of the soil—thorough efficient drainage—for manure and labour are both lost upon lands surcharged with water. As no system of husbandry can be successful without a plentiful supply of cheap manure, the end and aim of all good farming should be to cultivate, to the utmost, Turnip and other Green Crops; for they are the most economical mode of obtaining it. Without Green Crops we can have no cattle; without these we can have no manure; and without manure we can grow little or no bread stuffs. Some traveller remarks, that where few cattle are kept, in proportion to the surface of the country, the land is poor and badly cultivated; but where Green Crops, (and consequently cattle), are duly attended to, it is invariably found, as a necessary consequence, that the population are industrious, thriving and intelligent. We can remember lands which were little better than rabbit warrens, that are now under alternate husbandry—yielding splendid crops of Turnips, Carrots and Mangold Wurtzel, the consumption of which by cattle, on the Farm, has enriched the Cultivator.

From the experiments of many eminent men—Boussingault, Von Thaer and others, Professor Johnston has prepared a table showing the quantity of manure, in pounds produced by the cow, the horse and the sheep. From this we learn, that 20 tons of Turnips will produce 7½ tons of fresh manure, which at 5s. per ton, will be worth £1 17 6 per acre, to this add the value of the roots, £13 14, and we have the worth of an acre of Turnips, to the Farmer at home, equal to £15 11 6; again, it has been ascertained, that 34 tons of common Turnips can produce 436 lbs. of beef and tallow, which is nearly 13 lbs. to the ton; as the average at the same ratio, 25 tons of Turnips would produce 350 lbs, of beef and tallow, which at 6d per lb. would be equal in money value to £8 15 or 7s. per ton. To this must be added the value of manure, which taken at only 30s. and we have an acre of common Turnips equal to £10 5 to the Farmer by home consumption.

The Mangold Wurtzel, while its culture is quite as cheap, easy and safe as that of the Turnip, is still more profitable. We are informed by the late Earl Spencer, in the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, that while 2 tons of Swedish Turnips produced 64 lbs. of beef, 2 tons of Mangold Wurtzel gave 102½ lbs.

Assuming these statements to be correct (and we have no reason to doubt such authority), then it is evident that nothing can be directly lucrative to the Farmer, than Green Crop Husbandry: it ought therefore, to have our primary consideration.

JAMES IRONS.

Halifax, June, 1852.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Your Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts, for the year 1851, have to report, that after carefully examining the matter to them referred, they find that the Expenditure for the Financial year ending 31st January, 1852, amounted to £24,173 10 11¼, and the Receipts at the Treasury for the same period, to £22,896 9 11½, thereby shewing an excess of Expenditure over the Receipts, of £1,277 1. This amount of excess added to the Balance standing against the Colony, on the 31st January, 1851, including Debentures and Treasury Notes, exhibits a debt due by the Colony, on the 31st January, 1852, of £17,938 17 4½, as herein set forth, viz.:—

Dr. The Government of P. E. Island. Cr.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Warrants due and unpaid, Jan. 31, 1852	13,436	9	6	By Assets in Treasurer's hands, viz.: Bonds	13,809	3	0¾
Debentures issued under the Act 14th Vict. cap. 20	10,000	0	0	With Colonial Secretary	0	10	0
Treasury Notes	11,500	0	0	Cash	3,188	0	0
				Balance against the Colony, Jan. 31, 1852,	17,938	17	4½
	£34,936	9	6		£34,936	9	6
Balance against the Colony Jan. 31, 1851	£16,661	16	4½	Receipts during the year 1851–2	22,896	9	11½
Expenditure for the years 1851–2	24,173	10	11¼	Balance as above	17,938	17	4½
	£40,835	7	3½		£40,835	7	3½

Your Committee submit, that over £1,300 of the amount included in last year's expenditure, was incurred in the year 1850, and unprovided for, so that, strictly speaking, last year's expenditure was under the Receipts.

Your Committee further submit, that last year's Receipts exceeded the Receipts of the previous year by £107 11 7¼, and they believe, that if the Navigation had not closed so very early, last year's Revenue would have been about equal in amount to that of any previous year. An increase of Receipts was received at the Treasury during the year ending 31st January, 1852, from the Secretary and Registrar's Offices of £103 11 3½; Light Duty, £36 5 10d; Rum, £705 3 4; while there has been a decrease on Molasses of £346 11; on brown Sugar, £156 5 6¼; on Tea, £204 5 3½. But to shew more clearly where the increase, as well as the deficiency, has taken place, in the different branches of the Revenue, during the past, compared with the previous year, your Committee have prepared a Tabular statement, herewith annexed, marked [A.]

Your Committee would remark, that there appears to be standing against the Proprietors of Lands several sums, amounting in all to £1,325 12 4, for Roads opened under the Road Compensation Act, part of said amount being due since 1834; and your Committee recommend, that measures be taken forthwith, to enforce the payment of said amount.

Your Committee recommend that the Auditors' Classification of the Public Accounts be inserted in the Appendix to the Journals.

Tabular Statement [A]

Increase in the Year 1852.

Item	Amount	Increase
Interest on Bonds.		
1852	£161 2 0¼	
1851	143 11 1½	
		£17 10 10
Charlottetown Wharfages.		
1852	£106 12 11	
1851	98 14 0½	
		7 18 10½
Crown Land Sales.		
1852	£129 6 1¾	
1851	Nil	
		129 6 1¾
Licenses.		
1852	£459 10 0	
1851	376 10 0	
		£83 0 0
Fees from Secretary's and Registrar's Offices.		
1852	£369 1 5½	
1851	265 10 2	
		£103 11 3½
Post Office.		
1852	£999 2 4½	
1801	566 11 2½	
		£432 11 2
Light Duty.		
1852	£443 17 9½	
1851	254 14 1	
		£189 3 8
Fines and Penalties.		
1852	£110 5 1	
1851	73 19 3	
		£36 5 10
		£999 7 9½

Decrease in the Year 1852.

Item	Amount	Decrease
Impost and Customs		
1851	£17,832 16 1	
1852	17,769 18 7¾	
		£62 17 5¼
Head Money.		
1851	£111 8 1½	
1852	40 6 9½	
		£71 1 4
Land Assessment.		
1851	£2,844 17 4½	
1852	2,165 1 7	
		£679 9 9½
Sundry Items		78 7 7½
Balance		107 11 7¼
		£999 7 9½

Your Committee would remark upon the sum of £999 2 4½ received from the Post Office in the past year, that out of that sum the Couriers have still to be provided for, which will considerably reduce the amount below that of the previous year, paid into the Treasury.

Your Committee observe, that it has been the practice heretofore to pay into the Treasury the nett proceeds only of this department—the Post Office—the Offices being disbursed by the Post Master. Your Committee, however, would recommend, with a view of shewing more correctly the amount of the Public increase and expenditure, that for the future, the gross proceeds of the Post Office Department be paid into the Treasury; and that all payments made hereafter, be by the authority of the Governor and Council, in the ordinary way.

Your Committee would further remark, that the expenditure of last year was materially increased, on account of new undertakings, and other expenditure, which was indispensable on the introduction of Responsible Government; and so far as repairs are concerned, it is submitted, that in all probability, the like sums will not be required for some years to come.

The following items are principally the Expenses referred to, viz.:—

Item	£	s.	d.
New Telegraph - -	£44	0	0
Erecting a New Building for a Hospital	251	0	0
Repairing and fitting up the Old Court House, for a Post Office - -	200	0	0
Repairing the Central Academy -	102	0	0
Expended on Government House, over the usual allowance - -	200	0	0
Commissioners for reprinting the Laws	150	0	0
Compensation to the Chief Justice - -	500	0	0
Inquests held on persons drowned in the gale of last October - -	20	0	0
Amount incurred in 1850, and not provided for	1,300	0	0
	£2,767	0	0

ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—Sir John Pakington received on Thursday, a deputation respecting the supply of labour to Australia. Sir John said, that the colony demanded troops, and they were about to send them; the number was of course a question of degree. He believed there were not at present more than 50 soldiers at Melbourne, and the government intended to send 400. They were not to do police duty. They would be required to support the government and maintain order. With regard to making this matter an imperial question, he begged to remind the deputation, that their power to do so was a good deal impaired by the freedom which had been lately given to the Australian colonies. They were now managing their own affairs, and raising their own revenue, and he was met by the difficulty, that he had no right to involve the funds of the colony for police or other charges without the consent of the local executive. At the same time the government was sincerely anxious to do all that it could. He admitted that the crisis was an extraordinary one; and in a recent despatch from Sir W. Denison, the governor of Van Diemen's Land, he found a statement, that some men, who were absent only eight days, three of which they had spent at Mount Alexander, returned, with sums averaging from £150 to £1,000 each. It was said, that they ought to raise imperial sums for the purpose of emigration; but the fact was, that money was not wanting; they had colonial money to the extent of £316,000; and as within the last few days the governor of South Australia had written to check emigration, it would set both money and ships free; and he might say here, that there was nothing to prevent ships coming from other ports, being employed in the conveyance of emigrants. The emigration commissioners had lately advertised for three ships, and they had only got two tenders, although the freights were now £18 or £19, instead of £10 per ton. He was fully alive to the emergency of the case; and he could assure them, that the government was anxious to do all in its power to assist the colony.

FROM HOLYHEAD TO DUBLIN IN TWO HOURS.—A most influential meeting of noblemen and gentlemen interested in promoting a speedy communication between England and Ireland, was held yesterday week in London. Mr. Herbert, M. P., read a letter from Mr. O. W. Lang, jun., in which he insisted on the possibility of constructing a steamer capable of attaining a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. He proposed that it should be 400 feet long, by about 40 broad, and with a nominal steam power of 1600 horses; and he represented, that such a vessel would make the voyage between Holyhead and Dublin in about two hours, while sea-sickness would be altogether avoided, in consequence of the absence of motion of any kind, except horizontal.

THE ARCTIC SQUADRON.—Her Majesty's ship Intrepid, at Sea, May 3, 1852.—I embrace this opportunity of sending a short note by these steamers which have towed us to lat. 59 58 N. long. 21 49 W. We are all well on board the Intrepid, and I believe, all the squadron are so, as far as I know. We are considerably advanced towards the scene of operations, where Sir Edward Belcher will have an opportunity of grappling with an antagonist hitherto a stranger to him. I should recommend those gentlemen who were so eager to witness the exploding of *tar barrels* by the means of galvanism and gunpowder in Woolwick Dockyard, to make an excursion this summer to Davis Straits, in order to have ocular proof of their effect on the immense floes that choke Melville Bay. As for myself I have every confidence in the energy and perseverance of Sir Edward, but the blowing up and afterwards clearing away of some fifty miles of ice is a feat I have but little faith in. I doubt much, whether 'Old Zero's' barriers will not be 'bomb proof' against 'galvanic batteries,' however, this time, one and all of us are determined to do our best, and show the world what Englishmen can do; and shou'd we be compelled to return unsuccessful, it will not be until the last thread of human endurance is brought to its 'maximum strain.' I may have an opportunity to write to you again from the scene of operations.

EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration continues to an incredible extent. Liverpool, Southampton and Glasgow are at the present crowded with foreign faces from all parts of the Continent, who are wending their way towards the United States and Australia. The example of the Belgian government, who have made an arrangement for 50,000 emigrants to proceed to Mexico is followed by other States. The Belgians, who were first in the field with company *Les Mineurs Belges*, who have not only possessions, but at work in California, have taken the start with their Belgic-American, Atlantic and Mississippi Railway and Emigration Company, at which the principal merchants and shipowners in Belgium, are at the head. Some of the most eminent continental houses are in treaty with that company for the transport of a large number of emigrants to the Southern States.

BERLIN, May 25.—The south German Journals contain lamentable descriptions of the distress in many districts. The Nuremberg Journal gives an article communicated by the presidency of Oberfrakin. The distress appears to be daily increasing. The price of provisions, which has fallen in other places, remains higher than in any other places, remains higher than in any other part of the kingdom. The last remains of harvest have disappeared. Even among the middle classes, want is increasing. Weaving establishments and other branches of employment lie completely idle. What can be gained by field labour is insignificant, in consequence of the minute division of the holdings. The last remains of household iture are sold to procure subsistence for a day.

On the 20th, Sir J. Packington said, that the Government had received despatches from the Governor of Vancouver's Island, stating the fact, that gold has been discovered in Queen Charlotte's Island, and, as had been reported to him, of considerable extent. The Government had also been informed, that some American ships had, in consequence of those discoveries, proceeded to Queen Charlotte's Island, and it was expected that more would follow. Having received this information, Government had sent out directions to the Admiral in command of the station, directing him to send naval assistance to the Island to preserve order.

In the Commons, on Monday, the Colonial Secretary stated, in an answer to Mr. Hume, that the government was devising means for assisting the starving Highlanders and distressed hand-loom weavers of Scotland to emigrate.

A numerous deputation waited upon the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, at the Castle, on Monday, to ask for his intercession on behalf of Smith O'Brien and his colleagues. He refused to recommend the prayer of the memorial to the Queen, for the liberation of the patriots, on the ground that they had not expressed contrition for their crimes, or loyalty or gratitude towards their Sovereign.

Information has been received at CapeTown that 49 bodies have been washed up from the wreck of the Birkenhead and buried. The body of Dr. Laing was recognised, having a gold watch and £18 in money upon it. Forty seven packages of officers' clothing had also been washed ashore.

The Ordnance Committee have unanimously approved of Col. Hawker's new double carbine.

It was stated that Government intend sending a military force to Australia—the colony to pay expenses.

IRELAND.

The principal feature of Irish news for the last few weeks, is the great and rapid improvement, amounting almost to a revolution, in the price of land. The sales in the Encumbered Estates Court on Tuesday, abundantly proved this. The properties disposed of during the day fetched £166,000, and were situate in various parts of of the country—Mayo, Roscommon, Westmeath, Galway, Tipperary, Waterford and other counties. Many of the lots produced from 20 to 30 years' purchase. These purchases contrast remarkably with the prices obtainable last year, and afford a gratifying proof of the recovering prosperity of the country.

When the new flax-mill of Messrs. Russell is completed (at a cost of £80,000), employment will be afforded to 6000 people in Limerick and the surrounding country. Mr. John King, of Manchester, is building a flax mill at Ballyshannon.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—It is generally admitted that the crops never, within the memory of the present generation, had a more favorable appearance at this season than at the present. The weather, consisting of alternate showers and sunshine, is all that the farmer could desire, and vegetation progresses with extraordinary rapidity. Almost all the accounts agree in describing the breadth of surface under tillage as more extensive, than it was ever before in Ireland.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, June 1.—The disturbance at the temperance meeting in Faneuil Hall, Thursday evening, and the hanging of Governor Boutwell, and Niel Dow, in effigy, on the Common that night, were acts of petty spite, which will be repudiated by all respectable citizens. No man having any self-respect, whatever his opinion might be on the subject of the liquor law, would be concerned in such despicable acts, and the opposition which takes this mode of expressing its feelings, defeats the object at the accomplishment of which it aims. No party or sect, can be put down by riotous demonstrations, but sympathy for persecution has often done much to strengthen even bad causes. It is human nature to interfere in behalf of the oppressed. The friends of the liquor law have consequently no reason to be disheartened by the demonstrations of Thursday evening, and Governor Boutwell may rest with the comfortable conviction, that his own neck is not only safe, but that he has at least a hundred new sympathizers for the indignity which has been offered to him. Such are the results of popular demonstrations of a riotous character.

MYSTERIES OF NEW YORK.—The New York Commercial says, that within 14 days, sixteen corpses of unknown adults have been drawn from the water in that city. Some of them bore marks of violence. Several were not recognized. The verdict of the coroner's jury was generally 'found drowned.'

The wheat crop throughout the Western States, is spoken of as looking extremely fine the present season. The winter, although more than usually free from snow, has been favorable. Regular rains have kept the earth most, and the growing crop wears a green and vigorous appearance.

THE PLAGUE.

It is stated, that much apprehension is felt in New Orleans, of the approach of a new disease, called the Plague, which is now said to be prevailing in the West India Islands. A disease called by the same name has made its appearance in parts of the west. It is said to be like the Cholera, but more fatal. Whether it is the same disease as that which goes by the name of Plague in the East, is not stated. The Boston *Medical Journal* alludes to the subject as follows:—

"It is certain, from the accounts received both here and in England, the True Plague has been introduced into Madeira, and the work of death has been really appalling. The question was frequently agitated—Will that dreadful disease ever reach this continent? There is reason to believe it will; the wonder is, why it has not already. Our commercial intercourse is extensive with various parts of Africa and the Asiatic shore of the Mediterranean, where this great scourge is never dead or dying, but simply reposing from one period to another, like a fatigued giant, to gather new strength for a renewal of slaughter. Should it come, it may be hoped there will be found more science, and a stronger barrier of medical skill, to meet and disarm it of its terrors, than has been exhibited in tropical climates, or in the filthy scourge inviting regions of Moslem Turkey. Plague appertains to the Arab in this age; and where the same condition of things exist as characterizes their mode of life, their social condition, and the absence of all common sense efforts to avert or arrest it, will have an abiding foothold."

CANADA.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION IN MONTREAL—LOSS ESTIMATED AT ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Montreal, June 7.—A most calamitous fire visited this city yesterday, which has laid in ashes an immense number of buildings in the most business portion of the city.

The fire commenced about six, a. m. in a carpenter's shop at the corner of St. Peter's and Lamaine streets, occupied by J. Martin, which, with his residence, was quickly consumed, and two of his children were burned to death.

From this point the fire spread to the St. Andrew's Church, the dwelling house of J. Malony and several out-buildings adjoining, all of which were also soon in ashes.

The flames then crossed the opposite side of the street, and communicated to the stores of Ryan, Brothers & Co., and the customs' warehouse, which soon shared the fate of the buildings opposite.

The strong wind prevailing carried the flames to St. Paul street, communicating with the stone building occupied by the Customs' Department, consuming that, with the store of Seymour & Whitney, rear of Frotham & Workmans; their warehouse, however, was saved.

The fire then extended down both sides of St. Paul, as far as St. Joseph street, where it was finally subdued. Several houses fronting the steamboat wharf were also consumed. The following is a list of the property destroyed.

In St. Peter's street,—James Martin's shop and dwelling; St. Andrew's Church; Ryan, Brothers & Co., and No. 21, occupied as the Customs' Warehouse.

In St. Paul street the buildings occupied by Ogilvie & Wood, Scott, Tyre & Co., A. Laurie, Cummings & Galbraith, W. Whiteford, Andrew McFarland, H. Brusseau, G. Bonjean, Wilson & Couillard, L. La Fontaine, Seymour & Whitney, Greenshields & Co., G. Longhry, G. C. Mayer, Thomas Peek and the Commercial buildings.

In Commissioner street—the Vermont Central Railroad Office, the Liverpool Tavern, the Old Countrymen's Inn, the Belfast Tavern, Mullin's buildings, the office of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway Company, Harlow's Commissioner's Office.

In Custom House Square,—the Trinity House, La Blanc's hotel, Bellows & Co., and in St. Joseph Street, the Boston Inn.

The total loss is variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A rumour is prevalent in Halifax that a company has been formed in London, with a capital of £300,000, to lay down a line of submarine telegraph between England and Newfoundland. It is said that Mr. Cunard has stock to the extent of £1000 in the company.

GOLD FOUND IN NOVA SCOTIA!!!

The subjoined extract from a letter dated Annapolis, 10th inst may be relied upon for its authenticity:—"A Californian, who w[ent] out and washed, says gold is as plenty at Annapolis as in California. I was out with him and saw him wash, and when he was done washing saw the gold and no mistake!" It is added that the gold washed out at Annapolis is of a very superior quality. V[erily] the good time is at hand—even at our very door.

From the Christian Messenger, (Baptist Paper) Extra.

HALIFAX, June 11, 1852.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY!

DEAR BRETHREN;

After sending you the telegraphic despatch this morning, I obtained full information respecting the catastrophe which has spread 'mourning, lamentation and woe,' throughout our Denomination in these Provinces, and now hasten to transmit it to you.

Brother Very having a taste for geological pursuits, felt desirous of obtaining specimens from Cape Blomidon, so well known as Professor Chipman's favourite resort for that purpose. They agreed to form a party for a visit to the spot. Four of the Students, Benjamin Rand, Anthony E. Phelen, W. Henry King, and William E. Grant, consented to accompany them. There were also two boatmen, George Benjamin and Perez Coldwell. The following narration of the disaster is given substantially, in the words of Benjamin, the only survivor.

They left Wolfville yesterday morning about five o'clock. The weather was then fine. They were three hours crossing over to the Cape, where the gentlemen landed, and remained till noon. It began to blow just before they started on their return, but became calm when they were between the Cape and Long Spell. It freshened again when they were about half way across, and veered round more to the South, heading them off towards Long Island. They tacked and stood across for Cornwallis, when they came about again they stood for Long Island Creek, intending to land there, as the wind had become stronger. When they were nearly half a mile from the Island a sea struck the boat and half filled her: they succeeded, however, in baling out nearly all the water, and put about the boat before the wind, purposing to run in at the back of the Island. Just then, it was four o'clock, they were struck by a heavy sea, which swamped the boat immediately. She went down stern first, and turned bottom upwards. All with the exception of Grant, (who sunk at once) and Professor Chipman, of whom presently, clung to the boat, and endeavoured to get upon it, when it turned completely round till it was bottom upwards again; Rand and King were lost in this last movement. The remaining four still clung to the boat. They were washed off two or three times, but gained it again. At length Phalen and Coldwell were washed off together, and rose no more. Soon after, Mr. Very was washed off but he swam to the boat, and was assisted on it by Benjamin. He held on by the stern for 10 or 15 minutes, when three heavy seas in succession broke over them, and swept Mr. Very away.

Professor Chipman was upon the mainsail, which had got adrift when the boat upset. He was heard to call aloud for help, but none could be rendered. Benjamin saw him at about twenty rods distance, a few minutes before Mr. Very sunk: he appeared to be then dead.

The boat dragged towards the shore till it was right off the point of the Island, when it held on. Benjamin then stripped off his clothes and swam to the shore, which he reached in a very exhausted state. The boat was found this morning bottom upwards, but little injured.

Benjamin adds, that Messrs. Very, Phelen and Grant, had suffered much from sea-sickness; Grant seemed to be quite disabled by it, which may account for his sinking immediately.

It is not surprising, that in the confusion of such a struggle, no words escaped them, indicating their inward feelings. All their energies were concentrated in the effort for self-preservation. The Lord understood the utterances of their hearts.

Careful search for the bodies is now going on. I hope we shall have the melancholy satisfaction of paying them the last tribute of affection and respect.

I cannot attempt reflections, for I can scarcely think. It is a stunning stroke. God have mercy on the widow and the fatherless—on sorrowing friends—on our churches and institutions, so sorely bereft!

Yours truly,

J. M. CRAMP.

Acadia College, June 8, 1852.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1852.

As we stated in our last issue, the public are now without any account of the expenditure of its money for the last fourteen months. We may be told, that they will be printed as usual in the Appendix to the Journal of the last Session. But we would enquire, why have not the Abstracts been published in the Gazette, as they were in the time of the old Administration? Though we have asked the question ourselves, we will venture to subjoin the answer; because in that case, the people would then be able to judge for themselves—they might take the accounts of the present incumbents of Public Offices, and by reference to the files of former Gazettes, compare them with those of their predecessors, and ascertain whether there had really and truly been that economy practised, which has been so much vaunted of. We honestly confess, that we have so little confidence in the assertion of the party in power, that we are disposed to doubt their correctness, unless accompanied by vouchers. The only thing published in respect of the Public Expenditure, is the report of the Committee on Public Accounts which we have this day published; but what do we gather from that, except the fact, that the balance is on the wrong side of the page—that there is an excess of expenditure over the Revenue, which ought not to have happened, and of this they seem to be aware, for they have endeavoured to account for it, with what success, our readers must judge for themselves. We shall for the present, decline giving any opinion, till we have the whole before us, though it would seem, we are likely to have our patience rather severely tried, for it has lately come to our knowledge, that none of them are as yet delivered to the printer. We think, however, that we can see through the design of withholding the popular publication of the Accounts of the Public Offices, &c., and confining them to the obscurity of the Appendix to the Journal. They think, perhaps, that the lapse of time will beget forgetfulness, both in us and the Public; and that anxiety for the perusal and examination of these documents, have been superseded by matters of fresher excitement. They will find themselves mistaken; at least, as far as we are concerned. The non-publication of accounts which ought to have been before the House during the first week of its Session, and in the public papers within a month after its close, has awakened our jealousy; and this has not been in the least allayed by the partial glimpse into their contents, that we have been permitted to take.

☞ The only Intelligence received from abroad, since our last, is the following, communicated from New York to Halifax, by Telegraph.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Sunday last.

Sir J. Gaspar Le Marchant appointed Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia.

Parliament had adjourned.

The prospect of the crops in England and Ireland, was most cheering.

Sir Harry Smith had arrived in England.

The floor of the Liverpool Corn market fell on the 1st of June, and killed two men.

Wheat and Flour maintain full rates. Indian Corn, sixpence dearer.—*Daily Sun.*

TO THE HON. GEORGE COLES.

SIR;

In this and whatever other letters may follow, I beg it may be fully understood, that I address you in your political capacity only. With your personal character, I have neither occasion nor wish to meddle, nor have I aught to complain of your conduct in the private relations of life, on the contrary, the reverse is the case. You must have been fully aware, that, as a party leader, you would necessarily have an opposition to contend with; but you do not seem to have been so fully cognisant, as you ought to have been, how much influence your own conduct, and that of your associates, would have in the formation of that opposition, and the temper and feelings with which it would be animated and inspired. It was not to be expected, that, when a great and fundamental change in the political relations of the adjoining Provinces had taken place, the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island would sit down contentedly under the rule of an Administration, the governing principles of which, had been repudiated by others: hence, when you came forward as an advocate for putting the Colony on the same political status as