—Quebec papers to the 19th of the month, we copy the following paragraphs:—

Dr McGale, one of the assistant physicians attending on the sick in the emigrant hospitals at St. Ann's common, Montreal, expired on Friday, from the result of fever, contracted in devotion to his arduous duties.

By yesterday's mail we received intelligence of the death of the Rev. Mr. Willoughby, at Montreal, on Thursday. The Rev. Mr. Richard of the Montreal Seminary, and another of the Grey nuns, are also dead. The death of Mr Richard was erroneously reported a few days since.

We learn from the Exchange Register that the ship Erin's Queen, from Liverpool, with 517 passengers, at Grosse Isle since last Tuesday, has been abandoned by the Captain and crew. She had fifty deaths on the passage.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle, July 19.*

The return from the Government Emigration Office at Quebec of the number of passengers arrived to the 17th inst., shows an aggregate of 52,214, being an increase over the number to the same date last year, of 29,181.

The *Montreal Writer* says it is asserted by the best medical authorities, that there is scarcely a street in the city, in which there