

in grass seeds, and I have always had seed take better after this crop than any other.

European News.

From Wilmer & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES
November 2.

IRELAND.

Encumbered Estates.—Twenty two additional petitions were filled in the week ending on the 23rd ult. making the entire number 1310. Six of the encumbered proprietors in the new list are petitioners in their own cases.

In the addresses of several of the assistant barristers to the grand juries at the quarter sessions now in progress, there are expressions of congratulation on account of the decided decrease of those crimes that had prevailed during the famine.

Symptoms of Improvement.—Accounts from the west of Ireland speak hopefully of the improved condition of agricultural affairs in that quarter of the kingdom. 'In Roscommon,' says a letter, 'we have turned the corner,' and unless some unforeseen calamity intervene a sanguine expectation is entertained that matters will speedily right themselves. In opening the quarter sessions at Sligo, on Thursday week, Mr Hartstonge Robinson, the assistant barrister, in noticing the marked decrease of criminal business, augured the advent of brighter prospects.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Spain.—The secondary detachment, consisting of 1500 of the Spanish expeditionary force for Cuba, sailed from Cadiz on the 24th ult.

The Military College of Toledo has been suppressed by order of the Spanish Government.

Hesse Cassel.—Vienna Oct. 24.—The following few lines will show that the die is cast. A Bavarian and Hungarian corps must to day have entered Hesse Cassel. An Austrian battalion accompanied the former corps. 4000 men march from Italy to join the army in the Tyrol, which at present consists of 30,000 men. Fourteen infantry battalions and four cuirassier regiments march from Hungary to join the Bohemian army, which at present consists of 85,000 men. Both of the armies are within half-an-hour's march of the respective frontiers. Generals Schlick and Clam will be appointed to the command of the army corps in active service. General Lenigen, an excellent officer, has taken the command in Frankfurt, instead of General Schirudeng. The Emperor is Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederation.—His Majesty left last night for Prague.—He was accompanied by Prince Schwarzenberg.

The German papers received on Wednesday confirm the accounts respecting the movements of Austrian troops in support of the Bavarian force which is about to enter Electoral Hesse.

A telegraphic despatch from Cassel of the 23th ult., in the Kolner Zeitung, states that in the course of Sunday night all the troops at Cassel received orders to leave that city, and that they are marching to Hanau.—They will thus be in a position to join the Bavarians and Austrians as soon as they enter the Electorate.

Russia.—It is positively stated, says the Augsburg Gazette, that the Russian Court will pass the winter at Warsaw. The motive for this is said to be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Nicholas, which it is not wished to celebrate at St. Petersburg, because, according to the Russian laws, after the twenty-fifth year of a reign, the senate must cease its functions, and the Emperor cannot be present at that time. Since Peter the Great, no Russian sovereign has occupied the throne for 25 years.

Cape of Good Hope.—A further arrival from the Cape of Good Hope brings papers down to the end of August. At Cape Town there was no essential change in the aspect of political affairs. The colonists were apparently well contented with the administration of the Governor, and matters were generally progressing with tranquillity. The Graham's Town papers state that Caffre depredations were diminishing. In the majority of recent cases the stolen cattle had been recovered.—With reference to the appearance of Caffre fever in the neighborhood of Natal, it is said it had only appeared in the Zulue country, where its effect would in all probability be exhausted. There is no later intelligence direct from Natal by this opportunity.

Madagascar.—Private letters from the Mauritius state that a French merchant at Reunion had effected a commercial negotiation with the Queen of Madagascar, by which, for a present payment of £50,000, he had secured the entire monopoly of the trade with that Island for a certain period (a few months it is said).

EXTENSION OF STEAM NAVIGATION IN THE CHINA SEAS AND TO AUSTRALIA.

We are informed that the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have given orders for their iron steamships, the Erin 850 tons, 280 horse power, and Pacha, 600 tons, 210 horse power, to be immediately overhauled and prepared for sea. They are to proceed to China, and will probably be followed by the Euxine, 1100 tons, 400 horse power, and also by two new iron steamships, recently launched in the Clyde the Singapore and Ganges, each of 1200 tons, and 450 horse power, or other

vessels, to be detached from the Southampton service. The Erin, Pacha, and the Euxine, are well adapted by their light draught of water for the coast navigation in China and the Australian seas, and we understand will be employed in running between Hong Kmg, Canton, Shanghai, and other of the northern Chinese ports, where the great increase of trade renders necessary a more frequent communication with Canton. It is also stated to be in contemplation by the directors to place a couple of steamers at no distant date upon the station between Singapore and Sydney, so as to commence (with or without a Government contract) the system of communication between India and Australia, in conjunction with the lines of steamers terminating at Singapore.

REEFING TOPSAILS FROM THE DECK.

This most ingenious contrivance has been fitted on board one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels, the Iberia, and found to answer admirably. The sail reefs itself, and from the time the yard is lowered it is close reefed in two seconds. The reefs may be again shaken out, and the topsail at the masthead in twenty seconds. In nautical affairs this contrivance is one of the wonders of the age, and must be rapidly brought into general use. The invention is not expensive, because the present sails and topsail yards can easily be altered, at an expense not exceeding £15 per yard and sail. The inventor, Mr H. D. P. Cunningham, R. N., late secretary to Admiral Moresby, has taken out a patent. It is well known to officers that many a reef is kept in during the night, and in consequence the vessel's progress is retarded, on account of a disinclination to send men aloft, more particularly if the weather be wet. With this admirable contrivance sail can be taken in, and again made, in a short space of time without sending a man aloft.

THE FRIMLEY MURDER.

The men in custody, charged with the murder of the Rev. Mr Hollest, were again examined at Guildford, on Saturday. The evidence brought forward added nothing material to that already published. An observant reporter says, 'when the prisoners were one by one brought into the court room, their appearance was narrowly watched, but indicated no material change. Samuel Harwood's face looked paler on entering, and became flushed as if with strong excitement, as the enquiry proceeded. Levi Harwood also, though the confident, daring recklessness of his manner and expression had suffered no visible abatement, seemed to be more thoughtful and concerned about himself. His complexion had acquired a less healthy hue, and the muscles of his face and throat were in constant motion. Jones looked quite as well, if not better than at the previous examination; and Smith, the approver, appeared to be more at ease, though his eyes were still for the most part bent timidly on the ground, and he never once directed them to where his companions in guilt were standing. This man is quite the slim active figure of a burglar, while all the rest, in build and expression, look like foot pads. A curious piece of pantomime occurred during the proceedings, on the part of the prisoner Jones, which, singular to say, was only observed by one or two people in a crowded room. The accused were drawn up in a semi-circular form at the entrance end of the court room, a turnkey being placed between each of them to prevent communication. During a pause in the proceedings, Jones who had managed to fall behind a little caught Levi Harwood's eye unobserved, and clenching his fist at the same time, and slightly raising it, with a motion of his lips and a glance at Smith, he very significantly conveyed the kind of treatment the approver would receive, if an opportunity ever offered. The prisoners were further remanded. The coroner's inquest on the case was concluded on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Hiram Smith, Levi Harwood, and James Jones, stating that the evidence laid before them was not sufficient to justify a verdict of wilful murder against Samuel Herwood.'

THE WHALE FISHERY.

Two more whalers arrived at Hull, on Saturday, from Davis' Straits. They bring no later news than the former arrivals. It is estimated that the whole produce of the fishing will not amount to one half that of last season, although the ships engaged are only eight less in number than those employed in 1849.

A report made to the Legislature of Holland states the successful progress of the works for laying dry the Haarlem Meer. The advances made amount to £666,000, and a further sum of £160,000 is to be raised, of which the expenditure of £100,000 can be spread over several years. It is expected that the undertaking will be completed in 1854.

Two hundred glaziers are employed on the Exhibition building in Hyde-park. Each man can glaze 64 feet daily.

Miss Fanny Kemble is giving her readings of Shakspeare at Bath.

It is now proposed that the glass palace in Hyde-park should be a permanent erection, and be converted into a winter garden for shrubs and plants indigenous to the temperate zones.

One of the Paris journals states that M. Emmanus Lind, a chemist of some distinction, and brother of Jenny Lind, has just arrived in Paris, and is about to proceed to Havre, to embark for the United States to join his sister.

Operations are about to commence to reclaim the Norfolk Estuary, forming an area of 35,000 acres.

Four statues are to be erected in front of the British Museum. They will represent Newton, Shakspeare, Milton and Bacon.

In many of the provincial towns a strong feeling prevails in favor of making the Peel monument assume the shape of useful institutions, such as libraries.

The submarine telegraph between England and France is not abandoned as has been stated. It is suspended for the manufacture of the wire cables, and is to be completed by May next.

United States News.

Effect of Railways upon Landed Property.—It has been said that the city of Boston could have well afforded to construct the line from Boston to Albany and pay for it by a dry tax upon the real estate, which would be benefitted much more than the outlay, by the operation. The railroads radiating from this city are causing numerous towns and villages to spring into existence, upon their lines, as if by magic. The facilities offered by the Boston and Maine Railroad, have brought into existence the village of Edgeworth, located contiguous to the towns of Malden and Medford; the property is now owned by a joint stock company, and the shares are duly bought and sold in State Street, and at the Brokers' Board.—*Railway Times.*

Suffering on the Plains.—A gentleman from New York, who arrived at Stockton, California, on the 30th September, says that the graves of emigrants are already thick at every camping place near the Platte River, and that the cholera prevailed there to a horrible extent, hundreds dying daily. The following extract from his sad story we copy from Philadelphia North American, and it will be read with painful interest:—

'The sand was knee deep, the sun broiling hot; not a tree was to be seen; there was no water, and their provisions were all gone.— Fortunately, after passing over about 100 miles of this hideous desert, they came across a man who had gone 40 miles further, found a good spring, and returned with two barrels of water. This water he first sold for \$1 per gallon, then \$1 per quart, then \$10 per pint, and as the emigrants came along, each choked almost to death and completely exhausted, his prices raised, and no sum he could name within the power of the poor emigrant was refused to be paid. When the water was nearly all gone, a man came along, who for three whole days and nights had drunk but half a pint of fluid. He was almost dead and begged for some water. The answer was, 'I have not enough to last myself and animals back to the spring.' \$50, \$100, \$500, \$700, was offered in succession for one little cup full of water, and the dealer refused it. The wretched emigrant threw down \$700, all he had in the world, and by main force grasped the cup and quenched his thirst.'

Tragedy at the Front street Theatre.—Thos. Moody, Robert E. Haslett, and Thomas Hannegan, the parties charged with killing Edmund Mitchell, Esq., on the night of the Mayor's election, were released from jail yesterday morning on bail; and last evening, about half-past 8 o'clock, Moody, Haslett, and others (not Hannegan), went to the Front-street Theatre, and proceeded to the third tier and entered the bar-room, where a young man named George W. Stewart was standing. The latter knowing that Moody entertained a hostile feeling towards him, turned his back upon him immediately upon his entrance. Moody, however, walked directly up to him, and without the least provocation, struck him a violent blow, which he repeated, when several persons present, among them Mr Thos. Armons, bar-keeper at Mr Petherbridge's, interfered, and attempted to stop the encounter. Moody, however, continued to press upon Stewart, who cautioned him to keep off.— Stewart finding himself, finally, driven into a corner, pulled out a revolver and fired, but the load did not take effect. Moody, notwithstanding this, continued to advance, when Stewart again fired, which took effect in the left side below the ribs, producing a wound which proved fatal in 15 or 20 minutes after he was conveyed to the residence of his parents.

Mr Armons, who interfered, was also shot and dreadfully wounded during the affray, from a pistol fired by another person. The load took effect in the mouth, knocking out the teeth, injuring an eye, and badly disfiguring his face. His wounds are not considered dangerous. Robert E. Haslett was arrested at a late hour last night, charged with firing the pistol.

Stewart was also arrested, and committed for a further examination. During the affray he received an ugly wound over the eye. There seemed to be but one opinion in regard to his conduct, and that was that he acted clearly in self-defence. Moody's character is well known. It affords a lesson that should be pondered over by many of his comrades.

Dr. Stevenson and Dr. Yeates, Jr., were in attendance shortly after the dreadful occurrence, but medical skill was of no avail to stay the hand of death. About 10 o'clock Coroner Hooper was sent for, and he summoned a Jury of Inquest, who after a patient investigation of all the circumstances connected with the dreadful occurrence, rendered a verdict 'That the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot fired in the hands of George

W. Stewart.' The principal evidence was that of Dr. Yeates, who testified that when he was called to see Moody at the Front-street Theatre, he asked him who shot him, to which he replied, 'George Stewart did it.' It was also in evidence that Moody made the same declaration to a member of his family a few moments before he died.

The pistol ball entered the left breast about three inches below the nipple. The course of the ball was supposed to have been inward and downward, but the precise nature of the wound was not ascertained, from the fact that it was deemed unnecessary to hold a post mortem examination.—*Baltimore Clipper, Nov. 12.*

Norwegians.—In the State of Illinois and Wisconsin there are about forty thousand Norwegians, among whom the Bible is distributed by colporteurs in their own language.

Six years ago there were but two vessels of any kind on Lake Superior, and not more than one or two white families could be found within four hundred miles from Sault to La Point. Now there are three large propellers and six or seven sail vessels. Four lighthouses have been erected by the Government, and several thousand inhabitants are scattered along the coast.

Governor Collins of Alabama, in his recent message to the Legislature, recommends non-intercourse with the Northern States, and the encouragement of home manufactures.

Colonial News.

Newfoundland.

We see by the Newfoundland papers that the government there are about issuing Treasury notes, similar in appearance to those of the Bank of British North America. It is thought this will be a great help to the mercantile community, and will be a step towards establishing a Colony Bank there, directed by men in whom the country shall have confidence, whose interests shall be interwoven with the progress and advancement of its institutions, their tenure of office depending on the well understood approval of the public. The issue of these notes, says the Morning Courier, will tend in a small way to counteract the monopoly heretofore enjoyed by Bank of British North America.—*Courier.*

Canada.

Gazette Extra.—An extra of the Official Gazette, contains an order of the Governor General in Council, admitting into the colony, duty free, all military clothing for the use of Her Majesty's troops, wines for the use of officers' messes, and salt for the use of the fisheries in the district of Gaspé.

We observe that there was an attack committed on a brewery and tavern, in Saint Hyacinthe, on Monday week, by some too zealous converts to the principles of total abstinence. As the Witness says, an anti-ruin riot is a new thing in Canada, the violence having hitherto been all on the other side. The Montreal Herald makes the outbreak the foundation of an attack upon that self-denying preacher of temperance, Father Chiquiquy, whose labors have been so abundantly blessed to his countrymen. The Herald maintains that he is responsible for all that is done by his followers, although it does not assert that he incites them to commit violent acts, or that his addresses have had that effect, on any former occasion, during the years in which he has been engaged in his present mission. No teetotaler, of course, will defend for one moment, the persons who have offended against the laws in this case; such conduct only retards the progress of the cause. No argument can however be drawn from it against the total abstinence movement; all questions in which much feeling is excited, have been the sources of violence; even religion of the highest purity has been made an excuse for rash attacks upon person and property, and it is to be said in favor of the temperance cause, that it is a singularly rational one, and that little or no violence or persecution has ever been perpetrated by its most violent partizans, although under much provocation. We have been informed that the people of St. Hyacinthe were provoked to the outrage, by the insulting conduct of the manager or proprietor of the distillery.

We copy the following with much pleasure from the Pilot:—

We understand that J. Sharples, Esq., Supervisor of Cutlers at Quebec, has forwarded to the Executive Committee of the Industrial exhibition, a valuable collection of timber specimens, including knees, futtocks and deals to be sent to England. They include a large Tamarack knee, one of the largest sizes to be had hereabouts—it is seven and a half feet in the root, about fifteen or sixteen feet in the tree part, and seventeen inches now as dressed, and other tamarack trees of smaller size—suitable for upper and lower deck knees of vessels of 1500 tons register;—a birch first futtock, for a 1500 ton vessel, and a tamarack second futtock for a vessel of 750 tons. One of the oak slabs is twenty nine and a half inches wide, and one of the pine deals is thirty two inches wide. The latter is selected from a lot at Mr Pattersoe's saw mills, Montmorency.

Mr Sharples is also, we believe, about to send 30 specimens of different furniture woods.

The meagreness of the display, in articles of this description, at the late exhibition, was universally complained of; and the deficiency could not have been supplied but for the zeal