

healthful and the most independent of occupations, productive of less mental anxiety, of more purely religious tendencies, and of a greater return of earthly happiness than any other pursuit in which man can engage. The truest wealth of any country is in her soil; that is her fixed and most profitable capital; its zealous and industrious cultivation is the surest road to solid and permanent prosperity, the greatest possible promotive of local and domestic attachments and of genuine patriotism. It is then, the wisest policy of any people to foster and encourage agricultural pursuits; not by misplaced and impolitic protective duties and insidious taxation, which factitiously and but temporarily stimulate the prosperity of one portion of the people at the expense of other classes; which too often offer a premium to negligence and want of industry and skill; and which, in the end, defeat their own object, by incapacitating the consumers from affording as sufficient natural encouragement to the producers; but by local and voluntary associations, such as Agricultural Societies, for promoting rural industry, exciting competition, encouraging the raising of superior produce and stock, and rewarding successful exertion and improvement. These are the legitimate objects and modes of operation, of those who would rightly foster agricultural enterprise; and by such means and exertion will they most surely advance the best interests of their country. Impressed with these views, we continually wish success to every Agricultural Society in our land; and convinced that their intent is truly patriotic and praiseworthy; and that every acre of land they cause to be brought into cultivation or to be better cultivated, every bushel of grain that may by their inducement be grown, every cattle raised or improved under their fostering incitement, every pound of wool or yard of cloth produced under their auspices, every rural or domestic implement manufactured at their instigation, will prove a lasting and most important benefit to their country, in developing and making available its innate resources, in rendering their fellow countrymen more independent of foreign labour, in preserving to itself the floating capital of the Province, and thus increasing the means of prosecuting other domestic enterprises and in raising up a glorious band of industrious, hearty tillers of the ground, a stalwart peasantry, whose hearts best affections will be wedded to the soil on which they have lived and laboured, and whose patriotic souls and bodies will be ever ready to defend their homesteads, their country and their government.

"Princes or Peers may flourish or may fade,  
A breath may make them, as a breath has made,

An honest peasantry their country's pride,  
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

In the rural population is a country's greatest strength; and be it, then, the glorious task of agriculture associations in this province, by the happy influence of their encouragement and fostering care, to aid in raising up such a body of "honest peasantry," as may prove the future strength and wealth and pride of their native land. We look forward with great interest to the proceedings of Thursday next, and earnestly hope it may be the stimulus and beginning of a vast amount of future good. "Help thyself," said Hercules to the lazy wagger; and so say we to our fellow countrymen, one and all; "help yourselves," raise your own bread stuffs, your own cattle, your own vegetables; make your own implements, encourage your own industry, promote domestic produce, be independent of foreigners for those multifarious notions, for which you now foolishly and needlessly send away your cash, ("the sinews of war") and you will soon be a wiser, a better, a happier and a richer people than you ever yet have been."

**European News.**

From British Papers to the 19th October, received by the Hibernia Steamer.

From Charles Willmer's American News Letter, October 19.

**COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.**

There has been a little change in the position of Mercantile affairs since the issue of our last number.

The appearance of Momentary Affairs has changed in some degree, in the course of the last few days; for capital was held for advancing rates of interest to the close

of last week, and is not yet lower in value, although the October dividends have commenced to be paid. The only important reason which has been given for any disposition to withhold capital from mercantile investments is, that the accounts continue to be undecided and satisfactory from the manufacturing districts, where prices continue to decline, and employment to be not assured to the population for the ensuing winter season of the year. Quantities of new grain are also being pressed to market, or sold to speculative capitalists—money being required so pressing by the agricultural interest as to show the great poverty which prevails, and which the present single abundant harvest, it is beginning to be seen, can have only a limited influence in tending to remove. There are other circumstances now observed as unsettling the value of agricultural produce, as the increasing importation of provisions from the United States, of flour from Canada, and wool from the Australian colonies—the importation of wool having been so heavy as 7108 bales within the last five days; this being in addition to the stock remaining from the public sales which have just closed, and of which only 16,000 out of 22,913 bales could be sold without a fall in price. The value of wheat has been hitherto supported at the late advanced rates; but if the large sales continue, and are the consequence of the indigestion, or want of power, in the country-bankers to assist the farming interest, there is every present prospect of lower rates, and, probably, notwithstanding the abundant harvest, of a season of agricultural distress. Circumstances are certainly, thought to be less favourable, directly and indirectly, to the prosperity of home affairs during the last few days.

The Funds have been very fully supported, in anticipation of re-investments of the October dividends, and Consols have been taken in heavy amounts for the new account, the day of which is the 23rd of November. The appearance of the tables revenue of the quarter and the year was favourable to the speculative business, but the permanent investments have since tended more to the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, and the New Three and a Half per Cents., as these stocks are not subject to the same chances of reduction of interest which is beginning to be supposed to be a not very distant possibility respecting Consols. These securities are also about to loose the stimulus of the government purchasers on account of the redemption of the national debt, as a notice has appeared to the effect, that of the £520,944 of surplus revenue for the quarter, only the sum of £42,520 2s.6d is to be invested in the purchase of Consols, all the remainder of the surplus being ordered to be paid in redemption of deficiency bills held by the bank.

**DOMESTIC SUMMARY.**

The visit of the King of the French to Queen Victoria, at Windsor castle, is emphatically the great event of the week; absorbing public attention on both sides of the channel. In England, his Majesty, by his affability, and marked expressions of his desire to promote a cordial union between the two countries, has greatly increased his popularity. On the other side of the channel, the warm reception he met with from the English people, and the honours which were heaped upon him at the English court, far from allaying the bitter hatred entertained by our neighbours—or, at least, by their journals—towards this country, seem only to have added to its intensity. From the details of the entertainment given to their sovereign, they have endeavoured to extract designed insults to the French nation; the cordiality of his welcome is, in their eyes, but an artful scheme for obtaining further political concessions from Louis Philippe to redound to England's glory. In giving expression to such sentiments as these, the French press is almost unanimous. We cannot believe, however that the implacable journalists of Paris represent, in this matter, the general feeling of the French nation. If such be the case, it presents but a melancholy prospect for the future tranquility of Europe. Meanwhile the French Monarch has left our shores, under circumstances which changed a royal progress into a hurried departure. On Monday afternoon, Louis Philippe, accompanied by the Queen and Prince Albert, proceeded to Portsmouth with the view of embarking at that port on his return to Treport. Such, however, was the threatening aspect of the weather, that he thought it prudent not to risk the dangers of the passage; and finally determined to cross the channel from Dover to Calais. Leaving his royal hosts at Portsmouth, he returned to London, and proceeded to the

terminus of the Dover railway. Here he found the station enveloped in flames—a destructive fire having broken out previous to his arrival. But even this catastrophe detained him but for a short time. The royal traveller, who was soon accommodated with a special train, hastened off to Dover. It is not often that the Royal movements of royalty are attended by occurrences of so startling a character; but such vicissitudes could little disturb the equanimity of a man whose career has been more chequered and romantic than that of almost any historical character—who during his lifetime, has successively enacted the part of a general, a fugitive, a teacher, a traveller, a private gentleman, an exile, a republican leader, and a monarch!

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**

**France and Morocco.**—The *Toulonnais* of the 6th professes to give the text of the treaty with Morocco, which the French Government have hitherto abstained from publishing, as well they might, if the version given be the true one, or any thing like the truth. It is one of tyrannous domination on the part of France,—of complete subjection on the part of Morocco. By the 1st article, it is stipulated that the troops of Morocco assembled on the frontiers shall be immediately disbanded, and that, for the future, "there shall remain only (under the Caïd Ouchda) a body of men who are not habitually to exceed 2,000." By the second article it is provided that "exemplary punishment shall be inflicted on the Morocco chiefs who have directed or tolerated acts of aggression committed in time of peace on the territory of Algeria, and against the troops of his Majesty, the King of the French;" and the Government of Morocco is required to "apprise the French government of the measures which may have been resorted to for the execution of the clause." Possibly the ears or the heads of the offending Moors who have dared to take up arms in defence of their country and their religion, might be an acceptable notification to the Government which dictated such a clause as this. By the third article the Emperor of Morocco is prohibited from granting any sort of succour or assistance "to any rebel subject or enemy of France." We must needs hope that the fourth clause is a fabrication, for a more infamous and cowardly proscription of a gallant enemy was never enacted since the days when a price was set by our own Government upon the head of Wallace. It outlaws the gallant Abd-el-Kader, and virtually holds out encouragement for his assassination, since, though it promises no reward, it provides impunity for his murderer. It is as follows:—Article 4. Hadji-Abd-el-Kader is placed *hors la loi* (outlawed) in the whole extent of the empire of Morocco, as well as in Algeria; he shall, consequently, be pursued a *main armee* by the French in the territory of Algeria, and by the Moors on the territory of Morocco, until he shall have been expelled and have fallen into the power of one of the two nations. In the event of Abd-el-Kader falling into the power of the French troops, the Government of his Majesty the King of the French engages to treat him with consideration and generosity. In the event of his falling into the power of the troops of Morocco, his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco engages to place him (*l'interne*) in one of the towns of the western towns of the western coast of the empire, until the two Governments shall have adopted in concert, the measures which may be indispensable to prevent his being able, under any circumstances, to resume arms, and disturb anew the tranquillity of Algeria and Morocco." By the 5th article it provides that the limits of the French possessions shall be the same as "at the period of the domination of the Turks in Algeria." The 5th provides that, when these articles "shall have been completed to the satisfaction of the French Government, the French troops shall evacuate the island of Mogadore and the town of Ouchda." The 7th article pledges the parties "to proceed as promptly as possible to the conclusion of a new treaty," to be "based upon the treaties actually in force," and the 8th relates to the exchange of the ratifications. The convention is stated to have been signed on the 10th of September.

**Spain.**—Accounts from Madrid of the 7th inst, state though the public peace had not been disturbed, great excitement prevailed. Reports of conspiracies and a change of Ministry were published in some of the journals, and contradicted in others. Some sensation had been occasioned by the sinking of the Spanish war-schooner *Rayo*, by the English battery of Europa-point, Gibraltar, on the 1st instant. It seems that the *Rayo* was in chase of a smuggler, and that,

having disregarded repeated signals from the battery to show her colours, she was at last fired into and sunk. The captain and crew were rescued by a Portuguese vessel.

At one o'clock, on the 10th, the Cortes were opened by her Majesty in person. The Queen Mother, left the Palace shortly before that time, accompanied by her suite, and attended by various detachments of cavalry. The royal cortage passed through the principal streets of Madrid to the Senate House, amidst the acclamations of the people.

**Poland.**—The *Silesian Gazette* states from Poland, Oct. 1, that about twenty students had recently been arrested at Warsaw on a charge of being members of a secret society. The younger of them, who were only from thirteen to fourteen years old, were, it is added, sent in to the interior of Russia, but the others were sent to the army of Circassia as common soldiers.

**The Revenue.**—The accounts of the quarter's revenue, ending the 10th inst., have been published, and show a very considerable increase on the corresponding quarter of last year.

In the Customs it is most gratifying to announce that there is an increase of between £400,000 and £500,000 on the account to be made up this evening, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.

In the important department of Excise, the accounts, as far as they have been received, appear about the same as in the corresponding quarter of last year.

In the Post Office there is an increase, probably about £20,000, on the quarter.

In the revenue derived from Stamps and Miscellaneous Taxes there is little variation.

The property tax, we understand, has realized about the same amount as on former quarters, but there will appear a small decrease in consequence of the repayment of monies to parties who had been improperly assessed.

On the whole the Revenue for the quarter will exhibit a considerable increase—a certain index that the trade and commerce of the country are improving.

Agricultural meetings are still in the ascendant, and Jivide, with the incendiary of Suffolk, the attention of the political world. The wretched condition of the peasantry continues to be the great topic of discussion at these gatherings; but in few instances have any practical measures been adopted for remedying the giant evil. Farmers are here and there beginning to speak their minds on the subject of long leases; and where a bolder man than ordinary gives expression to such sentiments in presence of a company of landlords, they invariably find an echo in the acclamations of his own class. Meanwhile, incendiarism is on the increase in Suffolk. During the last week alone, four or five destructive fires have occurred, telling, in expressive but fearful language, the desperate condition of the agricultural labourer.

**LATEST INTELLIGENCE.**

**Spain.**—Our accounts from Spain are of the 10th instant. They bring details of the opening of the Cortes. The *Gazette* publishes a decree for the reorganization of the National Guard, under the title of the *Civic Guard*. The chief objects of the ordinance on the subject appears to be to exclude that body from any interference with political affairs. The rumored attempt to assassinate the Captain General of Seville is not confirmed.

**Louis Philippe in England.**—The King of the French and his suite embarked at Treport on the evening of the 7th inst. for England. The Queen was deeply affected on taking leave of her husband, this being her first separation from the King since her marriage: she was observed to shed tears. About daybreak the next morning the French squadron approached the English coast, and the inhabitants of Portsmouth, the great naval port of England, were early on the look out for it, and made every preparation for the distinguished visitor.

It was contrived that a sort of fleet, as it were formed of the squadron of experimental guns brigs and one or two ships of the line, and some other vessels, should by stretching out some miles off the harbour in the direction of the French coast, at once act as heralds for the approach of the French vessels, and as a sort of escort to his Majesty up the harbour.

The meeting of the Sovereigns was of the most affectionate character, without any formal or cold ceremonial greetings.