

POLITICS AND NEWS.

INTELLIGENCE FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

By the overland mail from India, received by extraordinary express from Marseilles, we have received letters and papers from Bombay of the 19th July, from Calcutta of the 8th, and from Ceylon of the 1st of the same month; from Candahar of the 19th, and from Jellalabad of the 26th of June; and from China of the 27th of May. They afford a complete exposition of the lying and dishonesty of the officials connected with the working of the French telegraph. Instead of the news from Afghanistan and China being most disastrous, as represented from vile stock-jobbing purposes by the French authorities, it is, upon the whole, exceedingly favourable. If Lord Ellenborough ever really intended to abandon Afghanistan in the disgraceful way pointed out in the last overland despatches, his excellency has abandoned that design, and has ordered an army of reserve to co-operate with the force in Cabul, to be formed in the district in Sirhind, under the immediate command of Sir Jasper Nicoll, the commander-in-chief. This army is to consist of 20,000 men, and to be well provided with stores, ready to push at any moment wherever their services are most required. General Pollock remained at Jellalabad, waiting for the arrival of camels, which were on their way to him. His men were suffering from heat, but not to the dreadful extent reported. The troops were on good terms with the natives, who supplied them tolerably abundantly with provisions. Our extracts from letters from Jellalabad will show that General Pollock was master of the country for ten miles around, and that the detachments sent out by him, defeated the enemy in every direction. The Afghans had made a daring attack upon the fort of Kheleti-Ghizie, but on the 1st of May they were gallantly repulsed by Captain Craigie. Their loss was considerable. Nevertheless, it was judged necessary afterwards to evacuate that fort, in order to increase General Mott's division at Candahar. On the 29th of May an immense rebel force, under the command of several chiefs, attempted to capture the city of Candahar by surprise, knowing that the garrison had been weakened by a detachment, under Colonel Wymer, being sent to chastise the Ghilzie. The enemy were gallantly attacked by General Nott, who sallied out of the city to meet them, and by whom they were quickly dispersed with great loss. Our only loss in Afghanistan is that of the Bella Hissar, which is reported to have been stormed and taken by Akbar Khan in person. In blowing up the tower, by which an entrance was effected, a great number of the Khan's followers were killed, owing to their unskillfulness in firing the trains. Another rumour stated that the Khan was made prisoner in the town, which, if true, would be of the utmost importance.

General Pollock was joined at Jellalabad by a reinforcement of 7,000 Sikhs, sent by the government of Lahore. This attests the good faith of the ruler of Punjab, and will add greatly to the moral influence of our army in Afghanistan. Pollock was meditating a march upon the city of Cabul, the scene of our sad reverses in November last. As the distance was only ninety miles, he felt convinced that he could accomplish it without much difficulty. A simultaneous movement from Jellalabad and Candahar could very well be made with a certainty of success, and yet leave in these cities garrisons strong enough to defend them against any force at the disposal of the Afghan chiefs. Such is the substance of the news from Afghanistan, which, upon the whole, is so favorable as to warrant the conviction that our arms will be yet more triumphant in that country than they have been at any moment since the accession of the unfortunate Shah Soojah.

We have decidedly more favourable news from China. The British troops under the command of General Sir Hugh Gough and Admiral Sir William Parker having, on the 10th of March, defeated the Chinese army, commanded by General Yih, and taken the city of Chinhae, marched upon the city of Tsekee, near which another Chinese force of from 8,000 to 10,000 men were strongly posted on some hills, commanded by Generals Twan-Yung, Yang, and Choo. Arrangements were made for an attack in three columns, two of which were gallantly led by Sir H. Gough and Sir W. Parker in person. Nothing could exceed the bravery of the troops. They contrived to surround the Chinese, and quite bewildered them. The carnage was dreadful, being more a butchery than a battle. Ignorant of the laws of civilized warfare, the poor creatures knew not how to surrender, and were massacred. Not less than a thousand of them, including a great number of Mandarins, were killed, or drowned in the canals; whereas of the British troops only three were killed and twenty-two wounded.

The encampments, and such of the buildings as had been occupied by the enemy, were burned, and the grain magazines thrown open to the populace, who speedily emptied them. On the 16th, the force moved to the Chanki Pass, in the hopes of destroying the remaining division of the enemy and capturing the treasure chest. A three hours' march brought the column to the foot of the hills, where they found the position a remarkably strong one; dispositions were made to attack it, but as they advanced they perceived that the enemy had retreated, taking with them their guns and treasure. The works and neighbouring buildings were destroyed, and, after a two hours' halt, the troops returned to Tsekee, which they reached at night. All the villages on the route were deserted. The conduct of the troops is spoken of as most orderly and forbearing throughout. On the 17th the whole force returned to Ningpo. The Sesostris steamer had been despatched to Amoy to bring up 300 men of the Royal Irish from thence.

ISLE OF MAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(From the Mark Lane Express, Sept. 5.)

On Thursday last, the second annual show of this important society took place at Ramsey. The day was uncommonly fine, and the show of stock, in variety and superiority, was such as reflected the highest credit on the exhibitors. The spacious premises of Mr. Taggart, at the head of the Sandy road—having the most extensive and beautiful views of the surrounding country—were admirably adapted for the purpose; and the arrangements appeared to have been in every respect most complete. An extensive space was fenced and covered in as a yard, behind the premises, and around this space the stock were penned, numbered, and arranged in the most admirable order; a large space being left open in the middle compartment, affording the opportunity of viewing the animals to the best advantage. The upper story of the building furnished at once the finest prospects of the country in every direction, and overlooking the entire show of stock, so that the ladies, who had a space there allotted for their special accommodation, could, with the greatest facility, view the whole proceedings. About one o'clock, the judges had gone through their allotted tasks, when the public were admitted. Amongst whom we observed present, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Lord Bishop, and a large number of the most respectable gentlemen from every quarter of the island. A large apartment at the western end of the building was occupied with a splendid show of roots, including many varieties of the potato, turnip, mangel wurzel, &c., illustrative of the recent experiments on Guano, by Mr. Lyle, of the Onchan Nurseries; the other apartment affording accommodation to the ladies, and containing a beautiful model of Mr. Taggart's invention of a steam plough. This was an object of much curiosity. The invention is one of considerable ingenuity, and as far as we could judge from a hasty examination, for practical purposes would be found to realize all the expectations, and what are as yet, of course, the theories of the inventor. For deep ploughing, and ultimately for expedition in ordinary descriptions of work, it may yet be productive of the most important consequences. There was also shown a fine specimen of a turnip-sowing machine. Many portions of the stock exhibited were of first-rate excellence, particularly in the department of horses, bulls, swine, heifers, and Leicester sheep; but where such general excellence was attained, it would almost appear invidious, if not impossible, to particularize.

THE BREAKFAST.

The Committee of management, the Judges of the show, General READY, formerly Lieut. Governor of P. E. Island—a sincere friend to agriculture, and the first Patron of our Agricultural Society.—ED. COL. HERALD.

Mr. Matthews the Treasurer, and Mr. Rogers the Hon. Secretary, sat down to an excellent breakfast at Brett's Hotel, at six o'clock in the morning.

THE DINNER.

Took place in a large tent or marquee on the green, in the yard immediately behind, and adjoining Mr. Heelis's hotel. E. M. Gawne, Esq., the President of the Society, occupied the chair; Vice Presidents, Wm. Farrant, Esq., and Vicar-General Corlett, the Vice chair; on the right of the President sat His Excellency General Ready, the Lieut.-Governor; and on his left, the Rev. A. Holmes. We observed also at the President's table, the Hon. Col. Murray, J. B. Harrison, Esq., V. P.; J. Leigh, Esq., (brother to the Mayor of Liverpool); C. Strickland, Esq., (brother to Sir G. Strickland, the great agriculturist, Yorkshire); W. Simpson, Esq., of the Crescent; and other gentlemen. The Vice-chair was ably supported.

After the usual loyal toasts had been given from the chair, "the health of the Lieut.-Governor, Patron of the Society," was proposed.

His EXCELLENCY suitably returned thanks. He need only allude to the great benefit the English, Irish, and Scottish agricultural societies had conferred on these respective countries; and it afforded him great pleasure to observe that the Isle of Man was following so laudable an example. This island, said his excellency, was well suited to agriculture, and he trusted the society would continue to be supported, as it had been hitherto, with gentlemen of influence and ability. They would thus, in some small degree, be enabled to compete with those societies to which he had alluded. He felt assured, however, the gentlemen of this island were at all times ready and willing to support an institution, calculated to confer such great benefits upon the country.

"Success to the Isle of Man Agricultural Society," was then given from the chair.

Vicar-General CORLETT, in returning thanks, said that, as a Manxman, it was impossible for him not to feel a deep interest in this society; in which the prosperity of the agricultural and every other interest of the island was so closely connected; in which the interests of every man in the island were more or less concerned. There were in this island 116,000 acres of land; 86,000 only of which were arable; 19,000 were common, and 11,000 barren wastes. They had, therefore, 30,000 acres, towards the reclamation of which, one step had never been taken; but, regarding the cultivation of which, there was no doubt industry and science could do much.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN then proposed the health of the judges of the show, (Jonathan Binns, Esq., Hon. Sec. to the Agricultural Society, Lancaster, James Fair, Esq., of Lytham Hall, near Ormskirk, and Richard Almond, Esq., of Standish, near Wigan,) and the Stewards of the yard.

Mr. BINNS assured them that he felt the greatest pleasure in attending here on the present occasion; he would almost go any where for the benefit of agriculture. It was essential to mankind; and he would be sorry to see interests so paramount in any way neglected. With proper cultivation, and with all the aid which science afforded, twice as much produce might be raised—twice as many cattle might be reared—man would thus be benefited more and more—advantages would be reciprocated between man and man, and multiplied *ad infinitum*—and their own beautiful island might thus be advanced beyond calculation. With respect to the show it was highly creditable, and excepting in one solitary instance, no difference of opinion had existed amongst the judges. Mr. B. then, at some length, particularised and commented on the qualities of the stock. With regard to the horses, he might observe, beauty was fully as essential as muscular power, and the first thing which caught the eye of a dealer. The extra stock was very creditable. They were sorry they had not more time to examine the roots; so far, however, as they could judge from a hasty examination, the experiments were of great importance. They had noticed the specimens of wheat and turnip drills that had been exhibited—such were admirably adapted for the purpose. Drilling was of the utmost importance to the farmer, no other system being calculated to eradicate weeds; and lands overrun with such could never be remunerative. Guano and nitrate of soda were yet little known; but every farmer had it in his power to gather more ordinary manure than he generally did, and its importance in producing abundant crops they all knew. He strenuously recommended the crossing of the Highland breed of cattle with the short-horned. The excellence of such stock could not be overrated.

Mr. FAIR had had much experience in rearing cross-bred breeds. The produce from the Highland heifer and short-horned bull would surprise them, and he strongly recommended a trial of such; they were much more profitable than the pure breed of either, and would be found admirably calculated for the climate of the Isle of Man.

Mr. ALMOND had had great experience as a short-horned breeder, and at considerable length entered into an enumeration of the advantages from this description of stock. He strongly recommended the subsoil plough; it was of the greatest possible advantage on stiff, clayey, and heavy soils. He had for several seasons received as much in premiums for his short-horned stock, at the different agricultural associations in the county from which he came, as paid his rent, and he had therefore every confidence in recommending them here. They would give the farmer ample returns; he had frequently sold animals of this description for 100 and 150 guineas, and for the soil of this island no description of stock could be more suitable.

"The health of Mr. Strickland and the breeders of short-horns present," was then given from the chair.

Mr. STRICKLAND had been a breeder of short-horns forty years, and could therefore speak from ample experience of their value. He had sent many to Ireland, to Australia, and to America; many portions of the stock shown to-day would do credit to any show. The Scotch Highlanders, which they could have no difficulty in procuring, if crossed with the short-horned, was most invaluable; but a re-production from this stock would not be found to answer nearly so well as a continual crossing of pure breeds. There was always a tendency to revert to the original species, either on the one side or the other. The Devons were also highly suitable for this island, and he trusted Mr. Gawne would be induced to introduce them. Mr. Strickland then at some length alluded to the improvements of Mr. Coll, Mr. Bates, Mr. Culley, and Lord Spencer; but we are sorry our space precludes giving even a brief outline. Mr. Binns also entered into some further observations; in some important points differing from Mr. Strickland. Mr. S. stated in reply, that he should be sorry if any observation of his could in any degree tend to discourage the rearing of cross breeds; but he had found by experience that continual crossing of pure breeds was the most profitable, and produced the best stock.

Mr. ROGERS read the following paper on the experiments with the Guano manure by Mr. Lyle: he possessed great agricultural knowledge, and, under the directions of Mr. Spittal, had, in the nursery gardens under his management, been at great pains to perfect these experiments, and gentlemen by visiting those nurseries might satisfy themselves as to the nature of the soil.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE GUANO.

The substance called Guano having attracted much attention in England as a manure, as well as excited a considerable degree of interest amongst many intelligent cultivators of this island, I instituted a series of experiments at the Kirk Onchan nursery on its fertilising properties.

Guano, it may be as well to premise, occurs as a deposit of very considerable thickness, on various small rocky islets off the coast of Peru, ranging from the 13th to the 21st degree of south latitude. Its origin has been a subject of fanciful speculation, but it is now certainly known to be the excrement of peculiar kinds of sea-fowl; which, feeding on fish, and visiting these islands in flocks dense enough to obscure the light of the sun, have accumulated their droppings to an extent that seems almost incredible—the accumulations attaining, it is said, the thickness, in some places, of 300 yards. Vast quantities of this manure are used by the Peruvians for all kinds of crops.

It will not be necessary for me to detain you with a particular account of the constituents of Guano as ascertained by chemical analysis. According to the views of Liebig, and others almost equally celebrated in the agricultural department of chemistry, its fertilising effect is to be attributed to

the nitrogen it contains, in the form of ammoniac and uric acid, (the latter giving use by its slow decomposition to the former,) and also, but secondarily, to the phosphate of lime, which furnishes many plants with matters essential to their healthy growth. After this short preliminary detail, which it was thought might possibly interest some of the members of the society, I proceed to give an account of the experiments with Guano at the Kirk Onchan Nursery.

On a soil there of a light and poor nature, which would most decidedly deserve the name (to use the language of the farmer) of a hungry soil, were growing and still grow, two patterns of grass—one of Stuckney's rye-grass, mixed with small quantities of holcus lanatus (woolly soft grass) and poa trivialis, the other of Italian rye-grass. A space was measured off from each of these patches, and on the 12th of May laid both the spaces so measured off were top-dressed with Guano, with great care, at the exact rate of 3 cwt. per acre.

On the 20th of June following, one square yard of the dressed and undressed spaces, taken as fairly as possible, was cut and carefully weighed in the presence of Lawrence Adamson, Esq., of Douglas, who had taken great interest in the experiments. The following were the results:—

FIRST EXPERIMENT.

Stuckney's rye-grass, and small quantities of Holcus lanatus, and Poa trivialis.

Of one square yard, dressed with Guano at the above rate, the produce weighed	73lbs.
Of ditto not so dressed	23

SECOND EXPERIMENT.

Italian rye-grass.

Of one square yard, dressed with Guano as above, the produce weighed	104lbs.
Of ditto not dressed	43

The Guano was applied at the same time (12th of May), and at the same rate, to a row of young elms, and on the 20th of June this row could be distinguished, even at a considerable distance, from the others, by its deep and healthy green, and more free and vigorous growth.

The Guano was also applied to a row of larches with precisely similar effects, the neighbouring rows decidedly partaking of the benefit of the application.

On a row of strawberries, and the neighbouring rows, effects similar to the last were produced.

The Guano has also been applied, after the above rate, to different kinds of potatoes, to Swedish turnips, to Mangel Wurzel, and other vegetables, in competition with dung. The growth produced by the Guano has, in all these cases, been exceedingly healthy and vigorous, but it is yet too early to give the complete comparative results.

In the mean time, I have this day produced to the society, specimens of turnips and mangel wurzel, as grown on each manure.

The extraordinary consequences of the experiments on the grasses seem (it is most respectfully submitted to the society) to leave little doubt of the excellence of the Guano, as a top-dressing for the general run of land under grass for hay.

THOMAS LYLE.

Onchan Nursery, August, 1842.

The report was listened to with much attention, and loudly cheered on its conclusion.

"The health of those gentlemen present who are not members of this association," was proposed from the Vice-chair.

Mr. STRICKLAND returned thanks. He had been much gratified with this his first visit to the island. He rejoiced to see so important a society as this prospering, from which so many advantages would be derived; the value of their produce would be much increased in quantity and superiority. Above all things, drainage was of the first importance, and tended more to increase the value of land than almost any other step the farmer could take. By this means the soil throughout their island would return double and treble the produce that it otherwise would; and, this combined with improvements in stock, they would have profits and strongly recommend landlords to plant useless and barren tracts of soil with larch; this would immensely improve their island, its present barren and bleak appearance would be changed, shelter would be afforded, their stock would by this means be much aided—even the soil be ameliorated, and, above all, such improvements would not fail, directly or indirectly, to increase the happiness of the people. (Cheers.)

LONDON, August 20th.—ROYAL PROGRESSES.—It is twenty years this very month since George the Fourth visited Scotland. There are some circumstances connected with the two progresses of a nature to remind us of the lapse of time. Where are the leading Ministers who surrounded the Throne in 1822? Where are Liverpool, Castlereagh, Eldon, and Canning? The baby in arms of that day is now a crowned Queen; and the promising young Tory, who carried the Cash Payment Resumption Bill, as regardless of the pathetic abjurations of his own father as he has carried his Corn Bill deaf to the muttered dislike of the landowners, is now Premier. The Irish Catholics have been emancipated since 1822, and so have the West India Negroes; Old Sarum and many another borough have been annihilated; the General Government has taken the management of our intercourse with China out of the hands of the East India Company, (and much made of it!) and Sir Robert Peel has dealt a blow to the system of "protected" commerce which it can scarcely recover. Twenty years have not passed without leaving their hand-writing in legible characters in the book of British history. Even in the mere domestic arrangements of Royalty, and the preparations for the Monarch's reception, there will be striking contrasts between the two visits. Instead of a Prince, who had succeeded to the crown in the decline of his days—in whom the vague hopes of youth had died without being succeeded by more homely but more solid occupants of the mind and affections—we have a Princess, who ascended the throne at an age scarce escaped from girlhood. Instead of the lonely widower, emancipated too late from a tantalizing marriage, real only in its disreputable strife, we have the wife of a husband in the flush of youth and the mother of healthy children. Nay, more, though the Queen is surrounded by the pupils and hereditary successors of the same political party which then possessed the confidence of the Sovereign—though her progress, like that of her predecessor, is over the waves, with a state which no other Sovereign can or ever could equal—and though she will take up her residence at Edinburgh under the same roof as he did—there will be no "Minstrel of the North" to dictate the solemn festivities of her reception, no gathering of the Clans, no Glengarry, no "Royal Visit" number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, overflowing with the humours of O'Doherty and the quaintness of Galt, and no Sir William Curtis, in Highland treads, and goatskin purse dangling in front of them. Yet, after all, the change is more in the personality of individuals and in the externals than the constitution of society. The aristocracy of England—the hereditary nobility, receiving continual accessions of strength from the *novi homines* of the professions and the rich traders—is still, as formerly, the dominant power in England. The minority of that body, who, unable to persuade their brother aristocrats to follow their lead, have been for a century coquetting with the populace, have, after a successful insurrection of ten years, subsided into their natural character of an opposition. The insurrection in the manufacturing districts, which had taken place only two or three years before the visit of George the Fourth to Scotland in 1822, are reëacting, with marvellous little novelty, in the same districts, at the present moment. Then, as now, it was hunger that rendered the masses apt for insurrection; then, as now, a political character was given to a movement for better wages. Amid all our changes, there has been no amelioration of the condition of the great body of the people: they still run clamouring after vague abstractions, as if these could remedy their distress. The great locomotive in which we are embarked has been decked out with new colours and devices, but it is still moving on in the old wheel-ruts.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—The most gratifying intelligence has been received from Addington-park, of the improved condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has had a severe attack of illness, but continues daily to make some progress towards a restoration.

A magnificent piece of plate, weighing upwards of 1300 oz., is about to be presented to Sir Moses Montefiore, from his Jewish brethren, as a mark of esteem and gratitude for his services on behalf of those of their race who were persecuted on account of the "Father Thomas" murder, as it was called. The design was furnished by Sir S. Hayer. On the sides, executed in relief, are representations of Sir Moses' landing, his presentation to the Sultan, and his announcing to the prisoners their liberation, and his thanksgiving in the synagogue. The lower compartments are filled on two sides with emblematical representations of the persecution suffered by the Jews, and of the noble part taken by England in their protection; on the third is Moses engaging the Egyptian host in the Red Sea, and in the front there is the following inscription:—"This testimonial of respect and gratitude is presented to Sir Moses Montefiore by a large number of his brethren in the United Kingdom, Barbadoes, the United States, and Jamaica, in consideration of the many personal sacrifices endured by him and his lady during his mission to the east—anno mundi 5600" (A. D. 1840). At the four corners are figures, two representing Moses and Aaron, and two figuratively representing the persecution and the emancipation of the Jews.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—We hear loud complaints of the depression which this interest, in common with the other great interests connected with trade, is now suffering. Freights from foreign ports, besides being scarce, are lower than they have ever been known before, while at home, freights are not only low, but cargoes with difficulty made up. So scarce, indeed, is employment for shipping, even at rates which will scarcely pay freight and charges, the number of ships laid up in Liverpool alone is beyond all past experience. In most of the docks there are unemployed vessels, and vessels on sale, but the Brunswick Dock, large as it is, has if not two-thirds, certainly more than half of its space occupied by ships of large tonnage with brooms, the sign of being on sale, at their mast-heads. The west side is wholly filled with tiers of vessels on sale, and on the adjoining quay all traffic has ceased. We have heard it mentioned that one firm alone has from ten to twelve thousand tons thus laid up.

Mr. Ackerman, of the great firm of that name, having given to his son £15,000 of property by a deed of gift, the commissioners of bankrupts are about to dispute the validity of the deed.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.—At a meeting to present an address and testimonial to the native Parsee knight, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy—which testimonial, amounting to £1,500, is to constitute a fund for the purpose of procuring translations into the language of the Parsees, of the best European works, ancient and modern, and for the institution of schools and the promotion of knowledge, and the relief of the poor and indigent natives, Sir Jamsetjee, in returning thanks, said he would add three lacs of rupees (£30,000) to the sum subscribed.

LAUNCH.—On Thursday afternoon, the Hibernia, a steamship for the Halifax celebrated line of packers, was launched, in the finest style, from the building yard of Messrs R. Steele and Co. of Greenock. The Hibernia is considerably larger than any of the other four, the length of her hull and fore-rake being 218 feet, and measuring 1400 to 1500 tons burthen. She is of a very beautiful model, and will, no doubt, add greatly to the celebrity of this excellent line of steamers. Captain Judkins takes command of the Hibernia.—*Scotsman*, Sept. 14.

During the sitting of the Wesleyan Conference in London, 53 young ministers were ordained.—The Rev. J. Jackson retires from the editorship of the Magazine, and is to be succeeded by the Rev. G. Cubitt, with the Rev. J. S. Stamp, as assistant.

MEXICO.

(From the New Orleans Bulletin.)

A certain Mr. Joseph Wells has offered to loan the Mexican government the sum of \$7,000,000, on condition that he be permitted to import from London a certain quantity of English cotton goods. The proposition had been laid before Congress, but had not been acted on. The domestic manufacturers were protesting loudly against the object.

A prolific vein of gold, extending nearly twenty miles, has been discovered near the Bay of Francisco, in Upper California.

The Mexican manufacturers are clamoring loudly for protecting duties on coarse cotton and woollen cloths.

The new Mexican tariff goes into operation on the 1st of November. The duties are reduced about one half.

The plan of a new constitution has not yet been reported to the Mexican Congress, by the committee appointed to frame it.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Extract of a Letter addressed to His Excellency Sir, W. Colebrooke, from Capt. Owen, R. N., dated—

Campo Bello, 19th Sept. 1842.

I have the honor to acquaint Your Excellency that the Columbia, (Steam Vessel,) arrived this day from England, (and by most full and satisfactory orders and instructions, has been placed entirely subject to my directions and control,) for the most elaborate Survey of the Bay of Fundy and the Rivers, as high as the first bridge, or as far as is navigable by Boats, as well as the Bays, Ports, and indeed every part of the Coast, &c. &c.

I am also authorised to attach two Tenders to the said Vessel, to assist in the Surveying operations, which I shall immediately do.

My attention is particularly directed by their Lordships of the Admiralty to both sides of the Isthmus, which connects Nova Scotia with this province, and to establish means of making observations on the tides on both sides, and to measure its breadth, with such others as may not only be necessary to the most accurate delineation of its entire topography, but also such as may be useful and interesting to Science and Philosophy; and as Captain Crawly is now employed on that part with reference to the projected Canal, I would request of Your Excellency to put me in immediate communication with that Officer, in order that we may derive all advantages from mutual concert in our operations, and from the Scientific talents of that Officer, for which he has such high reputation.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of laying before Your Excellency my Orders and Instructions, not only that they may profit by the suggestions and remarks which may result from your long experience in Scientific operations, but also to enable me to meet Your Excellency's views and wishes on the subject, which it will always be my most pleasing duty to carry into effect.

(Signed)

W. F. W. OWEN.

CANADA.

KINGSTON, Sept. 28.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Secretary Harrison read to the House of Assembly on Monday evening, a Despatch from the Home Government, in answer to the Address forwarded to Her Majesty, praying for a change in the mode of the United Legislature. Nothing could be more gratifying to us than the contents of that despatch. That the Government will remain at Kingston, where it ought to be, is clear. The Despatch intimates that it has been established by *after mature consideration*, and that nothing ought to be done, until a change unless the clearest necessity, and the general sense of the Province, unequivocally expressed. Now, since there is no clear necessity for a change, and since, if we mistake not, the general sense of the Province would be unequivocally expressed in favour of its remaining where it is, we may calculate that the question is settled.—*Chronicle*.

Last evening the house went into discussion upon one of the ministerial "great guns" of the session—namely, is yet another wheat—which, although deferred until the despatch upon which they are called to act is printed in English. Of the tone of the subject upon the subject existing in the house, your readers can judge from the debates I have given. Many members are disposed to reject the offer made them, if they cannot have a general proceeding duty. The question will be resumed to-morrow, and most probably decided.

QUEBEC, Oct. 1.

The Head Quarters and six companies of the Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Lascelles, embarked yesterday at two o'clock, in H. M. S. *Resistance*, on their return home.