

Desirable in the prosecution of your daily employments.—For ourselves, we have lived under the dispensation of cattle going at large; and now live under the brighter one of having them enclosed, and found the difference in favour of the latter too great for our expression. Try it, and you will say likewise, and your neighbours who may not at first like it so well, will, after a fair trial, give a response to your sentiment.

But to the text—How can it be done? In the first place get a draft of the law of Massachusetts in this matter. It is as perfect as a law can be, and so plain that a fool cannot mistake its meaning, (though perverse and obstinate men may sometimes give it a perverse translation) and send petitions, many or few as circumstances may permit, to your Legislature, and ask that a Statute in his very letter may be entered upon your own books. If they refuse to do this, give them leave to stay at home as unfaithful servants of the people in all future times as they regard of their short comings in protecting the people's rights, and try again, and continue to try until the thing is accomplished. It will soon be done and in the end will compensate in more than a hundred fold for all the labour its accomplishment will cost. Get such a law passed we say, farmers, for ye are the people and can do it, in every State in the Union, and you will realize in one particular, the pleasure of sitting under you "one vine and fig tree," and will entail a protective Statute on posterity, of more value to them than all the protective tariffs that a nation of Congresses ever would impose.

It was with no common feeling of pleasure that I perused an article in your Cultivator of this month on the subject of preventing animals from running at large in the highway. Hundreds of times have I been so annoyed by this nuisance that I have often contemplated addressing you an article on the subject. I have been anticipated. I can only hope their suggestions may be carried out in every State of the Union. How truly is the evil of highway pasturing deplored! How not many a farmer felt it, particularly those who keep all their Stock on their own farms.

I could give you a list of grievances that I have endured from the evil in question, laughable for one to read, it might be, but it hath tried my patience wonderfully ere now.

I never think of leaving a gate open five minutes at a time; for if I did, I should be pretty sure of finding sundry animals of the basest order husking my corn or digging my potatoes. Instead of beautiful green grass growing along our highways, those interesting animals plough the sides of the road one year, and the next we reap a famous crop of smart weeds. Things are a little better here than they used to be, but we want much reformation.

Soon after coming to this neighbourhood, I thought seriously of leaving it, for, not having a disposition to quarrel, I did not know but that I should be literally driven off my farm after awhile. One of my neighbours had several cows who got possession of the spot before my front gate, for a barn yard at night; and though quite profitable, it was by no means agreeable, as I had to go every day with the wheel-barrow to remove the deposits. The hogs of one bisited under the shade of our trees, and the geese of another bathed themselves in our brooks and running streams; the latter fairly got possession for a time, of one field. But enough of this. I do not wish to state my own grievances, but to beg of you, if you have any love for improvement and refinement among the farmers, to raise your voice against the occupation of the highways by animals.

**WEDNESDAY'S MAIL.**  
EUROPE.

From English Papers to 25th December. The Emperor of France has visited Compiègne this week, for the purpose of reviewing his troops assembled there. We spare our readers the details of the visit, which, of course, was marked by the usual pleasures of the ball room, the chase, the formalities of adulatory addresses, and the exhibition of a large body of French soldiery in the field. During the Emperor's absence we are told that the complaisant Senate has yielded upon the disputed point of prerogative.

The whole question of the reform of the Constitution, as it is facetiously called, will all be settled during the week; and al-

though the question of the Imperial right to deal with the tariff has been disputed by M. Lebeuf, of the bank of France, and a small minority in the Senate, anything like a serious opposition to the Imperial will is out of the question. Some good may arise out of this delegation of Sovereign authority to one man. As the French commercial system cannot be more Protectionist than it is, it follows that any modification of the tariff must be in the direction of Free trade, and in a reduction to the excessive import duties which now exist. No other power but that of an absolute sovereign could deal with this long rooted evil. However, if Louis Napoleon should prudently and progressively proceed to diminish the rates of the existing French tariff, and thereby follow out the great principle, now so successfully established in Great Britain, it will be the best title the Emperor can earn to the gratitude of posterity. The report we repeated last week respecting M. Carnot has since been contradicted, it now appearing that M. Bethmont, one of the members of Lamartine's Provisional Government in 1848, was the person whom the Emperor invited to the Tuilleries with a view to gain over the republican party. A violent personal quarrel between M. Persigny and M. Achille Fould at the Council Board, in the presence of the Emperor, had awakened the acute ruler of France to a sense of the inferiority of the men he employs around him; and he has resorted to the extraordinary expedient of applying to the chief members of the republican party through M. Bethmont. These liberals have collectively refused to make terms with Napoleon; and whilst the Paris correspondent of the Times is silent about these matters, and makes himself obnoxious to the accusation that 'his correspondence exhales the inspirations of the French police,' the editorial columns of the leading journal courageously disclose that there is still not a man of independent political opinions in France who would not esteem it a dishonour to assume the livery of the imperial court. The Emperor urges to M. Bethmont that no Government by the present in France is possible; every statesman is aware of this fact; and it is this overwhelming consciousness that will no doubt induce the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, the King of Hanover, and Duke of Brunswick, now all assembled at Berlin, to recognise, however reluctantly, the authority of the French Emperor.

The hesitation of the Senate to part with the last vestige of Parliamentary control in the case of the tariff, will be a lesson to Louis Napoleon, that if he deviates from a peace policy, he will rouse vast interests in opposition to him who are at present content to remain in abeyance. Notwithstanding the statements put forth by the French press, that the Pope was willing under certain arrangements, to proceed to Paris to assist at the coronation, his Holiness, it appears, has not consented to anything of the sort; and the Emperor has received another disappointment by the rejection of his hand by the Princess Wassa, who has preferred the quiet, unobtrusive affection of Prince Albert of Saxony to the precarious enjoyment of an imperial crown, which has been so fatal to many of its female possessors. Yesterday was the day appointed for the reception of the ambassadors of Prussia, Austria, and Russia at the Tuilleries to present their credentials, and the Emperor was to return to Paris from Compiègne to receive them. Much stress is laid upon this early recognition prior to the meeting of the sovereigns at Berlin. The Pope exhibits his usual dilatoriness; but as the new French ambassador accredited to Rome has been most graciously received at the Vatican, we have no doubt his Holiness will speedily follow the example of the other European powers.

The Paris journal put forth a rumour that the modification of the celebrated Organic Articles, which are, in fact, the charter of the French church, will be sought by the Pope as the price and condition of his assistance at the coronation. As such a concession would be a new revolution in which the Jesuits would be completely triumphant, we must take leave to doubt the eventuality of such an occurrence. The fortifications at Havre are condemned; they are to be removed forthwith, and detached forts erected in their stead.

The visit of the young Emperor of Austria to Berlin, for the first time, has produced considerable excitement in Germany. A common interest has now brought together, and must bind hereafter, the representatives of the Houses of Brandenburg and Hapsburgh. The position of France under the new Emperor must create serious misgivings to all the powers of Germany; and although they have concerted a form of negotiation, which, without giving offence to Louis Napoleon, may yet strive to reserve all the rights of the parties to the treaty of Vienna, still when the magnitude of the interests at stake are considered, we scarcely wonder that the German sovereigns should agree to forget all their domestic differ-

ences in the presence of the descendant of their implacable foe Napoleon. It is accordingly reported that the commercial difficulties which obstruct the union of the German race will now be smoothed over. The Zollverein will be continued on the expiration of the existing treaties, and Austria will at least afford greatly improved facilities of transit and intercourse, and throw open her dominions to the whole of Germany. We always said that this difficult question would never be adjusted until Austria and Prussia had come to some explicit understanding, and now, by the tone taken by the Prussian authorities, we are sanguine that a satisfactory adjustment is more than probable. We trust, however, that when the Zollverein shall be reconstituted it will be upon a more liberal basis, and that a wholesale diminution of import duties will be conceded to the entire commercial world.

As we predicted in our last, the Ministry of Bravo Murillo at Madrid has ceased to exist. The intrigues set on foot to overthrow the Government finally succeeded, and General Roncalli has formed a Cabinet consisting of himself, Generals Lara, Marsol, M. Vahey, Aristizabel, Florente, and others. It is very evident that the Ministry is one of transition, and the moderados will probably succeed the present one. The same vigour practised towards the press as the preceding Government debates that General Roncalli has no hold upon the people. Public opinion, and the gradually improving tone in Spain, will probably cut short his administration. We have nothing further of Narvaez.

**IRELAND.**  
The Banner of Ulster furnishes a satisfactory report of the state and progress of agriculture in the northern counties.

Additional mortello towers are in the course of construction on the south side of Dublin Bay, close to the county Wicklow.

There is an immediate prospect of building iron vessels at Belfast on an extended scale, by the new Iron Shipbuilding Company, which has been formed by a number of spirited and moneyed parties at that rapidly improving port.

There has been a curious swelling and bursting of a bog, about two or three miles distant from Clara, and within a short distance from Mr Gibbon's factory. It is called the bog of Lisnagar, and portions of it are now rent asunder, and have a chasm between, filled up with water and mud. The bog also, where turf was formerly laid, has swelled, so as greatly to reduce the disproportion in height between it and the high bank. The internal convulsions that caused the chasm appear to have been so violent as to turn some of the sods broken off by the movement completely over.

**TRADE.**  
The uncertainty which prevailed in the early portion of the week regarding the formation of a new Ministry, under the auspices of the Earl of Aberdeen, has been dispelled by the accounts received this morning of the readiness displayed by the leading members of the Whig and Peelite parties in both Houses to cast aside petty differences, and assist in forming a Ministry which bids fair to become one of the strongest and most popular governments which the country has had for several years. When the Ministerial arrangements shall have been completed, we expect a favourable reaction in our markets, which, owing to the uncertainty prevalent upon the crisis, have been rather languid.

**LATEST INTELLIGENCE.**  
London, Friday, Half-past Four a.m.  
The new Ministry is now complete, and its composition has been much discussed today in the city. Public feeling is decidedly in its favour, and the union, once more of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston in the Cabinet cannot fail to remove one great stumbling block, while such men as Lord Clarendon, Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Newcastle,—the chief of the Whig and the Peelite party—working together must give a prestige to the new Government which has not existed since Sir Robert Peel left office in 1846. Amongst the few Conservatives in the city, the new executive is not popular, while the men who look to the mere business phase of the affair, contend that the new Government is based upon foundations too solid to be upset by those opposed to them. Much will depend upon the disposition which the Liberal party in the House of Commons may exhibit towards their Ministry. The offer to Sir Wm. Molesworth of the office of Secretary of war, and which he declined, because he would not be supported in the Cabinet by politicians of views sufficiently liberal, was evidently intended to conciliate that party in the person of one of its leaders. It is rumoured that an effort will be made to oppose Mr. Gladstone at Oxford, when he vacates his seat on taking office; but this is a mere *brutum fulmen*, and none know it better than those who put forward the state-

ment. Mr. Gladstone is a dangerous opponent in or out of the House and his opponents know it.  
The Ministerial interregnum has fixed almost exclusively attention on our home affairs. Looking across the channel it will be seen that Jerome Bonaparte had been appointed by an Imperial decree heir to the throne,—an event which possesses no earthly interest for any but the Emperor and his nephew. If the former can manage to keep possession himself during the natural term of his own life, it will surprise everybody; but that he should busy himself in the present state of affairs about nominating his successor is almost as absurd as the parent, who declared, in a fit of rage, that he would cut his son off with a shilling—only he had not a shilling to cut him off with.

**The New Ministry.**—The Sun says that the following list is said to contain the names of all those members of the New Cabinet whose appointments were known up to the time of going to press:—First Lord of the Treasury, the Earl of Aberdeen; Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; Foreign Secretary, Lord John Russell; Home Secretary, Lord Palmerston; Chancellor of the Exchequer, W. E. Gladstone; Colonies, the Duke of Newcastle; Admiralty, Sir James Graham; War, the Hon. Sidney Herbert; Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood; Postmaster-General, the Marquis Clanricarde. The new writs were not moved for at the sitting of the House to-day in consequence of the incoming Ministers not having yet formally accepted office, and therefore not having yet vacated their seats. Lord Derby and his colleagues continue to hold office in the interim. On Monday the writs will be moved for, and the new Ministers will take possession of their respective departments.

The Sun, in a third edition adds to the above list the following changes and appointments:—The Duke of Argyll, Privy Seal; President of Council, Lord Clarendon; Postmaster-General, Lord Canning; Board of Works, Sir W. Molesworth; Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Granville; Board of Trade, E. Cardwell; Attorney General, Sir A. Cockburn; Solicitor-General, Mr. Page Wood; Secretaries to the Treasury, Messrs. Hayter and Wilson.— Irish Appointments: Lord-Lieutenant, Earl St. Germaine; Attorney-General, Mr. Brewster; Solicitor-General, W. Keogh.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—The news from the Cape frontier is of an improved character. The enemy has nowhere rallied in force. Sandill and Macomo are spoken of as fugitives. Sojala, a chief condemned to death by court-martial, had his sentence commuted to transportation for life.

The Standard states, that in consequence of the devastating effects of yellow fever in the West Indies, her Majesty's screw ship Dauntless and Highflyer have been ordered to return immediately to England.

The modification of the Constitution of France are published. The Emperor is to grant amnesties, treaties, and other public works. The Ministry is to vote on the budget. Prince Jerome is to be heir presumptive. Serious difference with Morocco are reported.

**FRIDAY'S MAIL.**

**NEW-BRUNSWICK.**

**RAILWAY SURVEYS.**—We believe, it is not generally known that some special surveys, in connection with Railways in this Province, are now going on, under the orders of Mr Beatty, C. E., who visited this Province last season by direction of Mr Peto, M. P., one of the contractors.

Mr Wilkinson is now engaged in making surveys on the route by the Douglas Valley to the American frontier, and has lately made a series of reconnoissances, with the view of getting a route from this city into that Valley, without following the crooked and extensive line by the banks of the Nerepis. This, it is thought, may be effected either by following up Hamm's Brook, or the brook at Brandy Point, and so by the Belvidere Lakes to the Douglas river. If this can be accomplished, it will remove most of the objections to the line by the Douglas Valley, as well by shortening the distance as by escaping the crooked and extensive line by the banks of the Nerepis. This, it is thought, may be effected either by following up Hamm's Brook, or the brook at Brandy Point, and so by the Belvidere Lakes to the Douglas river. If this can be accomplished, it will remove most of the objections to the line by the Douglas Valley, as well by shortening the distance as by escaping the crooked and extensive line by the banks of the Nerepis. This, it is thought, may be effected either by following up Hamm's Brook, or the brook at Brandy Point, and so by the Belvidere Lakes to the Douglas river. If this can be accomplished, it will remove most of the objections to the line by the Douglas Valley, as well by shortening the distance as by escaping the crooked and extensive line by the banks of the Nerepis. This, it is thought, may be effected either by following up Hamm's Brook, or the brook at Brandy Point, and so by the Belvidere Lakes to the Douglas river. If this can be accomplished, it will remove most of the objections to the line by the Douglas Valley, as well by shortening the distance as by escaping the crooked and extensive line by the banks of the Nerepis. This, it is thought, may be effected either by following up Hamm's Brook, or the brook at Brandy Point, and so by the Belvidere Lakes to the Douglas river. If this can be accomplished, it will remove most of the objections to the line by the Douglas Valley, as well by shortening the distance as by escaping the crooked and extensive line by the banks of the Nerepis.

On Wednesday last, Mr Ramsay commenced at the head of the Marsh, about four miles from this City, to survey and level from thence eastwardly, by the old Westmorland road, to Hammond River. From this line, Mr Ramsay will make cross sections, North and South, in order to obtain the exact configuration of the country in that direction, with all its elevations and depressions. The true features of the tract between the Kennebeck and Loch Lomond will thus be presented at one view; and this may probably result in a new route.