

dred and seventy single horse loads of bog earth now prepared as above, for the coming spring, I find this description of manure more nutritious to plants than any other I have yet used. Another good tendency fermentation has on manure is to destroy the foul seeds, such as dog-nettle, sorrel, and other seeds, which remain safe and sound through the winter about the barn yard. The rough buck-wheat is a grain that is sown very much these last three or four years all over the country, the seed of which is almost imperishable, and gives the farmer a great deal of trouble in weeding out from amongst his crops; it might be destroyed by putting the manure-heap through a thorough course of fermentation in the spring, before applying it to the ground. This description of grain the farmers heretofore hesitated in sowing, in consequence of the great difficulty they met with in clearing it out of the land:—this difficulty can be easily remedied by the following method:—As soon as the grain is removed off the land where it has been grown, put on the harrow and harrow in all the fallen grain smoothly. In a few days a young braird will come up, which should not be interfered with. Now have it eaten down with cattle in order that the seed may be well exhausted before the frost sets in, which will kill the green braird, and the farmer may rest assured it will give him no more trouble.

Sir, I hope you will excuse me for trespassing so long on your valuable time.

I remain your ob't servant,
ROBERT BOWIS.
[To be continued.]

United States News.

From the Boston Courier.

Flood at Albany.—On the evening of Saturday, the River at Albany rose six or seven feet, and completely covered the piers and docks. In several stores near the wharves, large quantities of flour were placed under water. Lumber in great quantities, and considerable lots of grain floated down the river; eight or ten canal boats, one or two of them laden with flour, that were moored at the freight depot, were swept away by the current. The water still continued to rise.

Disaster.—The barque *Elijah Swift*, from New York, bound to New Orleans, was totally lost on the 'Isaacs' on the 29th of Oct.; second mate and 12 passengers drowned.

The excitement occasioned at Montrose by the failure of the *Susquehanna Bank*, was intense, and Mr F. T. St. John, the Cashier, was on Saturday week arrested and committed to prison, in default of \$40,000 bail. Threats of personal vengeance were freely uttered against him, the bank sign was taken down and placed over the jail door, effigies were paraded, and quite a mob attended Mr St. John to jail, saluting him as he went, with groans, hisses, &c. It is estimated that from \$50,000 to \$60,000 of the notes are in circulation in Susquehanna county.

Halifax Novascotian, Nov. 21.

The Steamer *Sarah Sands* has been chartered in New York to proceed to California. About 40 head of cattle are shipped from New York every three weeks for Bermuda, to supply the Government establishments at that station. Severe frost has occurred in the South and the Cotton crop has been damaged. The news by the *Europa* was, by the aid of the Electric Telegraph, published simultaneously in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Montgomery, and New Orleans. Snow fell at Albany on the 31st ult.

Colonial News.

Prince Edward Island.

The Brig *Fanny* direct for San Francisco, calling at Rio Janerio, sailed from Charlotte-town last week. The Royal Gazette notices the departure of this vessel thus:—

This being the first vessel from this Island to the newly discovered *Pacifolus*, deserves more than a passing notice.—The *Fanny* is owned and fitted out by an Association of Forty persons—Mechanics—Clerks—Farmers, all active—steady—sober men, of good character and industrious habits, actuated, for the most part as we believe, with a laudable desire to better the condition of themselves and their families, by sharing in the trade suddenly opened upon the western shores

of North America. The *Fanny* has all her available space occupied by lumber, (four house frames); bricks, coals, &c., and provisions of such kinds as will keep for two years. As no event of a like nature, has ever occurred before in this town, that of an emigration from our shores, of persons similarly circumstanced, so no event has called forth, to an equal degree, the heart-felt interest and sympathy for the adventurers; some of whom are young men, connected with the oldest and most extensive families in the Colony, while others are themselves fathers of families—who leave wives and children to grieve their present departure, and to hope for the successful issue of their venture. It added to the temporary interest of the scene that in the morning the *Sun* arose in full effulgence, and the weather throughout the day was as warm and fine as we usually experience it in September, so different from the bleak or damp weather generally prevalent in the middle of November, that we hail it as it were a presage for good—an omen of success to the enterprising voyagers. The Steamer *Rose*, with about three hundred persons on board, took the *Fanny* in tow about two o'clock, and in half an hour she was seen swiftly passing the chops of the harbor. The Wharfs, which, throughout the day, had been crowded to excess, with anxious lookers on, became gradually deserted, and at length, none were left but the truckmen plying their ordinary labor, and no vestige of the busy scene remained.

Newfoundland.

Halifax Novascotian, Nov. 21.

The R. M. steamer *Falcon*, Corbin, arrived yesterday in 3½ days from St. Johns. The weather at Newfoundland has been mild, but exceedingly humid, and, altogether, unfit for shipping fish. We are glad to see, that the Newfoundlanders are waking up to the importance of the Reciprocity movement now going forward. And, in anticipation of the scheme being carried out, some of our contemporaries are grumbling for fear they will be left minus of the expected advantages accruing therefrom. There cannot be a doubt that the people of Newfoundland have hitherto manifested an unaccountable apathy in dealing with the valuable sources of wealth which they are everywhere surrounded. Not a few of their fishing rights have from time to time been conceded to foreigners without the Colonists having received anything in lieu. It is just about time to inquire if those which remain, can be bartered for any corresponding advantage.—In prospect of a Reciprocal trade with the United States, the *Courier* winds up an article in these words:

At present the most of what we consume, comes from them. They receive our money in payment, but they are by no means purchasers in our Market. To equalize the advantages of our trade with them, both should be placed on the same footing, in a commercial point of view.—Should they take our fish in payment for their provisions, then we might thus be enabled to keep that money in the country, which we are now obliged to remit to them in liquidation for our imports. With such a system, based on the principles of mutual colonial support,—the extension of free trade between the Colonies and the United States, we should ultimately see the balance of trade turn in favor of this Colony.

Canada.

Quebec Chronicle, Nov. 15.

We learn from the *Montreal Gazette*, that the Hon. Mr. Tache succeeds the Hon. Mr. Viger, as Receiver General.—Tache's successor at the Board of Works is not yet known.

The same journal states that the railroad from the village of Industry to the village of Lanoraie, which has been partially in operation for some time back, is now nearly completed, and it was expected, would be opened yesterday, its entire length, some thirteen miles. It has been entirely built by Canadian labor, and will bear a favorable comparison with any road on this continent.

Halifax Nova Scotian, Nov. 21.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The dates from Montevideo are to 15th and Buenos Ayres to the 11th:

The government of Buenos Ayres has purchased the Danish brig *Stephen*, and the American schooner *Adolphus*, to strengthen the fleet of Parana. A letter from Buenos Ayres published in the *Comercio del Plata*, of the 10th says: that great naval preparations are being made

at Buenos Ayres, and it is believed the object aimed at is Brazil, against whom the armaments are supposed to be intended; and with whom it is believed that war is inevitable.

The relative position of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo remains as at last accounts, and the now long-standing difficulties seem to be as far removed from the prospect of settlement as ever they were. The same uncertainty and the same general distrust and want of confidence continued to prevail, both at Buenos Ayres and at Montevideo.

The *Comercio* of the 3d October states that the elections were going on in the Provinces for Deputies to the General Assembly. At Para all was tranquil, but at Maranhao there were a great number of assassinations daily taking place—the results of private vengeance or political hate. The *Journal of Pernambuco* states that Don Joseph A. Canalcanti, junr., was assassinated at his country seat about fourteen leagues from Pernambuco, while asleep taking his siesta. On the same day Francisco Lopez de Corvalho was killed by an Indian, who lived in his house with him.

At Parahyba, on the 5th of September, Dr. Chalon, formerly deputy, and now a candidate for election, was assassinated as he came out from the electoral college.

A private letter of the date of September 15th, states that the invading army of Paraguay maintained the positions it had taken, and was receiving daily reinforcements. Colonel Hornos, of Entre-Rio, with a number of emigrants and others from Uruguay, had gone over to the Paraguayans, and joined their forces; it is said the number of men Colonel Hornos brought with him was 600.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, published in the *Comercio del Plata* of the 15th of September, states that the invasion of the Paraguayans, is the great topic of discourse, the great order of the day, and that the rumours in Buenos Ayres relating to it are most contradictory and absurd. According to the writer, the Paraguayans have occupied the missions of Coments, all the territory of Aguapey, and Candelaria. They have fortified themselves in various points, and it will not be easy to dislodge them. Virasoro is the General opposed to them.

It appears there have been several smart skirmishes, which have all resulted in favor of the Paraguayans. It is said that Brazil is secretly aiding Paraguay in this movement.

Great activity, and military and naval preparations, are going on at Buenos Ayres. Tull, it is said, is to be commander of the fleet of the Parana, and old Brown of the vessels which are to operate on the other side.

It is said that Olindo, the Brazilian minister, is acting secretly with Paraguay, but that he has a greater fear of Rosas, and dare not take open measures against him.

FROM HAVANA.

The steamship *Ohio* arrived at New York from Havana on Friday week.—She made the run in four days eight hours—the most extraordinary on record. The *Ohio* brought the remains of Gen. Worth, Col. Duncan, and Major Faies. Among her passengers was the famous Colonel White—leader of the Round Island Expedition. The authorities at Havana informed of his being on board, would not allow him to land. With this exception the passengers were allowed to go where they pleased, numbers however of Americans came on board to visit the Col. It is said the majority of the people of Cuba are in favor of annexation to the United States—but not by unfair means. The *Ohio* brought six bags of doubloons from New Orleans to Havana, and \$100,000 as freight to New York.

Vessels are not permitted to pass Moro Castle after 6 P. M., or to leave before daylight in the morning—a regulation which subjects vessels to many inconvenience and unnecessary delay.

Havana was rapidly filling up with Americans from all parts of the United States, to spend the winter, notwithstanding the impositions and petty annoyances to keep out foreigners.

Efforts are being made at the Island; to grow Cocoa of a superior quality, and persons are brought from Venezuela, to superintend the plantations.

After a long season of great drought, there has fallen such a quantity of rain on the island as to threaten almost to be as great an evil as the drought.—The Matanzas papers complain that they shall be all drowned or turned into frogs.

French War Vessel offering to assist Cuba.—A private letter from a citizen of Newark, now in Havana, to a corres-

pondent there, has the following intelligence:—

HAVANA, Oct. 22, 1849.

A French war steamer arrived here yesterday, and tendered her services to the government to assist in repelling any invasion that might be anticipated, for which our Captain General expressed his obligations in the warmest terms; and the newspapers of the day made a great fuss about it, as they do about everything in this country.

THE DIFFICULTY AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The *Pacific News* gives the following particulars of the cause of the trouble with the French at the Sandwich Islands:

M. Dillon, the French Consul, has for some time been at loggerheads with the government upon the subject of Catholic rights and brandy. About the 15th of August, the *Poursuivante* and a war steamer arrived, when M. Dillon made certain demands upon the government threatening them with "great guns" in case of non-compliance.

The demands, as near as we can learn, were—1st, a reduction of duties on brandies and liquors of one-half, and the return of one-half of all such duties as have been collected since 1846; 2d, the same rights to Catholics and their schools as are granted to Protestants; 3d, the repeal of a law which compels whalships, importing liquor for sale, to pay port charges; 4th, the remission of a fine imposed upon some captain of a whalship. There were some minor demands relative to "redress" and "satisfaction" for indignities and insults offered to the "grand republic." These demands were made, and three days allowed for the government to comply or refuse. The King being absent, the Admiral waited for his return, when the government refusing to comply with the demands, the French troops landed and took possession of the fort. No resistance being offered, the gallant fellows spiked and threw down the ramparts the guns of the fort, destroyed the ammunition and public stores, and took all the Hawaiian vessels that were in port. The Hawaiian flag was lowered, and the French hoisted. After the quiet possession of the Fort for three days, the French abandoned it, and retired on board their vessels. The King's yacht, *Kamehameha III*, was manned with Frenchmen, and dispatched it was supposed to Valparaiso, the steamer sailed for Tahiti, and the *Poursuivante*, with M. Dillon and family, sailed for this place, where she arrived Tuesday evening. M. Dillon and family have taken passage for Panama in the steamer *Oregon* from which place he goes to France, via New York. The British Consul General and the American Consul protested against the action of the French forces. The British Consul General offered his services as mediator, but was refused. It is uncertain what the result of all this will be; but the general impression is that M. Dillon has exceeded his powers, and that his acts will be denounced by his government. This belief is strengthened by his sudden departure, and his anxiety to be the first to represent the matter to his own government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The cholera has committed fearful havoc in Algeria. Out of 909 persons attacked in the garrison of Algiers alone, as many as 528 have succumbed.

A man, formerly in the employ of the Norwich post office, named Lucas, has been proved to be heir to an immense property which has been for years in Chancery.

A young girl of twenty, in man's attire is said to have been actively engaged in sixteen conflicts during the late war in Hungary as aide-de-camp to one of the Magyar generals.

R. Montgomery Martin states that of £50,000,000 of taxes, two millions and a half rich people pay £11,530,000; eight millions of the middle classes pay £25,440,000; and fourteen millions of the working classes pay £13,030,000.

It is expected that Kossuth will arrive at Southampton on board the *Peninsular* and *Oriental Company's* steamer *Sultan*, from Constantinople. Arrangements are making to give the illustrious Magyar a suitable reception. The *Sultan* is expected at Southampton about the 6th proximo.

Hertz Ben Pinchas, a learned writer in the *Jewish Chronicle*, predicts that in less than a century a Jew will be President of the French Republic; that in half a century America will be ruled by a son of Abraham; and that in less than a quarter of a century the Lord Mayor of London will worship at the synagogue.