

sowing at any other time. He (Mr B.) should put it in next year in the last week of April, or the first week of March. Mangold-wurtzel ought to be very much pressed and rolled, in some cases as much as three times. Last year he had occasion to cross a portion of his mangold-wurtzel to get at some other crops, and he grew nine-tenths more mangold wurtzel on the spot where it was crossed than on any other. He thought that the seed of the carrot was too delicate for stiff clays. He had always had difficulty in getting cabbage plants till he had used guano, and he had now a very good piece. He had had thirteen acres of cabbage last year, which bore a very good crop, after 12 cwt. of guano per acre. This year the same land was sown with oats, which he thought any gentleman would now set at ten quarters, the average of the district being about four and a half quarters. This year he had adopted a new course, which he was not aware that Mr Turley had tried before him. He had had forty acres underdrained, and dressed with forty loads of dung per acre. The dung had been ploughed in early, and in February beans dibbled in three feet apart, the sort being large, like the long pod, as the beans were horse-hoed twice. A man then took a basket of Peruvian guano, and deposited a portion of it between the rows: where it was intended for cabbage he put about 5 cwt., and for mangold-wurtzel he put two and a half cwt. per acre. He had dibbled in yellow globe mangold-wurtzel in about 24 acres. If he failed in either crop, he should not fail altogether. He generally grew wheat after turnips, and he had now 18 acres of his best wheat so grown.

Mr. Hague said that he thought if Mr. Barnes had ploughed in his dung in his experiment, he would have found a different result.

Mr. Barnes said that the dung had been ploughed in in an adjoining field with no better result. He had also tried some experiments last year with different manures. With ten cwt. of guano, with twenty bushels of bones mixed with guano, with the Cornwall white manure, with Liebigs' manures, with prepared night-soil, and with superphosphate of lime. The guano had turned out the best, next the bones and guano, next the superphosphate of lime. The Cornwall white manure was worthless; it had utterly failed with the turnips, and did not promise so much wheat by half as the guano. Liebigs' manure had not produced half the turnips, and had done nothing for the wheat. The prepared night-soil promised better for the wheat than

It was then resolved,—"That upon the light soils of this district, the best mode to grow root crops is to plough the land at Michaelmas, allowing the frost to pulverize the soil, and as soon as it is sufficiently dry in the following spring, to thoroughly work down the soil, strike it up, and put in from thirty to forty loads of the best dung per acre, and cover the same by splitting the furrows and drilling the seed over the manure. Upon the stiff soils the land should be deeply ploughed, and at Michaelmas the manure put in and the land thoroughly worked in the spring, but by no means ploughed again; the seed sown broadcast, hoed out, or brought into rows by breaking, as the grower may think best. A new plan has been tried by some members, of putting in turnips, mangold-wurtzel, and cabbages, between beans dibbled three feet apart; of this system the club can express no opinion, in consequence of the plan not having yet been sufficiently tried."

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

St. John Observer, September 14.

St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company.—A meeting of the directors of this Company took place at St. Andrews on Tuesday last, to receive the Report of Capt. J. J. Robinson, R. N., one of the delegates to London, who returned from England in the steamer Guadalquivir. Capt. Robinson's report was most satisfactory, and a vote of thanks was passed to him, and our fellow citizen, M. H. Perley, Esquire, the other delegate, for their zealous exertions while in London, which have been attended with such extraordinary success. The shares for disposal in England have all been applied for, and a large proportion of them had been paid upon at Messrs. Glyn & Co., the Company's bankers, who allow 4 1/2 per cent. interest on the deposits thus made. A certain proportion of the shares are in the hands of the London Directors, who have offered to pay them up, on re-

ceiving an assurance that the sum of £50,000 has been subscribed in this Province, and a deposit of ten per cent. paid thereon. This assurance went to England by the last mail, in the shape of a bank receipt for £5,000, as the required deposit on £50,000 of stock, actually subscribed.

The Company have engaged the services of Mr. Lawrie, an Engineer from Scotland, who has had some experience in railways in Massachusetts. Mr. Lawrie, with two assistant Engineers, will be in St. Andrews this day, and will commence operations to-morrow, by staking out the ground for the railway terminus at that place. The line for the railway, formerly surveyed, will be traced out to Woodstock; and ten miles or more of the line from St. Andrews, will be laid out with precision, and put under contract this season.

The necessary surveys and examinations, it is supposed, will occupy a few weeks; but about the middle of October, the Company will be prepared to break ground formally, which it is intended shall be done with due ceremony.

We congratulate the Province generally, on the actual commencement of a Railway within its limits, under the most favourable auspices; and we look upon upon it as the dawn of a new and a bright era for New Brunswick.

From the Woodstock Telegraph.

SUPREME COURT.—A Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for this County, was opened on Wednesday last, Judge Parker presiding. Judge Street, who came in company likewise took his seat on the Bench. It is rather a novel feature, in this county at least, to see two of the Supreme Judges give their attendance at one Court. We presume this arises from the state of Judge Parker's health, which we understand is rather delicate, and might, during the setting of the Court, incapacitate him from attending.

The following Grand Jury was empanelled:—Charles Raymond, Foreman, Samuel Hyden, Chas. McMullen, George Trafton, Joseph Bedal, Caleb Phillips, Patrick McIntyre, Thomas Currie, Charles Palmer, Joseph Edgar, Ezekial Sippel, John Kearney, Abner Bull, Murphy Giberson, Albert Smith, John Shaw, Ist. Robert A. Hay, Isaac Yerxa, George Jewett, Robert Gurney, Nathaniel Farley, Thomas Simonson, Joseph Scott.

We regret that our limits will not permit our giving more than a brief sketch of the admirable charge which Hon. Honor, the presiding Judge, gave to the jury, which he touched upon the late proceedings in this County, the clear illustrations he gave of the law on the subject, his forcible appeal upon the necessity of every member of the community using forbearance with his fellows—of cultivating good will towards each other—and the feeling manner in which he alluded to a higher tribunal before, which all mankind must ultimately appear to render a strict account, did honor to him both as a man and a christian.

His Honor commenced by remarking that they (the Jury) were presented with an unusual spectacle—the reading of a special commission—at the opening of the court. Matters of a serious and important nature would be submitted to their consideration; and he trusted that, although they had been called at an earlier period than usual, they would not regret it, but would make a full and perfect inquiry into such cases as might be brought under their notice. The first case which he found on the Sheriff's Calendar, was one of Burglary, that of three men, James Magnel, Thomas Sullivan and Dennis DeCourcy, charged with entering into a dwelling, (Robert Kerr's,) with the intention of committing a theft. The parties had been arrested, and lodged in the Gaol of the County, from whence two of them had since escaped. It was the duty of the Jury to enquire into the matter, and find a bill against them, should the evidence that would be adduced satisfy them with the correctness of the complaint. His Honor here defined the meaning of what is implied by term Burglary. He stated that until within the last five years the law had always considered Burglary as a capital offence; that there had been amendments made to the law, yet there were certain kinds of Burglary that were still considered capital.

His Honor referred to another case of Burglary which he found on the Sheriff's Calendar; that of Henry Skidgell entering the house of Valentine A. Harley, and stealing several articles in the month of June last.

The attention of the Jury was then directed to the riot that had recently occurred in this neighborhood, which his

Honor characterised as an outrageous breach of the peace, and unprecedented in this Province; and which was considered a misdemeanor in the eye of the law. He then entered into a description of what constituted a riot; explained the law on the subject; and instructed the jury what was the necessary course to be pursued in order to find a Bill against all the parties (as he thought it very probable they would all be included in one general bill of indictment,) or only a portion of them in accordance with the evidence that might come before them. The cause of the riot was next alluded to; and his Honor took occasion to enter at some length into a description of what constituted a legal or an illegal association.—He stated distinctly that three or four, or more, persons might form themselves into an association—might form processions, and as long as that association admitted nothing treasonable into its rules, committed no act of violence—no breach of the peace, it was a legal association—within the pale of the law. Should the members of that association commit any act of violence, they were amenable to the laws of the land; and should be punished accordingly.

An association might be formed for the purpose of intimidation, or its acts might have a tendency to create alarm; such would be an illegal association. No party had a right to attempt to put down such an association. It was the duty only of such persons as were entrusted with the administration of the laws of the country; and every member of the community was in duty bound to put himself under the direction of the proper authorities, and assist in the preservation of the peace. If the laws were found defective, and amendments deemed necessary, the proper course to pursue would be an application to the Legislature. The body, no doubt, would pay attention to proper representations; and if convinced of the actual necessity, might make new laws—laws by which associations as well as individuals must be guided.

It was with mingled feelings of pain and pleasure that he alluded to the occurrences that had recently taken place in this neighbourhood; pain, that such an unpleasant state of things should exist; pleasure when he reflected upon the prompt and efficient manner in which the Sheriff and the Magistracy had endeavoured to suppress the riot; and the commendable zeal and perseverance which they had displayed in the investigation of that disturbance, as evidence in the amount of testimony that had been collected.

While he admitted that there was nothing illegal in certain associations, he doubted their expediency, as they had a tendency to irritate men's minds, to raise their passions, and to create difficulty. He did not conceive them necessary. We all lived under the fostering care of the constitution, equally protected in the British constitution, equally protected in our religious and political rights and privileges. We did not live in a land of oppression, nor in the days of bigotry; but where every man could worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. He could wish all men to live in peace and harmony, and to use forbearance with each other. He would remind them that they all had to appear before a higher tribunal than that at which they were assembled to-day; and he hoped—earnestly hoped, that every individual would endeavour to cherish feelings of good will towards his fellows. His Honor made a most fervid and powerful appeal to his audience upon the necessity of cultivating charity towards all mankind,—an appeal that could not fail to be appreciated by every bystander, and which we sincerely hope will exercise a proper influence.—We regret that we are unable to give this part of the Charge in full, as we could wish that the public at large might participate in the benefit of such a salutary advice.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Royal Mail Steamer Britannia, arrived at Halifax on the morning of Friday last, after a fine passage of 12 1/2 days. She had a very narrow escape, having got on shore at Cape Race, Newfoundland.

There is but one feature in the news thus obtained, which gives satisfaction, the crops are abundant, and all kinds of provisions and breadstuffs have declined in price. This has caused a number of failures, among the parties are several firms of long standing and of much respectability.

We give below such a summary as

will put our readers in possession of all the news, principally copied from *Willmer & Smith's European Times.*

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—The continued pressure in the Money market, and the numerous failures which have occurred in the corn trade, still render it out of our power to announce any improvement in the general trade of the country. Whilst, however, our manufacturers are contemplating a cessation of their operations, and other branches of industry are exceedingly depressed, the colonial markets, especially for Sugar, still exhibit considerable buoyancy, and importers would, no doubt, under more favourable circumstances, secure higher rates for their produce.

Our Corn market, since the 19th ult., has experienced again a serious decline of prices. The top price of the best description of wheat was at that time quoted at about 67s. to 68s. per quarter, the same quality will not command at this moment more than 55s., whilst the best American flour in Liverpool barely sells at 25s. per barrel.

During this eventful period the weather, intervals of some interruption, has been splendid for gathering in the harvest, which, as far as it has proceeded, bids fair to be an average one for barley and oats. Some endeavours have been made to create an alarm for the failure of the potato crop, and in this neighbourhood we have seen instances of disease; but, comparing all the various accounts which have reached us from Great Britain and Ireland, we are of opinion that however in particular instances partial damage may eventually arise, upon the whole, it bears not the most remote comparison, with the destruction of the past year, and in Ireland the abundant cultivation of other esculents renders any damage quite of secondary importance. In Indian corn the losses to importers will be enormous. The price of best Indian corn in Liverpool is not higher than 23s. to 32s. per quarter of 480 lbs. This article has been in extensive demand for feeding cattle, and large quantities, damaged, we know to have been taken for purposes of manure, at prices below the current value of guano.

The Iron trade has been more steady than any other branch of business during the last fortnight, for, aided by the extensive orders on railway account, it has not suffered that depression so general in commercial circles. Manufactured Iron, both here and in London, continues in good demand, and full prices are paid.

The state of trade throughout all the manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom is gloomy and unsatisfactory. This remark applies both to Cotton and woollen fabrics. The late accounts from India—the stringent and unaccommodating character of the late movements of the Bank of England, in enforcing 5 1/2 per cent. for discounting paper of short date—the numerous and heavy failures which have taken place in the corn trade, and rumours of the re-appearance of the potato disease, have all tended to depress trade in the districts alluded to. Our usual monthly report of trade in and around Manchester will be found elsewhere; and the accounts from Yorkshire show that the trade in the Halifax Piece-hall is duller than usual, scarcely any goods finding purchasers. The Yarn market, also, has been decidedly flatter through the last week; though the low rates so long current, not being equal to the cost, prevent any giving way in price. As to long Wool the staplers are anxious sellers at old prices and short Wool remains without alteration. A better prospect seems to be before the manufacturer of Woollens in the Huddersfield district. The most recent advice from Leeds state that very few goods are changing hands at the Cloth-halls there. At the same time more activity is expected, and prices remain steady for every description of Woollens.

The condition of the Money market has not undergone improvement since the 19th ult. The succession of failures which we have recorded in our present number has cast distrust throughout the banking and commercial community, which only time and a more settled state of affairs can dissipate.

The unmitigated pressure in the money market, with the accelerated decline in the prices of breadstuffs, continue to produce a state of confusion and insolvency throughout Great Britain and Ireland, to which there has been no parallel in our memory since the eventful year of 1825-6. The fall in the price of wheat, from the highest point in May, is now not less than sixty shillings per quarter. Such a violent revulsion of prices has spread commercial ruin far and wide. At present its effects are limited to the corn trade. We wish that the losses incurred could be confined to that branch of business alone. But no fewer than fifty three insolvent petitioners, and twenty four bankruptcies, were announced in last Friday's Gazette. Having foreseen the present convulsion for some time past, we feel it our duty to state, not with a view, we repeat to increase the alarm, but still to urge a circumspection in mercantile dealings, that a considerable period must elapse, and greater sacrifices, the accumulated produce of years of industrious labour to thousands must be made before we can hope to see the commerce and manufactures of the country restored to a healthy and prosperous condition. We are emerging from a state of famine; the exhausted body commercial, like the human frame, becomes, in such a state, acutely susceptible to the evils and maladies incidental to both. To a state of prostrated strength, a high inflammatory paroxysm has succeeded; repletion has followed depletion too rapidly; numbers have already sunk under the transition, and the soundest mercantile constitutions have become