

food is the juice of the leaf. They leave the skeleton of the leaf which, robbed of its nourishment, turns brown and indicates clearly where is the house of the worms. These little fellows are easily destroyed as the caterpillar in May, and they should not be suffered to multiply.

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From British Papers to the 4th November, by the Acadia.

From Willmer's American News Letter, Nov. 4.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The news which the Acadia carries out is meagre and unimportant, both in a political and commercial point of view. We continue to 'drag on a miserable existence' in mercantile matters, with but little prospect of a speedy improvement. The feeling of despondency which has so long existed amongst the commercial classes continues rather to increase than diminish. The revulsion in the corn trade, by overwhelming so many houses at home and abroad, has spread difficulty and alarm on every side. During the last week, another extensive house, that of Coventry and Hunter, (one of the partners in which was worth £40,000 six months ago), has gone in London, and the accounts from the south of France, bring a most appalling list of corn houses which have failed at Marseilles. During the last year, the trade with the Mediterranean was the best carried on by this country, but as it owed its activity chiefly to the demand for grain for the English market, it is to be feared that the breaking up of so many of the corn houses at Marseilles, and the cessation of the demand for corn will have an injurious effect upon it, and especially on the demand for British goods, in which all the returns to that part of the world are made. The firmness with which the Liverpool corn houses have stood the recent shock has excited great surprise in London. Shipping continues very dull, and in one extreme case, a British American vessel has been sold in Liverpool, for the almost incredibly low price of two pounds sixteen shillings a ton. Such a thing was never heard of before. Money continues abundant, and food, by the operation of the new tariff, is gradually becoming cheaper, but from the want of confidence, and of demand, as yet no perceptible change has taken place. The produce market is without any striking feature, and during the past week the home trade have continued in almost all cases to confine their purchases to actual want only, while the advanced season naturally contracts the export trade, and capitalists, from the continued unsatisfactory state of things, do not possess sufficient confidence to employ their capital in merchandize; altogether the appearance of our markets is anything but encouraging. All kinds of provisions being on the decline, must in a great measure ameliorate the condition of the working population, and with a more extended demand for our manufactures we see no reason why a beneficial change should not take place. The raw Sugar market has maintained a buoyant character, and the demand has been rather more lively than in the preceding week, with an improvement in the value of all good qualities. Foreign Sugar improves in demand, and prices are in some cases a shade higher. In the Coffee trade considerable heaviness still prevails, and prices of inferior descriptions do not yet appear to have seen their lowest,

though strenuous exertions are made by the holders to prevent any further depression; this state of things is produced by the immense quantity on hand, and the trade all over the country being full of stock. The prices of Cocoa remain very low, still the trade do not appear willing to purchase. In the spice market not the slightest change has taken place, and the transactions are of an insignificant character.—Rice almost neglected, and its value unaltered; and the principal topic of conversation is the result of the late Sales of Indigo, which have gone off very satisfactory for the importers; but that so large a quantity should be bought by Foreigners appears to be a subject of grave consideration, inasmuch as it shows that the manufacturing trade is in a far more healthy state than with us. The Cotton trade is improving, and higher prices have been paid.

In Liverpool, since the 21st, the market has worn a lively appearance, and the sales from the date of the 21st to the 29th of last month, amounted to 27,800 bales. The quantity taken for consumption has not however been larger than usual, the increased demand having arisen from the purchase of speculators. The great abundance of money for banking purposes has reduced the rate of interest so much as to tempt capitalists to invest their funds in produce, and at the present price of cotton it is probably as good an investment as can be found. Owing to the confusion in the corn trade, there is a great indisposition to risk money in that business, though there are persons of good judgment who believe that grain purchased at the present prices would pay very well a few months hence.

Parliament it is thought will not meet before the beginning of January.

A good deal of alarm prevails in consequence of the non-arrival of the British Queen steamer, which is reported to have sailed from New York, on the 7th ultimo with eleven passengers, and since then nothing has been heard of her. She has now been at sea 27 days. The prevailing opinion is, that she has damaged her machinery and put back into New York, though many entertain serious apprehensions for her safety.

From the Continent we have had little news of interest since the Great Western sailed. In France the whole press is in a blaze with England, and the English and the interminable question of the right of search, but it is evident that the object of the inventive is to place M. Thiers at the head of affairs to effect which they seem to think it necessary to persuade the French people that the minister who now occupies the post after which M. Thiers and his friends so eagerly pant is anti-national, and willing to submit to any insult from foreign powers, and particularly from England: but as neither M. Guizot nor any one else can show want of spirit in resenting insults, unless insults are offered, the first point to be made out is, that England is bent on insulting France. For this purpose, all manner of false, frivolous, or exaggerated stories have been trumped up, and have been used for the purpose of enabling the Thiers faction to stab M. Guizot through the sides of England, and it is difficult to say what will be the upshot of this conspiracy of Thiersites, Barrotists, Molites, Bonapartists, Jacobins, and Legitimists, against the honor of England and the peace of Europe. It is at present extremely annoying in its effects; and we cannot help fearing that one of its results will be to induce France to withdraw from the noblest and most disinterest-

ed association of nations ever formed—namely, that for the suppression of the African slave trade. The Guizot Ministry has already allowed itself to be frightened by clamor into a refusal to ratify one treaty which her representatives had signed, and it will require great firmness on the part of M. Guizot and his colleagues to prevent the abrogation of the other.

In Paris the opposition to the ministerial project for the customs union with Belgium, is assuming a formidable appearance. A meeting of Deputies has already been held, and hostile resolutions passed against it; and a general meeting of all the Delegates of National manufacturers and trades are called for the 5th of November, to adopt measures for a combined opposition.

The French papers generally express strong opposition to the proposal for a commercial treaty with England for which negotiations are said to be on foot between the two governments. In England the feeling is, that no great good will result from it, the general opinion being, that the French manufacturers will never suffer their ministers to remove any of the restrictions which protect them from competition with English goods.

Advices from Lisbon to the 24th ultimo have been received, by which we learn that the Portuguese Commissioners appointed to negotiate for a mutual reduction of customs duties between Portugal and England have at length given in their ultimatum, which must now be finally accepted or rejected by the British Government, which it is thought will not feel itself satisfied in accepting the terms proposed by the Portuguese.

By an arrival from the Cape of Good Hope we have papers to the 6th of August, which bring news of the termination of the insurrection at Port Natal, and the return of part of the expedition under Lieut. Col Cloete, after he had completed the pacification of the Colony. The Emigration farmers having made a solemn declaration of their submission to the Queen, having given up the cannon captured, as well as that belonging to themselves and having restored all public as well as private property seized by them. The Lieut. Col granted a general amnesty or free pardon, to all persons who might have been engaged in resistance to her Majesty's troop and authority, with the exception of the five ringleaders. All private property to be respected and the emigrant farmers to return and keep possession of their farms. The existing administration and civil institution to be retained till the pleasure of her Majesty be made known.

Intelligence has been received at Constantinople, according to the *Augsburg Gazette*, that the Shah of Persia had accepted the mediation of Great Britain to arrange the difference between him and the Ottoman Porte.

A letter from Birmingham, dated yesterday, says a deal of anxiety was experienced amongst our manufacturers this morning by the rumour of the failure of the house of Messrs. Goddard and Hill, American merchants and factors, which unfortunately turns out to be true. The firm carried on extensive business, chiefly with the small hardware manufactures in the adjoining towns, who will be the principal sufferers. The liabilities are said to be £60,000.

The Paris papers of Sunday are mainly occupied with the Belgian treaty; the consequences of which they discuss in every possible form. The slave trade and the right of search are also the subjects of continued remark.

The *Presse* of Sunday contains a long article relative to the decision taken by the Belgian government to make reprisals on the commerce of the United States of America, for the additional charges lately levied on the British Queen steamer in the port of New York. It shows that as French vessels cannot by treaty be made subject in Belgium to any other duty than that payable on coming from France, no matter from what foreign port or with what cargo these vessels arrive, a consequence of this quarrel will be that French bottoms must become the carriers between the United States and Antwerp. It contends that no doubt the American merchant will endeavour to introduce their commodities into Belgium by Dunkirk or Rotterdam.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.—One of the most influential journals in Madrid observes that the Northern Powers are exceedingly cool towards Spain, and that even her ancient ally, England, has lately manifested an unfavourable aspect towards her. That France is cool towards Spain, and has been more or less so ever since the affair of M. de Salvandy and the Regent, is very certain. In consequence of the numerous Custom House frauds which have lately been discovered in Spain, it is ascertained that the honesty of the clerks in that department must have been extensively tampered with; and Inspectors have been specially appointed to examine into the condition and interior management of every Custom House in the kingdom. The provinces of La Mancha and Ciudad Real are to be pacified by Brigadier General Lecarte, who has received an honour and instructions similar to those which were given to Zurbarano, who commanded in Catalonia. As the time for the assembling of the Cortez draws nigh, the members are hurrying to Madrid; and it is now pretty well ascertained that the Ministers will meet the Chamber of Deputies with a tolerable good face, as they will be enabled to muster a respectable majority. We lately stated that there would be no Speech from the Throne:—it is, however, now more than probable that there will be a Speech, in consequence of the accession of strength obtained by the Ministry. The Opposition was averse to a Speech; and so long as Ministers were uncertain in respect to their majority, they were anxious not to thwart their opponents at the very commencement of the Sessions. Matters are, however, now changed. The coalition (or Opposition) are not likely to press for the election of Senor Olozaga to the Presidential chair, and it is therefore almost certain that Senor Gonzales will obtain the suffrage of the Chamber in the contest for the chair.

PORT NATAL.

SUBMISSION OF THE BOERS. The Cape papers contain the details of this important event. The South African Commercial Advertiser, with its extracts from other papers, contains the mass of the intelligence on the subject. From that journal we give the following, omitting only some intemperate observations upon the want of severity towards the beaten party, which might with advantage have been entirely spared.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Her Majesty's frigate *Iris* arrived in Simon's Bay on Sunday last from Natal, bringing back part of the troops under Lieutenant Colonel Cloete, commander of the late expedition, who immediately proceeded to head quarters. On Monday the troops marched from Simon's town to Cape town, and in the afternoon of Monday the following 'Government Notice' was issued for the satisfaction of Her Majesty's loyal subjects:—

His excellency the Governor is pleased to direct the following information to be made publically known.

Lieutenant Colonel Cloete left Port Natal on the 21st ultimo, on board Her Majesty's ships *Isis*, and arrived in Simon's Bay yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a portion of the troops sent to reinforce the detachment under Captain Smith, and has reported to his Excellency the Governor the final cessation of hostilities between Her Majesty's troops and the insurgent boers—no further hostile demonstrations having been shown by them after the troops under Lieutenant Colonel Cloete's orders were landed.

The emigrant farmers have made a