

manured spots, causing the grain to fall down and rot; while on the unmanured, it languishes because of an insufficient supply of nutrition, the poor parts become poorer and the rich richer. For this, two reasons may be assigned.—First—By the thick growth of vegetation the soil is shaded from the sun's rays, and its moisture and volatile substances retained, while the bare parts are dried and scorched. Second—Plants radiate heat more rapidly than earths, or in other words cool down sooner. The vapors of the atmosphere are thus condensed and precipitated upon them. Thus the strength is taken from one portion and given to another—injurious alike to each. Should you deem these hints, so crudely set forth worthy of a place in your paper, you will confer a favor on a practical farmer.

## European News.

### Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, November 17.

Thursday was observed in this country as a general holiday—a day of thanksgiving, for the disappearance of the most mysterious, and, at the same time, the most fatal scourge which has afflicted humanity in these latter times. The cholera visitation is a melancholy reflection, on human incapacity to grapple with physical ills. Sweeping from east to west, and making eventually the circuit of the globe, mowing down its myriads of victims, it has baffled the resources of medical skill, and left us, after the dread experience, as ignorant of its causes as we were eighteen years ago, when it first devastated Western Europe. So fearful a visitor was well calculated to impress upon man, in the pride of his intellect and his boasted civilisation, the dimness of his perceptions and his total dependence on a higher power.

The day appears to have been religiously observed in all parts of the empire. Indeed, in many districts, gratitude to an all-ruling Providence had anticipated the tardy movements of the Government.—This was the case in Liverpool, Manchester, Chester, and other large towns and cities. The inscrutable nature of the malady, and its devastating effects, were well calculated to make an impression on the most religious as well as the most sceptical mind. One benefit the pestilence has unquestionably produced; it has been the means of directing attention with greater force to the sanitary condition of the great mass of the people. The rapid growth of population in this country, has produced consequences utterly at variance with the physical laws of nature and legislative means have yet to be taken on a comprehensive scale to compel compliance in our large towns, with the simplest rules for the preservation of the public health. The children of poverty are claimants in this respect on the protection of the executive; and as selfishness is not unmingled with good, a feeling of personal insecurity may induce many persons now to forego opposition to sanitary reform, who, before the late visitation, were inexorable in resisting all improvements that touched their pockets.

Louis Napoleon is gradually throwing off his disguise. Scarcely an effort is made to conceal the fact that he is about to discard the Republic like a toy which has answered his purpose. The new head of the police, M. Carlier, has effaced from his proclamations the watchwords of the infant Republic, 'Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite.' The official who has thus anticipated the wishes of the President, is evidently his creature, and the fact of his succeeding Colonel Rebillot has given much dissatisfaction to the friends of the existing state of things. M. Carlier has also issued a document, addressed to the inhabitants of Paris, which breathes strong conservative tendencies. He avows himself the enemy of Socialism, and calls upon the inhabitants to form a league against it. Although it is said that M. Carlier owes his promotion to his having discovered and revealed to the President, the Legitimist conspiracy which led to the dismissal of the minister, it is tolerably clear that his views are in accordance with those of his patron, and that they will work cordially together.

Parties are in a transition state, and the problem has yet to be solved, whether political power in France, under some yet undetermined form, will eventually fall into the hands of the moderate Republicans; or whether the struggle will be mainly between the Bonapartists and the costered reactionary parties, whose late overthrow has had a tendency to make

them all combine together under the rallying cry of the Count de Paris, in whose favor the Count de Chambord is once more urged to resign. M. Thiers seems to be looked up to as the chief leader of this movement. The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to him as his 'dearly beloved son,' and says they both erred in thinking the period had arrived for giving full liberty to the Roman people. The Bonapartists are alive to the danger which threatens them from the ultra-Church section, but they have no means of counteracting their machinations but by propitiating the mountain party. Accordingly, Louis Napoleon has promised a sweeping amnesty of all the 1200 political convicts at Belle Isle. His ministers alarmed at such a step, contrived to avoid this extreme lenity; but surprised the Assembly by announcing that seven hundred prisoners were to be released forthwith. The remaining five hundred convicts, steeped in all crimes, are still to be detained. Under such circumstances the termination of the trial at the High Court of Versailles dwindles into comparative unimportance. Seventeen of the accused have been sentenced to transportation, three, to five years' imprisonment, and the remaining eleven have been acquitted. Now, if seven hundred of the daring combatants of the previous sanguinary revolutions are pardoned, at the moment when the mere conspirators of June are condemned, it seems inevitable that the latter will undergo a mere nominal punishment. M. Carlier gives his assurance that the enlargement of the prisoners at Belle Isle will not disturb the tranquility of Paris. Will the Mountain party be deterred from future attempts by this clemency? and can MM. Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Cassidiere be kept in exile when the accomplices in their guilt are freely pardoned?

The Belgian Chambers have been formally opened, but no particular feature of interest appears in the King's speech. From Berlin the news is but of slender interest. The Schleswig Holstein affair drags its slow length along, until it is lost in the mazes of diplomacy. From Hungary we learn that fresh condemnations are taking place, and no fewer than fifteen executions at Arad are threatened daily. The valedictory address of Kossuth to his countrymen, written at Orsova, has been published. It is written in his most enthusiastic poetical style; but his aspirations are now only a dream of the past. General Haynau seems to be carrying on his unrelenting cruelties unchecked by higher authority. The Jews of Pesth are once more threatened with violence, unless they pay up the contributions demanded, which seems to be beyond their power. There appears no present probability of the state of siege at Vienna being raised.

The presence of the English naval forces at the Dardanelles, and the hourly expected arrival of the French fleet, occasioned some excitement at Constantinople, and the Emperor of Russia continues to show not a little irritation at the decisive attitude taken by France and England. But before the winter is over all this resentment will have subsided, and the peace of Europe will continue uninterrupted. In the meantime the diplomatic intercourse between Turkey and Russia is still suspended.

From Rome we have but little certain intelligence. It seems, however, that the Pope really meditates an early return to Rome, and indeed his arrival at one moment was actually announced. The recent change in the French Ministry may, however, alter the determination which His Holiness, relying upon the strength of the Conservative party in France, had undoubtedly formed of returning to his capital. Louis Napoleon, however, will endeavor to induce the Sovereign Pontiff to return to the Eternal City as early as convenient, and will use the whole weight of his influence to prevent the Cardinals from proceeding any further in their infatuated reactionary career. There is an intention expressed of raising a body-guard of Irish soldiers to protect his Holiness instead of Swiss troops. The English Foreign Enlistment Act presents some difficulties in the way of effecting this scheme; but this is proposed to be evaded by the establishment of an Irish Colony in the Papal States. M. Mazzini, the celebrated ex-triumvir of Rome, has been expelled from the Vaud Canton by order of the Police, in virtue of the decree existing against him since 1833.

A quiet, but steady, tone has prevailed in the several departments of trade and commerce during the past week.

The Cotton trade has kept steady, and prices of American, as compared with those of last week, are 3d per lb. dearer.

The Grain trade manifests dullness in sale, but is firm as to price.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts contain no new features worthy of notice. An average business appears to be going forward, and the Cotton mills in Lancashire generally are well employed. At Manchester we learn that since the commencement of the week the market there has been very steady, with a demand generally in advance of the supply.

### CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

**France.**—It is said that the new Cabinet has it in contemplation to diminish the army by 100,000 men on condition that the National Guards of Paris should be dissolved.

Letters from Toulon of the 9th inst. state that several steam-frigates are being fitted out in that port to form part of an expedition against the Emperor of Morocco.

**Greece.**—A letter from Smyrna, states that the insurrection in Samos had been quelled, and that the insurgents had asked for permission to send a deputation to Constantinople to explain their complaints to the Government. This has been complied with, and ten members have left as a deputation.

**Turkey.**—Kossuth issued the following proclamation to the Hungarian refugees on the 18th Oct. He signs himself "Governor of Hungary":—

"I hereby make known the official declaration of his Excellency the Pacha."

"1. That his Majesty the Sultan, whom may God grant a long life, has determined that he will not give up to the enemy any who wish to remain; but that he will protect us, and afford us the rights of hospitality.

"2d. Those who wish to partake of those rights of hospitality for the future, shall be supplied not only with food as hitherto, but also with articles of clothing; and, even in regard to their pay, they may expect that indemnity which is compatible with the glory and renown of his Majesty the Sultan. The hope is also held out that the officers may retain their rank, and without being compelled to change their religion, enter the Turkish service, and that it is contemplated to secure the destiny of all the emigrants, either by the formation of a colony, or in some other suitable manner."

**Persia.**—Turkish letters state that Persia was in a very disturbed state. The Shah appeared incapable of maintaining order, and an unfounded report of his death by the bow-string showed how precarious his tenure of the throne was considered.

**Frankfort.**—A letter from this city under date of the 6th inst., mentions that the Government of Germany are seriously considering the possibility of a recurrence to hostilities with Denmark. It is rumored that the confederation troops, under Gen. Von Peucker's command has been ordered to be in readiness for the march.

The Constituent Assembly has, in concurrence with the Senate, resolved to abolish the punishment of death for all civil and military offenders. Imprisonment for life to be substituted, excepting in time of war, when offenders against military discipline require the severest punishment.

**Prussia.**—Domiciliary visits in search of secret meetings have been frequent.—All engravings of a political description, and portraits of Robert Blum are ordered to be removed from the shop windows.

Several solemnisations of the death of Robert Blum had taken place on the 9th inst., but were very much disturbed by the interference of the police. The military in one instance was required to be sent for, and some arrests were made.

**Austria and Hungary.**—The widow of Louis Batthyany passed through Vienna lately, on her way to Switzerland from which country she embarks in the spring for America.

The Hungarian hussars (150 in number), who fled to England, and were sent thence to Turkey, were not permitted to land at Constantinople. As they had not got military passes, and were in uniform, they were looked upon as deserters.

One of the officers of the Comorn garrison has been lately executed at Schemnitz, in direct violation of the terms of Gen. Eljapka's capitulation.

Sixteen hundred and nineteen sentences in all have been pronounced by the courts-martial sitting in Vienna.

Twelve men, charged with putting to death some Croatian prisoners at Guns, in the early part of the war, have been given over to the hangman.

**Roman States.**—Notwithstanding re-

newed personal solicitations by M. de Corcelles and General Rostolan, his Holiness Pius IX. still refuses to return.

The diabolical scenes which have disgraced the Austrian rule, have found counterparts in the Papal States. On the 31st ultimo four persons were executed in the meadows of St. Anthony at Bologna.

Dr. Achilli, the Protestant missionary, is still confined in the Castle of St. Angelo "apostatising" from Popery, and distributing copies of the Bible, the French envoy refusing to interfere on his behalf. He has allowed 30 sous a day to maintain himself.

**Naples.**—The Jesuits who now reign triumphant in Naples, have begun their war against education. By a decree of the 27th inst., whoever is engaged in public or private instruction must appear before a council to be interrogated on the "Catechism of the Christian doctrine," and can only exercise their office by permission, which simply means that the Jesuits are to dictate what is to be taught to the youth of Naples, while the civil law will punish any deviation from their orders.

**Parma.**—The Duke of Parma is carrying on a fierce war of persecution against his subjects. Several hundred of them have been flogged,—one even to death. No one is safe from arrest, the simple delarations of a soldier being sufficient to cause the person denounced to be dragged and tried before a mock council of war in the fortress.

**Ireland.**—The Incumbered Estates Commission.—We have been informed that the value of the estates, respecting which petitions for sales have been already lodged, is upwards of £1,100,000, according to a rate of purchase considerably lower than had prevailed five years ago.

The tenant protection movement is rapidly spreading in the south. The Tipperary Vindicator states that within the past fortnight societies have been formed at Ballyhale, Borisoleigh, and Mullinahone, the latter of which has issued an address to the tenant farmers of Tipperary.

**The Great Western Fisheries Company.**—The managers of this enterprising company have so far had no reason to regret the reception of their project in Ireland, and there really seems to be a prospect of beneficial results accruing from their operations. The company's agents have taken three islands, the property of the Marquis of Sligo, and fisheries will be immediately established at those points. In addition to this favorable beginning, a wealthy landed proprietor, whose estates border the Atlantic, is so well pleased with the undertaking, that he has actually offered to invest in it a large portion of his disposable property.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, gives the following lesson to clerical agitators in replying to the circular from the National Conference:—"Indeed I think whatever exertions may be made, should be made without including in them ecclesiastics of any grade. One party will call us abettors of treason, if not downright and open conspirators; whilst another party will attribute their want of success in the undertakings to our undue interference. Hence I look on neutrality on the part of the clergy to the very best policy. I have witnessed during the past twenty years so much of selfishness and perfidy amongst the apparently most enthusiastic patriots, that I became resolved never again to help men by my name, humble though it be, to provide for themselves, and then forget their country.—The history of Ireland does not furnish us with a single record of the name of any Catholic ecclesiastic engaged or enrolled in any successful movement or enterprise for our country. In truth they injured the cause whenever they did interfere."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Ballooning in search of Sir John Franklin.**—We mentioned a few days since that Lieutenant Gale had made a proposition with reference to the use of a balloon for traversing the impassable wastes which separate Sir John Franklin from his friends. The following is a letter received by the gallant and enterprising officer from Lady Franklin:—"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd Oct., proposing the use of your balloon in the discovery of the missing expedition in the arctic regions. It will give me great pleasure if your plans, when examined, are approved by men of science capable of estimating them, and you cannot doubt that I should greatly rejoice in the adoption of any means which promise to aid the object I have most at heart, and especially