

the animal yourself. She must be recruited in cold weather, and consequently under unfavorable circumstances, or she comes out poor and comparatively valueless, in the spring. It will cost less to keep her in good condition, when once she is so, than to raise her after she has run down—and then, all the milk you get more, is clear gain—besides, your cow is much less exposed to disease—and if she should chance to get her leg broken, she is beef. It is good economy as a general thing, to keep cows and oxen constantly fit for beef. In order to do this, as grass grows short or frost-bitten, unless you have plenty of root, pumpkins or apples, they should be fed with hay, once a day at least. My cows eat more than one third as much hay or other extra fodder, in October, as in January. And they need it. Last year I commenced fodering them about the middle of September.

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From *British Papers to the 4th October, by the Britannia.*

Some experiments were tried at the mortar and howitzer battery at Woolwich, on Wednesday, to ascertain the strength and adhesive qualities of a composition entitled 'Marine Glue,' which had been shown to be insoluble in water. Balls of hard wood of different weights, formed of two solid pieces, having the appearance of half moons before they were joined together in the form of a globe by means of the marine glue, were fired into the air, and fell to the ground with great force, at a considerable distance, rebounding to a considerable height, without the least symptom, on being closely examined, of having yielded, or showing a tendency to separate by the violence of the concussion.

A Desperate Ruffian.—We learn from Corsica, that a formidable bandit named Nicoli, under sentence by default for murder, and who had long been the terror of the country round Sartene, has at length been got rid of. He had escaped to Sardinia, but having returned, and being seen in the hamlet of Arragio, a brigadier of gendarmie, with two of his men, went out in the evening of the 11th instant, and posted themselves at a place called Bianchino, by which Nicoli must pass to reach Arragio, where he was expected. When he came up, he was summoned to surrender, but instead of giving himself up, he fired his carbine at the party, but, fortunately, missed his aim. Finding his adversary so resolute, the brigadier returned the fire, and lodged a brace of balls in the bandit's breast. Nevertheless he rose again, and the two other gendarmes found it necessary to fire upon him also, and this put an end to his life and atrocities.

Father Mathew still continues his glorious Temperance progress, working, like a true Apostle, for the suppression of evil and the general good, among all classes. The decline of the traffic and the manufacture of the article which has been so fruitful an instrument of evil, by no means satisfies the great reformer,—he aims at the entire suppression of the temptation, and strongly urges on those engaged in the business, the other lines of occupation open to them. All good and reflecting men must wish the Apostle still more abundant success than that with which Providence has already crowned his endeavors.

Among the buildings destroyed by

the great fire at Liverpool, were 28 warehouses, seven stories high.

Great Fires.—The two great fires that have proved so extensively destructive at Liverpool, it will be curious to the lovers of coincidence to remark, occurred in the month of September. The former immense one took place on the 14th of September, 1802; and the recent tremendous devastation commenced early in the morning of the 23d inst. September, indeed, appears to have been extensively distinguished in the annals of extraordinary fires, as the following few selections may show:—Covent-garden Theatre was burnt 20th September, 1808; Davenport Dockyard, 27th September, 1840; Moscow, 14th September (the anniversary of the first terrific fire at Liverpool); and 'last, though not least,' undoubtedly, the great fire of London—the fire, *par excellence*—occurred in September, 1666.

Noble Instance of Self Devotion in a Cornish miner.—A few weeks ago, two miners, Verran and Roberts, were at work in South Caradon new shaft (which is intended to be sunk perpendicularly, through a granite country, to intersect the lode at the depth of 140 fathoms). The present depth is about ten fathoms, and they had prepared a hole for blasting, the fuse inserted, tamped up, and all ready for firing. On these occasions the men are drawn up by a windlass, and as there are only three in a core, there is only one man at the brace, and he can only draw up one at a time—consequently, after the whole is ready, one man is drawn up, and the kibble lowered in readiness to receive the last man, who has to put fire to the fuse, and then both men at the windlass draw him up with the utmost speed, in order that all may get out of the way when the explosion takes place, which is sometimes so violent, that large stones are thrown up at the top, carrying with them part of the roller and windlass to a considerable height. It unfortunately happened, that, as the safety fuse with which the hole was charged was longer than necessary, they inconsiderately took a sharp stone, to cut a piece of it off, and ignition instantaneously commenced! They both flew to the kibble, and cried out to the man at the man at the trace to 'wind up;' but alas! after trying with all his might he could not start them. At this moment Verran let go, and exclaimed to Roberts, 'go up brother, I shall be in heaven in a minute,' he then threw himself down in a corner of the shaft, and awaited the explosion, which took place very soon after, Roberts, on having arrived at the top, stood on the brink and was looking down at the time of the explosion and a small stone struck him in the forehead, though without any injury, but immediately after, Verran was heard to exclaim, 'don't be frightened, I'm not hurt.' Roberts then descended, and found that the effects of the explosion were tremendous, every part of the shaft being covered with fragments of rock, excepting the corner where Verran lay, who had escaped untouched! The neighboring inhabitants regard the affair as a remarkable instance of the interposition of Divine Providence, as well as an evidence of what the true Christian is capable of in the time of danger.

On the 5th inst. the town of Pisa was thrown into general consternation by the following dreadful accident:—While upwards of 200 persons were assembled at an amphitheatre near one of the gates of the town, engaged in, and speculators of, the game of ball, a wall suddenly sunk under

them brought down other parts of the building, and buried them in its ruins. Immediate exertions were made, and the dead body of a child was first taken out. Fifty six persons were found severely injured, the lives of several being despaired of. The rest escaped, some with slight bruises, the others unburnt. Many of the sufferers belong to the first families of Pisa.

A very important and gigantic scheme has just been presented to the Spanish Government by a British company, the general scope of which is to create immediately a large war navy for Spain, at a time when the revenue of that country cannot spare means for the building of a single vessel. The leading features of the plan is the offer on the part of the company to construct and arm, annually, in British ports, 7 ships of war; including steamers for an indefinite number of years, the company to receive upon equivalent terms the sole right of cutting in the splendid oak forests of Spain, which are, in the present state of the resources of that country, quite unavailable. The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:—The royal oak wood of Galicia, which furnished the unfortunate 'Invincible,' in the days of Philip II., are now inaccessible only for want of a road, and this the Government has not resources to make! In fact, without the help of foreigners the oaks of Spain might rot from age to age on the mountains. In the forest of Liebana alone it is stated that from 22 to 24 millions of cubic feet of oak fit for ship building exist. In the Sierras de Segura alone 48 millions are reckoned on; and throughout Spain it is calculated that there are fully 200 millions of cubic feet suitable for military purposes. This is but one of the many materials of the national wealth yet waiting the hand of enterprise to turn to good account in Spain.

COLONIAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John Courier, October 22.

Fire.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday night last, a Dwelling House and Outbuildings on the Marsh road, about two and a half miles from town, owned we hear, by a Mr Ferras, and unoccupied, were burnt to the ground—no doubt the work of an incendiary.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation, offering a reward of One Hundred Pounds for the discovery of the murderer of John Cochran, who was found floating in the river St. John (County of Sunbury) on the 15th ult. having apparently come to his death by blows inflicted on him with a club.

Grand Lake.—We learn from a gentleman who has lately visited this part of the country, that it is becoming quite a delightful and interesting settlement, particularly in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, where there are several saw mills and a grist mill in full operation, which, with agricultural, mechanical and lumbering pursuits, give employment to a great many people. An enterprising gentleman, Major Yeomans, who resides in that place, has at his own expense, erected a very handsome place of worship for the use of the Church of England; its dimensions are 40 by 28 feet, with a spire attached of 75 feet in height, and is of very chaste appearance, the whole covered with tin. This location will form the centre of a large circle for the labours of a Minister of Christ's church, as the place for many miles round is at present destitute of religious instruction.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Novascotia, October 26.

Gales.—The following paragraphs appeared in late Pictou papers:

Gut of Canso, October 12.

We had two tremendous gales of wind within this last fortnight—the last, Monday, was most awful, it came on so sud-

denly, just like a clap of thunder. The heavens became as black as night, and the water as white as snow, and flying in sheets for miles. There was a boat fishing about one hundred miles from the shore, and she was sunk in a minute and three hands drowned belonging here by the names of Martins and Park.

Guysborough, October 17.

The Squall of Monday morning, the 10th inst. noticed by the Pictou press, was probably felt generally throughout the Province. This at least has been the case in parts farther East.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's Times, September 28.

In pursuance of Her Majesty's commission and instructions, His Excellency the Governor has appointed to his Executive Council the following Gentlemen:

The Hon. James Simms, James Crowley, Patrick Morris, Wm. B. Row, Jos. Noad, and Wm. Carson.

The Gazette understands that His Excellency reserves the nomination of the remaining Members of his Executive Council until after the Elections have taken place—probably with the object of adding some of the elected members of the Assembly to the Council Board.

On September the 23d, His Excellency Sir John Harvey caused the assembling of Her Majesty's Council, and delivered to them the following Address:

Honorable Gentlemen,
Having received Her Majesty's commands to carry into immediate operation the Act recently passed by the Imperial Parliament, entitled, 'A Bill for amending the Constitution of Newfoundland,' the duty is imposed upon me of intimating to you, that, in consequence of the separation of the Legislative and Executive functions made by that act, your functions in the latter capacity are at an end.

In making this communication, I request you to receive from me the assurance of my warmest acknowledgments and sincerest thanks for the very able and cordial support which you have afforded me upon every occasion upon which I have found it expedient to resort to your advice; and it will be my pleasing duty to convey to Her Majesty's Government a declaration of my sentiments on this subject, to be laid at the foot of the throne.

In the mean time it is to me a source of no trifling satisfaction, that though disunited in one respect, we are far from being so in another, and that in your Legislative capacities, Her Majesty's subjects and interests in this colony will continue to experience the benefits of your valuable and patriotic services—in the performance of which, it will be my gratifying duty to afford to you and to the representatives of the people of this loyal colony my most zealous cooperation.

Gentlemen, with sentiments of sincerest good will, I bid you adieu for the brief period which may intervene before I may again meet you in your legislative capacity.

The following extract of a Despatch is published, respecting the qualification of Members to serve in General Assembly—

'No person hereafter will be entitled to be elected as a Member to serve in the Assembly unless he shall be possessed of an annual income of one hundred pounds, or property, clear of incumbrances of five hundred pounds, and shall further have been resident for two years preceding the election, not however, necessarily, as in the case of the voter, within the district which he shall seek to represent, but within any district of the Island.'

THE NESTORIAN BISHOP.

[A friend has requested us to transfer to our columns a further account of the Nestorian Bishop, Mar Yohanna. This notice first appeared in the Utica Gospel Messenger of the 10th September, an excellent periodical, under the active superintendance of the Rev. Dr. Rudd, an estimable Church Clergyman, at Auburn, in the state of New York.]

We recently alluded to an interview with the Nestorian Prelate, Mar Yohanna, Bishop of Ooroomiah, whose visit to this country has attracted no little attention, and awakened both here and in England some controversy. With the controversy we shall not meddle, for we cannot be useful in setting the question of the position held by the Nestorians, or by Mar Yohanna. The discussion of the matter of the conduct of Nestorians, Cyril, and the Council of Ephesus, would not be general profit to our readers. Our present aim is to give a brief and we hope an interesting account, of our own interview with the Persian Bishop;