

weaknesses of our brethren, and to tolerate what we cannot remedy: that by helping to bear each other's burdens, we may so fulfil the law of Christ. We have many good duties required to be done of us in our Christian callings, and in our particular vocations for the honour of God, and the service of our brethren we had need of patience to go through with them. We have many rich and gracious promises made us in the word; of grace, of glory, of outward things, of some of which we find as yet but slender performance, and of others (but that we are sure the anchor of our hope is so well fixed, that it cannot fail) visible probability of their future performance; we have need of patience to expect them. Great need we have of patience you see; but the Apostle tells us where we may find it. God is the God of patience; in him, and from him, it is to be had, but not elsewhere. Whenever then we find ourselves ready to fret at any occurrent cross, to avenge every injury, to rage at every light provocation, to droop at the delay of any promise, to flag in our own performances, to look at the infirmities of others; take we first notice of the impatience of our own spirits and condemn it; then haste we to the fountain of grace, there beg for patience and meekness, and he that is the God of patience will not deny us.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Agriculture.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

Of the Committee of the Halifax Agricultural Society.

In submitting their half-yearly Report, your Committee have much pleasure in referring to the success which has thus far attended their exertions in endeavouring to encourage the Agriculture of the Peninsula and neighbourhood, and although they can as yet speak only of the increasing and active spirit of improvement in that limited sphere which their operations have embraced; they have not abandoned the hope that they will be instrumental in introducing a more perfect system of Agriculture both here and in a wider field.

In their last report the Committee expressed their anxiety to extend the principles of improvement to other parts of the Province. It is now a fixed and admitted principle in political economy, that the productive powers of vegetation in an agricultural country are the primary and most productive sources of rational wealth. There are few, if any, countries in the world, in which, on an equal area, there will be found a greater quantity of land fit for purposes of cultivation than in Nova Scotia. There are extensive ranges of upland and marsh endowed by nature with all the elements of fertility, and to draw these forth, to produce the most abundant crop with the least possible expense of labour, which is now the practical end of all agricultural enquiry—add not only to the comfort and happiness of the Farmer, but enlarge the sources of National or, here, Provincial wealth. These are some of the views which have animated your Committee in their past labours. Entertaining these opinions they regret that the limited state of their funds, and a feeling of inaction and disregard among many whose influence they wish to associate with their own, have compelled them to delay that plan of mutual co-operation of general and combined experiments which led to the formation of the Society in the first instance. But they still hope that the time is not distant before their intentions will be carried into effect; and your Committee intend, at the next General Meeting of the Society to make a vigorous effort for this purpose. In such an honourable cause defeat can bring no discredit. The pursuits of the Plough are free from all the evil passions of our nature, and always elevate and dignify.

With the limited funds still at their disposal, the Committee have confined their encouragement this year to the improvement of the art of Ploughing.—The Drilling Match which took place in May, was a creditable specimen of skill, and it is expected that the Ploughing Match which will take place to-morrow will be superior to any which has preceded it. The regular recurrence of these exhibitions cannot fail to improve this art, which is of much importance not only to the beauty, but the success of field operations. The Committee have, during the past season, had a careful supervision of the crops on the Peninsula, and have pleasure in reporting, that in general they will prove an average. The long continuance of cold rains in the early part of the spring gave rise to fears that both the hay and the potatoe crops would be seriously affected. The season, however, became more promising, and the hay, although not so heavy as in some former seasons, yielded nearly an average, and the potatoes both in quantity and quality will turn out well. The grain harvest was particularly favourable: and the weather up to the present time has been excellent for pastures. In referring to the following table of returns for the Peninsula it will be seen that the field of cultivation

is extending and that wheat is growing more into favour. Six years ago there were only twelve acres of wheat, they increased last year to 82 acres, and this present year to 1164, and other grains in a corresponding ratio. The following return includes the crop in the Peninsula, and Dutch Village:—Wheat 1164 acres, Oats 1014, Barley 11, Potatoes 1774, Turnips 74, Hay 6204—Total, 10444.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the General meeting of the Society on Monday the 7th inst, and directed to be published with the above report.

That a Drilling Match take place next Spring, and a Ploughing Match in the Fall; the funds of the Society to be appointed to this object in preference to any other. The premiums to be awarded and other requisite arrangements to be made by the Committee, and hereafter published.

A. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

Halifax, Oct. 10, 1839.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A NEW COUNTY.—A deputation, consisting of Lord George Bentinck, M. P. Mr. J. W. Childers, M. P. Sir John Rennie, Mr. Frederick Lane, and the Registrar to the Bedford Level Corporation, had an interview on Saturday with Lord Duncannon, at the Office of the Woods and Forests, relative to improving the outfalls to sea below the harbours of Lynn, Wisbeach, and Boston, and reclaiming from the sea 170,000 acres of fertile land, as well as greatly improving the drainage and navigation by the rivers Ouse, Nene, Welland, and Witham, in the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk. It is said this great work will add another county, and it is intended to obtain permission to have the reclaimed land called "Victoria County."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10.

EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam packet Liverpool, Capt. Fayer, arrived this morning from Liverpool, bringing us papers of that place to September 21st, and London to the evening of the 20th.

The Liverpool brings 94 passengers, among whom are Major Hall, Secretary to the Right Hon. Poulett Thomson, the new Governor of Canada; Mr. Singleton, attache of the United States Legation; Gen. Hamilton & Mr. Nolte. She has also a very valuable cargo, amongst which are sixty cases of figured silks of very rich fabric and of the value of £10,000 each. Among the persons who have engaged a passage in her for the next trip to America, are the Hon. Daniel Webster and Family.

The affairs of Spain have at length come to a crisis. Maroto has gone over to the government party, and Don Carlos himself, with his family, has fled to France, followed by about 3000 of his troops. His affairs are considered desperate, and the war virtually at an end.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 14.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—We are sorry to say that we have to continue our unfavourable report of the weather. At no time during the last week have we had forty-eight hours of dry weather consecutively. On Saturday last it rained the whole of the early part of the day with great violence. Sunday, with the exception of one shower, was fine, and so was Monday morning. On that day, we believe, a good deal of wheat was housed, though we fear in indifferent condition. In the evening it rained again. Tuesday was fine, but Wednesday was one continued soaking shower; we had rain again on Thursday evening, and last night.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 21.

THE UNITED STATES BANK'S DRAFTS DISHONORED.

An extraordinary sensation was created here this morning, by the announcement that Messrs. Hottinger & Co. of Paris, who have hitherto acted as agents to the Bank of the United States, had refused to accept any more drafts on that establishment, and had allowed to be protested bills for about two millions and a half of francs which were sold by the Bank in New York previous to the sailing of the Liverpool steamer, and were subsequently negotiated in London last Tuesday, by various bankers and merchants, into whose hands they have come in the regular course of business. At first it was imagined that this proceeding would destroy the credit of the Bank of the United States, and lead to other unpleasant consequences; but upon inquiry it was ascertained, that many of the bills had been accepted by third parties for honor of the endorsers, and that the remainder would probably be taken up by Messrs. Rothschild & Co. for the honor of the United States Bank. This arrangement would leave the affair in a satisfactory state, merely changing the agency from one house to another. We shall hear further on this subject next Wednesday. There was some bills on Hamburg sold at the same time, drawn by the United States Bank, which there is no reason to believe will be dishonoured.—*Globe.*

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS IN THE LEVANT.

Admiral Roussin and Lord Ponsonby expressed a desire that the fleet should come up to Constantinople: the Diyan, at the remonstrance of M. Boutenief, the Russian minister, refused but treated the officers of the squadron who came up, with great attention. They were soon after ordered to return to their ships. It is conjectured that the five allied powers are not acting with good faith on the Egyptian question, and that Russia and Prussia are secretly combined against England, France and Austria. Ibrahim is still in Asia Minor with his army. Mahemet Ali, his father, seems determined to hold on to the Turkish fleet till he has got conceded to him the territory he demands viz: Syria, &c. in addition to Egypt.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

SCOTLAND.—Yesterday (Tuesday) the Clyde was swollen to a great extent by the incessant heavy rains we have had during the last week. The water was completely over the quay at the time of high water, and the banks suffered severely in some places.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

We regret to say that the weather has been, for the last two days, any thing but propitious for the harvest work. From Saturday morning, up to the hour at which we go to press, we have experienced here almost an uninterrupted succession of drizzling or lasting showers. The state of the weather aggravated during the night between Saturday and yesterday by a severe storm of wind from the eastward, which shook the window frames of the houses, and threw down many tiles, chimney cans, &c.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

IRELAND.—With such weather as we have had, it can scarcely be said that there was either a summer or an autumn,—the only wonder is, that the crops are not even worse than they are reported to be in the various accounts from the country. Last year after constant wet for two months, the rain ceased about the 20th August, after which the remainder of the Autumn was dry and warm. It now clearly appears that the harvest of last year failed to a much greater amount than had been estimated by the best judges. There was on the aggregate, a failure of the corn crops throughout Ireland to the extent of one fourth. It is our conviction, and we can see no useful object in concealing the fact, that the wheat crop at least, will this year be short more than a fourth—the deficiency will, in all likelihood, amount to one third of an average.—*Dublin Post.*

From the Sud of Marscelles.

"The general dearth of grain at a period when the crops have scarcely been gathered in, is very ominous. This state of things, which has not been produced by any orders from England, and which proceeds entirely from domestic circumstances, might become more serious if the United Kingdom, with whose prospects we are yet unacquainted, should call upon us for supplies. The arrivals expected from the Black Sea are inconsiderable, and we shall have to provide for an extensive tract of country. It is to be hoped that the good harmony between the Powers will not be disturbed at Constantinople, that the passage of the Dardanelles may remain open, and also that the winter may not prove more rigorous than the last, so as to enable us to export corn from the Black Sea during the season."

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 9.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

A combination of adverse circumstances has reluctantly compelled the Banks of this city to resort to a temporary suspension of specie payments. The failure of the harvest in England last year, caused a demand upon the Bank of England for more than six millions of pounds sterling, about thirty million of dollars, which was drawn in gold and silver from its vaults, and exported to the continent to pay for grain.—*National Gazette.*

COLONIAL.

Sir George and Lady Arthur left Toronto some days ago on a visit to the lower parts of the Province. One of the Upper Canada journals says it is conjectured that his Excellency would proceed to Montreal with the view of having an interview with Sir John Colborne and the new Governor General.—*Montreal Gazette.*

FREDERICTON, Oct. 16.

Melancholy Accident.—On Wednesday evening, the night Steam boat Meteor left this place for St. John, at the usual hour, and when about three miles down the river, we regret to say, that the master Captain Clarke, fell over the side and was drowned. Capt. C. was much esteemed in this community for his kind and obliging disposition, and his loss is much regretted by all who knew him. We understand he has left a wife and four small children.—*Sentinel.*

ST. JOHN, N. B. OCTOBER 16.

Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, we understand, have concluded their exploration, and