

poor husbandry of a large farm. The love of being thought a great landholder without improvement is altogether idle. Has anything been gained by removal? Unquestionably not. He is worth no more, enjoys no more, and is no more respected, than he might have been at his former home.

There is an opinion too prevalent among our agriculturalists, that the land of the Eastern Atlantic States is worn out, and incapable of producing to any profitable amount, manage it as you will; and this is another inducement to emigration. But it is quite an incorrect and ill-founded notion. Let such turn their attention to old England, our old home, whose fertility and productiveness are proverbial, and they will see, that by proper attention to all the requisites in the art of agriculture, such as a regular and suitable rotation or change of crops, the mixture of soils, the compounding and application of manures, summer fallowing, — and various other methods of replenishing, sustaining, and invigorating the soil, the principle of nutrition, life, and activity is kept up, and there will be no such thing as “wearing a farm out.”

A professional farmer should have something more than a mere superficial knowledge of the principles of his art. He should endeavour to investigate cause and effect in all his operations, and not be contented to depend on his more industrious, more studious and ambitious neighbour for information in things peculiarly belonging to the business of his calling, and which are easily attained by devoting a little portion of that time, which every one has enough of to study and reflection. The chemical properties of various kinds of soil and substances is a very suitable study for the leisure hours of a young farmer or gardener. Let him attend to these, and watch every operation and every change in the growth of vegetation; let him practice such experiments, as may not be attended with very great expense; let him be ambitious to know something more than his patient and submissive ox, that moves only by compulsion, and whose penetration extends not beyond the shallow furrow in which he treads. He must be alive to new plans, new inventions and improvements, and not be too much a bigot to the superficial practice of his ancestors, believing that he must follow exactly their ways and manner of doing. Thus he may learn that the age of his farm need never be a cause for abandoning it; that its proper cultivation will richly repay for the labour spent upon it; that to labour with the hands brings no dishonour; that the home of the farmer is ever sweetened by the sweat of the brow; and that his station is the one truly honorable and independent. — *New England Farmer.*

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**OUTRAGE UPON THE QUEEN.**—On Saturday afternoon the 4th of November, about three o'clock, as Her Majesty was passing in her open carriage through the Birdcage-walk, St. James's, on her way to Buckingham Palace, whither she was proceeding from Brighton, a person in the garb of a gentleman suddenly sprang to the side of her carriage, and holding up his fist in a threatening manner, made use of obscene language, and with an oath designated her Majesty by the most opprobrious epithet that can be applied to a female, adding, “and I'll have you off your throne, and your mother too.” He immediately ran off and effected his escape. Her Majesty did not appear to feel any alarm, and the carriage proceeded rapidly to Buckingham Palace. Information of the outrage was immediately forwarded to the commissioners of the police, who instructed two police constables, who had been on duty in the Birdcage-walk, to trace the offender.

It appears that they had some clue to him, for they soon discovered his name and address. Under the warrant of the Secretary of State, they proceeded to his lodgings, at the corner of the Regent Circus, where they lingered a-

bout the whole night in the expectation that he would return home. It appeared however, that he had arrived before them, and on Sunday morning one of the constables knocked at the door. On its being opened, they proceeded up stairs and arrested the delinquent. His name is John Good, late a captain in the 10th Hussars. He is described as a man of gentlemanly appearance, and about forty years of age. He wore a star upon his breast, and dared the officers to lay hold on him, exclaiming that he was their liege lord and king of England, and that he would tear the Queen to pieces. He made a vigorous resistance to the officers, and was with difficulty forced into a hackney coach, and was driven to the Secretary of State's office, at Whitehall.

On the way, he broke the windows of the coach, and conducted himself in the most outrageous manner. This was at 1 o'clock on Sunday. Sir Frederick Roe was in waiting at the Secretary of State's office, before whom the prisoner underwent an examination. The witnesses examined were two footmen of Her Majesty, the two police constables already mentioned, and a German gentleman whose name we have not been able to ascertain, who heard the person apply the insulting and opprobrious epithets to Her Majesty. During the examination, the prisoner continually interrupted the witnesses, saying, “He did not care a d—n what they said about him; — he was King of England, King John the Second, and that the present was the eighth year of his reign.” Mr Phillips the under-secretary of state, was present during the examination, which lasted about an hour and a half, and one or two of the ministers were in an adjoining apartment waiting to hear the result. The evidence given was merely a recapitulation of the facts above stated, and at the close Sir Frederick Roe determined to remand the prisoner for farther examination on Saturday next. He was then removed in custody to the new prison, Westminster.

From the Halifax Recorder of Saturday.

**VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.**—By Her Majesty's Packet Alert, which arrived yesterday afternoon, we have London dates to 7th, — Devonport and Falmouth to 9th December. Lord Gosford and Sir Francis Head have been ordered home. Montreal papers to Nov. 14 were received at London. The Matland and Barrossa, transports, were under orders to convey the 93d Regt. from Cork to Halifax, in consequence of the disturbed state of Canada:—the Plymouth Gazette of the 9th ult. says, “this looks like coming to blows and shedding blood; but before that happens let it be well considered whether the Canadas are worth keeping at such a risk. As independent states they will cost nothing, and be quite as valuable to the mother country.” On the 9th November Her Majesty attended the Grand Civic Banquet. Speaking of the circumstance one paper says: “The Queen's visit to the city has absorbed, during the week, all thoughts and all feelings. Seldom has England witnessed so universal a burst of loyalty—and loyalty of the best kind—a rational, an enduring, a reasoning loyalty founded upon a just confidence in the merits of her who inspires it, and in a belief that as large a measure of happiness may be attained under her government by her people as human institutions ever yet afforded.” Judging that a plentiful selection of British news would be more acceptable to the majority of our readers than any other matter, we have gleaned the following articles:

LONDON, Nov. 26.

**OPENING OF THE SESSION BY THE QUEEN.**—The Queen went in state on Monday to open the session of parliament by a speech from the

throne. The royal procession from Buckingham Palace was formed at half-past one o'clock at which-hour her Majesty, preceded by the lord chamberlain and the Marquis of Headfort, lord in waiting, passed from the state rooms, down the grand staircase, and through the marble hall — (which was lined with the yeomen of the guard) — to the state coach. Her Majesty wore a white satin dress, richly embroidered with gold, and trimmed with a deep bullion fringe; a magnificent circlet of diamonds, surrounded with crosses of pattee, and groups of roses, thistles, and shamrock, alternately; earrings of diamonds, an ermine cape, and a robe of crimson velvet and gold; the train borne through the rooms by Lord Kilmarnock, Master Ellice, and Master Cavendish, the pages of honour. A guard of honour of the Foot Guards was on duty on the lawn in front of the palace, and the band, in their state uniform, played “God save the Queen” on the appearance of her Majesty, and continued playing until the procession had passed through the marble arch. About two o'clock her Majesty arrived at the House of Lords, and was received with the usual honours. The procession through the corridor and vestibule was arranged in the same manner as when the Queen prorogued the last parliament; but ministers and officers of state, apparently from a new exclusiveness of loyalty, so closely surrounded the youthful sovereign as almost to conceal her from the view of her other loyal subjects, with whom the passage was thronged to an extent we never saw equalled. The Queen looked rather pale, but not more so than the fatigues and excitement of the last week might well account for. At the same time, there was none of that nervous sensitiveness in her appearance that was so visible on her last visit to her Parliament. Her Majesty's manner and bearing during the procession of Monday presented a happy combination of all the firmness of her family with all the softness of her sex. The Queen made and signed the usual declaration and the Commons were then admitted. Their rush into the space below the bar was, after the customary method, as common as well could be.

### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“I have thought it right to assemble you, for the transaction of public business at the earliest convenient period after the dissolution of the late parliament.

“It is with great satisfaction that I have received from all foreign powers the strongest assurance of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate and maintain with me the relation of amity; and I rejoice in the prospect that I shall be able to promote the best interests of my subjects by securing to them the advantages of peace.

“I lament that civil war still afflicts the kingdom of Spain; I continue to exercise with fidelity the engagements of my crown with the Queen of Spain, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance.

“I have directed a treaty of commerce which I have concluded with the united Republics of Peru and Bolivia to be laid before you, and I hope soon to be able to communicate to you similar results of my negotiations with other powers.

“I recommend to your serious consideration the state of the province of Lower Canada.”

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“The demise of the crown renders it necessary that a new provision should be made for the civil list. I place unreservedly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were transferred to the public by my immediate