

ladies had some excuse for neglecting to cultivate their gardens with their own hands; but now, implements are made so light and convenient, especially for ladies' use, that there would seem to be no excuse. The *Ladies Garden Fork* is one of the most useful of these, either in the garden, or among plants in pots. The *Transplanting Trowel* is a light and convenient implement for preparing the ground for small plants, and for removing them to the desired place, without disturbing their roots or checking their growth. We see advertised in the eastern papers *Ladies Gardening Gloves*; but we would not advise our fair readers to be particular about the *mittens*.

The architect may design, and the builder erect, the stately mansion or the simple cottage; it may be faultless both in design and execution, yet it stands stiff, unmeaning and lonesome;—but let some fair hand surround it with the drapery of nature—leaf and blossom—and it is changed as if by magic; its deformities, of any, are hid, its beauties heightened, and it becomes at once the abode of grace and beauty.

## European News.

### Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

Willmer & Smith's European Times.  
December 29.

#### IRELAND.

**Awful Catastrophe near Kilrush.**—On Wednesday week from four to five hundred paupers attended at the Kilrush union, in order to seek either admittance to the workhouse or outdoor relief. But alas! their supplications were fruitless, and after spending the day (a most inclement one) in a miserable state of suffering, they were obliged, when evening came, to return unrelieved to their homes, some of these being from eight to ten miles distant from Kilrush.

Within two miles of this town there is a ferry, about 200 yards wide, over which a number of these starving creatures were obliged to cross. Too many crowded into the boat and she sunk on the passage, when about 40 men, women, and children perished, five only being saved! Up to Thursday morning there had been 31 bodies recovered, and many are still missing.

Language fails to describe the sad state of this doomed union. The guardians have neither funds nor credit, and are in debt £18,000. There are 13,000 paupers actually starving.

Mr Dargan, an enterprising capitalist, has taken 2000 acres of land at Kildinan, near Rathcormac, for the purpose of forwarding the cultivation of flax, and introducing the linen manufacture amongst the farm laboring population of Munster.

A London evening paper says that it is the intention of Mr John O'Connell not to appear in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, his motives for withdrawal being the offensive inattention of the House of Commons to his very best speeches, and the imperfect way in which they were reported in the London papers.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Papers and letters from this colony have been received to the 27th October, being one week's later intelligence.—Nothing had occurred to alter the position of the Neptune question. The state of the public mind had undergone no change whatever, but on the contrary, became each day more strongly manifested. Persons employed by the Government were, however, allowed to obtain all necessary supplies of provisions by their simply declaring in writing that they had applied to the persons appointed by his excellency for the purpose of supplying private families with bread and meat, on the terms of the Government notice of the 12th October, and had been refused.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to Nov. 3rd, inclusive, but the intelligence they contain differs very little from that supplied by many of the late arrivals from that colony. The people at large maintained the "pledge"; but the Government had always obtained what they required for convicts, troops, and every one else who needed assistance. Some 15 or 20 individuals have incurred grave censure by supplying Government with different kinds of food.—A serious attack was made upon Mr Hendrick Morkel, justice of the peace for Somerset West, he having supplied Capt. Stanford with sheep, knowing that they were for the Government. Mr Morkel and his two sons arrived at Stellenbosch on the 25th of October, when the village rose in commotion. These gentlemen

were pelted with rotten eggs and mud, and soon became soiled from head to foot. One of his sons was severely injured, and the magistrate himself was struck on the ear. His excellency Sir Harry Smith, we regret to hear, is seriously indisposed, owing it is believed, to the intense excitement under which he has labored for some time past, caused by the discontented and inflammatory state of the colony.

#### INDIA AND CHINA.

The weather at Madras was most unseasonable, the heat being oppressive, and very little rain having fallen. The crops were suffering from drought.

The accounts from China announce the death of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis A. Collier, C.B., commander in chief of Her Majesty's naval force in the East.

The vessels of war have been chiefly engaged this month in the suppression of piracy. Captain Hay, of Her Majesty's brig *Columbine*, and Captain Wilcox, of Her Majesty's steamer *Fury*, have destroyed a formidable fleet of 30, with their dockyards not more than 40 miles from this colony. The chief, Chui-Apoo, had, until lately, a manufacture of gunpowder on this island. He was also engaged in the murder of Captain Da Costa and Lieutenant Dwyer which took place in February last. The *Columbine* and *Fury*, along with the East India Company's steamer *Pilegethon*, were despatched 14 days ago to the west coast in search of the celebrated pirate chief, Chap-ing-tsai, and his formidable fleet. The expedition has not yet returned, owing, probably to the severe gales that have lately prevailed, and to the difficulty of discovering the pirates in their places of retreat. These piratical junks average 500 tons each, carry 12 to 18 guns, some of them 24 pounders, and chiefly of English manufacture. The pirates have hitherto always been the first to give a broadside; and they not only manage their guns well but fight desperately.

#### CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

**FRANCE.**—The Socialists are making immense exertions to forward the cause of their candidates for the forthcoming elections; but it is averred that they still have great difficulty in persuading the electors to avail themselves of the right of universal suffrage. A letter from Dunkirk states, that so indifferent are the inhabitants of the right of voting, that last week, for the nomination of two Judges of the tribunal of commerce, there were only 22 voters out of 2173, and for the election of the two substitutes only 6 voters.

A dinner was given on the 12th to M. Foustier, ex-colonel of the 6th Legion of national guards, to present him with a sword of honor after his acquittal at Versailles. During the dinner a commissary of the police presented himself, and announced in the name of the prefect, that he would not suffer any speeches of a political kind to be delivered. The persons present submitted, after having protested against the act of the authorities.

The *Genoa Gazette* states that four hundred Hungarian prisoners, amongst whom were several ladies, arrived at Bologna on the 5th instant. The male prisoners are to be incorporated in the Austrian army at the rate of five per company. There are several princes amongst them, who had served under Kossuth as colonels, and are now common soldiers. Troops are continually marching in all directions, but the object of their movements is not known.

Accounts from Toulon of the 12th instant mention that three steam frigates had been despatched thence to Civita Vecchia, to receive on board a brigade of the army of Italy.

The Government has resolved upon, and is maturing a plan for the abolition of the system of passports at least as far as regards travellers arriving in France from England. The obstacles which the government have to encounter are considerable, and among them one is the difficulty of providing for the persons who have subsisted on the fees levied for passports. It is, however, said that a small tax will be imposed *ad interim* on passengers arriving by steamers from England, and will be applied to the maintenance of the displaced officers, until other situations can be found for them. The fact that this abolition of passports will be effected in some shape is unquestionable, as the President announced it at an audience granted by him to a committee of English shareholders of the Boulogne and Amiens Railway company. It is also understood that the Government intends to open the use of the telegraphs to the public, and thus stop the fraudulent employment of the information furnished by them in stock-

jobbing speculations, of which the Government officers and even ministers of state have been accused.

A serious disturbance took place at Massilargues, in the canton of Lunel, in the south of France, on Sunday week. Large bodies of workpeople had for some time past been in the habit of assembling at night in the public houses, and afterwards parading the streets in a disorderly manner, and with seditious cries, to the great alarm of the peaceable inhabitants. The police at length interfered, attacked the rioters, and took some prisoners. A regular fight was the consequence, in which the police were beaten. The prisoners were set at liberty, and the police and gendarmerie were obliged to barricade themselves all night in the prefecture, where they had great difficulty in resisting the attacks directed against them. This state of things coming to the knowledge of the authorities at Lunel, four hundred troops were sent to the relief of the authorities at Massilargues. Upon the news of their arrival the rioters took to flight, and tranquility was ultimately restored. A great number have been arrested.

**PRUSSIA.**—We learn from Berlin that the armistice with Denmark, respecting the Schleswig Holstein dispute, has been extended to the 4th of March next.

The *Staatsanzeiger* contains a royal proclamation of the 21st instant, remodeling and lowering the rates of postage throughout the kingdom of Prussia. The postage for a letter weighing less than half an ounce is fixed at 1d. for a distance of ten leagues; at 2d. for twenty leagues, and 3d. for any distance exceeding twenty leagues. Postage stamps for these respective sums are being introduced into the Prussian Postal system. The new law is to take effect on and from the 1st of January, 1850.

**BAVARIA.**—In the sitting of the Legislative Chamber on the 14th, the important question of the emancipation of the Jews was carried by ninety one against forty. Two Roman Catholic priests were among the minority.

**AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.**—According to the *Breslau Gazette*, most grave and ominous intelligence has been received at Vienna,—intelligence showing the insufficiency of the Russian recipe for pacifying a country, though abetted by Austrian woman-floggers. It is stated that at Salzburg, in the Tyrol, an attempt to disarm the national guard was resisted, and the regular troops were repulsed. In the country of the Slovacks the greatest animosity exists against the new constituted gendarmerie. In Servia a military insurrection has broken out, in consequence of an attempt to reduce the pay of the troops, and several lives were lost. It is said that the Servians and Croats, having discovered how they have been deceived by the Austrian Government, are endeavoring to enter into some arrangement with the Magyars whom they had assisted Austria to crush; and a military outbreak in Servia will, it is said, be the signal for the rising of Czecha in Bohemia. It is said that sixty thousand Hovveds are to be sent to reinforce the Austrian army in Italy, and the policy of the movement is more than doubted, as the men are likely to seize the first opportunity of turning their arms against the Government. Marshal Radetzky is represented as dissatisfied with the comparative neglect with which he has been treated, while honors have been showered in profusion on the army of Hungary, which, but for Russian intervention, would ere this, have been annihilated.—Radetzky feels that he saved the Empire, while the army of Hungary and its Russian Allies only saved the Emperor.

**THE ROMAN STATES.**—General Baraguay d'Hilliers is understood to have failed in inducing the Pope to return to Rome, and the period of the return of his Holiness is more uncertain than ever. The excuse given by the Pope for his prolonged absence is said to have been the necessity of effecting a loan, by which he could get rid of the paper money. Some of the Spanish troops have embarked on their return to Spain, where the arrival of some hundreds of them has already been noticed by the Spanish journals.

A letter from Rome, of the 10th in the Constitutional, announces that the return of the Pope is fixed for the 20th. Preparations for his reception have already commenced. A loan of six million crowns had, it was said, been effected.

The Jesuits are shortly to be reinstated at Oviato.

**SWITZERLAND.**—A letter from Berne, of the 14th inst., says:—"The important bill on monetary reform has just been voted by the Council of the States, by 30 votes to 9. The French decimal system is to be adopted, the Swiss franc having henceforward the same value as that of

France; the decimes will be batz, and the centimes rapps. A new coinage is to be struck in copper and mixed metal to the extent of 4½ millions, and in silver to that of 7½ millions. There is no doubt but that the bill will pass the National Council.

**RUSSIA.**—The Hamburg *Borshchalle* of the 19th inst. states that intelligence had reached the Polish frontier on the 15th, to the effect that a widely ramified conspiracy, which had its centre in Moscow, and the aim of which was to overthrow the present Russian dynasty, had just been brought to light. Parties in St. Petersburg, were at the head of the conspiracy, of which it was stated several members of the senate were also cognisant. From intercepted papers, it appears that on the next celebration of the (Russian) New Year's Day, an attempt was to have been made on the person of the Emperor. The discovery caused the more anxiety to the Government from the fact that all the conspirators who had as yet been discovered, belonged to the upper ranks, and to the national Russian party. The German papers, however frequently publish Russian intelligence which is wholly devoid of foundation, and it is very probable that the conspiracy never existed elsewhere than in the brain of the writer.

## Communications.

### THE TRACADIE LEPERS.

DOUGLASSTOWN, January 18, 1850.

Mr Pierce,

Sir,—Every friend of suffering humanity will rejoice to learn, that the condition of those unfortunates, the Tracadie Lepers, has lately undergone, and is still undergoing, a marked improvement. "The great fact" is made known to us by a gentleman in every way qualified to judge, and whose word and honor are beyond the reach of controversy. Ten or twelve of the worst cases, says the gentleman alluded to, have so far recovered, that the tubercles have entirely disappeared, leaving the skin perfectly even, smooth and healthy; and the hands and fingers are so far healed, that they can now follow their ordinary employments.

This happy consummation is ascribable, under the Divine blessing, to the skill and devoted labors of Dr. La Belloa, a French surgeon, under whose care the patients are now placed. I will not take it upon me to say how far their being returned again to their own homes and to their loved ones, may have brought about this happy result. Certain it is, that their being seized by force and arms, and dragged away from their own hearth-stones, their personal liberty violated, contrary to Natural Law and the spirit of the British Constitution, and treated like so many malefactors—certain it is, that all this could not exert a beneficial influence in their cure. Nor is it less certain, if we believe in an overruling Providence, that sooner or later, condign punishment will be visited on the originators of that nefarious business. To the medical gentleman who had these poor creatures in charge while on Sheldrake Island, it is but an act of justice, that a due importance should attach to these considerations. It is a fair presumption, that under such circumstances, the best sanative measures, the most eminent skill, might prove availing.

But, to whatever cause it may be attributed, the pleasing fact is established—it is no exaggeration to say—"The Lepers are cleansed." For such good fortune, Dr. La Belloa will doubtless receive the congratulations of the public—for his kind care and attention he will, perhaps, receive the thanks of the public; but, for any substantial compensation, he must look, I fear, to a future, to a higher tribunal, where the accident of his foreign birth, or the want of "due authority," will be no bar to his receiving a just reward for the good he has done here.

I am, Sir, yours to command,  
MIRIAM.

## Caution to the Public.

Whereas JAMES RYAN, of the Head of the Bay Chaleur, in the Parish of Dalhousie, and County of Restigouche, obtained a Deed of Conveyance from the Subscriber by fraud, circumvention, and misrepresentation; I do hereby caution all persons from purchasing the Lands and Premises contained in the said Deed, from the said James Ryan, or any part thereof.

PASCHAL CHALIFOUR,

Witness—PETER HACQUON,  
Dalhousie, 17th January, 1850.