

have a circular piece of land rising in the middle to a peak or a knoll, we begin to plough at the base and make the dead furrow on the ridge. It is so much easier to turn furrows down-hill than up-hill, that we prefer to cart a larger share of manure on to the peak, and make up the loss.

Colonial News.

Canada.

Last night we had here two fires and one riot. Montreal is decidedly going ahead. The canaille has thrashed the new police: the canaille, like Punch, appears to have made up its mind to thrash everybody.—Montreal Paper, May 19.

The Kingston Chronicle says that the Inspector General's visit to England has been necessitated in consequence of the Messrs. Baring remonstrating against the Debenture scheme, or rather intimating that if the government persists in the contemplated issue of debentures, it will be impossible to raise funds in London on the debentures in their hands.

We learn that the prospectus of a paper for the advocacy of Annexation, has been issued in Montreal. The capital requisite for the purpose (£3000, as we are told) is to be taken up in shares, several of which have been already subscribed for.—Quebec Gazette, May 24.

It is stated in the Courier that 36 of the new Police force organized at Montreal, resigned on Saturday last. The same paper says that the government caused arms to be served out to the new mounted police on Saturday morning, and that their clothing is being made by Moss & Co., at an expense of about £1000. A radical blacksmith, named Curran, is said to have been sent to the States to purchase horses for this force.

The following resolution was to have been proposed by Mr Robinson on Wednesday last:—

Mr Robinson, seconded by Mr Seymour, moves that it be Resolved, that a humble Address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that in the event of any change being made by Her Majesty's Imperial Government as to the terms on which grain and flour and other productions are to be admitted into Great Britain, the grain and flour, as well as all other productions of this part of Her Majesty's dominions, may be received into the ports of the United Kingdom on payment of a nominal duty,—and that the grain and flour and other productions of Foreign growth, which may pass through the waters of this Province, be also admitted into the Ports of Great Britain on the same terms.

And further to state respectfully to Her Majesty, that the withdrawal of protection by the Mother Country from the productions of this Colony, has had an injurious effect upon its best interests, and that the present state of this Province calls for the serious consideration of Her Majesty.—Quebec Gazette.

Pass it Round.—A country postmaster showed a friend of ours the other day a parcel just received from Montreal, containing printed copies of an "Address to the Governor General," couched in the usual spaniel-like style. It is well known that similar and such-like have been distributed profusely all over the country. Taking the postage (paid by the Assembly) into account, these addresses will not cost the country less than £300, exclusive of the expensive mockery of printing them in Extra Gazettes.—We understand a Bill is about to be introduced to charge these expenses on the Governor General's salary, but that in all probability it will ultimately come out of the Upper Canada Rebellion Losses fund.

Col. Prince is on his way to reinforce the loyalists of Montreal. Towzer is well known to bite hard and give a tremendous shake.

The Toronto deputation were perfectly confounded at the intensity of the public feeling at Montreal,—not as between the Radicals and Conservatives, but between French and English. Upper Canada Reformers would do well to make themselves masters of this most important point, and not to be led away by the contemptible Government mercenaries.—What was the expression of one who knows Montreal well?—"Arrest George Moffat!—there's not a building in Montreal could hold him six hours. I am a Reformer here, but in Montreal I am an Englishman!"—Toronto Patriot.

MONTREAL, May 24.—The organisation of the mounted and foot police is going on. Depend upon it, the first appearance

of the former body in the streets of Montreal will be the signal for another conflict—this body is composed of picked men.—Officered by obnoxious political leaders, whose very appearance stirs up ill-feeling,—one thing is certain, and that is this—if we have any further trouble—and God forbid it—these said mounted police will be unable to do any service, in suppressing riot, unless the military are at their heels to take care of them.

It is said that after all, Lord Elgin will force his Ministry to go to the country, by a dissolution of Parliament soon after the prorogation, say a month.—Quebec Chronicle, May 25.

Under our shipping head will be found an account of further losses at sea, by the ice. Another general cargo vessel, the Torrance, and another passenger ship, the Maria, have gone to the bottom, and, what is still far worse and most deeply to be deplored, many human beings have been suddenly called to their account.—Quebec Chronicle, May 24.

New Brunswick.

Alarms of Fire.—During the past week we have had not fewer than half a dozen alarms of fire. All these fires were fortunately subdued without doing damage. We understand that in a majority of these cases the fire originated from ashes being carried out and left without sufficient care being taken to see that the embers were extinguished. More fires, we believe, happen through carelessness in depositing ashes than from any other cause, and the fearful example which we have recently had of the ravages made by this destructive element, should teach our citizens the utmost caution.

The woods in several places in this vicinity have also been on fire. On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, fears were entertained for the safety of the Nashwaak Mills, in the vicinity of which a fire was raging. Every precaution was taken to save the Mills, and we believe the moveable property in the stores and houses was packed up ready for removal in case of matters coming to the worst.—Fortunately, however, no serious injury was done to the mills, and with the exception of fences no damage was done to the property on cleared lands in that neighborhood.—Fredericton Head Quarters, May 30.

Novascotia.

Fire.—On Saturday night an old Building adjoining Letson's Tan Yard, near the Catholic Cemetery was burned down. The building was owned by the Government, and used for the storage of gun carriages. Origin of fire, unknown, but supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The funds collected for the support of Mrs. John Mitchell, and her children, and which have been handed over to that lady, amount to £1727 15s. 9d.—Halifax Novascotian, May 30.

United States News.

The Cholera is increasing in Philadelphia. Orders had been given at Washington for several large vessels for the Mediterranean. A strong fleet will be dispatched for that quarter.

A Rev. Mr Burroughs had been tried for murder at Baltimore, and acquitted.

Telegraphic intelligence had been received at Boston of a dreadful disaster, occasioned by a train on the Fall River Railroad striking a chaise containing two brothers. One was almost cut to pieces and died instantly—the other surviving only a few hours.—Halifax Nova Scotian, May 30.

The Parricide at Lisle.—The Birmingham Iris says that the Boy Houghtailing, who chopped off his father's head with an axe, while the man lay drunk in a furrow of the field he was ploughing, has been discharged from legal custody, on the ground of extreme youth (8 years,) and supposed moral incompetency to commit the crime of murder.—New York Journal of Commerce.

MILWAUKIE, May 17.—Great Fire.—A fire broke out this morning about 5 o'clock, destroying £60,000 worth of property before it was subdued. The fire originated in the building occupied by W. Hawkins, as a planing and stove factory.

CHICAGO, May 21.—A destructive fire occurred this morning, which destroyed the Tribune Office, the Baltic house, and much other valuable property.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Boston,

Saturday Night.—Advices from San Francisco to the 9th ult., have been received. Previous accounts from the gold region are fully confirmed. At Valparaiso nearly all the Merchants and many others have left or are preparing to leave for the mines in California.

An arrival at San Francisco from Canton, brings intelligence that it was feared that another rupture would take place between the Chinese Government and the English on the arrival of an additional English naval force at Canton, which was expected in the course of the present month.

Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander of the Forces in Canada, died of apoplexy on the 25th inst.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Flour is dull at \$4.44 to \$4.81 for all kinds of common Western and State; prime Genesee \$5 to \$5.19, southern \$4.75 to \$5. Corn steady at 63c. for northern; round yellow 58 to 59c. for mixed western.

SAVANNAH.—Freights dull at 1-4d. per lb. for square and round bales. This rate may be regarded as a fair index of southern freights.

BOSTON, Monday, 9 p. m.—Yucatan dates from Honduras confirm the capture of Bucalas, by the Yucatan and American forces. The battle lasted six hours—250 of the enemy were killed in the engagement.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres state that the blockade had been raised, but the Argentine government would not allow English or French vessels to enter the port.

Dates from New Orleans to the 20th state that another Crevasse had opened, causing great destruction of property. A large portion of the city was under water.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara.

This mail steamer arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning last, after a passage of 11½ days. We glean from Willmer & Smith's European Times of May 19, a summary of the news.

The British press is discussing the subject of the Canadian outbreak. The London Times condemns the 'Tories' in strong language, while the Morning Chronicle places the whole blame on the Governor General and his ministry. The European Times commences an article on the subject as follows:—

"We are sure that we give vent to the feelings of the overwhelming majority of all right-minded Englishmen, when we express our deepest regret at the deplorable excesses which have taken place in Canada. It may be gratifying to a very few persons here, and suit their party tactics, to bring about the severance of a British colony, when, in reality, they only compass the downfall of an administration; but with this limited exception, we can confidently state that the news of the sudden outbreak in Montreal has caused greater sorrow, and more poignant regret than any event which has occurred in our colonies for many years."

The subject had also been mentioned in both Houses of Parliament. Earl Grey, in answer to a question put by Lord Stanley, replied—that Lord Elgin had no instructions given to him with regard to the Indemnity Bill.

A Despatch from the Governor General was laid before Parliament, which concludes as follows:

"I have now furnished your lordship with as clear a statement of these important occurrences as I can give, and I can conclude by assuring you that the city is perfectly tranquil, and that there is no present likelihood of a renewal of disturbances. A few days will show what echo the proceedings of the violent party awaken in Upper Canada, and to what extent they are followed by reaction. Meanwhile, it is my firm conviction, that if this dictation be submitted to, the government of this Province by constitutional means will be impossible; and that the struggle between overbearing minorities, backed by force, and majorities resting on legality and established force, which has so long proved the bane of Canada, driving capital from the Province, and producing a state of chronic discontent, will be perpetuated. At the same time, I think that if I am unable to recover that position of dignified neutrality between contending parties, which it has been my unremitting study to maintain, and from which I would appear to have been for the moment driven, not, as I firmly believe, through any fault of my own, but by the unreasoning violence of faction—it may be a question with your lordship whether it would not be for the interests of her Majesty's service that I should be removed from my high office, to make way for one who should not indeed hold views at variance with mine, with respect to the duties of a constitutional Governor, but who should have the advantage of being personally unobnoxious to any section of her Majesty's subjects within the Province. I have, &c.,

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

We are almost afraid to indulge the hope that the present wild commotion throughout all continental Europe will speedily subside, nevertheless, there are gleams of returning sense in many quarters, and, if France remains quiet, we do not quite despair but that Germany may find a peaceful solution to her difficulties, and Italy yet achieve her independence, casting off for ever her sacerdotal and absolutist oppressors. We will not dwell upon the continued hostilities in the Duchies further than to state that some partial successes have been gained by the Germans, magnified by them into great victories; but, as we have repeatedly said, these encroachments can have but little influence on the eventual issue. It is, however, very plain, that Prussia would be very glad to make peace, and will do so the moment she can dispose of the Frankfort Government. There are now unmistakable signs that she meditates getting rid of this incubus on Germany. She has withdrawn her delegates from Frankfort. Thus Austria and Prussia have recalled their deputies, the other great powers will follow the example. The extreme Republicans of Frankfort will foment a civil war in Baden, in the Rhenish Provinces, in the Rhempfalz, and the late events in Dresden will be repeated. The Prussian, Saxon and Austrian troops will unite in protecting life and property, and the insurrection will be crushed. All this train of events is now going on. The Grand Duke of Baden has fled from his capital, which being nearer to the seat of French propagandism than the other states, suffers most. In Elberfeld, Düsseldorf, Hagen, Iserlohn, and in all the market towns in Rhenish Prussia the insurgents have erected barricades, and make the Constitution a pretence for tumult, but a large army is now marching upon them, and we have no doubt that tranquility will be quickly restored. In the meantime, at Berlin, a sort of Congress had assembled, and Baron Gagern's scheme of a German Federal State is revived. A double Confederation is to be the basis. Austria consents to a closer connexion with Germany. The German state and Austria are never to go to war. An admirable paper contract which Mr Cobden would pronounce perfect. They are to form a defensive alliance; and a foreign war may be carried on by either power, if this power do not succeed in proving to the other that its interests are equally involved in the dispute. The Emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia, as hereditary chiefs of the new German Federal State, are to appoint commissioners, who are to act and advise as the executive power of the two Governments.

The war in Hungary has assumed no new shape; the fighting goes on unremittingly; but the Russians have not yet openly interfered. Indeed, we suspect that the serious prospects of France, seconded, probably, by some of Lord Palmerton's strong hints to the Emperor of Russia, have, for the moment, checked the advance of the Russians, being now within the Austrian territories of Moravia and Transylvania. It is very probable that an appeal to St. Petersburg is the cause of the present inactivity. Single-handed the Austrians cannot put down the Hungarians, and the whole contest is replete with the most complicated difficulties. In Italy the Austrians have entered the Papal states on the north, and Marshal Wimpfen threatens with fire and sword all those who resist him. His object is avowedly to restore the Pope to his former power. On the south the Neapolitans were advancing on Rome for the same object, but Garibaldi has fallen in with their vanguard in Albano and defeated them. It is probable that a general battle has since taken place. In the meantime General Oudinot has been reinforced by many thousand troops, and he has probably now a well appointed army of twenty thousand men under his command. But the enthusiasm of the Romans is raised to the highest pitch. They have devoured the Gallic cock; and eaten up, as they threatened, the Neapolitan maccaroni; and if a single-handed or combined attempt to bombard and take Rome by storm should be made, the defence of the city, by means of barricades, and by the courage of the people, will be so well maintained that the assailants are by no means certain of success. All accounts concur that it will be impossible to restore the temporal power of the priests in any form. We have before us the most frightful details of priests being dragged forth from their hiding places, put to death, their bodies hacked into the smallest pieces, and then cast into the Tiber. But we have to deal yet with the foolish French intervention. General Gudinot is evidently, from his despatches, ashamed of his disposition. He is conscious of having been disgracefully defeated, and yet does not dare to venture to retrieve his honor, knowing perfectly well that he would be recalled by the Assembly at Paris, and perhaps be sacrificed to appease the popular fury.

We fear, however, that all the combined powers of Europe will scarcely ever be able to get up his holiness on the throne of the Vatican. The tide of feeling has overwhelmed him; and the Romans seem now bent upon excluding sacerdotal political authority for ever.

A fresh attempt is being made at Palermo to get up an armed resistance against the Neapolitans, but it appears of doubtful success. Tuscany and Modena are more or less disturbed by these hostile proceedings. At Leghorn and Florence all is fighting and confusion. The Austrians entered Leghorn on the 11th inst., when the populace became tranquil.

Since the sailing of the Canada there has