

not its virtues on the river or the atmosphere: without manure no grain crop, without cattle no manure, without green crops no cattle: these are a few short rules to guide the practice of farmers, and if they become thoroughly incorporated in the soil of their minds will prove most potent fertilisers.

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Cambria.

From *Wilmner & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES*
September 21.

The acting committee for the West Indies have just presented their report to the standing committee of planters and merchants.—The tone is less desponding than we have been accustomed to see in similar documents; and the committee speak confidently of being enabled to make an impression upon the House of Commons during the next session. The activity of the London body in keeping the case of the West Indies steadily before the public eye is working excellent service; there is a marked change in the style in which the wrongs of the islands is now treated in the press. The levity that was once apparent whenever the West Indies were spoken of, has been exchanged for something approaching to sympathy, a result which is mainly attributable to the moderation and ability which the exponents of West Indian wrongs have preserved in their arguments and controversies. The points most urgently dwelt on by the committee are the maintenance of a differential duty between free and slave grown sugar; the suppression of the slave trade by more vigorous methods; and immigration on a scale suited to the requirements of the Island and the superabundance of labor in slave growing countries.

It is impossible to deny that, within the last week, a vast change has come over public opinion in France and the press generally; and no one attempts to conceal that something must shortly be done 'to settle' the question of the Constitution, or to speak more correctly, that of the prolongation of the powers of the President, or a change in his authority. Since his return to Paris from Cherbourg, although the projected journey to Bordeaux has been abandoned for want of funds, the Prince has assumed a more sumptuous style of living, and the state liveries of his servants and his splendid equipage plainly denote his intentions. Time and chance can only decide in what way the *coup d'état* will be achieved, but the most cursory observer must now be convinced that the conspirators of the Dix Decembre Club only wait for the signal from their leader to strike the blow. Probably General Changarnier is the only immediate obstacle in the way, and it cannot be concealed that the coolness between the President and the General becomes marked every day. As every body in France takes for granted that some change must shortly take place, each has his hobby to render France contented and happy. An empire, a legitimate monarchy, or a constitutional monarchy are the three great substitutes proposed. Besides these, some would have a Presidency for life, others for ten years; some are for four years, others for three. A presidential commission of three is advocated by some parties, and the ever-changeable Emile de Girardin proposes, with his usual talent, the abolition not only of the office of President, but of the whole of the constitution. Whether the President, counting upon the various divisions amongst the people, as well as his own personal influence with the army, will strike a blow and attempt to overawe the Assembly remains to be seen. At any rate an 18th Brumaire is in everybody's mouth, and, in several leading journals we see the details of that remarkable day when Napoleon made himself master of France brought forward and recapitulated, for the millionth time, with almost inextinguishable interest.

The Holsteiners, weary with inaction, and perceiving their pecuniary resources absorbed by a fruitless resistance, have once more tried to provoke a general action. On the 12th they advanced and attacked the *de pont* of the fortified bridge over the Schlei, at Missunde. The Holsteiners got brief possession of Eckenfore, but the Danes at length issued from their entrenchments, and compelled the enemy to retire to their old position. This reconnaissance, as it is strangely called, has therefore led to no result; but as we before said, it is hardly probable this sad warfare can be allowed to continue throughout the winter, we suppose some great effort will be made to try the fortune of arms once more in a formal battle, before the campaign closes. The Holsteiners seemed inspired with the most unyielding courage, but no sympathy is raised on their behalf in any quarter. A more absurd warfare has not taken place in our time.

The Germans have been occupied this week with the sudden and precipitate flight of the very unpopular Prince of Hesse-Cassel, who like the Duke of Brunswick, in London, absconded with his ministers, and has left 'the throne empty.' Disputes respecting the right of raising taxes without the consent of the Chamber have led to this crisis; and the Hessians having obtained the direct sanction of the legal tribunals to their resistance of illegal taxation, and a state of siege having been declared, the Prince found the place too hot to hold him, and fled. The Hessians seem to be getting on quite comfortably now the Elector and his infatuated ministers have

departed; but it is very probable that the example thus set may be followed in other states, and superinduce some further efforts to bring the great federal question of Germany once more into open agitation. Austria and Prussia are viewing this outbreak with no little anxiety. The Prussian troops are stationed close to the Electorate, whilst, on the other hand, the Austrians are expected to take the part of the elector, if the Hessians should rise in insurrection. They, however, appear to take the matter quite coolly, and profound tranquillity prevails.

At Rome the Pope seems involved as much as ever in cabals. The affair of the English Consul, Mr Freeborn has caused much noise. This gentleman is a banker, established at Rome, and has offended cardinals by having given passports to sundry itinerant democrats, who were compromised when the French troops occupied Rome. The cardinals would be very glad to withdraw Mr Freeborn's *exequatur*; and, indeed, dismiss the whole consular body *en masse*; but prudential considerations rather make them pause in taking this last and rash step.

TRADE.—The commercial transactions of the week have been of a steady and improved character. Colonial and foreign produce continue in good demand, and in some instances at higher rates. The Cotton market has exhibited great activity, the sales large and higher prices. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are favorable, and money plentiful at easy discounts.

THE HARVEST.—*Ireland.*—The last accounts from the Western provinces are particularly favorable, whatever dismal writers in certain 'starvation' prints may say to the contrary.

Scotland.—The harvest, not merely in this locality, but throughout the Lowlands of Scotland, may be considered finished, and is generally admitted to be fully an average.

IRELAND.—The Freeman states that the National Catholic University, which is to be established will be erected in Dublin, and that active measures to set it on foot will be immediately taken.

Fish of all kinds have been so abundant on the west coast of Ireland, that the markets have been glutted with them. The Irish papers ascribe this abundance to the visit of the great sea serpent from which the fish have fled in shoals to seek relief in the shallows.—Large soles have been sold in the Tralee market at a penny a pair.

A deputation from the Trinity Board, of London, have arrived at Galway, and, after making the necessary inquiries, have ordered the construction of two light houses instead of the one now existing in a badly chosen position at Arran. Similar inquiries are going on at Cork.

Active preparations are making for the great county demonstrations of the tenant league. The Counties of Wexford, Kilkenny, Meath, and Monaghan, are to meet in succession, the arrangements for the Kilkenny meeting being as yet the most forward and important. This demonstration will take place on the 25th, and deputations from the north and from Dublin will attend.

The Manufactures of Ireland.—Among the many symptoms of reviving and newly created industrial energy in Ireland is that of her manufactures. Even the poor poplin weavers, long almost starved for want of employment, are now at full work. Their beautiful fabrics have found a new demand as lining for railway carriages, for stoles and other priestly vestments; orders have been received for poplin from America, Portugal and New Guinea. Gingham, serge, linsey woolsey, tweeds are now being manufactured in Cork, Carrick-on-Suir, and Dublin. The blanket trade is reviving; fine cloth too, is once more made at Kilmarnock; lace embroidery, Croatia work, straw plaiting, at Limerick and Cork; harvest implements at Drogheda; girth webs and coach lace in Dublin; all these are flourishing even those that are now established for the first time. The Dublin Board of Manufacture publishes these facts with honest pride; and in them traces the commencement of a new era in the history of Irish progress.

Haynau's Reception in Austria.—We understand, says the Times of Wednesday, that preparations are making to greet General Haynau on his return to Vienna with a splendid demonstration, accompanied by an extraordinary act of grace on part of the monarch. The garrison is to serenade him by torchlight, and the Emperor is to place in his hands the object of his ambition—the Marshal's baton.

The Shipping of Great Britain.—There are employed in the yearly transit of Great Britain with the world and with her own shores 33,672 sailing vessels, and 1110 steam vessels employing 236,000 seamen. Calculating the value of each ship and cargo, as the value has been estimated before parliament, at £5000, we have an aggregate value—sailing vessels, steamers, and their cargoes included—of £173,910,000. Further, supposing that the yearly wages of the seamen, including officers was £20 per head, the amount paid in wages would be £4,726,000.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—*Paris, Thursday.*—The Herald's correspondent learns that negotiations are about to be opened between Spain on the one side, and England, France and Holland on the other, by which the former on condition of having Cuba protected by the joint action of that state, engages to

pay the debt due by Spain to English, French and Dutch claimants. The reported changes in the ministry are unfounded.

The increase in the French revenue during the first eight months of this year, is 25,000,000 francs.

Schleswig Holstein.—No news of importance from the armies. The Danish reports of the action at Missunde state that it ended by the retreat of the enemy. The Danes took 140 prisoners, and lost a captain of artillery who was killed, six lieutenants wounded, and non-commissioned officers and privates to about 80 men. Private letters calculate the Danish loss at about 170 men.

Electoral Hesse.—*Frankfort, Sept. 17.*—It is stated that the Elector has consented eventually to abdicate in favor of the Grand Duke of Hesse.

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh has purchased a large and eligible piece of land, in the vicinity of the Horticultural Gardens, as a site for a Nuntery—to be erected forthwith. The proposed edifice will be a vast improvement to that beautiful quarter of our rapidly growing city.

A Curiosity.—A Dutch Galliot, the first of her class that has visited the port of Halifax since the last war, arrived here on Thursday, with a cargo of salt from St. Ubes. In a future number we shall give a description of this funny looking stranger.—*Halifax Nova Scotian, October 2.*

Canada.

American Invasion.—Upwards of two hundred and fifty Bostonians and New Yorkers, arrived here this morning, in the steamer John Munn. We were glad to see them, and hope they may meet with every civility and attention while here. More are expected to-morrow morning the Lord Sydenham will probably land a greater number of these welcome strangers.

His Honor the Mayor having heard of the arrival of the Americans, with some other gentlemen, waited upon these strangers at St. George's hotel, and having been introduced to them, it was arranged that they should meet together at one o'clock, when his honor will accompany them through and about the different noticeable places in the city and neighborhood.

Lake Huron.—*Mines and Indians.*—The Hon Mr Ferrier has arrived in Montreal from the Bruce Mines. He reports most favorably of the Mining operations. The Montreal Herald says that the company have already sent about seventy tons of copper to New York during the present season, and they are now making from a ton to a ton and a half a day, which is worth about a hundred pounds per ton. Their make can be vastly increased, by a very trifling addition to their present works. Mr Ferrier's particular object in coming towards civilization on the present occasion was to obtain permission from the Provincial Government for some American vessels, loaded with the ore of the Bruce Mines, to pass thence to the sea on their way to Swansea, in Wales, the great mart, as it is well known, for copper ore. He expects to procure those vessels, at something like one-half the freight which he would have to pay for Provincial ships.

We learned further, in the course of our interview with Mr Ferrier, that the quarrel with the Indians had been settled satisfactorily to them, though at a heavy expense to the Province. They relinquish their entire title to the lands on Lake Huron and Superior, except certain small spots designated for the purpose of encampment, and they receive £4000 cash, and an annuity of £1000 per annum for ever.

P. S. 5 o'clock, P. M.—Two steamers with 1500 more visitors from Boston just arrived. We have just heard of the arrival of Sir Edmund Head and Mr Wilmot at Toronto.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle, Sept. 27.*

New Brunswick.

How it can be done.—As some of our contemporaries have been figuring up as to the means for building the Railroad through this Province, we wish to show *how easily* the work can be done, if we chose to *will it*. For example, the Legislative guarantee to the Halifax and Quebec Railway, was £20,000 sterling per annum for twenty years—which amount it is supposed will be transferred to the Great Eastern Line, as well as the grant of Lands—equal to two million acres. Now, twenty thousand per annum will cover the interest on half a million, at 4 per cent., which is one half the amount required. According to the estimate formed, the road will pay in twelve months after it is built—so that the Province, in all likelihood, will have no occasion to pay anything like so large an amount out of the Treasury, because the income of the road, will assist to relieve the obligation of twenty thousand per annum. In addition to the above, the people of St. John and the counties along the line, will subscribe £150,000, we shall then have £650,000. The remaining £350,000, can be borrowed with the greatest ease on the two million acres of land, or half that amount, which can be given as a bonus to subscribers. Indeed, we see no difficulty whatever in the undertaking, if our Legislators will but set themselves to work in the right way. We have in this Province

facilities for raising the means, superior to those enjoyed by any other country under the sun—viz: in a superabundance of most valuable crown lands—amounting to eleven millions of acres. If our Legislators say they are adverse to granting the public lands to companies, in such large slices, we say they take a wrong view of the thing. Unless we give out of the abundance of our store, an ample quantity, even one half, how can we expect ever to make use of the remainder? With all our land the country for the last ten years has been decreasing in population. Now, is it not better to make a sacrifice of one half we own, (although we do not think it a sacrifice) if by that means we can make the other half valuable, through means of Railroads. It is precisely this principle we wish to illustrate. An owner of a house in any business street in New York, will willingly allow one quarter of his premises to be cut away, if the road makers wish to open a new road to pass his doors—because he knows that the opening of this road is going to improve his property. Rather than not have this railroad we would say, give away every acre of public land in the Province; and we are prepared to give arguments in support of this suggestion.

If any one wishes to see a curiosity, in the shape of a New Brunswick Apple, he can be accommodated by calling at our office. Not having a rule to measure it, we can only convey its dimensions, by informing the reader that it is about the size of a young child's head. It is a specimen of apples raised upon the farm of Mr Greenslade, at Bellisle, of which description he expects to gather upwards of 600 bushels this fall. Who says we can't raise apples?

We are informed that letters have been received at St. Andrews from Captain Robinson, now in England, conveying the most favorable intelligence as to the prospects of the St. Andrew's Railroad, among English subscribers and capitalists. It is said that a new contract is to be entered into forthwith, for going on with another portion of the line.

There will be a grand procession in this city, of all the Fire Companies, attired in uniform and preceded by music, as soon as the New Engine arrives, which is expected, we believe, by to-night's boat. The whole force of the department numbers about six hundred men, which will make something of a column.—*St. John Morning News, Sept. 27.*

Fire.—On Friday evening last, about half past 11 o'clock, the inhabitants of this city were aroused by the cry of fire, which was found to proceed from the building known as the Tank House, situated in Phoenix Square. The military and fire companies, together with a large body of the inhabitants, were speedily on the ground, and directed their efforts to the preservation of the new Market House, and the buildings on the opposite side of the square. We believe there can be no doubt that this burning was the work of an incendiary, and however much it may be regretted that the owners of the Tank House did not cause it to be removed long ago, yet we cannot but condemn, in the strongest terms the mode of abating a nuisance adopted in the present instance. The night was drizzly, and there was no wind; but to set fire to a wooden building in the centre of a thickly inhabited portion of a wooden town, is an experiment which none but a reckless incendiary would have ventured upon, and a crime which is punishable by seven years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary. We understand that the magistrates have taken steps to discover the fire-raiser, but as yet without success. It is, however, known that the building must have been fired at two or three different points at once, and as it was uninhabited, and the doors and windows fastened, the fact of its being wilfully, although perhaps not maliciously destroyed by fire, is placed beyond a doubt.

There is also some suspicion that the fire which occurred in King Street on the night of the Saturday previous was not purely the result of accident.—*Fredericton Head Quarters, Oct. 2.*

United States News.

Cuban Expedition.—*Kossuth and his Companions.*—A special telegraphic despatch to the New York Herald says:—

Washington, Sept. 20.—We learn that at least half a dozen ships are ordered to get ready to sail to Cuba, and that six thousand men are enrolled for the new invasion; but, what is more important, we understand that Mr Webster is inclined to enter into negotiations for the purchase of Cuba, by a quadruple treaty with Spain, Great Britain and France.

The Sultan of Turkey having notified this Cabinet of his readiness to send Kossuth and his companions, free of expense to England, provided the United States will bring them from London to this country, we understand the matter will be taken up in the Executive session in a few days, with the view of authorizing the President to meet these overtures.

From Washington.—Our correspondent informs us that Mr Webster, secretary of state is in possession of information which requires the Water Witch and Vixen vessels of war to leave for Cuba immediately. This has reference no doubt, to recent events in that quarter.

We are informed there are movements on foot for the extension of our steam navy, by forming a line to ply between California and