

GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

CITY 2 O'CLOCK.

The Turkish Manifesto produced a very favourable effect on the Funds this morning. Consols, the last price of which on Saturday evening at the close of business was 83 7/8 3/4, declined at one time to 82 3/4 sellers.

A report has been current that the manifesto was a fabrication, and also that the French Funds had not been materially affected. The price of the latter we find to have been, Three per Cents. 68 1/2, on Saturday evening.

COURIER OFFICE, 3 O'CLOCK.

We have just received, by Express, the Paris Papers, dated yesterday Morning. The contents are of the same warlike complexion as the contents of the preceding Papers.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—We have received, by express, news from Constantinople to the 23d ult.

The Hatti-Scherif of the 20th December, which has been communicated here, in the Palace of the Porte, to all the assembled Aiyans, and sent to all the Pashas, has produced the greatest consternation at Pera; because it is inferred from it, that, henceforth, it will be impossible to remove the suspicion which the Divan has conceived against Russia.

The cause of the rigour with which the Armenian Catholics have been treated, and that of their being sent from Galata and Pera, is now understood. By the articles of the treaty of peace concluded lately between Russia and Persia, all the Armenian Catholics who might be in Persia, were to be placed for the future under the protection of Russia.

This article occasioned the greatest uneasiness at the Sultan's Court, and their exile was decided upon immediately, because they were henceforth to be considered to be Russian subjects. Abbas Mirza strove but in vain to oppose the insertion of that clause.

The rigorous measures are continued. The rich Armenian Princes, to the number of twelve, have been arrested. The consternation which prevails among the merchants of all nations is inexpressible.

The Aiyans (Notables) of the Province, who have been assembled in the capital, are about to return to their homes. Before setting out they have been taken severally into the presence of the Sultan, who himself enjoined them to pay every attention to the Hatti-Scherif of the 20th, and exhorted them to see the order it contains fulfilled. He has sent to many of them valuable arms and recommended them to make every possible effort for the defence of Islamism.

Notwithstanding all these preparations for war, the capital is still tranquil.

The Austrian Observer under the date of Jassy, Feb. 4, says,—"Letters from Gallatz just received, state that there has been published in all the fortresses on the Danube, a firm of the Grand Seigneur, which forbids under pain of Death, the entrance of any Turkish soldier, on his own authority, under any pretext whatever, in the territory of the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia."

The effect of the recent news has, as might be supposed, been felt both at Paris and London. Our Funds were, at Half-past Two, 83 3/4 3/8; French Funds, 3 per Cents, 68 1/2, 5 per Cents, 103 1/2.

FEBRUARY 27.

The return of Mr. Stratford Canning may be taken as a full confirmation of the determination of the Divan rather to subject the Empire of the sublime Sultan to any risk, than to submit to the interference of Foreign powers in her internal policy. The Ottoman Throne will by this determination be exposed to the utmost peril—it will be attacked on every side, and probably shaken to its centre by Powers who have long been looking forward to its overthrow as the period of their own aggrandizement. Under these circumstances, the dominion of the Crescent in Europe may be shared—it may totter, but we are persuaded that the present Government of this country will have the interest of England much at heart, to suffer the throne of the ancient Ally to be overthrown, and to see another outward occurrence, add to the strength of an Empire, which cannot afford a rival to this country, and which is already too powerful. News was yesterday received in town of the surrender of the Castle of Scio, to Gen. Fabvier. This event is stated to have occurred previous to the 20th of January. On this occasion, 1200 Turks, who became prisoners, were exchanged for 1200 Greeks; the quality, like the quantity of commodity, thus bartered, was equal; and we rejoice, for the sake of humanity, that the shedding of human blood was by this arrangement, to a certain extent, prevented.

The rumours which had for the two previous days been circulated, respecting the state of His Majesty's health, continued to gain credit yesterday, and we regret to say they were of a very unfavourable character. The public Press, with a proper feeling of delicacy, is always reluctant to notice rumours of this description, but we are sometimes inclined to doubt whether this delicacy is well placed, inasmuch as it frequently affords scope for rumour, with her hundred tongues, to circulate statements the mere coinage of the imagination, and thus to trifle with the feelings of the public. If the Physicians in attendance were, on any indisposition of their Royal Patient, to send forth a Bulletin, describing the real state of the Royal health, it would at once put an end to conjecture and misrepresentation so important a subject. If His Majesty's health is such as we have heard it asserted to be, his affectionate and loyal subjects ought to be informed of it. We trust, however, that the reports we have heard, are unfounded, and that the Sovereign is in the enjoyment of that state of health which the affectionate attachment and prayers of every class of his people would earnestly award to him.

SUMMARY.

By the Pama, at Boston, Cork papers to the 1st March have been received.—Reports that the Russian Army had crossed the Pruth had been repeated and contradicted. It is mentioned that any proceeding of the kind would be a direct violation of the Treaty of July 6th. After the receipt of despatches from St. Petersburg a Cabinet Council was immediately convened, and was fully attended, and sat two hours. The Marquis of Anglesea had arrived in London. The debates in Parliament were principally the subject of Ministerial jarring, of little general importance.

A new war in India was reported, and that 5000 additional troops were to proceed thither from England.

Reports of the bad state of the King's health, continue to be circulated.—The last accounts were that he was better.

The London Gazette of the 22d, contains an Order in Council, which directs that no goods exported from the fisheries in British ships, shall be imported into, nor any exported from, any of the British possessions in America, by sea, other than the United Kingdom, unless to places mentioned therein, entitled Free Ports, except the provisions of the said Act to Pictou and Sidney, in the Province of Nova-Scotia.

The Marquess of Loulé, youngest daughter of the late King of Portugal, has arrived in England, with her husband in a schif. from Gibraltar—having fled from Lisbon to avoid her marriage with Don Miguel, which she was displeased with her brother.

The French troops were about to evacuate Cadix.

The Bank of Messrs Waters & Co. Swansea, has been robbed of £20,000, of which £10,000, was in specie.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 21st, Mr. Herries complained of certain misstatements respecting himself—denied that the difference between himself and Mr. Huskisson was the cause of the dissolution of the late Administration—and asserted that there were other more material considerations which led to that important catastrophe.

Members expressed their astonishment at this declaration, and demanded further explanations, which, however, Mr. H. refused to make.

Late Mr. Canning.—In the debates in Parliament the talents and independence of the late deceased Minister, are spoken of in terms of the highest respect; and even the Duke of Wellington acknowledges his political course to be worthy of imitation.—The Peerage bestowed upon Mr. C.'s widow with reversion to Capt. Canning, was an emanation of the Navy, was the first of the deceased. The private subscriptions for the monument of Mr. Canning exceed £12,000; and the Committee for its erection is composed of the following distinguished characters:—The Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of Norfolk, Somerset, Devonshire, and Portland, the Marquesses of Lansdowne, Wellesley, Anglesea, Clarinville, and Bristol, the Earls of Carlisle, Clare, Hertford, Mervill, Dudley, and Gosport, Lord G. Bentinck, Viscounts Goderich and Morpeth, Lords Binning, Grenville, Whamcliffe, and Scaford, Messrs. Huskisson, Baring, and twelve other distinguished Members of Parliament.

FOREIGN.

Constantinople, January 12.

MANIFESTO OF THE OTTOMAN PORTE.

Even the least informed are aware, that all Mussulmen naturally hate the Infidels, and that the Infidels on their side are the enemies of Mussulmen; that Russia above all has a particular hatred of Islamism, and that at the same time, for fifty or sixty years anxious (jealous) to put into execution her guilty projects against the Mussulman nation and the Ottoman Empire, she has constantly profited by the slightest pretext to declare war; the disorders committed by the Janissaries, who, thank God, are annihilated, favoured her progress; she has by degrees invaded our provinces; her arrogance and her pretensions have ever augmented, and she has at length imagined that she has discovered a new method of executing her ancient plan against the Sublime Porte, by exciting an insurrection among her co-religionists, the Greeks. The latter, united in the name of religion, made a simultaneous revolt; they did all the evil they possibly could to the Mussulmen, and in concert with the Russians, who, on their part, attacked the Ottoman Empire, conspired the extermination of all the faithful, and the ruin of the Sublime Porte—which may God forbid!—the protection of our Holy Prophet, this perfidious plot was discovered a short time before it was to be put in execution.

The measures which were taken in the capital, without loss of time, checked at their commencement the guilty projects which seemed so easy of accomplishment; the sword inflicted justice on a good number of the rebels of the Morea, of Negropont, and of the islands of the Archipelago, and other places on the Continent. The rebels of the Morea, and of the isles Foyer, dared at the very beginning of these troubles to engage with the Mussulmen; they killed a great number of them; they reduced their wives and their children to bondage, and, under the name of "God and the Prophet," they committed unheard of excesses. For many years considerable forces, both military and naval, were sent against them, but our land troops, discouraged for want of pay, did not display the requisite ardour; our fleet also did not succeed, on account of the ancient disorganization of the arsenal. The matter being spun out, other Europeans, as well as the Russians, animated by ambition, furnished secretly every kind of assistance to the rebels, either by promises or by direct aid, and became the chief cause of the prolongation of our troubles. At last, led away by the subtlety and insinuations of Russia, England and France united themselves to her, and, under the pretext that their commerce suffered by the long continuance of these troubles, they prevailed on the Greeks, by every kind of artifice, entirely to renounce their duties as (rayahs) tributaries.

It was at different times proposed to the Sublime Porte to longer to interfere in the affairs of the Greeks, but to give them a form of independent government, to separate them altogether from the Mussulmen, to establish among them a Chief as in Wallachia and Moldavia, and to grant them their liberty, on condition of an annual tribute. Such, nearly were the vain proposals that were made. As it is evident that this pretence of liberty tended to nothing else, which, may Heaven assist us, has become the chief cause of the prolongation of our troubles. At last, led away by the subtlety and insinuations of Russia, England and France united themselves to her, and, under the pretext that their commerce suffered by the long continuance of these troubles, they prevailed on the Greeks, by every kind of artifice, entirely to renounce their duties as (rayahs) tributaries.

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It is here proper to observe, that although the demands made at Akerman by the Russians on the subject of indemnities, and especially in respect to the Servians, were not in any respect proper to be granted, nevertheless, circumstances being pressing, we complied with them, whether we could or not, as matter of necessity, in order that Russia, by accepting of such proposals, might be enabled to seize an opportunity of making a peace with the Malcometan nation. As to this time, most of the articles had been executed, the conferences respecting the persons to be indemnified, and respecting Servia, had also been entered upon, and although these two affairs also were not of a character to be arranged with a good grace, and, nevertheless, taken into consideration as acts of violence. Russia, however, did not stop there. The military reforms adopted by the Sublime Porte offended her; she was aware that some day she would be obliged to surrender back upon her the evils which she had prepared against Islamism. From that moment she resolved to leave no moment of relaxation to Mussulmen. Russia, England, and France, among themselves, agreed to establish forcibly the liberty which we have mentioned above. About a year ago, the three Powers simultaneously demanded the liberty of Greece, by the means of their Ambassadors, officially and openly, as quite a simple concession. The Sublime Porte could not subscribe to this, neither according to law, nor according to reason, nor according to policy, nor according to religion. The Mussulman nation was indignant at it, and it

quite impossible that it should ever be consented to. The Ottoman Government endeavoured to prevail on them to renounce their prejudices, by every sort of arguments and answers, but its language produced no effect. Proud of their power, and desirous of rigorously persisted to press their demands; and they finished by sending fleets into the Mediterranean—they openly hindered the Egyptian and Ottoman squadrons, destined for that purpose, from attacking the Islands. These two squadrons having entered the port of Navarino, were there tranquilly waiting the orders of the Sublime Porte, when the Russian, English, and French fleets suddenly entered the same harbour, and all three began to fire at once, and every one knows the catastrophe which resulted to the Imperial squadron.

The three Powers having openly violated subsisting treaties, and declared war, the Sublime Porte had a just right to retaliate, and to act otherwise than it has done towards the Ambassadors, the subjects, and the vessels, which were in this place. But the Ministers of those three Powers having endeavoured to justify them by declaring that it was the Commander of the Imperial (Turkish) fleet who had been the cause of the battle, the Sublime Porte, considering the circumstances, remained still silent, and, by a last effort of policy, invited the three Ambassadors to abandon altogether the affairs of Greece, and to cease to require that their demands respecting the independence of Greece be admitted such as it had been made. It may even be said that their solicitations became more pressing.—In a word, the hostile intentions of the Franks against Islamism became evident. Nevertheless, for the purpose of gaining time, at least till summer, every possible show of moderation was used in the conferences and conversations which took place at Navarino.

It was repeatedly declared to the Ambassadors that as soon as the Greeks would sue for pardon their faults would be wholly forgotten; that their goods, their persons, their estates, would be restored; that they would enjoy perfect tranquility; that they should be relieved from the payment of the capitation and other tributes which they owe since the beginning of the insurrection; that besides, in order to gratify the three Powers, they would be exempt of all tribute for the space of one year; and that all privileges which the condition of Rayahs allowed would be granted them, but nothing beyond that limit.

In the course of these conferences the Sublime Porte earnestly requested the Ambassadors, to transmit to their respective Courts those friendly declarations and sincere explanations, promising that the armistice which they had demanded would be observed until the answer should be received. This invitation only served to increase their indignation. They demanded that they should be granted nothing so long as the privileges which they claimed should not be granted to the Greeks inhabiting ancient Greece, that is to say, the Morea, Attica, and the isles of the Archipelago, and they announced that they would depart all three together.

Thus have the affairs come to this point. If at present (God preserve us from it!) after having witnessed the conduct, and the conditions, we were to give way, and to concede the independence of the Greeks, the contagion would soon extend to all the Greeks settled in Rumelia and Anatolia, without the possibility of arresting the evil. They would all pretend to the same independence—they would renounce their duties as Rayahs, and, triumphing in a year or two over the generous Mussulman nation, they would finish one day, by suddenly imposing laws upon us (God preserve us from it!) and the ruin of our religion. Whilst, thank to God! the numerous provinces of Europe and Asia are filled with an immense Mussulman population, does the sacred Book and does our law permit us, through fear of war, to let our religion be trodden under foot, and to deliver ourselves to the infidels from hand to hand, our country, our wives, our children, our goods and our property!

Though, in the origin, the whole world was in the shadow of idolatry, and idolatry, at the birth of the true religion, God, aiding the faithful, our Mussulmen brothers, who have appeared and disappeared since the happy time of our Great Prophet, up to this day, through the effect of their own depravity, nothing of the number of the infidels, United in the name of religion, has ever exceeded many thousand times have they not put thousands of infidels to the sword? How many Provinces and States have they not thus conquered sword in hand? As often as we shall be united like them, and that we shall afford battles for the glory of God, the Most High will enlighten us with his inspirations, and our Holy Legislator will cover us with his tutelary genius; his absent companions will become our guides; and who can doubt that, under those auspices, we should not gain the most brilliant victories.

If the three Powers, when they see us determined, as in the past, to reject their demands, accept our answers and our explanations, and desist from the Greek affair, it will be well. If, on the contrary, they should persist to force us to accept their demands, even though, according to the tradition, which says, that all the infidels compose but one nation, they should all league themselves against us, we would recommend ourselves to God, and to the aid of our Holy Prophet, and the protection of our Holy Prophet, and, united for the defence of Religion and the Empire, all the Viziers, all the Ulemas, all the Ridgals, and perhaps all Mussulmen would form but one single corps.

The war is not, like all former wars, a political conflict to acquire provinces or to settle frontiers. The object of the Infidels is to annihilate Islamism, and to tread under foot the Mussulman nation. It is, therefore, be considered purely as a religious and national war. We know that to fight the poor, great or small, know that to fight the rich of us all. Let them not dream of a monthly pay, or of any pay whatever; far from it, let us sacrifice our property and our persons—let us fulfil with zeal all the duties which the honour of Islamism imposes upon us—let us unite our efforts and labour with zeal and soul for the maintenance of religion until the day of judgment. Mussulmen have no other means of obtaining salvation either in this world or the next. We hope that the Most High will vouchsafe to confound and disperse in every quarter the infidels, foes to our religion and our empire, and that in all times, in all places, and in all cases, he will grant victory to the Faithful. Our true position being thus known to the Mussulmen, there is no doubt that if they have the least faith in their religion, they will also know their duty—they will unite heart and soul to maintain our religion and our empire, as well as to insure their own salvation in this world and the next, and that if the occasion requires it, they will discharge with zeal and valour the varied functions of the war, and fulfil exactly the duties imposed upon us by our holy law. Help comes from God.—Moniteur of Feb. 21.

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, April 5.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—In consequence of the indisposition of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a Message was sent, commanding the attendance of the Legislature at Government House, at one o'clock on Thursday; when His Excellency closed the Session with the following SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council; Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I HAVE much pleasure in releasing you from further attendance in General Assembly, and conveying to you my best thanks for the great zeal and ability which you have manifested in the discharge of your Legislative duties.

Besides transacting the usual public business of the Session, several very important Acts have resulted from your deliberations, and I entertain a sanguine hope that I may have it in my power, when I next meet you, to offer you my congratulations upon the improved state of the Provincial Education, and the establishment of Schools throughout the County.

I have also to convey to you my best thanks for the liberal supplies which you have granted for His Majesty the public service, and for the confidence which you continue to repose in me, by placing considerable sums of money at my disposal.

The very extensive appropriations for Roads and

Bridges, and various other subjects of internal improvement, cannot fail to be very general benefits to the Province, if they are judiciously and faithfully applied; and, as far as this may depend upon me, you may rely on my continued endeavours to promote order and regularity, combined with a system of Economy, in every Branch of the Public Expenditure.

I have noticed therefore, with much satisfaction the adoption of the suggestions which I submitted to your consideration, for the better application of the Provincial Grant, on the Great Roads—and always unwilling myself to depart from an established system; unless perfectly satisfied that the change will be productive of Public Benefit, I cannot but commend your caution and prudence in not adopting the other part of the Plan while you entertain doubts either as to the practicability of carrying it into effect. As the subject, however, embraces a considerable expenditure of the Public Money, I feel confident that you will severally give it that attention, during the recess, which its importance demands, so as to be the better able to renew the consideration of it in the next Session.

WESTERN STAGES.—We understand that the Company, for the purpose of running Stages between Halifax and Annapolis, have sent for some of the Carriages, and have made other necessary arrangements, to enable them to commence about the middle of May.—N. S.

The appointment of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie to the Chief Military Command in India, has been officially announced in the Quebec Gazette.—The probable time of His Lordship's departure from Canada is uncertain.—R. Gaz.

Abstract of the Statistical Return of the Province of Nova-Scotia, made on the 31st Dec. 1827.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Number. Includes Total number of souls, Religion—Of the Churches of, and Population of Nova-Scotia, by Census, taken in the years 1817. 1827. Increase.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Number. Includes District of Halifax, Colebrook, and County of Annapolis.

It is not a little gratifying to observe the ice departing thus early. Our harbour is so freely cleared that the ferry boat crossed yesterday.

PICTOU, APRIL 4.

SMALL POX.—Notwithstanding all the precautions taken by the medical gentlemen, last winter, to prevent the introduction of the small pox, we have received the melancholy information that one individual is now lying in gaol, labouring under that dreadful disease.—Colonial Patriot.

QUEBEC, MARCH 20. Three parties, in each of which a surveyor, have proceeded up the rivers Etchemin and Chaudiere, to meet on the ground in dispute near the Boundary Line between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of New York.

DOMESTIC.

SPEECH Delivered by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, at the Annual Meeting of the New-Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society, which was held at Fredericton, on the 14th of March.

GENTLEMEN,—I HAVE announced, in another place, that it was my intention to bring under the consideration of the Agricultural Society, the expediency of some appliances, to promote a more general cultivation and conversion, for domestic use, of those species of Bread Stuffs, whose hardy natures, and economical qualities, are found to be so well suited to the nature of this climate, and to the present circumstances of this Province.

In much of what I intended to say, in support of this recommendation, I have been anticipated by the very luminous and highly interesting Report which our Secretary has just read; and besides the great gratification which, as Patron of this Society, I feel in this continued report of its success, I feel indebted to that gentleman for the very powerful and able manner in which he has presented this part of our subject to your consideration. It only remains for me to express my opinion, that you cannot make a better use of a part of the funds which may be placed at your disposal by the continued liberality of the Legislature, and those which are derived from other sources, than to make some appropriations to encourage the erection of Oat-Mills and Kilns, in such situations as are suggested in the Secretary's Report. This object being, as I trust, favourably disposed of, I shall proceed to make a few observations, intended to show how deeply all the branches of industry are interested in the success of those measures; in which we are endeavouring to raise the Agriculture of the Country to a condition of greater productivity.

Assembled for such an influential purpose as this, we adapt our proceedings and our discourse to the manner in which we desire to make known our sentiments to the Country at large. It is, therefore, rather to those who may read or hear, than to those present, that I address those plain and simple statements of which I am now to speak, and with which, I dare say, you are conversant.

To most of you, Gentlemen, it may probably be known, that the average amount is, of the payments which we make for the purchase of our bread; and I have no doubt that, besides the obvious disadvantages in the abstract transactions by which this subsistence is supplied, you are well aware of the prejudicial manner in which it affects all other branches of industry. But this is not so generally understood as it ought to be, in the Province at large. One of the serious disadvantages of being habitually dependent, as we are, on others, for a portion of our subsistence, is manifestly so in its intrinsically valuable part; but it is not so distinct, in what way a Country that does not raise sufficient produce for the subsistence of its population, is necessarily laid under corresponding difficulties and disabilities in its foreign and other external trade, and in its internal commerce; and to what prodigious extent a community so circumstanced, is making sacrifice of the best of all markets, the Home Market, the ordinarily productive of those articles which form the basis of trade, manufactures, and of all other industry, occasion an intensity of dealing, and a quickness of money circulation, which are well known to make the business of the Home market rather to those who may read or hear, than to those present, that I address those plain and simple statements of which I am now to speak, and with which, I dare say, you are conversant.

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for sale, over and above what is used as seed and consumed by the persons and animals employed in the cultivation of the land. It is this net produce which forms the basis of all other branches of industry. If the Farmer raise only what is necessary for the bare subsistence of his family, his labourers, and his stock, he is not only unproductive, but he is unproductive upon foreign accounts, neither as a manufacturer, nor as a trader, in internal commerce, nor manufacturing industry. He takes nothing to market; he cannot purchase any imported commodity; he cannot extend with any degree of productive effect, his farming operations; he has no means to improve his stock by acquisition of better kinds; and he consequently contributes little or nothing, either towards the transactions of the home market, or towards the transactions of the foreign market. The clothing of his family is necessarily the work of domestic manufacture, and, therefore, his operations act not upon the manufacturing interests either of the fabricator or importer, for of such productions he consumes nothing. But if, by adopting a better system of management and economy, with the same establishment and economical system of husbandry, he can cultivate the land which he has already on hand, with reduced means of manual and animal labour, then, in this way, may considerable surpluses be netted, for sale, from farms which previously had yielded no net produce; and the economy and improved management by which the farmer will have effected this, will not only be substantially beneficial to himself, but will operate directly upon other branches of industry, and contribute by the home market, to the general well-being of the Province. The economy and skill by which the very beneficial effect has been produced, operates, in fact, as the investment of an additional capital, for, practical economy, science, and skill in management, in any profession, are capital; and the practical maxim should ever be kept in mind, that whatever is saved in consumption, is, as it added to production. Whatever tends to augment the excess of gross production over consumption, or to reduce the quantity of food produced in creating a certain amount of gross production, must add to surplus to be laid out on the subjects of manufacturing and commercial industry.

The farmer who has attended practically to this, and who has, by such economy in management and husbandry, created a surplus value, where formerly there was none, sends his spare productions to market;—with the proceeds he purchases articles, the subjects of foreign trade, internal commerce, manufacturing and mechanic industry—that is, in other words, he exchanges the net produce of his industry, for commodities which he could not otherwise acquire, and which they could not otherwise sell; and it is therefore in direct proportion with the aggregate amount of these individual surpluses that these other branches of industry become permanently and substantially prosperous, or more or less depressed, and, consequently, that the business of the home market is more active and invigorated, by which remittances are made to pay for importations made to satisfy the demands of our Home market, and which importations therefore must correspond with the productions taken to it. The Farmers of this Country seem, in too many instances, to rest satisfied with the producing food sufficient only for the subsistence of their own establishments. They do not appear to be conscious that by not exerting themselves to do so, they are losing a very great advantage, which the more economy of a better system of management and husbandry would produce to themselves, and inure to the Country. It is, therefore, desirable, that pains be taken to circulate among, and make it distinct to our Farmers, that by not supplying something by sale, towards the subsistence of those who are consumers, and not producers of food, great advantages, first to the Farmers themselves, and then to other branches of the Community, are thereby secured. Until the farmer begins to send a net surplus to market, he does not, in fact, enjoy that portion of profit which should fall to his share, as proprietor, for the use of the soil. It is from this surplus that money rent is paid, and, consequently, until the Farmer improves his property to this productive extent, he is only working as a laborer or cultivator, for his bare subsistence. Now, in place of these advantages to general industry, which a more productive condition of agriculture would insure, we see a foreign trade engaged, for procuring elsewhere, articles of indispensable necessity,—a trade, for which no production of our industry is received in return,—by which, on the contrary, indeed, certain branches of industry, essential to the preparation of our subsistence, are severely injured. Flour is imported in preference to grain—our mills are thereby reduced to inactivity, and this, a very important branch of mechanical industry, is discouraged.

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community must participate in this property, but wherever tillage is discouraged, neglected, or imperfectly carried on, there, by a law of nature which no human power can neutralize, all the other interests of the community must retrograde, decay, and finally perish.

To bring the agricultural condition of the Country gradually to such a productive state as shall enable the establishments generally to send surpluses of production to market, economy in all the concerns of the farmer, a strict and well regulated economy is the great object to which we must look;—an economy reaching into every branch of our Agricultural usages and operations, domestic, systematic, and mechanical.—The economy, for instance, which we are now endeavouring to promote, of cultivating more generally, those species of bread stuffs which yield the greatest quantity of sustenance, upon any given extent of soil, and which, from their hardy nature, are less precarious in yielding returns, by bringing better calculated to resist the vicissitudes of climate.—The economy which certain classes of Farmers should adopt, of substituting those descriptions of meal stuffs, for domestic consumption, in lieu of the more costly bread stuffs, for which there is so much demand in the market, and which return to the producer so good a price.—The economical measure, in a general sense, of our contributing to encourage and extend the cultivation of Mills and Kilns for manufacturing these articles.—The economy of adopting a better system of the feeding of stock, by a more general introduction of the artificial grasses and other green crops, and the esculent roots such as turnips, mangel-wurtzel, carrots, &c. which are found to yield an increased quantity of fodder and animal food upon any given quantity of land.—Then the economy resulting from the introduction of a mixed system of husbandry which is well known to add vastly to the gross production of the soil, and the economical effect of this system again, which, by bringing forward the different crops in regular succession, admits of a more constant and uniform application of labour, and consequently of a smaller permanent establishment for manual and animal labour, than the old system of tillage, which makes unsteady demands for labour, and yet admits not of a permanent reduction in the establishment of persons and animals.

Economy, such as this, essential as it is to a productive state of Agricultural condition in any Country, is of paramount importance here, on account of the great duration of that inclement season, during which the producers of food and fodder, subsist upon the gross stock, whilst all operations on the soil are suspended. This is a very serious drawback upon the net profits of the Agriculturist here, and is, in truth, the most formidable difficulty with which they have to contend; and this being laid on us by a constant cause, climate, demands particular attention to economy, in all our domestic habits and modes of living, and renders it most particularly incumbent upon us to use all our efforts to inculcate and reduce to practice those economical improvements in husbandry by which it is proved we may reap from the soil a greater amount of nutriment for men and animals, with a diminution of expense and a reduction in the means of execution, and consequently in consumption, compared with what are required in the old system. Economical measures may soon be made to give increased net productions, and so to enable the Farmer to go to market with articles ever in demand, commanding a money purchase, and thus trafficking on a solid basis, the settler is placed by his economy and industry in a situation the most safe from all ruinous fluctuations.

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