GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

LONDON, March 3.

THE KING.—We again repeat the same contradiction we gave last week, to several fabrications, that his Majesty is NOT laboring under a severe indisposition. Indeed, on the contrary, our beloved Sovereign is in excellent health and spirits, and the only inconvenience he feels in bodily affiction, is an occasional weakness in the ancle joint, which renders walking, or even standing for any length of time, rather irksome.

It is very generally reported that the speaker will be called to the house of Lords at Easter; and that consequently after the recess, the House of Commons will have to choose his successor. Mr. Sturges Bourne, Sir Alexander Grant, Mr. Estcourt, or Mr. Littleton (especially the last named gentleman,) are spoken of as likely to succeed to the Speaker's chair in the event of a vacancy.

Lord Cochrane has left town for Paris, in order to engage the Greek Committees of the continent to promote his plan for putting an end to piracy in the Mediterranean, whether committed by Greeks or others. Previous to his Lordship's departure, arrangements were made for the prompt preparation of two steam vessels: with these, no doubt whatever is entertained but that the excesses, whi . are not less injurious to commerce th.n to Greece herself, would be terminated in a few weeks.

Lord John Russel's motion.—A more animated and important discussion never occurred within the walls of the House of Commons. Lord J. Russell's motion for the House going into a committee, for the consideration of the Test and Corporation Acts generally, was carried by a majority of forty four. The opposition of the Ministers, which at the present stage was injudicious and ill timed, though strengthened by all the powers of Government, was ineffectual; and on Thursday night the friends of the Dissenters obtained the sanction of the Committee, or, in other words, of the House of Commons, for bringing in a Bill to expunge wholly from the statute books these disabling Acts. Mr. Peel petitioned the house in vain for a qualification of the motion. He supplicated for a Suspension Bill instead of a general re-l, and even threatened; but the measures for the [illegible]lesale overthrow of the 12th and 13th Charles [illegible] the 12th George II, (the Test Acts) was [illegible]d without a division. It is understood, however that Ministers will oppose the Bill when introduced into the House of Commons through every stage.

[illegible] have before stated our opinions upon this [illegible]tant subject. We wish relief to the Dissenters; that is, to conscientious Dissenters; and we [illegible] that all civil disabilities may be removed [illegible] respect to *them*, without trespassing upon the rights of the Church Establishment. We abhor the Sacramental Test as a scandalous profanation of the most solemn rite of our religion; as a wanton and unhallowed abuse of the sacred elements for the most sordid and secular purposes. But some test, or some security, must surely be necessary for the Establishment in both its members of Church and State. The scrupulous and conscientious dissenter will himself demand this, in order to restrain the mob of unbelievers, plotters, and scoffers. The term dissenter is loose and vague, and comprehends all denominations,—Socinians, Sceptics, Deists, Infidels, and Blasphemers,—all cloak and endeavour to conceal themselves under this ambiguous name;—all are comprehended within this wide definition, together with the conscientious and respectable classes who would shudder at the contamination of those whom we have above enumerated; we mean, the conscientious followers of Wesley and Whitfield, the Quakers, the Independents, the Baptists, the Anabaptists, the Presbyterians, and others of this class, who partake of the same hope of glory, and of the same means of grace with ourselves, and are believers in our common Christianity.—We should be sorry that the Dissenters lost their vantage ground by objecting to all security to the Establishment. Surely they can never wish that the gates of office should be thrown open to a Carlile or a Robert Taylor.

In the House of Commons, on Friday the 29th, Mr. Brougham moved the order of the day for the resumption of the adjoured debate, on the state and administration of the law. After a long and interesting debate in which the Solicitor General, the Attorney General and Secretary Peel took a distinguished part, Mr. Brougham withdrew his original proposition, and submitted the following resolution, which was put and carried unanimously:—That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he may be graciously pleased to direct that a commissioner may be appointed to inquire into the defects of our law occasioned by time and other circumstances in all that relates to the conduct of an action at law from its origin to its termination; and also that his majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that a Commissioner be appointed to inquire into what amendments can be made, or are expedient in the common Law, in all matters relating to real property."

On Tuesday, Mr. Peel moved the appointment of a Committee, to inquire into the causes of the increase of the number of commitments and conviction for crimes in London and Middlesex, and the state of the police of the metropolis, and the adjoining districts, and to report their observation thereupon to the House. The motion was agreed to, and a committee of twenty-two was ordered. Mr. Peel in support of his motion made a detailed statement of the number of commitments and convictions, to show that for many years past there has been a great increase. In 1809 the whole number of commitments in England and Wales was 5,145, in 1826, the whole number was 16,147, in 1827, 17,921.

Despatches were received at the Foreign Exchange on Sunday night, from the British Charge d'Affairs at Saint Petersburgh; on the receipt of which Earl Dudley gave orders for the summoning a Cabinet Council to meet yesterday. The Cabinet Ministers accordingly assembled at three o'clock yeterday afternoon, and sat in deliberation till five o'clock.

Lady Burdett is seriously indisposed in the south of France. On the arrival of the intelligence, Doctor Mackinnon left town on Friday for the purpose of attending her Ladyship, and, if necessary, of accompanying her to England.

We have heard it mentioned, that Sir William Knighton has taken his departure for the Continent. It is whispered that Sir William knows all about the late changes, and that he could, if he were called upon, explain what neither Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Herries, nor Mr. Anybo-else, have explained.—*Morning paper.*

LIVERPOOL, March 15.

The unexpected confirmation of the rumours which have been afloat for three or four days past, that Russia has made a separate declaration of war against Turkey, has produced a great ferment in the city.

The citizens are favoured with many rumours of the hostile communication from the Russian Government. That which was most correct was to the following effect:—That Russia has announced in it her actual declaration of war against Turkey—that this declaration is founded on the non fulfilment of the treaty of Ackerman on the discovery of a secret treaty between the Turks and the Persians, and on the tone of the defiance adopted in the Turkish Manifesto itself.

It is understood here to be the intention of Government to dispatch immediately six ships of the line to the Mediterranean. Among the ships to be so completed are named the *Asia*, *Isis*, *Ocean*, and *Wellesley*.

The Foreign Stock Exchange has been in a state of continual agitation, chiefly however affecting Russian Stock, which has fallen two per cent. since yesterday.

The news from the Continent has become, during the last week, decidly warlike. From accounts in the Augsburgh Gazette, it appears that Russia is ready to move at the earliest opportunity. Accounts from Paris say that 10,000 men are to be embarked for the scene of action, under the command of Marmont, the Duke of Ragusa; and that Austria has evinced some disposition to join the Allies. The Sultan is making active preparations, and it is reported that his proclamation has answered the intended purpose; and that enormous levies are repairing to join his standard.

Some of the Continental Journals have spoken doubtingly of the conduct of Great-Britain; and certainly, they have apparent cause for doubt, when they have seen Parliament withholding thanks from Sir Edward Codrington, and have noticed the Government styling the glorious battle of Navarano, an "untoward event." That the English Government have ample reason to fear the financial effect of a war, we have no doubt, but we cannot now retreat; and, however onerous the charge, we must join in the enforcement of that Treaty which was formed by Mr. Canning, and which was undoubtedly approved of by the members of the present Administrations. The enormous burden entailed in this country by the debt, which is rendered still more oppressive, by the operation of the present system of finance, when, added to the additional expense of a war, may become too great for the industry and the patience of the country to sustain.

With the knowledge of the difficulties which are pressing on the Nation, the Administration cannot be supposed anxiously to desire any measure which would only tend to increase the burthens of the country. Lamentable as this state of things truly is, we regret to say we do not see any disposition on the part of Government to apply the proper remedies; and we much fear that in a season of peril and alarm, such as we experienced in 1825, we may have to regret that we neglected to deal with the difficulties, before the case became desperate, and a financial convulsion inevitable.

Since writing the above, accounts have been received of a nature calculated to destroy all hope of preserving peace in Europe. Russia has declared War against Turkey, on grounds different from those which founded the basis of the treaty of London. Russian troops are already on their march to occupy Moldavia and Wallachia. It is impossible to calculate the consequences of this decisive proceeding, by which Russia has separated herself from the Allies. The *Times* of Thursday in announcing this event, states,

"We understand, from good authority, that intelligence of the Russian declaration of war against Turkey was received on Tuesday night, by Prince Lieven, Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty, the Czar, and instantly communicated, in an official form, to the British Government. In the absence of possitive knowledge, respecting the grounds on which Russia undertakes to justify this pregnant and awful measure, we shall not indulge in speculations founded on mere conjecture, however probable. The offence charged against Turkey, is said to be her breach of the treaty of Ackerman, which, it is reported, has furnished Russia with a distinct motive for operations of a separate nature, and independent of all concert with her actual or recent allies. The talisman of peace in Europe seems now at all events to be broken; and bold must be he who will pronounce for how many generations the counter-spell is likely to rule the world.

We are yet unacquainted with the exact course which England has decided to adopt. It is however, stated, that the British troops, now in Lisbon, are to form part of the force destined for operations against the Turks.

Extract of a Letter from Greenock, dated 12th March. We wish we could give to you any more favourable account of the prospects of the Timber Trade in this Country, which still remains under great depression; Freights are this spring very low, 33s. per load, calliper measure, for the lower ports, and 40s. for Quebec, at which rates shipping can do no good, and the price of shipping is affected accordingly; a fine new Miramichi built ship of about [illegible] Tons was sold lately in Liverpool at £8 per ton, and it was reckoned a good sale.

UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Extract of a Letter dated Washington City, Ap. 15.

"A violent assault and battery has just been committed on Mr. Adams, Private Secretary to the President, who had been to the House with a message. He was going into the rotunda within a few steps of the House, when he was met by Jarvis, one of the Editors of The Telegraph, who kicked, struck, and otherwise abused him. It creates much sensation here."

Mr. Adams is a very light, delicate young man. It will not be forgotten that, very recently Duff Green, the other Editor of The Telegraph, committed an assault and battery on a feeble young gentleman, in one of the committee rooms of the Senate.

There is no foundation whatever for the rumour going the rounds of the papers, that a confidential Message is to be made to Congress on the subject of our Eastern frontier. It is, however, true, that four companies of U. States troops are ordered to the frontiers of Maine, though not into the debateable region. This is to show the British government that our government is vigilantly attentive to its interests in that quarter, as well to protect our citizens from outrage, and to prevent the indifferent among them from violating the rights of their neighbours.—*Dem. Press.*

Capt. Conyngham, at Baltimore from St. Ubes, states that on the 18th February a gale of wind commenced from the S. E. to S. W. a number of vessels were driven ashore, and lost, as also many lives. The ship of war Terror, loaded with stores for Admiral Codrington, was entirely lost, and upwards of one hundred of her men; at Villanova, the same night, the English brig Lark, of Liverpool, was driven ashore in the same gale.

We have received, says the National Gazette, particular information with regard to the state of things in the Republic of Columbia, which confirms the worst fears we could have entertained of the effect of the animosities between Bolivar and the party of Santander. The Liberator will be Dictator in form, by means of the army, and of civil agents instigated by himself to endeavour to invest him with absolute power. We cannot believe, however that the military usurpation will be ultimately successful in a conntry, throughout which the principles of a free government have been so long taught and partly enjoyed.

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, April 10.

It is understood that His Excellency Sir Francis Burton and his family will leave Great Britain early in the spring, and arrive here in May or June.

Extract of a Letter dated Chambly, (District of Montreal,) the 6th April instant.—"We are now sowing our grain, the weather is fine and the ground in excellent order for harrowing: people are making a great deal of maple sugar, and some wild pigeons have been shot."

Extract of a letter, dated Gut of Canso, April 14—"There is no appearance of the ice giving way in the Gulf, as far as we can see from the North end of the Gut."—*Pictou paper.*

DOMESTIC.

At a General Meeting of the *New-Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society*, held at the Province Hall, in Fredericton, on Saturday the 1st day of March, 1828:

PRESENT,

His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, *Patron of the Society*,

The Honorable Judge BLISS, *President*,

" " Judge BOTSFORD, } *Vice-Presidents.*
HARRY PETERS, Esquire, }

The Honorable S. P. HURD,
PETER FRASER, WILLIAM CRANE, F. P. ROBINSON, G. F. STREET, and JOHN C. VAIL, *Esquires* } *Members of the Central Committee.*

RICHARD SIMONDS, Esquire, *Secretary and Treasurer*,

The Honourable Chief Justice SAUNDERS,

The Members of the Legislature, and other Members of the Society,

Read the following Report:

Third Annual Report of the New-Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society.

SO numerous are the valuable publications on Agriculture; so much has the Press of this Province done, and so usefully is it still engaged, in diffusing a knowledge of this honorable pursuit, which is confessedly the stay and support of all others; that it might be deemed superfluous in the present Report, to expatiate largely either on the various modes of culture, or on those modern improvements in husbandry, which have wrought such astonishing effects in other countries.

But as our Agricultural Societies have been encouraged and assisted by His Majesty's Government, and by the Legislature of the Province; as well as by the countenance and contributions of patriotic individuals; it seems proper that a statement of our transactions should be made public at each Annual Meeting, in order that every inhabitant of the Province, may have the opportunity of forming an opinion, as to the utility of our Associations, and as to the manner in which our funds have been appropriated.

The stock ordered by a resolution of the 7th of March last, to be imported from England, being of the most approved and valuable kinds; and as it was judged expedient to limit the cost to the amount of the available funds of the Society, only six Cows and six Bulls were imported, instead of eight of each as was at first contemplated.—These together with the Dishley Rams, imported at the same time, were, agreeably to an order of the society, sold at Saint John, on the 25th October last, at prices, equal perhaps, to what had been generally anticipated, but at a loss to the society of £547 16 4 currency, being rather more than one half of their cost, including freight and all other charges up to the day of sale.

The Horse, for which an order was transmitted at the same time with that for the cattle and sheep, did not reach Liverpool in time to be shipped with them. He arrived at Saint John in December last, and has since been sold by Public Auction, upon the same conditions as were required of the purchaser of the Stalion imported by the Society in the autumn of 1826, and sold on the 8th day of March last. This Horse (called Eclipse,) although considered by the best judges to be a very superior animal, sold at a loss to the Society of £154 17 6. The Bulls and Cows are of the Short Horn Durham Breed; very large, of fine figures, and perfect proportions. This breed are of gentle disposition, fatten at an early age, and are considered good milkers. The superiority as to size and symmetry of the Stock produced by the Bull Hanover, and exhibited at the late Cattle Show in Fredericton, is an earnest of the improvement, which will, in all probability, take place in the race of Neat Cattle, throughout the Province, by the recent introduction of so many valuable animals. The promising appearance of Cannon Ball's Colts; the valuable points and pedigree of that Horse, and of the two others imported by the Society, afford us good reason to believe, that the breed of Horses will also be greatly improved; although the qualities of their offspring, and their adaptation to the climate, pasturage and work of the country, cannot be exactly ascertained, until some years shall have elapsed after their arrival.

Cannon Ball is kept in the County of York: Buzzard in Sunbury, and Eclipse was purchased for Judge Botsford, and some other gentlemen in Westmorland. Another well bred Horse might be advantageously introduced into the North Eastern parts of the Province, where the inhabitants are desirous of improving their breed of Horses.—At present on the Gulf Shore, and at Chaleur Bay, nearly all are of the Canadian breed; and although on the Miramichi and its branches, the race is somewhat better, yet in all these districts, it would be greatly improved by judicious crossing.

So decidedly superior are the Lambs from the imported sheep, to those of the common breed of the country, that they are instantly distinguishable among large and mixed flocks, and sell at comparatively high prices.

The Northumberland Society, imported from Scotland, last spring, four Cows and a Bull of the Ayrshire Breed. Each of these Cows had a calf, and the whole were sold at Public Auction, (as soon after their arrival as due notice of the intended sale could be given,) under such restrictions and regulations, as are calculated to extend the breed of this valuable race of cattle throughout the county.

The cost of this importation was £234 11 9—the proceeds of the sale of the whole, amounted to but £113 2s.—and, consequently, the actual loss to the Northumberland Society by the transaction, is £121 9 9, which is rather less in proportion to the cost, than the loss upon the importations of stock by the Central Society, as will appear by a statement hereunto annexed.

That these importations will prove of incalculable benefit to the Province, admits of but little doubt; and the fact of the account of sales falling so far short of the cost and charges, affords a decisive proof of the utility of Agricultural Associations; which, most willingly, from a sense that they are acting for the general good, incur losses, which not many private individuals could afford, and still fewer would be willing, to bear: and it necessarily follows, that were it not for the spirited exertions of these associations, the Province would in all probability remain for many years deprived of those benefits which the improvement of all kinds of farming stock cannot fail to produce.

The losses upon the several importations made by the Central Society, and by some of the County societies, although very heavy, are not perhaps, upon the whole, greater than had been anticipated; and the main object which His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legislature, and these Societies have constantly had in view, and which led to the appropriation of funds in the way they have been applied, has been accomplished, to an extent that must confer lasting benefits upon the country. Nothing is now wanting to perpetuate in this Province as valuable a race of domestic animals as is to be found in America, but care and judgment on the part of the farmer in rearing his future stock; for it is certain that the finest breeds will soon degenerate unless due care be taken, as regards their food, drink and shelter; especially until they become yearlings.

The Hogs, and Implements of Husbandry imported from the United States (with the exception of the threshing machine, some parts of which are still missing) were offered for sale at public auction, and all the Hogs, and the greater part of the Implements were sold in July last. The latter have been taken into various parts of the country; and in addition to the advantages which the purchasers of these derive, the Province in general will be benefitted by their serving as patterns from which our Mechanics can manufacture such as the Country may in future require.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the General Meeting, in March last, a Cattle Show was held at Fredericton on the 9th October, and notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather on that day, the attendance was both numerous and highly respectable. The presence of Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, who came from Saint John, for the express purpose of witnessing the exhibition, and the lively interest which his Excellency took in the proceedings, could not fail to prove highly gratifying to the vast concourse of people who had assembled from various parts of the Province, on this interesting occasion.

The Show, with regard to the number, variety, and valuable points of the animals brought for exhibition, far exceeded the expectations of the warmest friends of our Agricultural improvement. The horses of the draught kind, owned by Mr. Vail, of King's, and Mr. Hewlett, of Queen's County; the fine two year old Colt belonging to Mr. Cunliff, of Woodstock; Mr. Wetmore's Colt, and several others, were much admired, and are, unquestionably, valuable animals; although the premiums were awarded to the owners of others, which were considered superior to these. The large and beautifully formed Bull Calves (one of which belonged to Major Hammond, and the other to Mr. Archelaus Hammond, both of Kingsclear,) afforded the most satisfactory evidence of the astonishing improvement which may be effected in our Neat Cattle. These Calves are from the imported Short Horn Durham Bull Hanover, purchased by the Central Society from Hugh Munro, Esq. of Bathurst. From *their* superior size and fine proportions, we have reason to look forward with confidence to a very rapid improvement in this species of Stock, by means of the six Bulls and Cows imported last summer, which have been distributed into various parts of the Province.

The almost general failure of the Wheat Crop (with the exception of that valuable kind called "tea Wheat" a fine sample of which was produced at the Cattle Show by Henry Smith, Esq.) would have proved of most disastrous counsequences to the Country had the Farmers depended upon that Crop alone: but the abundant Crops of Indian Corn, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, and Potatoes, with which a beneficient Providence has blessed the land, lessens in no inconsiderable degree our dependance upon Foreign supply. That dependence would have been still less, the comforts of the people greatly multiplied, and the exhausting drain of specie much decreased, if a sufficient number of Mills for the Manufacture of Oats had been erected in situations, to which the generality of Farmers could have had access.

Two Oat Mills have been built in Northumberland last summer—one some time ago in Charlotte, and one is in useful operation and two others are building in Westmorland, whilst but one was ever erected in any of the Counties bordering on the River Saint John; and this one which was built little more than twelve months ago, by James Morris, of Lake George, in York County, was unfortunately destroyed by fire in the early part of the present winter. It had been kept steadily at work, and would have found constant employment throughout the season. Mr. Morris with commendable spirit has determined upon building another Mill: and so strong is the impression on the public mind in favor of such establishments, that many individuals have contributed to raise a fund towards defraying the expense of the work. The meal which Mr. Morris brought to the Fredericton market, was of good quality, and at no time sold for less than 28s. per cwt. a price out of all porportion to that of Wheat Flour, which during the same period, was never above 20s. and sometimes as low as 16s. per cwt.

Fortunately for this Province, the prejudices which once existed in it, against the use of Oatmeal, are fast subsiding. All who, for any length of time, have used it, properly prepared for the table, concur in opinion, that it is an agreeable, as well as a most wholesome and substantial article of food. Indeed, we have only to look to the inhabitants of other countries where Oatmeal constitutes their chief food, to be satisfied of its nutritious qualities. Not only the experience of other countries, but the recent failure of our crops of Wheat, (which are always more subject to accidents and diseases than those of any other kind of grain)—the unfailing certainty of a fair return for Oats sown sufficiently early in the season, in ground properly prepared, and the high price which Oatmeal bears, compared to the price of the grain, and of Wheat flour, all concur in teaching us the sound policy, and the necessity of encouraging the establishment of Oat Mills, in suitable situations throughout the Province: for even supposing our Farmers indisposed to the use of Oatmeal, as food in their families (which however is not likely to be the case for any length of time after they have given it a fair trial,) yet these Mills ought to be built among us on the score of economy and profit. Five bushels of heavy, and six of inferior Oats go to the Cwt. which in the Fredericton and St. John Markets would now readily command 28s. (and for many years past would have brought a higher price,) whilst the Oats from which it might be made would not sell for more than from 10s. to 15s. The common price of this grain in all the Counties on the River St. John, has varied this season from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a bushel, and may now be quoted at the latter price: but if Oat Mills were accessable to all the Farmers, it would then be worth from 3s. to 4s. so great would be the pecuniary advantage resulting from these Mills. The easier charge for grinding the produce of the Farmers which must necessarily follow the erection of several Mills, would induce the culture of Oats on a more extended scale; and consequently lessen the demand for foreign Wheat Flour, and leave a larger surplus of the growth and manufacture of the Country for the home market.

It is to be lamented that in the whole range of this extensive Province, possessing as it undoubtedly does, a soil and climate admirably suited to the production of Oats, no more than seven Mills for manufacturing this kind of grain have yet been erected, or are in progress. In the early part of 1822 there were 29 such Mills in Nova-Scotia: and in 1825 the number had increased to upwards of 70, either finished or finishing. So great was the call for the manufactured article, at the period last mentioned, that it was then inadequately, or rather very scantily supplied. The high degree of prosperity which Nova-Scotia enjoys, is attributable under Providence, to the rapid progress which since 1819 she has made in Agricultural improvement: and the comparative independence of her people in Bread Corn, is mainly owing to the extended culture of Oats, the establishment of Oat Mills, and the very general use of Oatmeal among all classes throughout that Province.

It is in the knowledge of many persons now present, that in addition to the vast quantities of this valuable article which the people of Nova-Scotia require for home consumption, much has been exported by them for several years past, to Saint John, Miramichi, and other parts of New-Brunswick.—We rejoice at the advanced, and still improving state of Agriculture in our Sister Colony, and may the salutary example she has set not be lost upon us.—Let us too, press forward in the race of honorable competition, and free our country from the reproach of relying upon Foreigners for the most important necessaries of life.

Before closing this subject it may be well to quote the following passage from the writings of John Yonug, Esq. to whose talents, industry, and pstriotic exertions, aided by Legislative and individual patronage, Nova-Scotia is deeply indebted for her rapid advancement towards emancipation from a ruinous dependence upon foreigners for supplies of food. By the labours of that gentleman, more of Agricultural knowledge applicable to the soil and climate of these northern colonies has been diffused, than by the eminent works of all other writers on Agriculture, none of which have been exclusively devoted to our peculiarities.

"In cold northern climates, the wisest policy of the Farmer, is to provide substitutes for wheaten bread, so far at least as the consumption of his own family is concerned. His wheat and flour should be reserved for sale, in order to raise the money needed for other purposes. As an additional argument in behalf of this policy, wheat in ungenial climates is subject to a greater variety of accidents and diseases, than any other corn, and is not, for this reason, so certain a resource for feeding the great majority of the people. Smut, rust, and mildew, are perpetually committing ravages upon this crop; and but too often, under milder suns than ours, blast the hopes of the year. Substitutes for this kind of bread, which from the first history of man, has always proved the most expensive, have been sought after, equally in ancient and modern husbandry. Among the Romans, there were in its stead, *far*, *panic*, Barley and Millet.—In warm countries it is superseded by Indian Meal, and Rice; and in the bleak regions of the north several articles little analagous to each other supply its place. Here, Oatmeal is now fairly introduced as a substitute, and as the rising generation will grow up with new tastes and habits, it will take such deep root, as not afterwards to be easily eradicated. Barley and Buckwheat, have also been ground and baked into bread, although far from being in general use; yet to a certain extent, they are helps, and tend to lessen the consumption of the dearer and more saleable grain. But there is another most important substitute which has not yet found its way into Nova-Scotia, and which is well adapted to the nature of our soils, and the quick vegetation of our summers. —I mean field pease, whether white or grey. These may be cultivated either in drills, or by being mixed with a small proportion of horse beans, may be sown in broad cast. In a green state they may be pulled for the use of the kitchen, and when ripe, they can be turned to a variety of purposes. Their power of fatening pigs, has been long known and justly celebrated; and when steeped or boiled, they form an excellent food for horses. On these uses I intend not to discant, but merely to direct the attention of the meeting to field pease as a substitute for bread. They are capable of being manufactured into a very fine meal, which in the British dominions is eaten occasionally as a pudding made by stirring it about in hot water, till thoroughly incorporated, but principally as a thin unleavened cake, pressed out under the common hand roller and baked over the fire. A few premiums for this object, might be highly desirable, as conducive to fix and rivet on it, the public attention." In another part of his works, Mr. Young, after saying that it would be among the last thoughts of his heart, to exclude from the table of the farmer, a wheaten loaf for his use, whenever inclination prompted, continues, "but I do not hesitate to recommend a more general substitution of coarser food. Barley, Pease, and Oats, are found to be excellent and wholesome; and when the taste is once formed on them, our population by adopting these would be equally happy, equally vigorous, and unquestionably would become much more opulent. Oatmeal at first may not be highly relished, but it soon becomes agreeable, and is acknowledged to be favorable to muscular strength, health, and longevity. It has been falsely supposed to be the exclusive and national food of Scotland; but so far is this from being true, that it is extensively used through many Counties of Ireland, through all the north of England, and is common in France." * * * "The strange prejudices, therefore, which appeared on its first introduction here, were without foundation; and it is not surprising that they should so quickly have evanished, in all those parts which have since had the advantages of experience. Many who disliked it at first, have become warm in its praise, and are assisting with laudable zeal in spreading its character and usefulness among the farmers."

(To be concluded in our next.)

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

THE SABBATH.

Mr. EDITOR,

SIR,—As you were good enough to give my last piece an insertion in the columns of your paper, I, according to promise, send you a continuation of my description. I trust it will be of a more agreeable nature than the last.—But as my object is to point out improprieties, a little of the disagreeable may be mixed up with it.

The morning grog-shop revels being pretty much at an end by nine o'clock, we are pleased to observe, in every direction, children of from 5 to 10 years of age, and of both sexes, pursuing their paths to the different Sunday Schools, lately established in this City.—Institutions of this kind, Sir, when properly managed, are of vast benefit to any christian community; indeed, much more so, than is generally attributed to them.—I believe they were first established in Scotland about thirty years ago; and in that country, their good effects upon the morals of the people, have long ago been realized and admitted.—The saying of Solomon has there been verified "train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

I have visited the different Sunday Schools in this place, and it is but justice to the Teachers, both male and female, to say, that they display a diligence, zeal, and attention, worthy of the cause.

The scholars, however, I am sorry to say, do not exhibit that acquaintance with the Scriptures, which the length of their attendance at School would lead a person to anticipate.—The fault, however, in this case, does not rest with the children themselves, for they cannot at their age be expected to appreciate properly, the advantages of a religious education—nor does it rest altogether with the Teachers,—it is the *Parents* of the children who are to be blamed.

The Parents hear of the establishment of a Sunday School at a certain place, and being conscious of their own deficiency to instruct their children themselves, but laudably anxious that they should know something more, and live better lives than they themselves have done, or else with a view *conscientiously* to indulge in laziness, send them to school.—They think, in doing this, they have performed their duty, and here the matter is allowed to rest.—The child after this, may either reach the school-room regularly, or not, just as his disposition or intermediate objects of temptation to stray on the way, may induce him to act. This is not right, for the object which the Teacher has in view in the formation of a class, is entirely defeated.—Let the Parents observe, whether or not the children attend to their tasks through the week, and see also that they attend their weekly examinations. This would effectually obviate the difficulties, which I know exist at present on the score of improvement, both as regards the Master and the scholar.—I would not have said so much, Sir, regarding Sunday Schools on this occasion, had I not been sensible, from personal experience, of their utility.—I think I am safe in saying that the principal part of my knowledge on religious subjects, and my acquaintance with the sacred writings, were derived from my being obliged, at a very early period of my life, to attend a Sunday School.—I understood, that some time ago, a Society was formed in this place, called the "*Sunday School Union Society*," embracing within the pale of its operations, the children of persons belonging to the different denominations, with the exception of those of the Church, and the Roman Catholic Religion,—I subscribed something towards its support myself.—Why, I would ask, has this society never published a report of its proceedings?—are the Secretary or Secretaries lazy?

From the hour of nine until half-past ten, the City is comparatively quiet. Then the sound of the church-going bell falls on our ears—a holy sound—associated, as one of our City Clergymen beautifully says, with our earlier and better impressions.—A simultaneous movement appears then to take place towards the sacred spot.—As far as appearances are concerned, this is well, for example always comes before precept. But it would afford much scope for any one to write a narrative of the conjectures, which from the appearance, manner, and actions of those going to Church, might be formed. Follow the multitude to the place of Worship, Sir,—set down calmly and make your observations, and you will soon perceive, that it is little more than (particularly as regards the youthful part of the Worshippers) a place in which they may indulge *sacredly* in looking at their neighbours, especially those of their opposite sex—How often may you see a fine young lady, come into Church, walk up to the head of her Pew, and with the air of a Saint, lean over the back of it for the purpose of putting up a prayer for a blessing to attend the exercises of the day,—throwing her face upon her hand, which action she knows will have the effect of giving the plumes in her bonnet a graceful movement; while at the same time a closer observation will assure us, that she is only looking through between her fingers, to ascertain whether her favourite beau be in his seat or not, and if he be, catches the glance of his eye, and instead of praying, smiles, pleased with the prospect of meeting him to see her home after the service is over.

It has often surprised me, Sir, to notice these manœuvers going on in presence of the Clergyman himself, without his making any observations regarding them. But this may probably arise from his having a certain routine of praying and preaching to go through, which would, in making incidental remarks, be interrupted.

In the course of the service or worship, there is (very judiciously I think) such a variety of postures, to be attended to,—say, standing, kneeling, and sitting, that people are compelled to keep awake; but mark when the sermon commences, what different postures are assumed by a very considerable portion of the hearers, in order to make themselves *easy*.—One gentleman places his handkerchief under his head and gets into a comfortable doze—another if no one be in the seat but himself, lays down at full length and has a comfortable nap—one lady lays her head down on the front of her pew and *dreams* of the person she had been looking at during prayers—another, determined to maintain a *sitting* position, being somewhat drowsy, shuts her eyes as if deeply engaged in serious contemplation, *nods* assent to every declaration that issues from the Pulpit, (aye and more) and with her mouth wide open appears to be catching flies in her sleep.—How any Minister preaching to such a congregation without openly reprimanding them, is to me a mystery.—He must be possessed of patience indeed.

I will write you again, meantime, Sir I am,
your obedient servant, C. W.

MR. CHUBB,—

SIR.—As my principal pursuit has long been directed to the farming line, I make a point of collecting information, on that subject, more particularly so, when I think it has been obtained from actual experience; because it may thus be considered as practical, and suited to our soil, our climate, and their productions.

This sort of curiosity, Sir, has, in the gratification of it, often yielded me much substantial benefit, in reference to my interest in husbandry. I have felt grieved to observe the indifference which prevails among our Farmers generally, in this respect;—Gentlemen, who have extensive and valuable tracts of land, and a large family of children too, into whose care their landed property must one day or other be placed—and for whose future interest it is their duty to provide:—I can, every day, I say, see them, apparently quite contented with having brought a very limited portion of their ground into just such a state of cultivation, as to produce enough of grain, &c. for the immediate wants of their own family. This is, undoubtedly, a general case in this Province. The policy, however, is a false one as regards the interest of those immediately concerned,—as to patriotism, in the true sense of the word, there is nothing of that in it.

But this is digressing from the subject matter on which I intended at this time to address you;—to come, therefore, to the point.

During last winter, I had occasion to visit several districts of the Province of Nova-Scotia. I observed by the New-Brunswick papers, as also by the Journals of your House of Assembly, that some considerable excitement had been raised, regarding the introduction and encouragement of OATS, as a Provincial staple crop, and also of the use of Oatmeal, as an article of profitable family use. I was happy to see this promise of a change, Sir, and if any thing were wanting to confirm my favourable opinion of the utility of raising Oats, and the using of Oatmeal generally as an article of food, it is the observations I have had it in my power to make during my tour through our Sister Province. Throughout the whole Province, the Farmers have, from experience, been deeply impressed with the superior utility of turning their attention to the cultivation of Oats, in place of Wheat.

The same impression, I believe, is now pretty general in this Province; and only two obstacles stand in the way of much improvement in this respect; namely, the want of Oatmeal Mills, and Kilns, for the manufacturing of the Meal, and a supposed disrelish for the use of it as food. The former will, this season, be obviated, from the very generous grant made by our Legislature, for encouraging the establishment, in different parts of the Country, of apparatus for grinding Oats. The latter, I am well convinced, wants only a little perseverance, and the example of persons moving in a respectable sphere in society, to be surmounted also.

Under the belief, therefore, that our cropping system is about to undergo a thorough change, and become more assimilated to that of Nova-Scotia, than it formerly has been, I would beg, through the medium of your useful paper, to suggest the importance of attending, most closely, to the improvement of seed. This strikes at the *root* of the matter, and inattention to this, from what I have seen, is, in my opinion, the *sole cause* of the difference in the quality of the Oats raised in this Province, and in those cultivated in the other Province. In the latter, Oats weigh from 38lb. to 48lb. per bushel—in this Province, they very seldom exceed 28lb. In selecting, or preparing seed for the ensuing season, after the Oats have been threshed out, they are submitted to the operation of a *fanners*. The effect of this is, the separating the heavy grain from the light,—the heavier, of course, is always retained for seed; and the oftener they are sent through this machine, the purer and more fit for use they will be. Now, I do not know of an instance, in this Country, of the existence of a Fanning Machine, notwithstanding the indispensable necessity of it, as a farming utensil.

Indeed, so much attention is paid by the Farmers in some parts of Nova-Scotia, particularly some of those residing in the S. E. district, that, instead of using Fanners, they actually, during the winter season, employ their families in the evenings, in picking out, by the hand, from among their crops, the grains most proper to be reserved for seed. If a zeal similar to this, were manifested among the farmers here, only a few years would elapse before a manifest improvement would be exhibited, and I may say, generally felt.

An opinion prevails, Sir, that in order to maintain good crops of Oats, the seed must be imported every second or third year. This opinion, I must say, I differ from. The seed of any grain, if brought to maturity in the Province, is the fittest of any, if properly selected, for producing a future crop.

I acknowledge freely, that we, at present, stand in want of an importation of fresh Oats, for seed; but we need not go farther than Nova-Scotia for it. I saw some seed Oats there, which weighed 58lb. per bushel, when dressed. If a sufficient quantity of these were brought here, and care taken in future, there would be no necessity of changing the seed,—we might soon have plenty of Oats, as good as those raised in any part of the world.

The same or a similar precaution, ought to be observed with regard to Wheat seed. Much has lately been suffered in cultivating this crop, from rust, and much has been said and conjectured respecting the cause of it. My opinion is, that it is principally owing to the deficiency of the seed itself, and to its being sown in broad-cast. Experienced farmers in England, in selecting the seed of this grain, after it has undergone a thorough cleaning, throw it into tubs of salt water, when the sound seed falls to the bottom, and the defective part swims on the top,—on taking it out, they dry it in the sun and afterwards sow it in drills. Experiments of this kind, I believe, have convinced practical husbandmen, that in order to avoid the effects of the rust, nothing more is necessary than the paying due attention to the selection of proper seed.

I will write you again on this interesting subject—meantime, I am, Sir, your ob'dt ser'vt,

ARGUS.

MR. CHUBB,

Sir,—I would beg leave through you Sir, to notice the prevalence of a most unmanly and degrading habit which seems lately to have obtained among the young *bloods* of our City, of displaying their nocturnal feats of activity in the Breaking of Windows, injuring Window Shutters, altering Sign Boards, &c.—They may pursue this line of conduct for some time undetected, but if they happen to be caught, which is not unlikely, they will look foolish in having to stand before some of our City Magistrates for examination. However they themselves may feel on their own account, they ought at least to reflect that their friends could not help being ashamed and mortified at such an exposure.

LYDIA COLEY.

2d May, 1828.

TEAS.

Just received, per Schr. William, from Halifax,

A FEW Chests CONGO TEA, warranted of first quality, and for sale at lowest rate.

ALSO—On hand, 80 fathom ⅞ Inch CHAIN CABLE, very low for cash.

May 3. KERR & RATCHFORD.

CLOTHS.

Per Ship Oxford, from Liverpool, the subscribers have just received,

A FEW Bales Superfine and Second Blue & Black CLOTHS, Ladies Pelisse Cloths, of of the most fashionable colors,—which being a consignment direct from the manufactory and Invoiced very low, will be sold at a moderate advance for Cash or approved Notes.

May 3. KERR & RATCHFORD.

Windward Island Rum.

A SMALL Consignment of W. I. RUM, has been received, and is offered for sale by

Nov. 3. SAMUEL STEPHEN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received per *Britannia*, on Consignment,—

26 PIPES SHERRY WINE,
5 Pipes Cognac Brandy,
2 Hogsheads Teneriffe WINE,
10 Ton Cordage, from 12 thd. to 2½ inch Rope,
60 Pieces Bleached Canvass,
1 Bale sail Twine, 20 casks Roman Cement,
1 Chain Cable, 1 inch, 90 fathoms,
1 Ditto ⅝ inch, 60 fathoms.

Which will be sold very low for Cash, or approved Notes.

BOWMAN & WHEELER.

June 30th, 1827.