

be to my reader, that the component parts of lime, which consist of carbonate of lime and potash, are sufficiently powerful to render the virulent matter of no effect; I shall therefore advise all potato growers to prepare the ground intended for potatoes another year, as it is necessary to mix the lime well in with three tilths, previous to the potatoes being set; the potatoes grown on such soil come out as clear and dry as if washed. I use from twenty-five to thirty quarters per acre; I find it worth all the money to the following wheat crop.

Now, sirs, to defend this substitute for the staff of life from deterioration and abridgement, is no doubt of some importance; but how much more it must be to defend the staff itself from that deterioration and abridgement, that it has been for ages ruinously subject to, by the wire-worm, slug, smut, and the feathered tribe, &c., which I am now happy to say, after many experiments, that I have surmounted the difficulty.

United States News.

WASHINGTON, Monday Night.

The Steamship McKim, Captain Page, arrived on the 5th instant, at New Orleans, from Brazos, Santiago, which place she left on the 2nd instant. She brought several sick volunteers, and some discharged soldiers.

Colonel Hays, with his rangers, had been heard from. They had scoured the country and returned to Camargo, without doing any thing of note.

Most the army remained at Camargo. A great riot among a company of Irish volunteers, and some others, took place on the night of the 31st, at an encampment opposite Bruita.—Guns were fired, and 15 or 20 men are reported to have been killed or wounded. Besides the killed and wounded seen or known eight or ten are said to have been pushed from a steamboat (lying by the shore) overboard, and were drowned.

The Colonel of the Georgia regiment gallantly attempted, with sword and pistols in hand, to quell the riot. He shot down one man, and wounded several others.

Col. Baker, of the 4th regiment Illinois volunteers, repaired to the scene, and ordered two of his companies, A and C to assist in quelling the fight, and went in person with 20 chosen men to the steamboat. He commanded peace as soon as he got on board, but was attacked by the rioters, and had a desperate conflict, in which he defended himself bravely for sometime against swords, bayonets and shot, but was shot in the neck, the ball entering behind, passing out through his cheek or mouth.

Of the twenty men who accompanied Col. Baker, eight were wounded, six with bayonets and two balls.

On the arrival of companies A and C, captain Roberts, of the former, ordered his men to charge on board, and led them to the steps, where he received a severe wound from a bayonet, which entered the shoulder blade, and passed through his back.

The boat was so well defended by the rioters, that the Illinoisians had to retreat, not having cartridges with them. Ammunition was soon furnished them, however, and on again approaching the boat, every thing was quiet. No one of the Illinois volunteers was killed and it was thought next morning, that Baker and Roberts would recover of their wounds. It is feared two privates of Company C were mortally wounded.

The rioters were finally subdued, forced to surrender their arms, and placed under a strong guard, preparatory to trial by court martial.

Alexander J. Seaborn, Illinois Troops, Company A, died on board the McKim. Several others on the same vessel were nearly dead. Forty miles above Reynosa, on the 21st August, the Steamboat Enterprise burst her boiler, and blew up; five persons were killed instantly and several wounded.

The First Brigade from Camargo left on the 19th in the direction of Monterey, under Gen. Worth. Three steamboats arrived at Camargo, 21st ult. with M. M. O. Butler, Gen. Shields, and several Colonels and Majors.

Col. Harney marched from San Antonio, (Texas) 23d, with 120 U. S. Dragoons, 600 mounted Texans, and 18 Deleware's, for Monclova, Mexico. This astonished Gen. Taylor very much, who does not like Harney's moving in advance of Gen. Wool.

Gen. Twigge, with 2d Dragoons, Light Artillery, and the Batteries of Captains Taylor and Ridgeley, arrived at Camargo, Aug. 22.

The 1st. and 2d regiments of Ohio Vo-

lunteers, 6 companies of Louisville Legion, and the Baltimore battalion, arrived at Camargo, 22d. They suffered much for the want of water, but stood the fatigues of the march pretty well. One of them died on the way up from Matamoros.

Gen. Worth established his first depot at Seralvo. He will then go on and establish another half-way between that place and Monterey.

The steamer "Rough and Ready" had arrived at Camargo, with Col. Croghan, Inspector General, and other Officers on board.

The news of the revolution in Santa Anna's favor, reached Gen. Taylor's camp on the 27th and created a great sensation. No one knew what to think of it.

A letter dated Camargo, 20th ult., says General Taylor would leave Sept. 5th for Monterey.

Loss of the steamer New-York.—Seventeen persons drowned.—A slip from the Mobile Tribune of the 10th inst., gives an account of the loss of the steamship New-York, on the 7th inst., in a severe gale from the north-east. Seventeen persons were drowned, including twelve passengers and five of the crew. The survivors were picked up and taken to New Orleans.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

St. John Observer, Tuesday Sept., 22.

The Elections.—The Writs for electing four of the most able and discreet of Her Majesty's subjects, to represent the County of St. John in the next General Assembly and two other of such able and discreet subjects for the City, were received by the High Sheriff of this City, and County on Friday evening last; and in pursuance of such writs, and of the provisions of the new Election Law, the necessary preparations are now in active progress. We are authorised to announce, that the Court for holding or opening the Elections for both City and County, will be held at the Court House, on Monday, the 5th October next, at 10 A. M.; when and where only all Candidates must be proposed, all challenges or questions of the qualification of such Candidates must be made, and all Inspectors of the Polls nominated and appointed on behalf of such candidates. If Polls should be then demanded, the Polls for the County will be taken on Friday, the 9th October, and for the City on Saturday the 10th Oct., commencing at eight A. M., and finally closing at 4 P. M. of the same day; and the adjourned Court, for summoning up the various Poll Books, and publicly declaring the Members duly elected, will be held at the Court House on Monday, the 12th October.—It must be borne in mind, that the whole polling at an election for any County or City must now be completed in one day, the polls being opened and taken at various places simultaneously; that all resident Electors in any County must vote only at the polling place of the District or Parish in which they reside; and all electors resident in a City, must also vote (whether at a County or City, election,) in the Ward in which they reside; under a penalty of £5, and costs, for voting out of such District or Ward; and for voting more than once at the same election, the penalty is £14, and costs.—We understand, that the Sheriff's Proclamation, appointing the several polling places for both County and City, will be issued to-morrow.

Gas!—The Gas Company's works having been brought to a sufficient state of forwardness, a large number of the Stores, &c., were lighted with Gas during the last week; it makes a very brilliant appearance, and has given great satisfaction. It is expected, should the price be found reasonable, that Gas lights will be very generally used in the city. The prospects of the company are highly flattering.

Saint John Herald.

Burglary.—We understand that the Butcher's Market was forcibly entered on Sunday morning last, and that the burglars escaped without detection or discovery. This speaks volumes for the efficiency of our Watchmen, directly over whose heads the market is situated—and creates the enquiry, were they asleep? if not, were they frightened—or absent from their post? to which, however, no satisfactory answer need be expected. Morpheus being the mortal enemy of our City Watch, it is most probable that his embraces were of a firmness calculated to

prevent them from participating in the glories of any conquests that might be made. Three monstrous humbugs have for years past floated across the disorganized imaginations of the tax-payers of Saint John, i. e. the Watching, the Lighting, and the Watering of this city.

Nova Scotia:

Halifax Morning Post, September 19.

Liverpool.—On the 7th instant, at this place, Thomas Stevenson, a colored man stabbed his brother George Stevenson, on board of a small fishing craft, at the mouth of our harbour, as they were bound from this port to Shelburne. They immediately put the vessel about and came to the wharf about 11 o'clock at night. He was immediately arrested and lodged in safe keeping until the following morning when he was examined, and could not give any particular reason for so doing, but said they had a few words about a lamb they had purchased that day, that he did not intend to hurt his brother. He was then committed to jail. After this the doctor who attended the brother pronounced him out of danger: they were allowed to return to their homes at Shelburne in the same craft. The crew consisted of four brothers.

September 18.—Dreadful and destructive Fires have been raging very rapidly north, east and west of our town. Yesterday the wind was very high, and much danger was anticipated, the wind abated at sunset, and it is calm this morning. Still there are large fires running not a mile from us. It was most frightful to behold yesterday and last night. With the exertions of some few persons from the Town several houses were saved.

I cannot describe the loss it will be to this County. The Messrs. Macks at Mill's Village will be great sufferers from the loss of a tract of fine Timber Land and some of their Mills. Nothing but heavy rains will subdue the now raging flames, which we earnestly hope and pray may speedily come.

Saturday, 19.—The fires still continue to rage most fearfully.

Fire in Hollis street.—A Fire broke out on Saturday afternoon in the roof of the House in Hollis Street, belonging to the estate of the late C. W. Hill, adjoining on the south with Mrs. Mitchell's residence, and on the north Mr. J. W. Reynolds's.

The flames raged fierce at first, but by the arduous and prompt exertions of the Military and Engine Company, the fire was soon quelled. The buildings on both sides are injured.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was promptly at the scene of danger.

Halifax Morning Post.

Distressing Casualty.—A slip from the New Bedford Bulletin, dated September 5, says—News has just reached us of the destruction of the new and beautiful Unitarian Church, which was witnessed on this side of the river. The wind blowing a hurricane from the South for the last 24 hours, the tall and magnificent steeple (some 150 feet) was seen to bend and crack, when it at last gave way and partially lodged on three buildings, one church, an apothecary's shop, and upper story occupied as a tailor's shop, in which was four females, whose groans were pitiable; the other building was occupied as a boarding house for coloured people, which was entirely demolished, and quite a large number of the inmates buried in the ruins. Our informant has just left the scene of ruin to report more fully the horrid particulars.

Terrible Flood and loss of Life and Property.—A terrible storm of rain occurred at Madison, Indiana, on the 3rd August last. Crooked Creek, a very small stream running parallel with the Ohio River, between the high hills in the rear of the city, rose above its banks; and the bottom or commons between the Michigan road and the high ground upon which the city is built, was soon converted into a lake or broad river. The calverts under the Railroad embankment across the hollow at the lower end of the city, was checked up with property, houses, &c. The waters dammed up to a great depth and then broke through the artificial hill, producing a terrible flood. All the bridges across Crooked Creek were swept off, and nearly all the property in the immediate vicinity of its banks, was either entirely destroyed or greatly injured. The loss of property is estimated by some at \$100,000, and by others at less. The worst remains to be told. It is certain that fourteen persons lost their lives by the flood—eleven bodies have been found.

New Cathedral in Philadelphia.—The

corner stone of the New Cathedral, has recently been laid in Philadelphia, to cost \$150,000 and is to be completed in five years.

The fire in the woods is raging along the Eastern road between this and Picton.—The late rain brought it down a little, but it is again breaking out.

The weather through all parts of Canada still continues very warm. On the 9th instant, the thermometer ranged 90° in the shade.

Among the vessels recently arrived at Quebec, was a brig built in the United States while that colony was under the domination of England.

WEST INDIES.

News from St. Lucia.—We have received the Lucia Palladium to the 15th ult., inclusive. We make the following extracts:—

"We learn, upon good authority, that a French brig of war arrived at Fort Royal, Martinique, last week with orders for the immediate despatch of the squadron lying there to Mexico. This order has been obeyed in the sailing of two frigates, one corvette, and two brigs from Fort Royal. The vessels of war cruising off Hayti are ordered to remain, a ship has been sent from Martinique, laden with provisions for them.

"It was February last that we published a letter from Capt. McLean, of the brig Susan King, setting forth the grievous hardship to which British vessels were subjected arriving at Wilmington, and the other ports of the slave-holding States of America, in being obliged to land and maintain in prison all such of their crews as happened not to be "white." The atrocious conduct of the authorities at Wilmington, in regard to the crew of the Susan King, as represented by Captain McLean, was of so extraordinary a character, that some of our readers were inclined to view it as improbable or exaggerated. Fortunately, however, for the liberties of those British subjects that were in future to direct their enterprise to the ports of the United States, there was one here in influential position, with whom that straight forward and manly narration was not to be thrown aside uninquied into or unheeded. No sooner had the statement appeared in the columns of the Palladium, than Capt. McLean was called up by his Excellency Col. Torrens, and closely interrogated upon the circumstances of the case. The matter was then referred to the Home Government by his Excellency; and the result has been a despatch from Lord Aberdeen, showing that the subject had received the attention of Government, and that the British Minister at Washington has been instructed to see the oppressive restrictions complained of affectually abolished.

Since writing the above we have been informed that the effect of Lord Aberdeen's interference has been already practically shown at Wilmington. The brigantine Evelina, which arrived a few days back from that port, has a portion of her crew black or colored men;—while the vessel lie at Wilmington they were allowed to land at all times without molestation.

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