

of the tall southern corn, in a tour last year to the south, forgetting, or not having recollected, that corn that may make a good crop to the south will not necessarily do so in the north, until the first October nipped all his prospects in the milk. He had not duly considered that plants have their climates as all things have their seasons.

But I must now close this discourse, and will do so by a summary illustrative collation; two white millers or moths, entered the garden of two citizens in the spring; one of course in each. The owner of each garden was present and each saw the little creatures. One of the citizens instantly caught and killed the insect; the other allowed it to pass on paying no attention to it. In midsummer the garden of the first citizen was free from caterpillars, that of the other was completely donned of foliage with bugs and offensive insects on every shrub and plant. 'Why,' says the latter to the former, 'how happens that you have no caterpillars, while my garden is devoured by them?' 'I killed the first miller,' says the former, 'you let it live, lay its 500 eggs which in two weeks turned out 500 caterpillars and they in their turn in a few weeks each 500 more and so on till you have your millions of insects, and I have none.'

## European News.

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

Willmer and Smith's European Times June 4.

### INDIA AND CHINA.

The time mentioned as fixed for Lord Hardinge's departure from the interior is October.—Politically, the Punjab continues in nearly the same state of tranquillity as it had remained for some time past. The elements have however, been at work; heavy rains have fallen, and there has been an earthquake, which it would seem, was not sufficiently violent to be followed by any disastrous consequences; on the contrary, it has had the effect of causing a favourable change in the temperature, of which the country was so much in need.

The Kurrachee Custom House returns have been published, and show the total value of exports and imports of the country to be equal to about a third of the sum annually drawn from the treasury of India for its support. The exports consist chiefly of horses which have merely passed through from countries above the passes, or in money sent to Bombay in payment of supplies; the imports appear to be mainly the supplies required for the troops. The country was tranquil and healthy; the governor continues at Kurrachee. We have little news from Afghanistan excepting that relating to the obsequies of Mahomed Ukhbar Khan.

The state of affairs in the kingdom of Oude has been very disturbed. Ten thousand Hindoos had encamped around the capital, Lucknow, in consequence of the destruction, by order of the king, of two of their temples. The Governor General had been appealed to for justice, but pending his decision the present despatch announces that hostilities had actually commenced. At Cashmere Ghoolab Singh had established a monopoly of opium and tobacco. The humane interference of the English residents at Radjpoottanna has brought about the discontinuance of the immolation of widows and the destruction of female children. Colonel Outram has been appointed resident at Berada.

The collections for the relief of the suffering Scotch and Irish amounts to £7528 in western India alone. The natives have shown a deep interest in the calamity, and contributed liberally to the fund. The manner in which the railway question has been treated in parliament by the Board of control and the Bengal government, has caused deep disappointments and sorrow to all. Lord Hardinge reached Simla on March 27, ushered in, says a correspondent of the *Nofussillite*, by one of the heaviest storms of hail ever witnessed. Sir Frederic Currie reached Calcutta on April 1, and was the same evening sworn in as third member of the Council of India, vacant by the resignation of Sir George Pollock.—Sir Willoughby Cotton, commander-in-chief, Bombay army, arrived by the steamer *Victoria*, on the morning of the 8th of April, and the same day assumed command of the army.—The governor had quitted Parell for the cooler residence at Malabar point; he did not propose leaving the presidency for the present. His administration continues to be highly popular.

The latest intelligence from Hong Kong is to the 20th of March. At Canton the heat had been oppressive, and the residents were engaging houses for the summer at Maco. It was said that Sir John Davis would proceed north in her Majesty's steamer *Vulture*, and that he would visit Peking, having power to treat for the prevention of riots at Canton. After leaving Peking he was to visit Japan, and endeavour to open a trade with that country. There had been another daring conspiracy at the eastern entrance of the harbour, and the perpetrators of the outrage had escaped. An attack had been made on a party of Gentlemen who landed at a town near Canton. They owe their preservation to

the instrumentality of a Chinese military officer, whose courage deserves commendation.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—A very general impression prevails that the present cabinet is on its last legs, and that it cannot manage to waddle on for three or four months. It is somewhat difficult to understand why this should be the case, for the last elections gave it a majority of nearly one hundred votes, and it has still a formidable majority in its favour. But people seem to be universally tired of it, and it seems to think itself in a languishing state. Then it has offended a considerable body of its supporters by a haughty refusal to consent to any measure of reform; and the unfavourable state of things for France in Spain—the continued coolness with England—the woful state of the finances—have all counted against it.

The Government has presented a bill demanding 275,000,000 francs of *bons rogaux*, instead of 210,000,000 francs. It is believed that it will shortly have to demand a loan of a large amount.

The Paris Bourse of Wednesday was the most cheerful that occurred during some months. The weather, of which the accounts spoke in enthusiastic terms, was beautiful. The promise of one of the most abundant harvests ever gathered; the rapid fall of prices announced from all the provincial corn markets; the hourly increasing amount of money in the bank and in the Treasury; improved appearances in the political world, and consequently augmented confidence in the maintenance of peace abroad; the firmness of the London Stock Exchange; the rumoured favourable view taken by Government of representations made by several of the railway companies; these circumstances, and others that we have not deemed it necessary to enumerate, produced a marked change for the better in the money markets on that day.

In compliment to the United States the names of the four steamers made over by the Government to the Havre and New York Steam Navigation Company, have been changed to Philadelphia, Missouri, New York, and the Union. The first of these was advertised to sail for New York on the 31st May, but our shipping report, made up on the 1st June, does not state that she had sailed.

The *Union Monarchique* contains the following strange paragraph relative to the celebrated fortifications of Paris:—'The fortress of Mont Valerian, the keystone of the system of the fortifications, and of which the construction cost not less than 10,000,000 f., is literally falling into ruins. The two great walls lining the scarf and counterscarp, whether it be that the masses of earth they have to support are too great, or whether the mason work be badly executed; are cracked in several places. Persons well versed in these kind of work assure us that next winter, in consequence of the incessant pressure of the earth and the action of the water filtered through the sand, the walls of the fortress of Mont Valerian will lie prostrate in the ditch.'

SPAIN.—The intelligence from Spain has, day by day, been of considerable interest.

The journals of the 18th stated, that the differences between the Queen and her Consort had risen to such a height, that the propriety of adopting immediate measures to secure a divorce had been discussed in the Cabinet. It was rumoured in Madrid, that a new Ministry was about to be formed, comprising General Serrano and Senors Mendizabal and Olozaga, and that Espartero would be created a senator and nominated ambassador to London.

PORTUGAL.—We have Lisbon news to the 19th ult. Hostilities were suspended since the Junta decided to reject the convention, and the further instructions from England were anxiously expected. Our resident minister had assured the Government that no modification of the terms of the convention was now admissible, and that England was determined upon an effective armed intervention.

We elsewhere publish a protocol, signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Spain, authorising an armed intervention on behalf of the Queen of Portugal. According to accounts from Lisbon to the 22nd ult., Sir H. Seymour's attempt to prevent further hostilities had failed. Sa da Bandeira had positively refused to accede to a renewal of the armistice which terminated on the 17th, and had despatched three war steamers from St. Ubes to Oporto for reinforcements. On this movement becoming known at Lisbon, her Majesty's ship *America*, and the steamer *Polyphemus*, together with a Spanish frigate left the Tagus with sealed instructions; but the general understanding was, that their orders were to intercept the insurgent steamers; and prevent the accomplishment of the expedition on which they had been despatched.

GERMANY.—The emigration from this country to the United States continues on a truly gigantic scale. It will this year far exceed that of any previous year.

ITALY.—The excellent and liberal example of the great and good Pope is already beginning to be imitated by the princes of Italy. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has accorded certain measure of liberty to the Press, for which he has received the blessings of the people. The king of Sardinia, it is said, intends to give a sort of constitution to his people; and the Grand Duke of Tuscany is believed to be inclined to do the same thing.

At the funeral of O'Connell at Genoa, which was celebrated with great pomp, the United States' Consul appeared in his official costume and the Consuls of all other nations, except England, were present.

EGYPT.—Mehemet Ali returned to Alexan-

dria at the end of last month, in order to spend the summer there, as it is his wont to do, that town being cooler than any other part of Egypt during the hot season. The Viceroy is again talking of his intended visit to Europe, but the execution of the project is still doubtful, and the large steamer which is at present being built in the arsenal, and which is said to be destined for the conveyance of his highness, cannot be finished before next year.

### COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The improved state of the money market, and the great decline which has been going forward in our grain markets added to the continued advices of a short crop in America, has imparted a firmer feeling in the cotton trade.

The cotton trade was exceedingly active on the 19th ult. Prices were then rapidly advancing to what might be termed the famine pitch. This was caused by the apprehended scarcity of supplies, and the enormous demand which prevailed, not only for home consumption but also to meet foreign orders. The splendid weather which has prevailed during the fortnight, so exceedingly favourable for the growing crops, has given great confidence as to an abundant and timely harvest, buyers, therefore act with great caution, and the business which is now being transacted is limited, the prices are receding as fast as they advanced. The deliveries also from farmers, although not yet great, are more abundant of late; and in proportion as a want of confidence has been shown by buyers, holders have manifested great anxiety to realize. The consequence, therefore is, that there has been a considerable reaction in prices, and the business done of a limited character, the fall from the highest point having been about 20s. per quarter; but the market is now more steady and tending upwards again. Flour has declined to 40s. per barrel, but is now worth 42 to 44s., the latter being the price of the best Western; sour flour, 37s. to 38s. per barrel; American wheat, 10s 6d. to 12s. 6d. per 70lb. Indian corn is steady, at 52s. to 57s. Indian corn meal is in fair demand at 28s. per barrel for yellow, and 30s. for white.

Cured provisions are in moderate demand; prices are, however, on the decline.

The improvement in the money market has kept pace with that of commercial affairs generally. The continuance of extremely fine weather has worked quite a revolution in affairs, for as the price of corn falls, Consols steadily rise, the advance being fully 2 per cent. During the last two or three days, however, the market has slightly receded, no doubt influenced by the tendency of the corn market to advance.

The discount market has relaxed considerably, the bank itself taking the lead. Unexceptional bills are now done to 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 per cent; at the same time, business continues on a rather contracted scale, as no prudent house will venture on extensive operations until prices have permanently settled down. In fact, we can hardly hope for any permanent amendment of great extent until the prospect of a good harvest is placed almost beyond a doubt.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The House of Commons on Tuesday last, was occupied in the discussion of a motion, proposed by the Earl of Lincoln, for an address to her Majesty, praying her to take into her most gracious consideration the means by which colonization might be made subsidiary to other measures for the improvement of the social condition of Ireland. His lordship, in a very long and able speech, explained that his object was to obtain a commission to inquire—first, whether colonization could be applied so as to relieve those that remained in Ireland; secondly, whether it could be applied so as to relieve those who left Ireland; and lastly, whether it could be so conducted as not to interfere with the interest of our colonies. Mr Hawes, as under Secretary to the colonies, in replying to the motion, admitted most of the principles contained in his Lordship's speech; but differed from him as the expediency of appointing a commission to enquire into such a subject. He refused to move any amendment on the motion of Lord Lincoln, and suggested to the noble lord the propriety of withdrawing it. A long discussion took place in which Mr Gregory, Mr V. Smith, Sir R. Peel, Lord John Russell, Mr Hope, Mr Hume, Mr M. O'Connell, Mr F. Scott, Sir W. James, Lord J. Manners, and Mr Aglionby, took part. In conclusion the address was agreed to, but Lord John Russell intimated that he should advise her Majesty not to issue a

commission of inquiry, but to conduct the inquiry through the agency of the executive government. He expressed his readiness to advise the governors of our North American provinces to consult their executive councils and their local assemblies as to the plans of emigration to which they would lend their aid; and he added that he would lay the result of those consultations on the table, along with the opinions of the administration upon them, early in the next session of parliament.

The proceedings in parliament attract little interest. Every thing now is matter of form. The Executive is posting up the government ledger, to present as clean a balance as possible to the country. Many bills are to be thrown overboard, because like a ship, largely laden, the cargo has become too heavy for her sailing powers. The Irish Poor-law bill, as it came from the peers is to be accepted, with a trifling exception or so. The house of Commons pretty accurately represents life, which is a series of compromises. What we cannot get all we wish, we accept what we can get—for the sake of peace. The Session will be wound up as speedily as possible, and Ministers called unexpectedly to power, will have to wait patiently, and abide the fiat of the 'Great Democracy,' before they know whether their official existence is to be extinguished or procrastinated.

Symptoms of the general election are developed daily. The resignation of old members, the addresses of new candidates, the minutæ of canvassing, and the endless bickering and jealousies between the constituencies and their would-be representatives, 'thick as leaves in Val-lambrosa,' abound on all sides. But the utter prostration of the old party ties is witnessed in the confusion which everywhere prevails. Apparently a greater number of old members are retiring than at any former election within the memory of man. The six years that have elapsed since the present parliament first met have produced strange vicissitudes in the motley game of politics. New views have arisen, old prejudices have disappeared, and a change has come over the spirit of the sage grave men, who make laws for the nation, that renders it difficult to know what principles they possess, or what colours they wear.

The glorious weather to which we alluded in our last, as prevailing in all parts of three kingdoms, still continues. The sun's power increases daily, and everything prognosticates an early and an abundant harvest. The price of the public securities, under the genial influences of this gratifying state of things, is rising, the corn markets are falling, and money is to be had on more liberal terms. The heat is already beyond the average of summer, and the month of May, one of the most important in the year, has proved to be as fine as any in record. The importance of this blessed change in the atmosphere cannot be too highly appreciated. It has worked a change not less gratifying on the physical face of nature than in the spirits and dispositions of men. Unhappily, the potato blight has again appeared in some parts of Ireland, and it is greatly to be feared that the ravages to which the esculant is again exposed, will not be less injurious during the present than they have been during the past year. Notwithstanding the caution which has been so abundantly given, there is reason to believe that a considerable quantity of potatoes had been sown—small, perhaps as compared with former years, but too large as regards the poor people who still cling to it as a favourite article of food.

Death is still making terrible ravages in different parts of Ireland; in the south more especially. The services of the clergy, Protestant as well as Catholic, are in hourly requisition to sustain the sinking people and transmit their souls to heaven with all the comfort which religion imparts to expiring humanity. In some of the principal towns of the north of England, typhus fever rages with increased virulence. In Liverpool, Leeds, and other places, several of the catholic clergy have fallen victims to their ministerial duties—caught the fever, and died.

The present hot weather, so favourable for opening the earth's fruits, is unfortunately extending this dire disease; and it is to be feared, ere its destructive effects have disappeared, more valuable lives will be sacrificed.

O'Connell is dead. The influence of this once potent name is to be seen in the columns of type devoted to his career, and estimates of his character, in every journal. 'British and continental which we take. 'After life's sinful fever he sleeps well.' Every writer according