

As Dairy stock, the Ayrshire breed of cattle stands unrivalled. They do not differ materially in size from the cattle of the Province, and will thrive equally well on the same description of food. Moreover there are several herds of these cattle already in the country, and they, in a short time, will be able to furnish all the bulls that will be wanted, and at prices greatly under the cost of imported ones. Were such bulls used exclusively for a few years, we should lose sight of the native blood altogether, and get in its place a breed of acknowledged excellence for the dairy, and admirably suited for crossing with such breeds as the Durham and Hereford, as soon as a better system of agriculture and a superabundance of food render such breeds necessary or profitable. The time at which the pure blood can be dispensed with is a matter of easy calculation; of course the first cross belongs equally to both breeds; suppose it to be a heifer, and put to a pure bred bull, the progeny will be three parts Ayrshire; carry it to the third generation, and the result will be seven eighths pure blood, and the fourth generation will be fifteen-sixteenths, which is about close enough.

[To be continued.]

## FRIDAY'S MAIL.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

From English papers to the 21st August.

One of the London Journals says some untoward event has broken off the Prince's projected matrimonial alliance. Whether the obstacles which have arisen will be insurmountable remains to be seen. It would appear that the Prince has been secretly absent from St. Cloud for a day or two, but that he has returned. It is inferred that he has been on a secret visit to his lady love.

The commercial world were suddenly surprised on Sunday by an announcement in the *Moniteur*, that the treaty of Commerce of December, 1845, between France and Belgium, which expired on the 9th instant, "having neither been prolonged or renewed, the commercial relations of the two countries are replaced under the regimen of the general tariff." Negotiations were being carried on up to the last moment to conclude at least a provisional treaty, but they led to no result.

Louis Napoleon who has been pressing hard upon Belgium, endeavoring to intimidate her into the adoption of his views, and, if possible, to merge her into France, now finds that Belgium disregards, like England, the value of commercial treaties, the principle of free trade being more capable of development without any of these shackles to international trade.

Some of the French Journals lead us to believe that a provisional treaty will yet be arranged, and the Belgian Chambers will be immediately convoked to discuss this question.

The Propontis steamer has arrived from the Cape, bringing news to the 2nd July. It will be remembered that we expressed our astonishment that General Cathcart should remove his head quarters from King William's Town to Fort Beaufort, a little to the north of Graham's Town. But this retrograde movement was defended on the ground that the General was nearer to the Waterkloof and Kat Settlement, which fastnesses he was resolved to clear of all the hostile Kaffirs.

The general has not, however, made the slightest progress in ridding that part of the county of the enemy. It is under these circumstances that the news by the Propontis has arrived, bringing us, as heretofore, fresh intelligence of desultory conflicts, in which some of the British are always victims.

A convoy of five waggons was proceeding from Graham's Town to Fort Beaufort in charge of Captain Moody and thirty four sappers and miners, when the Kaffirs attacked the party, killed nine sappers and two drivers, wounded seven more, and finally captured the whole of the waggons.

Sometimes in these conflicts we seize the cattle of the Kaffirs, who in return, kill our men. In one of these skirmishes we perceive that we captured fifty-one women, having lost the previous day twenty seven oxen from a kraal. But whilst the General has abandoned British Kaffria, and crossed the Keiskamma and Great Fish River to Graham's Town and Fort Beaufort, the Kaffirs are still greatly in his rear, and there are positive accounts that the enemy has established himself in the Zaanburg hills, close to Uitenhage. In this position of affairs the Governor has suddenly issued a proclamation, calling upon the Burghers, east, west, north and south, to join him at a spot half way between Sheloh and the White Kei, on the 6th of August. The Governor will be there at the head of a large body of troops,

with arms and provisions, and, "upon the old COMMANDO system," he invites the burghers to join him and cross the Great Kei river, and establish his head quarters at Kreili's Great Place.

As an inducement for the Burghers to join this enterprise, the general says "he wishes to give those who have suffered severely from the war an opportunity of recovering their losses, and that all the cattle captured shall be divided among the captors for their own use and benefit." Thus we have an announcement that the General will lead a Commando expedition in person into the country of the contumacious chief Kreili, to despoil him of his cattle, as the best means of effectually bringing him to submission, and thereby terminating the present tiresome hostilities.

Whether the Burghers will now move remains to be seen. It is very clear that General Cathcart has made matters worse than he found them; and if Sir Harry Smith had dared to brave the condemnation of Parliament, and the censures of Exeter Hall, by recurring to the old sanguinary commando system, the war might have been ended long ago.

The mode in which the war was hitherto carried on was merely trifling with men's lives; but it remains to be seen what will be the success of terrorism and destruction. If General Cathcart fails we would not like to be in his shoes.

At the Council on Wednesday, when the Queen was present, Parliament was prorogued to the 21st of October, *not* to 'meet for the despatch of business,' which of course involves another prorogation.

If the regime of Louis Napoleon is to continue, and the principal upon which he rules the French nation is to be permanent, we shall be under the necessity of recommending our political education, and, instead of aiming to be the historians of the real events which mark the rise, progress, decline, and fall of empires, our weekly duties will consist in describing the coups de theatre and the mimic scenes which occupy the vacant minds of the French people. The fetes of the 24th February and the 4th May, in commemoration of the Revolution and the Constitution, having been abolished, the 15th of August, the birthday of Napoleon, and an especial saint day in the Romish calendar, was fixed upon to celebrate a national fete which would be connected with all the glories of the Empire. The inexhaustible resources of French skill have been set in motion to produce a series of spectacles which should out rival the attractions of the circus at Rome, and make the people of Paris forget the loss of their liberties, whilst they gazed upon the unsubstantial pageants which brought back to their recollections the most memorable periods of their past military history. Louis Napoleon presented the eagles to the National Guards, and the splendid Festival of the Feast of the Eagles was celebrated with all the pomp of religious and military solemnity. A naumachy on the Seine was perhaps the greatest attraction to the Parisians. This mimic sea fight, between the frigate Ville de Paris on one side, and the steamers Arcos and Calypso, although the sea room must have been somewhat limited, appears to have given intense satisfaction; and a splendid exhibition of fireworks and illuminations, somewhat impaired by the high wind which prevailed at the time, closed the evening's entertainments.

It is said, by the *Patie*, that 800 political offenders have been pardoned, and 500 ordinary criminals. The man who drew a sword in defence of the Constitution, and against the Usurper, is classed with the common malefactor.

M. Pradhon's extraordinary work, 'The Social Revolution, demonstration by the Coup d'Etat of Dec. 2,' has been published; the eccentric author having obtained the direct permission of the President to publish it. Pradhon dropped a letter in the Paris penny-post box soliciting leave to publish it, and a week after the work appeared. M. Pradhon argues that the proper normal state of man is 'anarchy,' that there is no alternative but 'anarchy' or 'Caesar,' and, as the Prince was flattered with the important name assigned to him, he accepted M. Pradhon's political creed, and the part with the author of 'Property is Robbery' assigned to him. However, this new work out-herods all previous productions. Twenty thousand copies were sold in a few hours. Every principle upon which government and society are reputed to rest is attacked by M. Pradhon with a recklessness, power, and audacity which casts Mirabeau or any revolutionist into the shade. Religion is declared to be a delusion, and government a farce. The confiscation of church property, abolition of the interest on money, and the cancelling of all mortgage contracts are propounded as measures of paramount neces-

sity. War, provided it is a war for revolutionary principles, is openly defended. The Parisians, groaning under a remorseless tyrant have been delighted with this spicy production, and no one can doubt that Louis Napoleon acted wisely in not giving additional zest to the work by enforcing the order for its suppression. With all these elements of untoward unregulated genius who can count upon the permanence of any form of Government amongst our wayward gifted neighbours.

From Spain we learn that the question of the dissolution of the Cortes is adjourned till the end of the present month. The more detailed accounts which have been received of the late threatened bombardment of Tripoli by the French, furnish a very gratifying statement of the resistance of the Consul of the United States up to the last; who insisted that the extradition of the two deserters involved a great principle. He was supported by the other consular authorities, but eventually was compelled to yield after a solemn protest was drawn up against the French proceedings.

By the accounts received from India, the dates from Calcutta being the 2d, and from Bombay the 4th of August, we learn that the city of Martaban was again attacked by a Burmese force of above a thousand men, on the 26th May, who were repulsed, the British loss being only 1 killed and 13 wounded.

An expedition of 230 men, under the command of Captain Ormsby, left Rangoon on the 3d June, in the steamer Phlegathon, to attack Pegu, a town on the banks of the Pegu river. They stormed the pagoda and destroyed the fortifications, with the loss of one man killed, and five or six wounded; but the force not being sufficient to leave a garrison in that place, they returned to Rangoon on the 5th June.

The people seem to seek protection under our rule, and the general opinion throughout India seems to be that the Governor General cannot "escape annexation" of a large portion of the Burmese territory; the only doubt being where to draw the line of demarcation. Our troops seem to enjoy good health.

From Hong Kong we have dates to the 23d June. The rebellion seems still to occasion great alarm, but it is wholly out of our power to fathom the obscurity of the contradictory details given of this protracted warfare. The United States ship Saratogo arrived from the coast on the 8th June, and brought down 100 of the Robert Boone's coolies.

A court of investigation was held on board the *Susquehanna*, before the Commodore and the United States Consul, at Canton. Seventeen of the prisoners were found guilty and handed over to the Mandarins at Canton. The remainder are to be sent back to Amoy. Her Majesty's ship *Hermes* has captured two heavily armed piratical junks. The rains have been heavy.

The export of tea from China was 64,000,000 lbs., against 63,000,000 last year. Of silk the export was 19,4000, against 20,200 last year.

### THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BELGIUM.

On Thursday morning week, as briefly intimated in our last, her Majesty, with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, attended by his grace the Duke of Northumberland, and the ladies and gentlemen of the suite, landed at Antwerp at nine o'clock. Her Majesty was saluted by the batteries; the ships composing the royal squadron likewise saluted and manned yards. Her Majesty was received upon landing by the King of the Belgians, and entered one of his Majesty's carriage and four, and proceeded to the railway station, where a special train was in waiting to convey the royal party to the Palace of Laecken, where they arrived about ten o'clock.

The Queen remained at Laecken, on Thursday till four o'clock, when she drove out in an open carriage, accompanied by the King and several of the suite in another of the royal equipages, along the road to Brussels.

On Friday the royal party again visited Brussels, and her Majesty partook of a splendid breakfast in the saloon of the palace soon after her arrival.

The royal squadron reached Osborne about half-past three on Tuesday, where the royal family landed.

It is understood that, on the weather becoming settled again, her Majesty will take a trip to the Channel Islands, landing at Alderney, and attended by the same armed squadron.

### TRADE.

Within the present week a brighter aspect has appeared in commercial affairs generally. The probability of an amicable arrangement of the differences existing

with the United States on the fishery question has tended to impart greater confidence; and, notwithstanding a further diminution of nearly a quarter of a million in the bullion held by the Bank of England, the minimum rate of discount continues at 2 per cent., and prime bills may be done at one and a half to two per cent., whilst cash deposited on call is not worth more than one and a half per cent. Generally speaking, our local markets may be considered dull and inactive. There is no improvement to record in the value of Colonial Produce; still the home trade demand has been larger than in the former week, exporters have come forward more freely, and a less quantity of goods has been offered for sale: on the part of speculators, however, there is no reluctance to do business.

Imports have much increased, still stocks differ little from last year, home and export deliveries keeping satisfactorily. In the Provision trade there is less activity, and a reduction has taken place; the rise in the Corn market has been considerable during the week, and the advance in Wheat has been 3s to 4s per quarter, and on Flour 5s to 3s per sack.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

*The Fredericton Bazaar.*—The Bazaar which was held at Fredericton on Thursday last, for the purpose of raising funds towards the erection of the new Methodist Chapel at that place, was a very creditable affair. Owing to the unfavourable appearance of the weather during the week, there were not so many strangers present as might have been expected, still the numbers that attended were large. The Reporter of last Friday gives the following account of the arrangements:—

A little before 11 o'clock, the gathering commenced; and precisely at that hour the noble Band and Pipers of the 72nd Highlanders entered the gardens and took their stations. During the whole day, the crowd continued to thicken. The Bazaar Stalls formed a hexagon which, if extended, would measure nearly 100 feet, the sides and roof being handsomely ornamented with palms and evergreens. There were also several handsome tents, and mosshouses, in one of which the Soda Fountain, furnished by Mr Brayley, was kept in requisition. A large and splendid bower also composed of palms and evergreens, and having two stories—in the upper one of which the Choir under the direction of Judge Wilmot, after tea sung most enchantingly—occupied the further side of the field; it was lit by a vast number of small lamps, hung together like a string of pearls, and had a beautiful effect during the evening.

The Refreshment Tables, where a large business was done by a well organized band of youthful volunteers during the day, were canopied by a number of large canvass sails, which did good service, especially in the evening, when a pretty heavy shower of rain came on after which it cleared of again. The tact of the Ladies of Fredericton has often been observed, in presiding at as well as furnishing that great auxiliary to all evening meetings, the tea Table; but we never saw, even from them, so "rich and rare" a demonstration. It is impossible for us to state the exact number which partook of their hospitality, but we imagine it could not be much less than a thousand.

One thing struck us very forcibly during the whole day.—It was the manifest absence of every particle of sectarian feeling. The Episcopalian, the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian, and the Baptist, mingled together in pleasing converse; while persons of all ranks from His Honor the Administrator of the Government, the Master of the Rolls, Hon. W. H. Odell, &c. &c.; and downwards, partook of the festivities. Among the Clergyman present we noticed the Rev. Messrs. Brooke, Spurlen, Sutcliffe, Allison, Smithson, and the Resident Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Churchill.

There were some, but not many strangers, present. They were generally Americans, and with their ladies and families made a fine appearance. The gross proceeds, so far as we at this moment can ascertain, are upwards of £300.—*St. John Newbrunswick.*

*Municipal Corporations.*—From a Correspondent we learn that a public meeting was held at the Court House in Sunbury, on the 14th inst. for the purpose of adopting the Municipal Bill, as passed in our Legislature in 1851. "Unfortunately for the friends of reform," writes our correspondent "there was not a sufficient number present, to answer the necessity of the Act—there being only 94 rate payers—so that the question could not be tested." Several excellent speeches, however, were delivered, in favour of Municipal Institutions. The speech of Mr Jonathan P. Segee, of Sheffield is said to have been an able one—he is a thorough reformer, and good politician. Our correspondent says, that there is not a Magistrate in Sunbury who is favourable to the Act, because they think it would have a tendency to curtail their power, which they wish to enjoy through life, no matter how pernicious it may be to the country.—*St. John Morning News.*

### CANADA.

*House of Assembly, August 20.*

On motion of the Honourable Mr Badgley, it was ordered, that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do forthwith attend this House with the Returns of the returning Officer appointed to preside at the last Election of a