

without exception promise fair. In Perthshire the week before last the weather became more genial, and there was a fall of fine rain, consequently the process of vegetation was described as unprecedented in the short space of one week; the crops which before appeared sickly have now assumed a vigorous and healthy hue. The weather has since last Monday again been cold and ungenial, the temperature falling 20° from the day before. All the Grampians are covered with snow, together with the high grounds in the immediate neighbourhood; this will cause a temporary check, but from the forwardness of the crops it will not be attended with bad effects. In the Highlands vegetation has advanced considerably; the plants look fresh and healthy. In Mid Lothian, during the past week, a vast improvement has taken place in the temperature of the weather; and although it is not all the farmer could wish, still it has effected a vast improvement in the apparent health and vigor of the crops. The grasses have made rapid progress, and the cattle are luxuriating in a rich bite. From every part we hear that great hopes are entertained of the potato; and although not planted with one third the extent of former years, what has as yet appeared above ground looks well and healthy. Turnip sowing is very generally in progress, and there is a favourable chance of braiding.

IRELAND.

There are few if any, complaints from any of the districts in this kingdom. The grain crops are healthy, and the potatoes appear safe. In the southern parts of the county, in the counties of Cork and Kerry, the crops appear in a promising condition; in the former county large quantities of Rye and bere were planted, which are now in full ear, and promise an extensive field. In both counties the greatest hopes were entertained of the potato. Around Tralee Mr John Hurle, a poor law guardian, states that he never saw the potato crop in that district—and he had examined no small portion of it with great attention—looking so luxuriant. Mr Robert Conway Hickson states that around Castlegregory he never saw the potato crop looking better at this time of year. In that district too, there was a greater extent of surface sown with potato than any one could have reasonably calculated. Around Listowel, in a large portion of the northern baronies, the potato crop was never so luxuriant; and from the southern baronies accounts are most favourable as regards the potato. In and around Dublin there is no plant in the field looks healthier than the potato, or shows a more decided promise of a happy maturity: yet taking into consideration that the disease last year did not break out with much virulence before the 15th July, we must not depend on these promising appearances, particularly as we find that in the neighbourhood of Dublin, at Merion, a field was examined on Tuesday morning last, and appeared perfectly free from disease; but on examining them late in the evening they appeared with all the marks of the disease of last year;—barley, wheat, oats, and bere, are sown to a considerably larger breadth than hitherto. A letter from Dublin states that without a single exception, the accounts of the state of the crops in all parts of the country are favourable in the highest degree. We also find a few isolated reports from other quarters. 'The potatoes in Galway bear no appearance of blight, and the crop, which is very extensive, promises fairly. The grain crops have a most luxuriant aspect. The same may be said of almost every other district.' The small plots of potatoes planted in the neighbourhood of Castlebar are strong and healthy looking, and, up to this exhibit no symptoms of the disease which has deprived the people of their only stock of food. We have similar cheering prospects from other parts of Mayo. There is no appearance of disease in the potato crop in Limerick or Clare, the bere and rye, and in some parts, the wheat are in full ear. In Meath, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Cavan, there is a prospect of an abundant harvest. Considerable tracts, hitherto, in permanent pasture, have been broken up in Meath, and sown with oats, which present a healthy and vigorous appearance. The oat crop generally through the country is reported as fine. It is very gratifying to find, that cabbages, carrots, parsnips, beans, and other plants hitherto little known in some parts of the country; have been tried extensively this season, and are growing so well as to remove any doubts or prejudices that may exist regarding them. The farmers are in many places now actively engaged in preparing the land for the Swedish turnip

crop; and it is to be hoped that this invaluable root will be extensively sown this season.

Dublin, May 19.—Without a single exception, the accounts of the crops in all parts of the country are favorable in the highest degree. The alternate rain and sunshine during the last fortnight has greatly accelerated vegetation, and given quite a new appearance to the fields. This very satisfactory intelligence extends to all kinds of crops—wheat, oats, bere, barley, and potatoes. Generally speaking, a considerably larger breadth of grain than usual has been sown, and the wheat and oat plants appear to have altogether recovered. In some of the northern counties about half the usual quantity of potatoes has been planted; but, taking the average of the country, I should suppose that not more than a fourth of the ordinary crop is in the ground. As yet there is no distinct evidence of the re-appearance of disease in the potato grown in the open air, but while we see around such melancholy consequences of the failures of the two last years, it would be dangerous to rely upon the present crop. Fortunately, however, the planting of potatoes this year has been conducted with comparative prudence, the growers being chiefly large farmers, or country gentlemen, who have ventured upon the experiment of another crop. The class of small farmers have planted very little, and the *con-acre system of hiring land for the growth of potatoes appears to have been entirely abandoned.* This, at all events, is one great source of danger and misery removed.

All accounts concur in stating that an immense extent of turnip, parsnip, and other green cropping has been in preparation. The early vegetables are already coming in, and if the weather should continue favorable, we may calculate upon some relief from this source in a very few weeks.

Altogether, the prospects for the next harvest are highly encouraging, and if Providence should bless us with a continued favorable season, we might calculate upon the abundance of the next harvest for a great mitigation of the calamity that now afflicts the country.

FOREIGN.

In Greece the grain crops and fruit trees have a favourable appearance. Want of rain is complained of in Odesa. The crops were all that could be desired in South Tryole. The appearance of the winter sown crops in Gallacia is very favourable, as are the crops in Moldavia and Wallachia. The appearance of the wheat in the district of Verona is good, but none so good as that of the rye. The spring crops of Bohemia are retarded by the long continuance of rain, which interfered with their sowing; but the appearance of the wheat was greatly improved. The crops are very good in the Lombardo Venetian provinces. The wheat had shot in Moldavia and there is every prospect of a good harvest. In Sicily the grain crops are very good but the severe weather has injured the fruit trees. The new wheat crop in Egypt is expected in the market shortly; the crop is good, equal to that of last year. In Besarabia the wheat is backward for want of rain. In Tripoli the barley crops are poor, but the wheat is very good.

European News.

From English Papers to the 4th June, received by the Steamer Cambria.

A Modern Alfred.—Sahalee Salasse, the present king of Shoa in Southern Abyssinia, is a man remarkable for his genius and virtues, an autocrat in the most absolute sense of the word, he is truly the father of his people, who almost worship him for the wisdom and justice with which he rules over them. For more than thirty years has he preserved his kingdom from the inroads of the savage Gallas, who have overrun almost every other part of Abyssinia, whilst he has extended his dominions over an extent of country equal to thirty times the original size of Shoa. But the influence of this great and good man operates much farther, for he is the constant arbitrator in the quarrels among surrounding nations, chosen on account of his universally acknowledged justice, and which has earned for him among these the happy cognomen of 'the just balance for gold.'

The Russian Gold Mines.—The constantly increasing productiveness of the Ural mines render them a matter of considerable interest. They were first worked in 1819, their existence having

been previously proved by the presence of considerable quantities of gold in the sand of the Ural Rivers. In that year upwards of 1,600lb. weight of the metal was procured. This quantity has been steadily increasing during every succeeding year, and in 1846 amounted to more than 68,880lb. weight, which would be worth at £50 per lb., £3,444,000. The total weight obtained since 1819 is 573,400lb., which at £50 per lb. would be worth £28,670,000. This amount includes the produce of certain Siberian mines, as well as those of the Ural mountains, and the quantity obtained by washing the sand of the Ural Rivers.

Novel Chronology.—Dr. Fraas, a German savant, conjectures, from the combined testimony of authors like Homer, Hesiod, &c., the actual observation and appearances, that civilization is much older than we were hitherto induced to believe, and assigns to the eldest monuments (temples) of Thebes the age of 8000 years! Chevalier Bunsun will arrive, it seems, at similar results in the forthcoming volume of his work on Egypt.

The folly of Avarice.—A very strong proof of the folly of farmers holding their corn in the expectation of realizing enormous prices, has just been communicated to us by a gentleman of this town, who is well acquainted with the circumstance here represented. It appears that recently a farmer in the neighborhood of Beverly commenced threshing some wheat, for which nine years ago he refused 70s. per quarter, and after labouring from seven o'clock till eleven in the morning he succeeded in obtaining four quarters seven bushels of corn, and the enormous quantity of 3250 mics.

Several piratical vessels are reported to have made their appearance in the Archipelago, and on the coast of Greece; and the British authorities at the Ionian Islands have consequently ordered two gunboats to be fitted for the purpose of protecting English traders from their depredations.

A vessel which has arrived in London from Calcutta, has brought 50,000 buffalo hams.

The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has forbidden the distillation of spirits from corn and potatoes.

The Danish Government has despatched ships of war to St. Petersburg, in order to bring cargoes of rye to Copenhagen.

Many of the cotton mills at Rouen have ceased working, and it is expected that no fewer than 50,000 workmen in that city and its neighborhood will be unemployed at the end of this month.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope mention that an experiment made last year at Natal in growing the cotton plant had been very successful, and that a joint stock company had been formed to perfect and extend the cultivation.

It appears, by a letter from Odessa, that there are in the Russian ports of Black sea, stores of grain (for exportation from this time to the month of August) to the amount of 7,380,000 hectolitres, which will require about 1900 vessels to transport.

Discovery of coal in Italy.—Operations have been recently undertaken in the valley of Torino, a province of the Abruzzo di Teramo, for the discovery of fossil coal. The depth of the excavation is at present 240 feet, but the workmen have not succeeded in discovering the desired carboniferous strata. The combustible materials, however hitherto discovered, are of excellent quality, and contain hydrogen and carbon in abundance, with a small proportion of sulphur. The comparative tests applied show that this material is not at all inferior in quality to the coal of Newcastle.

Bread from Wheat Meal.—It is stated by a correspondent of the Salisbury Journal that bread is made and sold at Maree, containing the whole of the produce of the wheat, without any dressing, and that the price is only 8 1-2 the four pound loaf, while the bakers' bread is 10d and 11d. It is a matter of surprise that the former description of bread is not made and sold in this city; but instead of such being the case, there is a difficulty in obtaining it, even if ordered, and the same price is charged as for other bread. Bread from wheat meal is recommended as both wholesome and nutritious; it is fact highly conducive of health.—*Western Luminary.*

Cheap and excellent Bread.—The following receipt is said to have been tried and found very successful. Take 11-2 pounds of rice, and boil it gently over a slow fire in three quarts of water about five hours, stirring it, and afterwards beating it up into a smooth paste. Mix this while warm into two gallons

(or 14lb.) of flour, adding at the same the usual quantity of yeast. Allow the dough to work a certain time near the fire, after which divide it into loaves, and it will be found when baked to produce twenty eight or thirty pounds of excellent white bread, thereby saving more than half the flour that would otherwise be required. Patna rice at 3d. per pound will do.

Advices from St. Petersburg, received last week indicate henceforth a supply of grain to the south of Europe which will be regulated only by the number of vessels. In the St. Petersburg market alone the purchases for exportation up to the present time, amount to less than two millions chetwerts. But it is observed 'the riddle is, how is it to be shipped?' The navigation is now established, the Favourite from London, and the Rob Roy from Hull, both steamers having been among the first arrivals. The grain markets continue extremely active, and hemp and tallow are without alteration. Exchange was a shade flatter, the quotation being 38 11-16d. to 38 5-8d.

Trade between Perth and Dundee.—All the Dundee and Perth coaches ceased running on Saturday last; the Aberdeen and Edinburg mail at 3 o'clock in the morning is now the only coach conveyance on the road. Thirty years ago there was but one public conveyance regularly running between Perth and Dundee, in addition to the mail, viz., Lousan's Caravan; a one horse crazy vehicle carrying four inside, and on a rare occasion a couple of outs. It went only thrice a week. We have now railway trains six times daily each way; besides steamers on the river, one of which can ply any state of the tide. There were until now also four extensive carriers' establishments on the same road, sending on an average 20 loaded carts daily. A good part of these consisted of flax and tows from Dundee, and yarns in return—much of which trade is at present suspended, owing to the stoppage of the two principal spinning mills in that place. The dry goods and groceries from London employ two lighters on the river weekly, and during the summer season, the salmon trade supplies a large portion of the traffic between Perth and Dundee, for shipment to London. The river and rail will therefore, divide much of the carrying trade, and competition, it is expected, will reduce prices; but as regards passengers, the railway and the steamer will rather play to each others' hands, as has been proved on the Clyde, and the Glasgow and Greenock railway.—*Perth Courier.*

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

From the Halifax Sun, June 23.

MOURNING FOR O'CONNELL.—A meeting of the Charitable Irish Society, and others who admired the Character of the Late Daniel O'Connell, took place at Masonic Hall, on Monday evening. Mr. B. O'Neill, the Vice President, presided. The meeting was addressed by L. O'C. Doyle, Esq., M. P. P. who read a very eloquent address of condolence to the bereaved family of the Liberator, which was adopted by the meeting. It was resolved that mourning be worn—that is to say, crape on the hat for one month.

It is understood, that all Irishmen and admirers of the late O'Connell, will do honour to the illustrious dead, by closing their shops till after two o'clock to-day.

The Members of the Charitable Irish Society and others, will meet at Masonic Hall this morning at half past 9 o'clock, and march from thence, in procession, to St. Mary's Church to attend the obsequies of the deceased.

Halifax Times, June 22

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND DEPUTATION.—In our last we mentioned the arrival of another deputation from the Church of Scotland. We have now very great satisfaction in stating, that the Rev. Gentlemen composing it are arduously prosecuting the object of their mission.

The Rev. J. C. Fowler, of Ratho, preached most acceptable and impressive sermons in St. Mathew's church, in this city, on Sabbath morning and evening, and in St. Andrew's church in the afternoon.

The Rev. Robert Stephenson, of Dalry, preached in St. Andrew's church on Friday evening last, a most excellent and powerful discourse, and on Sabbath at Lawrence town and Cole harbour.

The Rev. Simon McIntosh, of Aberdeen, preached learned and eloquent discourses in St. Mathew's church on Thursday evening, and Sabbath forenoon, and also addressed the Sabbath-school teachers and school in St. Mathew's church, on Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock, and preached in St. Andrew's church on Sabbath forenoon and evening.

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Fowler leaves this city to-morrow morning to preach the Gospel at Musquodoboit harbour and at Porter's lake, returning on Friday evening, and