

many of the best elements of barn yard manure, that in fact a cord of peat contains as much useful material as the manure of a cow for three months, that it is readily fermentable, and that nature peculiarly favors our designs for getting at it to procure them, we believe there will be no lack of either of will or of ways to procure it; if there be a prejudice against peat as an element of composts, it can only have arisen from an inadequate knowledge of its virtues, and if it has hitherto failed, it has been from an improper manufacture of the compost, most probably from an insufficient fermentation of the mass.

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

From *Willemer & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES* September 7.

The Australian Colonies are in a state of mutiny, if the accounts which have come to hand during the last few days are to be credited. They desire to sever their connexion with the mother country, and are so fully impressed with the injustice of which they have been the victims, that nothing short of cutting the cable can meet their wants and wishes.

The prime mover in this agitation is Mr Lang, a gentleman who penned, before his departure for Australia, a furious letter to the Chief Secretary of the Foreign-office, in which he intimated that the moment he arrived in the country of his adoption, he would unfurl the standard of rebellion, and induce his bother colonists to do the same.

INDIA.—The last Overland Mail brought a melancholy piece of intelligence. It seems that a trooper of the 14th Light Dragoons had grossly insulted his commanding officer, Colonel King, by publicly charging him with cowardice in having run away at Chillianwallah. For this offence he was flogged. After the punishment in the presence of the whole regiment, the man rushed up to Colonel King and repeated the charge in the most gross and violent manner. He was again tried and sentenced to seven years' transportation. When the case was sent to Sir Charles Napier for revision, he pointed out to the court that the man had been allowed to drink two bottles of arrack before he was brought out for punishment, and that such an exhibition was mainly attributable to the lax discipline of the regiment. He requested the court martial to reconsider the sentence; it refused to do so, whereupon Sir Charles Napier pardoned the man and ordered him to rejoin his troop. This indignity, combined with a previous slur which Sir Charles had cast upon Colonel King, by intimating that the 14th would go anywhere if properly led, was too much for the unfortunate colonel, who terminated life by blowing out his own brains.

The war in the Duchies has not presented any new feature since our last. The belligerents continue to maintain their respective positions, and we cannot but hope, however difficult the case may be, that some pacific solution will be brought about by diplomacy without further waste of human life. The Russian fleet has formed a line across the Bay of Kiel, having stationed itself with some Danish vessels close to the entrance, so as to prevent the Holstein gun-boats and steamers from leaving their anchorage. Various speculations are offered upon this movement, some conjecturing that it is a sort of intervention arising out of the London conferences. We shall be exceedingly surprised if the Russians allow the winter to come on, and the navigation to close, without taking some steps to bring the whole affair to a conclusion. The German papers publish a further correspondence between the Prussian Government and Lord Palmerston, by which we learn that his lordship is pressing Prussia to exercise her influence to the uttermost to bring about a pacification. The cholera is making sad ravages at Copenhagen. The late marriage of the King of Denmark with the Countess Danner, heretofore a milliner girl at Copenhagen, has given deep offence. The King's stepmother refuses to see her, and the ladies of the court dread to receive the royal commands to pay the obnoxious marriage visit. This apprehension is the more unpleasant since the damsel declares that she only would be too happy to receive visits from the ladies who were accustomed to visit as their dress-maker.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that henceforth the British and North American Royal Mail Steamships, sailing between Liverpool and New York, shall cease calling at Halifax on their outward and homeward passage. The company's ships sailing between Liverpool and Boston will continue to call at Halifax, both out and home, as usual.

DESPERATE ATTACK ON MARSHAL HAYNAU IN LONDON.

On Wednesday morning, shortly before 12 o'clock, three foreigners, one of whom was very old and wore long mustachios, presented themselves at the brewery of Messrs. Barclay & Co., for the purpose of inspecting the establishment. According to the regular practice of visitors, they were requested to sign their names in a book in the office, after which they crossed the yard with one of the Clerks. On respecting the visitors' book the clerks discovered that one of the parties was no other than Marshal Haynau, the late Commander of the Austrian forces during the attack upon the un-

fortunate Hungarians. It became known all over the brewery in less than two minutes, and before the General and his companions had crossed the yard, nearly all the laborers and draymen ran out with brooms and dirt, shouting out 'Down with the Austrian butcher,' and other epithets of rather an alarming nature to the Marshal. A number of the men gathered round the marshal as he was viewing the large vat, and continued their hostile manifestations. The marshal being made acquainted by one of the persons who accompanied him of the feeling prevailing against him, immediately prepared to retire. But this was not so easily done. The attack was commenced by dropping a truss of straw upon his head as he passed through one of the lower rooms; after which grain and missiles of every kind that came to hand were freely bestowed upon him. The men next struck his hat over his eyes, and hustled him from all directions. His clothes were torn off his back. One of the men seized him by the beard, and tried to cut it off. The marshal's companions were treated with equal violence. They however, defended themselves manfully, and succeeded in reaching the outside of the building. Here there were assembled about five hundred persons, consisting of the brewer's men, coal-heavers, &c., the presence of the obnoxious visitor having become known in the vicinity.

No sooner had the marshal made his appearance outside the gates, than he was surrounded, pelted, struck with every available missile, and even dragged along by his moustache, which afforded ample facilities to his assailants, from its excessive length, it reaching nearly down to his shoulders. Still battling with his assailants, he ran in a frantic manner along Bankside until he came to the George public house, when finding the doors open he rushed in and proceeding up stairs into one of the bedrooms, to the utmost astonishment of Mrs Benfield, the landlady, who soon discovered his name and the reason of entering the house. The furious mob rushed in after him, threatening to do for the 'Austrian Butcher'; but fortunately for him, the house is very old-fashioned, and contains a vast number of doors, which were all forced open, except the room in which the marshal was concealed. The mob had increased at that time to several hundreds, and from their excited state Mrs Benfield became alarmed about her own property as well as the marshal's life. She accordingly dispatched a messenger to the Southwark police-station for the assistance of the police, and in a short time Inspector Squires arrived at the George, with a number of police, and with great difficulty dispersed the mob and got the marshal out of the house. A police galley was at the wharf at the time; into which he was taken and rowed towards Somerset House, amidst the shouts and execrations of the mob. Messrs. Barclay have suspended all hands, in order to discover the principals in the attack. It appears that the two attendants of the Marshal were an aid de-camp and an interpreter. He had presented a letter of introduction from Baron Rothschild, who had therein described him as 'his friend Marshal Haynau.' —*Daily News.*

TRADE.—Little change has taken place in any department of trade during the week. A good demand has prevailed for most descriptions of Produce, at steady rates; but the markets generally are free from any speculative feeling to enhance prices. Money continues in abundant supply at the easy rates of discount before noticed.

The Cotton Market this week has not presented any new feature of importance. On the arrival of the Cambria, and the dissemination of her news, holders evinced rather more firmness, and both on that day and the next there was a rather better demand from the trade and exporters, speculators purchasing very sparingly. The Pacific arrived on Wednesday, and although her letters and papers did not in any material degree alter those of the previous arrival, the trade became duller, and difficulty was felt in maintaining the currency of last week.

During the entire of the past week the Grain trade has been rather languid, owing to the prevalence of fine weather, suitable for harvest operations. To effect sales in any description of grain lower rates had to be submitted to.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—As far as we can judge, from many concurring accounts, as well as from what we have seen in travelling over a wide space of country, the harvest of the present year will be fair, and nothing more. We do not hear anywhere of large crops of wheat; and there can be no doubt that there is a considerable amount of disease amongst the potato crops. We do not believe that either of these crops will be an average. The spring corn and the turnips, on the other hand will be more than average. Happily the crops in the United States are large; prices are falling there, and there is every prospect that we shall obtain abundant supplies from that quarter. —*Liverpool Times.*

TRIAL OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ORION.—The fine steamship Orion, it will be remembered, which ran as a passage boat between Liverpool and Glasgow, foundered on the morning of the 17th of June, off Portpatrick. She struck, went down, and drowned upwards of fifty persons, many of them passengers of high respectability. The calamity was the more extraordinary, as the ship was new and well appointed, and the sea was untroubled by a breeze. Gross mismanagement on the part of the officers of the ship was generally regarded as the cause. These officers

were put on their trial for the offence, during last week, in Edinburgh. The proceedings owing to the number of witnesses examined were very protracted. The jury acquitted the first mate, but found the commander, Captain Henderson, guilty of culpable neglect of duty, and the second mate, John Williams, guilty of reckless neglect of duty. Henderson was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, and the other criminal to seven years' transportation.

POSTAGE TO AMERICA.—The Postmaster General has issued an order, directing that all letters, unless specially directed, shall be forwarded from this country by the first mail steam-packet that leaves England, whether British or American, from Liverpool or Southampton. Postmasters are requested to bear in mind that all letters to be transmitted by the packets which start from Southampton must be forwarded to London, and not to Liverpool.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE. Paris, Thursday.—The President has been extremely well received in all the towns he has passed through on his road to Cherbourg. The shouts of Vive la Republique were very prevalent. A great many unfounded rumours were in circulation to day, and the Bourse was affected. Fives opened 97, and closed 96 45.

The secret Democratic Societies continue their operations.

London Corn Market, September 6.—Not much Wheat fresh up from neighboring countries, but the continuance of fine weather caused some dullness, and the limited sales effected were at about Monday's currency for all sorts.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived here from Amherst, on Friday, that the damage occasioned by the freshet in the County of Cumberland, on Sunday last, will amount to £10,000. Bridges have been destroyed and hay carried away, &c. &c., in all directions. The country presents the scene of a perfect wreck.—*St. John Morning News, September 16.*

A Hint to our Country Friends.—A correspondent wrote us, some days back, that String Beans and Green Peas would readily command in Eastport, 4s. per bushel, cash, for any quantity that might offer; and that the buyers were shipping them off in barrels to the West Indies. He also informs us that the Egg trade was carried on to such an extent, in the same place, that by one of the dealers alone, 4000 dozen had been shipped off, during the present season, to Boston and other Western ports. The price given for the article was 13 1/2 cents, cash.

The Crops.—In our recent visit to the Eastern portion of the County, we discovered that the Potato fields were very generally affected with the blight or rust; still there were no cases presenting themselves, within the limit of our inquiries, excepting in one instance, and that only to a trifling extent of the tubers being injured. Since our return, however, and the last wet weather, we learn that the rot has appeared in a great many places in this neighborhood, and doubtless the same must be the case in the other parts of the county. The only hope, therefore, we can now entertain is that the malady may not prove so extensively injurious as in former seasons, and that a crop so necessary for supplying the tables of the working portion of the people, and which so long promised a fair, may yet, to a great extent, be saved.

The cats we found in many places very light. This mostly occurred on light soils, and may be attributed in a great measure, to the exceeding drought and heat of the season.

The other crops looked well.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

Parish Schools.—Mr D'Avray the gentleman who has charge of the Training School in Fredericton, passed through this place last week on a visit to the several schools in this and the upper County, as Government inspector. From Mr D'Avray's great experience in education we have hopes that he will yet be the means of inducing our Government to effect some good plan of educating the rising population of this Province. We think that had this gentleman not been fettered by the existing Government, he would ere this have matured some educational scheme adapted to the present state of the country. We hope the different teachers who will be visited by him will be on the look out, and render him all the information and assistance he may require.

The Honorable Attorney General passed through this place last night on route for Canada. The Head Quarters notices the departure of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on Tuesday last for Toronto, there to be joined by the Attorney General. It is supposed that the settlement of the Boundary Question between this Province and Canada, is one reason for his Excellency's visit to the Governor General.—*Woodstock Sentinel, September 17.*

Canada.

We are glad to learn says the Pilot, that for some time past, under the direction of the

Government, a careful survey has been made of the River St. Lawrence from Prescott downwards. From the result of this examination there cannot be the least doubt, that a perfectly safe channel for vessels drawing eight feet of water exists through the entire distance to Montreal; and that all that is requisite is that the channel should be properly marked out by buoys. There is also every reason to be satisfied, that at a very trifling expense—probably not over ten or twenty thousand pounds—the few existing obstructions can be removed; and the whole route be made safely navigable to vessels drawing ten feet of water.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

United States News.

Washington, September 7.—The city has been a scene of continued ovation since Friday night, when the passage of the Texan Boundary Bill, combined with that establishing a Government in New Mexico, gave assurance that could not be doubted, of the speedy success of the remaining measures of the same series. But it was not until this evening, after the passage of the California Bill, that the general joy burst forth. As soon as twilight began to fade into darkness, crowds of orderly and well-disposed persons assembled on the principal streets, procured a fine band of music, and commenced parading Pennsylvania avenue in regular procession, calling at the residences and lodgings of the most distinguished advocates of the chief measures by which the long pending, angry, and perilous controversy, which has agitated the country, has been settled.

Mr. Speaker Cobb, and Senators Douglas, Foote, Houston and Rusk, were successively waited upon, and addressed the people from the doors and windows of their residences. Amid great cheering the crowd proceeded to Mr. Webster's house. It chanced that the Secretary of State had been entertaining a party of guests at dinner. The band had hardly concluded its complimentary salute, when the great orator appeared, and delivered a brief and appropriate speech, in acknowledgment of the visit, and in congratulation upon the memorable events which had given occasion to it. The procession repaired to the Irving House, and called out Senator Dickinson, who also responded.

The President received calls from many distinguished gentlemen, who congratulated him upon the relief which the action of Congress would bring to his administration, as well as upon the restoration of harmony to the country at large.

The spirit of hilarity and satisfaction was uncontrollable, and shone in the countenances of five out of every six persons to be met with. No body has been beaten, was the general remark. Nobody has lost anything, but the country has gained all. And certainly the happiest groups were those in which some Southerner, but yesterday accounted implacable in his opposition to any possible plan of conciliation, was giving vent to his satisfaction with what had occurred.—*Cor. N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The President has signed the Texas, California and Utah Bills, and they will therefore come in force at once.

Southern Indignation Meeting.—The Philadelphia Bulletin has a despatch from Washington saying that information has been received by telegraph from Charleston, stating that the people in that city are furious at the passage of the territorial bills. Upon receipt of the news a public demonstration was got up, and the flag of the Union was trodden under foot! Meetings have been called in a number of districts in South Carolina to take action upon the present state of affairs.

Nobody, we trust, will feel particularly hurt at this amusing manifestation of Southern childishness. The people who are guilty of making so humiliating an exhibition of themselves are to be pitied, not execrated.—*N. Y. Express.*

The great Southern storm did immense damage in South Carolina. Mills, dams, bridges, houses, trees, &c., have been swept away in great quantities, and the loss is beyond calculation.

At a recent fire in Broome street, N. Y., a cat fish about nine inches in length found its way into the pipe of 36 Hose Co., and stopped the water entirely, so that the pipe had to be taken off.

A Cincinnati Commercial says the census returns indicate the population of that city to be nearly 150,000.

Fire and Murderous Outrage.—About half past ten o'clock on Monday night, the large frame building at the north-west corner of South and Willow streets, occupied as a blacksmith and wheelwright shop, by John Newhouser, was set on fire, and totally destroyed with all its contents. The loss to Mr. N. is about \$1,200, upon which he has an insurance of only \$300.

During the prevalence of the fire, and while the Good Will Engine and Good Will Hose companies were running together at Lombard and Willow streets, a murderous assault with fire arms, &c., was made upon both companies, by a gang of noted rowdies, rallying under the name of 'Mountaineers.'

A young man, aged about twenty three years, named Andrew Little, residing in the vicinity of Race and Broad Streets, was shot in the head, the ball entering the lower part of the ear. He was attached to the engine company, and from all that we could learn the attack was intended solely for the purpose