

constantly for several years, they will free the soil from weeds. By the use of them, land constantly drenched with water may be freed from rushes, and prepared for yielding clover and other plants of good kinds."

It has been frequently supposed that ashes applied to wet, heavy soils, is injurious. This is probably owing to the application being too uneven, and in too large quantities, and to the want of mixing them intimately with the soil. Chaptal says, "Wood ashes possess the double property of amending a wet and clayey soil by dividing and drying it, and of promoting vegetation by the salts they contain."

It is well known, that the evenly spread and intimately intermixed layer of ashes which soils receive by burning the turf, produces extraordinary effects upon grass lands.

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, September 22.

The weather during the past week has been variable. In many parts of the country a good deal of rain has fallen, but generally not to such extent as to interfere with harvest operations. The last two or three days have been drier and very considerably colder, whilst in the northern parts of Scotland the weather has been everything that could be desired. Upon the whole, the interesting labors of the harvest have proceeded satisfactorily, and are now being brought nearer to a close. It will be seen that the late downward tendency of the corn market has been checked, and a slight advance of prices has taken place above the range of last week. The unfavorable reports of the progress of the potato disease in Ireland has been the chief cause of this reaction, Indian corn also being a little dearer. Up to this time no very large supplies of home wheat have found their way to market, but in a week or two the farmers will be more at leisure, and it will then be seen whether the late improvement will be maintained. Two or three days unfavorable weather at the close of last week served to cause a little alarm, which now, however, seems to be dissipated. The course of future prices seems to be as much a matter of doubt and dispute as ever. Everything will depend upon the extent of the injury which may eventually happen to the stock of potatoes in Ireland which at present cannot be conjectured with any degree of certainty. At almost all the Baltic ports prices of wheat are lower, and even at Danzig, where the greatest firmness has been shown, holders of corn evince a disposition to make sales.

Considering the capricious character of the frightful epidemic under which we, in common with almost all the great cities of Europe, have suffered, it is with the utmost diffidence we announce that a most favorable change has come over the land since our last publication. The rapid and decided decrease of mortality which has taken place, attested more especially by the returns in the London and Liverpool districts, where the system of registration is more complete than elsewhere, inspires us with hopes that this dreadful pestilence is passing away. The frightful mortality of the week ending the 5th inst., when the deaths from cholera alone in London were 2026, and the general mortality 3183, appears to have been the highest point. The deaths from cholera alone in London, for the week ending the 15th September, fell to 1632, and from that day has been going on decreasing in an accelerated ratio. Scotland during the week, after having for a day or two given fatal signs of the returning malady, has now again sunk down to a very few deaths, the number having been only 15 reported on Wednesday. The aggregate of the small towns distributed over England and Wales swells the returns; and the variable uncertain mode in which the disease apparently becomes endemic, fastening upon the certain localities with a frightful violence and sparing others, render it very difficult to fix the mind upon the course of its ravages, or make us certain that it will not re-appear as suddenly as it has visited particular spots. Hull, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Bristol, Scotchcoates, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Greenwich, have been the towns which have most suffered recently; but the change in the weather, which is more cold than last week, is doubtless producing a salutary amelioration. At Berlin and Paris the malady still lingers, its ravages being

confined to the humbler classes of those cities.

The harvest season has we are sorry to say, brought about once more many of those scenes of predial violence which, during so many years, have disgraced Ireland, and, by the insecurity of property which they perpetuate, render it next to impossible for capital to seek a safe investment in the land. The struggle for the standing crops in several provinces of the south, especially in Tipperary, is carried on to a most serious extent. In some cases it is but too plain that the dishonesty, and often the ingratitude of the occupier, seek, by an actual robbery of the crop, to defraud his landlord; in others, the owners of the soil, by a vexatious and, perhaps, oppressive demand for his rent, forces the occupier to commit these outrages in order to save the food for his family. It is very easy to say that where honest and kind landlords are plundered, they may thank dishonest landlords for their fate. But, if the laws are not enforced, what kind, and provident, and opulent landlord will become a proprietor of the soil so long as such daring outrages are tolerated. Already we see that a "Repealer" proposes that no landlord shall let his land to a tenant unless the rent be paid in advance. Any encouragement, direct or indirect, which may be given to those who commit these depredations must tend to throw back Ireland into a state of unmitigated barbarism.

During the week the most unquestionable proofs have been adduced that the fatal potato disease has re-appeared. In the Dublin markets the supplies of the diseased root are increasing, and from the south creditable statements are made of many districts being re-visited by the calamity. A partial deficiency of the potato crop seems now to be generally anticipated; whether the increased yield of the plant this season will compensate for the portion which has been, or may yet be destroyed, is now the question.

The affairs of Germany continue to be a serious subject of anxiety throughout all Europe. The result of the late visit between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria at Toplitz has not transpired, and up to this period the proposed scheme of German unity, according to the plan proposed at Berlin, appears about as little likely to be carried into effect as ever it was under the auspices of the late Frankfurt Assembly. A report has gained ground this week that Hanover and Saxony have again become lukewarm in the project, although the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, who lately dissolved his Chambers for refusing to sanction the scheme, threatens to send in his adherence to Prussia, relying upon the future sanction of the new Assembly. But if the people of Hanover and Oldenburg are averse to the project can it be made to work, when from their geographical position alone, they can exert so great an adverse influence to thwart the scheme. The opinion seems to be more general that the project must be given up, unless the Northern States will consent to a general confederation, with Austria at the head, which is scarcely within the scope of possibility. The object of the most enlightened and moderate Unionists in Berlin seems now to be to form a federation precisely after the model of the United States of America, in which the rights and powers of the several independent federal states may be defined, as well as the supreme state government, the whole blended in one harmonious, free, and liberal representative system. As the duality of the supreme government is advocated by some, with Austria and Prussia at the head of each state, inasmuch as they despair of reconciling the antagonistic interests of those two great predominant powers; on the other hand, a large party, who seek the perfect unity of Germany, aim at bringing the whole Germanic Confederation into one entire empire.

The excitement produced by the letter of Louis Napoleon concerning the affairs of Rome having subsided, Paris has relapsed into its previous state of political tranquillity. It is true that a few Socialists are still as active as ever in promoting agitation; but an attempt to get up a grand banquet to commemorate the foundation of the first Republic on the 22nd of September, 1792, has signally failed, the chief representatives of the Left having thrown cold water on the scheme, as any rejoicing is little in unison with the sorrow they feel at seeing so many of their colleagues in prison on the eve of a very serious trial for their political offences in June last. This important ordeal will take place at Versailles on the 10th of October next, and the

number and station of the accused must render the inquiry one of the gravest which has yet taken place. The arrangements made to preserve the peace, both in the capital and at Versailles, are very extensive; and a fresh disposition of the troops of the line has been made, so as to prevent the insurgents, in case of any future outbreak, from being able to overpower the national guards during their muster, a scheme with this object having been discovered.

With the exception of the siege of Comorn now regularly established, military operations have ceased throughout all Europe. Peterwardein having yielded, it can scarcely be expected that the fortress of Comorn, however strong and however well provisioned, can much longer hold out. It is said that the garrison can defy the besiegers for an entire year; but shut up within the fortress, the besieged can have no influence on the events passing around them, and for humanity's sake we should be glad to hear that an honorable capitulation was agreed upon. The Emperor of Russia has issued a fresh proclamation from Warsaw, glorifying his army for their late exploits, and ending thus: "after having sacredly performed our promise, we have ordered our victorious troops to return within the limits of our empire." This order seems to be in course of bona fide execution, and corps after corps will immediately cross the frontiers homewards. Vague reports have got into circulation that Bem has been captured by a moveable column of Russians, somewhere in Wallachia; but this requires confirmation. It appears however, certain that a list of sixty-nine names has been forwarded to the various authorities throughout the Austrian empire, ordering the apprehension of the parties therein denounced, and the names of Bem, Kossuth, Madame Kossuth, (born Meczengi), Petofy, and Perczel are amongst the number. If any of them are captured, we fear that no mercy will be shown to them. The life of Georgey was, it is said, with difficulty spared; and all the combined influence of Russia and Austria is being exerted to compel the Porte to surrender Dembinski, Kossuth, Perczel, and Messaros, together with such other fugitives as have taken refuge in the Turkish territories. The fine so cruelly levied by Haynau upon the Jews of Pesth and Buda has been remitted by the Emperor. These two cities present an aspect of deplorable desolation. The Hungarian army is being broken up. The officers are detached from the men, and, in short, the rights of the conquerors over the conquered are being exercised with stern severity. A vast number of executions have taken place; and a poor schoolmaster of Buda, who taught his pupils the use of arms, and to sing Kossuth's Hymn, has been condemned to eight years' imprisonment in heavy irons.

The cholera is committing serious ravages at Trieste. The Pope has quitted Gaeta, and has proceeded to Naples, where he has taken up his abode in the Portici palace. His reception at Naples was of the most striking and popular character; and even the King of Naples, who has not appeared in the public for a whole year, was received with every demonstration of respect and attachment. The Pope evinces no intention of returning to Rome at present; and, notwithstanding all the negotiations and intrigues with which we are daily inundated, no real progress seems to be made towards a satisfactory solution of the Italian question. The power of the cardinals seems now to be kept in abeyance, and we presume that they will not venture upon any further indiscretions until they have an assurance of a continuance of their power. Now that Austria is fast recovering herself, we are not without apprehensions that the re-actionary party will move heaven and earth to bring about the old regime; but France stands now so thoroughly pledged to a liberal course of policy that some amelioration must take place. Whether the future concessions made will be real or illusory remains to be seen. We are in daily expectation of news from Morocco, where the French and Spanish quarrel seems likely to produce something more than a mere demonstration. The Moors were expected to make an attack on Melilla, having already cut off the supplies.

There has been much dullness in business circles during the past week. The Produce markets, both here and in London, are fairly supplied, but the demand for most articles brought forward at public sale is inactive; the sales are, therefore, not extensive, and prices are barely maintained. The Cotton trade is languid and although the sales are limited prices have not given way. There is greater

firmness on the part of holders of Breadstuffs and higher prices have been paid. In Cured Provisions a moderate amount of business is reported at steady prices. The accounts received during the past week from the manufacturing districts are unsatisfactory. At Manchester there is not much business doing either in goods or yarns, while prices are on the decline, although the manufacturers are unwilling to part with either goods or yarns at lower prices than those now current. The metal trade is in a healthy state, and since our last notice a fair business has been done at full prices. There is not any change in the money market; cash continues abundant, and prime bills cannot be quoted above 2 1/2 per cent.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Turkey.—Refusal of the Sultan to deliver up the Hungarian Refugees to Austria.—Honor to Abdul Meshid! Honor to the Turkish Ministers! They have nobly done their duty, and have refused to become the panders to the vindictive blood-thirstiness of Francis Joseph and of Nicholas. The Russian and Austrian ambassadors at the Porte demanded the extradition of the Hungarian chiefs, Kossuth, Dembinski, Perczel, Messaros, and their companions. A Russian general arrived at Constantinople on the 15th on a special mission, that special mission being to bully the Sultan into a compliance with the demands of Austria. A council was held, and the Turkish Government resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either the Russian or the Austrian Government, and on this decision being communicated to the Sultan, he declared in the most impressive and determined manner that the refugees should not be given up, let the consequences be what they might. We trust that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as nobly as the Sultan has done his, and that Russia and Austria will be given distinctly to understand that war with Turkey for such a cause means war with England. We are rejoiced to find that Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passports from the English ambassador, and we trust that every assistance and support will be afforded by England to the Sultan which he may require, to defend the independence of his country against the attacks of Russia and of her vassal, Austria.—London Sun.

Communications.

TO JOHN W. WELDON, ESQ., DEPUTY TREASURER, &c.

Sir,—In redeeming my promise to answer the inquiries in my former letters addressed to you, in the event of your not doing so, let me beg to assure you that I duly appreciate the generosity which prompts you to afford me such an opportunity, as likewise the policy and aristocratic dignity which marks your silence; and believe me, Sir, that a supreme regard for such worthy considerations would almost incline me to a relinquishment of my purpose, did not others of greater magnitude require its fulfilment.

I will, in this present communication, confine myself to the inquiries submitted in my first letter, in the order they were set forth. First—Whether have you, since the year 1830, collected the duty of one half penny per ton for Buys and Beacons, imposed on vessels entering the port of Buctouche, until the present year? I answer, that during all that period, or nearly so, you have collected the sum of one half-penny per ton, which the law allowed you to do, and a further sum of one half-penny which the law did not authorize you to take, but which you have exacted. Secondly—Whether have you not during the above period, or for fifteen years of it, accounted to your own self-appointed Commissioner, John Bower, Esquire, for the duty you collected, in just such a manner as you pleased, and in no case paying into his hands more than fifty shillings annually? I answer, you have, during all that period, or nearly so, accounted with the said Mr Bower as you thought proper, and paid into his hands no more than fifty shillings annually out of the funds collected by you for the improvement of the harbor of Buctouche. Thirdly—By what authority did you select Mr Bower as a fit and proper person to expend the Buys and Beacon money collected for that port, or as much as you choose to give him to expend? I answer, by your own assumed authority, or, if by that of any other, it was equally an assumed power. Fourthly—Whether, during the period of nineteen years, you have not exacted from the Owners, Masters, or Consignees of such vessels, one penny per ton for such duty, instead of one half-penny, when you knew such exaction was