

tribe were encountered; nor were any wild beasts seen except one tapir, although their tracks were frequently met with.

The weather has been uniformly clear and fine during the expedition, until about Haining left it, though the nights were frequently so chilly that a fire was indispensable to the encampment. On their departure from the coast the party had been led to expect a short rainy season to commence in December, but according to the information of the Indians of the interior, there are but too distinct seasons in the year—the rainy season commencing at the end of April, and continuing to the beginning of October, while the other months are regularly accompanied with dry weather. The temperature of the air gradually became lower as the expedition proceeded into the hilly country of the Ripanony, and when it arrived at the Canuca range, the thermometer at sunrise usually stood at 63 deg. in situations where the sugar cane flourished.

The climate is considered by Mr. Haining to be decidedly healthy, at least during the dry season; for although he, in common with almost every individual in the party suffered from sickness, yet he attributes that circumstance less to the effect of the climate than to the vast change in diet and habits of fatigue and to a want of necessary medicines to suppress the attacks at an early stage. The supply of medicines was originally insufficient for the wants of the expedition, and a second supply, which was sent on to overtake it, was unfortunately lost by the upsetting of a corral, through the drunkenness of the Indians who were employed to convey it.

Upon the whole Lieutenant Haining's account corroborates that of Dr. Hancock, with respect to the beauty and fertility of the country in the interior; but he differs from him in the opinion that these advantages may easily be rendered available. The Ripanony he describes as being itself navigable for large craft even in the dry season, from its mouth upwards to a few leagues below the Corona, but from its confluence with the Essoquebo, there exists in the latter river a succession of rapids which render its navigation extremely intricate and dangerous during the dry season, and which, he thinks, would still offer great impediments even when the river is periodically swollen with the rains.

As ready access to a market for its surplus produce, is a chief desideratum in the settlement of a new colony it is clear that, under the disadvantage set forth by Lieutenant Haining, the fertility of the Macusi and Wabichu country is likely to remain, at least for a long time to come, unproductive, except to the Aboriginal inhabitants. As this tract, however, forms but a small portion of that territory which will be subjected in due course to the researches of the expedition, we are not without a hope that in the course of the next year we may be able to give a more gratifying account of the available resources of this magnificent Province.

REVIEW.

THE GLORY OF THE GOD OF ISRAEL DISPLAYED
A Sermon by Rev. R. COONEY:—Halifax, 1836;
34 pages, 8 vo.

Sermon-making is a field in which laurels are thinly strewn, and fortunate indeed must he be who succeeds in gathering either renown or emolument in it.

It is not every publication of this kind to which a favourable notice can with safety be appended, but this will not apply to the little work before us; in it we discover at every step, the neat and classical style of the author of the "History of the Northern parts of New Brunswick;" he advances nothing doctrinal to which, any christian of the most tender conscience can object; he portrays in elegant language the benevolent designs of the Deity to man, from the Fall of Adam till that period when "the Glory of the Lord shall fill the whole earth," and, he illustrates the prophetic intimation of his text by showing, that since the advent of our blessed Redeemer, the general course of Divine illumination has been manifested in a westerly direction; as evidenced in the success of the Gospel, and its universal attendant—refinement and civilization; and he concludes, by a solemn appeal and warning to those who are allowing themselves to be surrounded by the rays of this Divine light, and yet remain in the blackness of darkness.

[A few copies of the above Sermon have been sent us for Sale, at the low price of 1s. 3d. each.]

AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF
AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA, AND THE
MEANS OF ITS IMPROVEMENT.

No. 11.

DRAINING AND DITCHING.

Mr. DAWSON,

SIR,—There is no improvement upon a farm (where it is needed,) that will pay better, or be more lasting in its effects, than draining; and as the saying is, it is killing two dogs with one stone: at the same time that it is drying the land, it is disposing of the stones to the most advantage. For the sake of distinction, I shall call that which is covered, a drain, and that which is left open a ditch. When the water is to be led through a field, and but a small quantity of it, the former is the fittest; but when there is a large stream, and can be conveniently led alongside the field, the latter is to be preferred. When it is from flow water that the wet proceeds, it should in ordinary be kept off by a ditch along the upper side of the field; this in many cases, may, with advantage, be made a part of the fence, the size of the ditch must depend upon the quantity of water to be conveyed, the earth should be thrown to the lowest side, and if intended for a fence, the surface sod has to be set on its edge, the sward side to the ditch, beginning about nine inches from the edge: the sides ought to be a good deal slanted, to prevent it from falling in, when one has the choosing of the fall, it should not be very rapid. In many situations the clearing out the channel of a brook would dry fields in its vicinity; there may be a stratum conveying the water where it is little suspected, and giving it a free course may be of great service. When a farm, or part of it, lies on the side of a hill, a good ditch along the upper side is almost indispensable, unless, it be very dry. It would in many cases be the means of letting the plough start a week earlier in the spring, and the land be in far better state for the seed.

In conveying water through low, level land, a ditch is likewise the most suitable as a drain would be apt to get choked up.

There is no other case occurs to me now but what a drain will answer the purpose. In some situations, a pit sunk to a proper depth will allow the water to sink: this in general will be known by a stratum of gravel appearing in the side of a bank near the field;—if there is, the experiment is worth trying; the way of doing it is by digging a pit where the wet appears, say six feet over, and fairly through the clay, taking care not to leave any of it upon the gravel, it has then to be filled with stone or gravel to within a foot of the surface, after which it may be filled with what is dug out of it, or if gravel is used it may be filled with it to the top. When the springs or wet places in a field are nearly in a line, which is often the case, the drain should be cut along the upper side of the place they appear, directing them to a proper outlet; but if they are not nearly on a line, it will often be necessary to open a main drain and branches setting off to the different wet spots. The size of the drains may depend upon the kind and quantity of material to fill them up with, where this is plenty, the larger the better, the depth from two to three feet, and as wide as a man can conveniently work, which is about two feet. In filling the drain, the largest stones should be put in the bottom, and the smallest on the top. When the stones are all in, they should be covered either with the sod that was taken off the top, green side down, or straw, or something of that kind, to prevent the earth falling down and stopping the water; the earth is then filled in and the drain is finished.

In clay land that is wet all over, draining will

seldom be attended with any good effect, plenty of dung and good cultivation are the best drains for it; the ridges should be well rounded up, and not over twelve feet wide, and the furrows between them neatly cleaned out with the plough, after the crop is put in.

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

FOREIGN.

From the New Orleans Bulletin

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

It will be seen by the following information, received by the schooner Equity, from Brazoria, that the Mexicans are literally engaged in a war of extermination, and more brutal than the untutored savages of the desert, are making an indiscriminate slaughter of the old and young, sparing neither age, sex, nor condition. The day of retribution is however at hand, and justly odious as their barbarous conduct must ever appear in the eyes of the civilized world, it will have but the effect on the brave inhabitants of Texas, to produce a more determined spirit and concert of action, in sweeping from their plains enemies, who appear lost to every sense of humanity, and only bent upon glutting themselves with the blood of helpless victims.

By the schr. Equity, from Brazoria, Capt Martin reports as follows:

That the fortress at Goliad had been blown up. That Cbl Fannin made good his retreat to the main body of the army on the Colorado, fighting his way with 500 men through the whole Mexican army. The Texian army, 5000 strong, was advancing against the Mexican army, and a decisive battle was momentarily expected.

The Equity brings up a large number of women and children; several vessels had been detained to bring up to New Orleans women and children.

So far as the Mexican army had advanced they had made an indiscriminate slaughter of women and children. The orders given to the soldiery being, to spare the lives of no individual over ten years of age. The whole population of Texas was in the field, burning with a desire to meet the enemy, and revenge the slaughter of defenceless women and children.

We also learn by several gentlemen direct from Texas that on the 20th March, General Houston, with 2000 men, was on the East side of the Colorado, and that he had driven back the advanced guard of the Mexican army and taken two spies. It was daily expected that an engagement would take place between Gen. Houston and Santa Anna on the Guadalupe river.

The Texian army consists of 5000 men, and reinforcements arriving daily.

Col. Barret from Texas who has a correct knowledge of the situation of that country at this time, will give a more detailed account tomorrow.—*Adv. & Advocate.*

FROM SPAIN.—The following letter, dated Vittoria, March 19, gives a deplorable picture of the British legion, and of the posture of the contending armies in Spain:—

The confounded fever, has I regret to say, proved fatal to many of our countrymen, both officers and men, of the former, I suppose not less than 60 or 70—of the latter, from 1,500 to 2,000. Had they fallen in the action the regret would not have been so great; but to die like dogs, in hospitals, without advancing the cause by a victory, or some advantage gained, is a matter of grievous regret. The opposing armies are, at this moment in a kind of quiescent state, each army strong all round Vittoria—the Carlists, it is said numbering from 22 to 25 battalions; the Queen's troops, as many or more—the two armies regarding each other