

all is well saturated; throw it aside, and repeat another quarter of wheat, &c. This is done over-night, and will be found in capital order for the drill next morning. The heap of wheat must be nicely swept up, and an opening made in the centre to hold the two buckets, whilst the operation of adding the lime is going on. A punchon or earthen pipkin should be used for the vitriol, in which is put half a gallon of the boiling water, and the half a pound of vitriol ready powdered from the chemist. The process of doing three quarters lasts about an hour, having a couple of hands engaged. Sweep all well up together, that no straggling corn be left unsaturated. Throw altogether in one heap, and cover down with the sacks to be used until morning. If the weather prevents going to work next day, spread it on the floor to prevent heating, and it will not hurt for a month.

## United States News.

St. John Observer, Nov. 14.

**NEW YORK RAILROADS.**—There are in the State of New York about 778 miles of railroad completed, on which cars are running. The cost of construction has amounted to the sum of \$20,944,141. The number of passengers, of all sorts, who passed over them in the year 1847, was 3,866,718. From this and all other sources the gross earnings of the various companies, during the same period, was \$4,084,211. Expenses, including those of running and repairs, \$1,452,361, leaving \$1,631,850 as a profit.

On the New York and Erie road 6,000 men are now at work, and it is expected that by the 1st of December, cars will run eastward from Binghamton 40 miles, shortening so much the distance between the termini of the two sections of the road. A large depot is to be built soon at Piermont, with a pier on which fifteen miles of railroad trunk will be laid down.

**ROCHESTER.**—There are now at Rochester 20 flouring mills, with over 100 run of stones. Forty daily, weekly and semi-weekly mails arrive and depart. Forty churches and religious societies. The quarterly receipts of the post office are \$5,000; the third largest in the State. Four daily, and eight weekly newspapers. There were manufactured there in 1847 over 700,000 barrels of flour. And the present population is believed to be between 35 and 40,000.

In New Orleans, on the evening of the 28th ult., a democratic torch-light procession was attacked in Curcus street, opposite Lilly's coffee house, the headquarters of the Union "Rough and Ready Club." One of the club discharged his revolver among the democrats, and then ran into the coffee house; a melee ensued, in which 23 shots were fired; one man was killed, and several wounded; and Lilly's house, where the assassins took refuge was burnt. Another democratic procession was also attacked, but not with such disastrous results.

**EDITORS LOOKING UP.**—Both Horace Greeley and James Brooks, Editors of New York Tribune and Express, have been elected to Congress, each by about 2000 majority—Mr. Greeley for the remainder of the present Congress, and Mr Brooks for the next Congress. They will represent the sixth Congressional District, comprising several of the city wards.

## Colonial News.

### New Brunswick.

Fredericton Head Quarters, Nov. 15.

**CLOSING OF THE NAVIGATION.**—On Thursday last we have had a fall of snow to the depth of several inches, when the weather set in cold; and on Sunday morning the steamer New Brunswick had to plough through ice of some thickness before she could reach the wharf in this City.—The New Brunswick discharged her cargo, and left on Sunday evening; but the St. John remained until her usual hour Monday morning, when she had great difficulty in making her way through the ice in the Cove, and at the Short Ferry, and we have not heard whether she had been able to make good her passage to St John. Monday night was also cold, and yesterday a number of persons crossed the river on the ice. Last night and today has been mild, but there is little chance of the river re-opening this season.

We regret to learn that the steamer Carleton ran on shore on an island about 25 miles above this city, on her way down from Woodstock, and that she is now frozen up there, with little chance of being extricated before spring. It is

also said that she lies in a dangerous part of the river; but we trust for the sake of her spirited owners, and her excellent master, that she will escape without serious damage.

Halifax Sun, Nov. 15.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—The approaching Elections is the all absorbing topic of discussion by the Press of this Colony. The Courier, however, takes a passing glance at the result of the agricultural labours of the season—and the nature of the products. After stating that the crops have been secured in good condition, and have been everywhere abundant much beyond any former season, says: "However much we may have disapproved of many acts of Sir John Harvey's government, it must be admitted that he did much to stimulate the agriculture of this Colony, and our present Governor, Sir J. G. LaMarchant has done still more, and the result of his first year's exertions must be highly gratifying to him. We understand the returns of wheat and other grain turns out beyond what is generally yielded under similar cultivation in the United Kingdom, and the quality of several samples that we have seen is not inferior to anything produced in Lower Canada, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia. We have received samples of bread and biscuit from wheat grown on Mr. Cook's farm, Bally Haly, which were in every respect equal to the bread made from Lower Canada or Nova Scotia flour. We do not anticipate that Newfoundland will ever be a grain exporting country, but there can now be no question of the greater part of the food of the inhabitants being raised in the island before the expiration of many years."

Notwithstanding the above, however, the Harbour Grace Herald complains of scarcity in the Settlements between Brigus and Bay de Verds, in consequence of the failure of the Potato crop.

The same paper says:

A very severe storm of wind was experienced here on Saturday last. It commenced blowing on Friday evening, but at 8 o'clock on the following day it arose to what we call a complete hurricane. Several large boats were lost on the North Shore, and at Carbonar, the Malante (late from New York to this port) went on shore near Towel's Brook, where she still remains, fast in the sand. The wind blew from the North East by North.

## YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Royal Mail Steamer Acadia arrived at Halifax on the morning of Friday last, in a passage of 11 days. We were disappointed in not receiving our copy of Willner and Smith's European Times, but we have, however endeavoured to make up for the loss, by gleanings from late numbers of the London Shipping Gazette, and Halifax papers, a summary of the news, which is not important. The courier was late in getting in.

The Cholera is making but slow progress in England.

General commercial affairs have considerably improved. The Cotton market during the week previous to the sailing of the Acadia, was animated—prices having advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ d per pound. The prices of grain, also, had an upward tendency. The Sugar market was fluctuating.

It is said that Smith O'Brien seems so secure of ultimate victory in his appeal to the House of Lords that he is preparing articles of impeachment against his prosecutors, ministerial as well as judicial, and that he expects to submit the articles to the Commons in his place in Parliament before the end of next Session.

London Shipping Gazette, Oct. 31.

**FRANCE.**—The number of unemployed operatives in Paris is causing some uneasiness, and the Minister of Public Works is in consequence adopting measures to prevent the great national works from being suspended during the approaching winter. All the labourers at present employed on the Vierzon railroad are to be provided with constant work. Nearly a thousand workmen are to be placed in a few days near Nerondes. A number of the unemployed operatives of Paris are to be located on the Paris and Strasbourg railroad. The works on the Paris and Lyons railroad are about to be continued, and it is expected that the surplus of the unemployed population of Paris may be usefully engaged in the improvement of the navigation of the rivers Seine and Marne.

**AUSTRIA.**—Reported Bombardment of Vienna.—The intelligence we published yesterday that Prince Windischgratz had

opened his batteries immediately after the four and twenty hours' respite had elapsed, is partially confirmed by advices since received. On the other hand however accounts received via Paris, state that the bombardment had not taken place as reported. We give the annexed from various sources, as they have reached us:

At the Sitting of the Diet on the 22nd, Schuselka rose to announce that the committee had received one thousand copies of a proclamation from Prince Windischgratz, declaring Vienna in a state of siege. Schuselka then read the document amidst marks of dejection. After some discussion it was resolved to declare the state of siege as illegal, and as an extreme measure, in contradiction with the constitutional liberties of the people. Such a measure could only be justified when all peaceful negotiations had been exhausted, which was not the case (in the opinion of the Diet). The Diet consequently declared the decree of Prince Windischgratz placing Vienna in a state of siege as illegal. This decision was loudly applauded. The decree was ordered to be published.

The following reply was sent by Prince Windischgratz:—"It is not in my power to enter into any negotiation with the Diet, as I only regard it as a constituent assembly. Minister Kraus is not free but a prisoner. The only legal authority I can recognise in Vienna is the common council, which is placed under my orders. I have, moreover, given the town 24 hours to consider."

The following conditions proposed by the prince to the inhabitants of Vienna: "Within 48 hours after receipt of this present, the city of Vienna, with its faubourgs and neighborhood, are to surrender and by detachments the inhabitants are to give up their arms at some place appointed for that purpose, with the exception of private fire-arms. 2. The dissolution of all armed corporations, and of the Academical Legion; the University to be closed; and the President of the Academical Legion and 12 students to be made hostages. 3. Certain individuals hereinafter to be named, are to be given up to me. 4. During the state of siege no journals are to be published; with the exception of the Wiener Zeitung, who publishes official notifications. 5. All foreigners are to show their certificates of residence; those who have no passports are to leave immediately. 6. All clubs are closed during the state of siege. 7. All persons acting contrary to the above, either by deed, or by endeavouring to excite others to oppose them, or convicted of fomenting conspiracies, or found in possession of arms, will be punished according to martial law. At the expiration of the time above notified I shall take the necessary means to bring the city to obedience. Head quarters of Hetzenndorf, 23d October 1848.—Prince of WINDISCHGRATZ, Field Marshal."

Florisdorf, Oct. 24.—A correspondent says—Whilst I am writing these lines the cannon is roaring. I left Hiezing, where the palace of Schonbrunn is situated, about half a mile from Vienna (2 English miles), yesterday afternoon, and was obliged to make a circuit of three miles to reach the Florisdorf station, on account of the strict blockade. Florisdorf is under the protection of the imperial troops. The hostilities commenced yesterday, and on the part of the city. The Viennese made 2 or 3 sallies and attempted to clear the bridges of the imperial troops. The artillery of the latter fired about 20 shots, and silenced the batteries opposed to them. In a few hours the respite will have elapsed. Prince Windischgratz will do all in his power to save the city from the fearful catastrophe that is hovering over it, but will do his duty.

Half past Four.—The imperial artillery has taken possession of the 2 bridges over the Danube. I have been on the bridges myself.

Seven o'clock.—I hear platoon firing, and I am told that fighting is going on outside the walls.

A Hamburg correspondent writes under date the 27th October:—"Accounts have reached this city that Vienna has been bombarded by Prince Windischgratz but nothing certain can be said as to the result."

The late editions of the Vienna papers, however although of the same date, state that the reported bombardment had not then commenced; and, according to the Austrian Lloyd, the confidence of the besieged had not materially abated. We are told by this journal that the ranks of the defenders in Vienna receive fresh accessions every day, both from the provinces and the camp of Auersperg, in which great agitation, aggravated by scarcity of provisions and sickness, is said to prevail. Even the Croates are, it is said, suffering from intermittent fever and

cholera morbus to a most dreadful extent, whereas the inhabitants of Vienna enjoy good health, and are still well supplied with provisions. In its latest intelligence, the Austrian Lloyd mentions a report that a collision had occurred at Grosshofien (when it does not state) between the Croatian and Hungarian troops. Messengers from Nussdorf announced at noon on the 24th the desertion of a strong division of the Khevenhuller infantry. The remainder of the detachment fired upon the deserters, and received in return a volley from the National Guard, which at first led to the diffusion of a (false) report that an attack had been made upon the latter corps.

In spite, however, of the favorable circumstances above mentioned, the Austrian Lloyd does not believe that the status quo in Vienna can be maintained another week unless an auxiliary army advances to its relief.

**SWITZERLAND.**—Letters from Berne of the 25th inst. announce that a movement of the peasants in the neighbourhood of Fribourg had taken place against the government of that canton; but it had been suppressed by troops sent from Berne. The government of Fribourg had caused his Grace the Bishop Marilley of that city to be arrested and conveyed to Lausanne in consequence of his having encouraged the movement of the peasants.

London October 3.

**AUSTRIA.**—Bombardment of Vienna.—There can be little doubt, from the advices received, that Prince Windischgratz has at length attacked the Capital, the inhabitants refusing to surrender to the imperial forces. According to some accounts they have mined all the public buildings, and even the church of St. Stephen, and propose blowing up the town if driven to the last extremity. This savours of exaggeration; but it is certain that they have as yet replied vigorously to every attack; and in the advance on the Leopoldstadt faubourg the imperial troops are reported to have suffered severely. It is but lengthening a struggle which must eventually terminate in the entrance of the Imperial troops.

The following copy of a report sent by telegraph to Count Wessenburg, at Olmutz, by General Wias, chief of the staff to Windischgratz, has been published:—"This day (27th), the Field Marshal attacked the city on all sides. A battalion of Schoenhal's infantry, which stormed the first barricade in the Jagerseil, defended by 12 pieces of cannon, was intirely routed. This barricade was, however, carried soon after, by a detachment of Grenadiers and Jagers, and the troops then pushed on and obtained possession of the Karls Theatre and adjacent parts. The suburbs, Louisa street, and Franz's alley are in flames. The leaders of the legion have fled." Windischgratz has issued another proclamation to the people of Vienna, replete with the most admirable advice, powerful arguments, and humane assurances; but at the same time he declares that the parties who caused the murder of Latour, who tyrannise over the city, who have insulted and driven away the Imperial family, who have been the sole cause of all the misfortunes that have happened, shall not escape punishment, although they are the foremost to demand an amnesty, to demand liberty—the liberty of triumphing over their misdeeds.

In consequence of the apprehensions entertained by the authorities of the bank of Vienna of plunder, a notice has been published, stating that all the notes in the bank have been cut through, so that they may be recognised, and that the buildings (the vaults) can be inunated at a moment's notice.

The Prussian Staats Anzeiger of the 31st ult. says,—The above is so far confirmed by authentic intelligence that the bombardment and attack of the city commenced on the morning of the 28th, soon after tea o'clock.

The Hungarians were, on the 27th, with, it is said, 40,000 men, on the other side of the Leitha, and perfect uncertainty prevailed as to their intentions. Since their first steamer, carrying 700 Hungarians, was sunk, they have made no further attempts to come to the assistance of the city.

London, October 30.

It is much to be apprehended that the winter which is now so near at hand, will bring with it a great deal of distress and misery in the cotton districts of the kingdom.

Dublin, Oct. 28.—In the case of Mr. Smith O'Brien, the Attorney-General yesterday granted his fiat for the issue of the writ of error. The prisoner is to be brought up from Clonmel goal, in order that the writ should be argued in the Court of Queen's Bench. If the decision of that court should be adverse to the prisoner, an appeal will be made to the