

Communications.

PEACE.

Peace is restored! What a thrill of pleasurable emotions shoot through the heart at the mere recital of these few words; and what a host of conflicting thoughts and ideas rush into the mind on the reception of the news (conveyed with the speed of lightning) that the din of arms has indeed ceased, and that the broad decree has gone forth that man need not now engage in a work, that in moments of calm reflection he naturally abhors, but which, when urged on by the shouts of glory on the one hand, and his own heated and excited passions on the other, would make him dare the very wrath of Heaven in its performance!—What relief to the pent-up feelings of those who have been so deeply interested in its history and in its results, was it not forced painfully upon the mind that it is possible, nay, probable, that this is a suspension rather than an extinction of a feeling that reigns supreme in the breasts of the Czars—*Universal Power!*—the suspension of a conflict that when the proper moment for Russian aggrandisement arrives, is destined to swamp Europe in the blood of its victims! and are we not warranted in this supposition when we look back on Russian history. Conquest has been their governing principle, conquest they have even now staked their very existence upon: it is interwoven with their destiny. They now see that they have been premature in this step, but let us not suppose for a moment that matters will rest here, they are even now whilst they are “smoking the peace pipe”—not “burying the hatchet”—but whetting the dagger of assassination! they are even now scanning and striving to peer through the dark veil of futurity, to gloat their eyes on what they are impatiently waiting for, and what they religiously believe to be their destiny—*Universal dominion*—which to us is tantamount to—*Universal slavery*. But let us hope when the time comes, when the great game must be played, that its consummation will be the utter destruction of every influence having for its object the dethronement of Liberty—the birthright of the Briton—the fairest jewel in the British Crown. *****

Restigouche, April, 1856.

FARMER'S CREED.

[A Farmer has sent us the accompanying “Creed” which should be committed to memory by all tillers of the soil. The “articles of belief” are wholesome and good, and if strictly attended to, we should have more thrifty and well-to-do farmers than we have in this section of the Province.]—Ed. Gleaner.

I believe in small farms, and thorough cultivation.

I believe that the soil loves to eat as well as its owner, and ought therefore to be manured.

I believe in large crops, which leave the land better than they found it, making both the farm and the farmer rich at once.

I believe in going to the bottom of things; and therefore in deep ploughing, and enough of it; all the better if it was with a subsoil plough.

I believe that every farmer should own a good farm.

I believe that the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise, and intelligence; without these, lime, gypsum, bones, green manure, marl, and guano will be of little use.

I believe in good fences, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

I believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning piano (Wheel), a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clean conscience.

I disbelieve in farmers that will not improve their farms, that grow poorer every year.—Starving cattle, farmers’ boys turned into clerks and merchants, farmers’ daughters unwilling to work, and in all, farmers that are ashamed of their vocation, or drink whisky until all honest men are ashamed of them.

I believe in having a well filled Agricultural Library.

I believe in supporting Agricultural Papers, in PARING FOR THEM and reading them.

DECISION AND INDECISION.

One of the most unfortunate East India princes who ever enlisted the sympathy of the British public, is, perhaps, the Rajah of Coorg, who, owing to the ill advice of friends, but more to his own indecision, lost his territory and principedom, his palace was sacked, his jewels stripped from his person, he became a prisoner, and was taken under an escort from Coorg to Benares, where he remained for 13 years in close confinement, deprived of most of the luxuries, and many of the comforts of life, without a friend on whom he could rely, his health and constitution enfeebled; in fact, so much so, that it was doubtful whether he would ever again become convalescent. At this stage, by leave obtained from the East India Company, he visited England, and consulted a number of physicians, who did not benefit him. We hear that finally this distinguished prince consulted Professor Holloway the celebrated proprietor of Holloway’s Ointment and Pills, and that his visits and the consultations he had with the professor, were anything but unsuccessful. His highness is now in excellent health; in fact, he has quite recovered the illness and general debility his 13 years’ exile from his principedom had caused him. Rumour says, that the rajah has institu-

ted proceedings against the East India Company for the recovery of a large amount they are indebted to him for money he and his ancestors advanced them. It appears, also, that his highness is indebted to Professor Holloway for many valuable hints in obtaining a restitution of his rights; the professor is somewhat of a lawyer withal, and, having seen both law and justice administered in all parts of the world, from London to the wilds of Central America, and more particularly on the European Continent, has advised the rajah a way of administering a powerful pill to his adversaries, and doubtless, with energetic measures, such as the Professor himself has exhibited in his successful career, the Prince of Coorg will ultimately be restored at least to his pecuniary rights, even if his principality has become confiscated for ever. By the way, Professor Holloway has established his medicines in all parts of the known world, and this energetic individual is now expending about £35,000 per annum for advertising the same. It is further stated, that by his decision of character, energy, and perseverance, he has overcome the scruples of almost every nation in the world; even the Hindoo, whose very creed teaches him that the compounds of a Christian are, as it were, poison to his soul, now uses Holloway’s Ointment and Pills, whenever medicine is required, and with what success the case of the distinguished prince above alluded to will speak for itself.—London Daily Standard, August 22nd, 1855.

News of the Week.

From English papers to April 13.
EUROPE.

ITALY AND THE CONFERENCE.—The Times’ correspondent says:—“I mentioned in a recent letter that among other facts reported to me relative to the proceedings of the congress, a clause favourable to Sardinia was, or would be, inserted in the protocols. This clause has reference to the commercial interests of Piedmont in connection with the Danube. Count Cavour is said to have explained, in an animated and forcible address, the claims of his government to participate in the advantages accruing from the throwing open the mouths and freeing the navigation of that river. He demanded, it is said, that Sardinian vessels should, on entering or quitting, on ascending the Danube suffer no impediments of any kind. Count Buol is described as having offered some opposition to the demand of the Sardinian government for these immunities, which were also supported by the Marquis de Villa Marina, the resident Sardinian minister in Paris. They were favourably viewed by England and France, and even by Russia, who does not omit any opportunity of showing her resentment to her former friend. The conclusion of the discussion was therefore favourable to Sardinia. But another and more serious topic was brought forward by the Sardinian plenipotentiary, namely, the state of Italy. M. Cavour drew attention to the present condition of that country. He entered into details, dwelt on the danger of leaving so important a question undecided, and declared that the congress ought not to separate without coming to some decision on the question. Count Buol expressed his surprise that such a subject should be brought before plenipotentiaries assembled in congress on the eastern, and not on the Italian question, and maintained that it was not within their functions. Count Cavour disputed that opinion; he denied that the question was less Italian than European, and maintained that, as they were there met on matters relating to the general interest and welfare of Europe at large, Italy was a perfectly legitimate subject for their consideration. He declared that, if something was not now done, another congress would have to assemble soon again. Count Buol disputed the right of Count Cavour to speak in the name of Italy; he (Count Cavour) was in Paris simply as the plenipotentiary of the Piedmontese government, and he had no authority to speak in the name of the Pope, the King of Naples, or the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Count Cavour replied that he was there as an Italian, and that his right to speak for Italy was not less than that assumed by Count Buol, who spoke throughout in the name of Germany, whereas Austria was but a single member of the confederation. Count Buol denied the analogy sought to be established between the two countries; the states of Italy had no resemblance to the Germanic confederation: Austria was the most important member of that confederation—as such she presided at the diet, and therefore wherever Germanic interests were discussed the plenipotentiary of Austria was perfectly entitled, where no other Germanic representative was present, to speak in the name of the whole; but such was not the case with Sardinia. With respect to the occupation of part of Italy with foreign troops, which, he presumed, was one of the grievances, it hardly became the congress to discuss that point, seeing that one of the first effects of the resolution adopted by the congress would be the occupation of part of the sultan’s dominions by French English, and, if need be, by Sardinian troops. He again questioned the propriety of introducing a topic with which in no wise the present congress had anything to do.—Count Cavour said that the object for which the allied troops were to occupy the Sultan’s dominions was very different from the occupation of Italy by foreign troops. The allies had made war in defence of the independence and integrity of Turkey, that independence and

integrity having been endangered by Russia. The Italian occupation was for a different object; it was for the protection of governments who refused to introduce any reforms. M. Cavour also denied that the introduction of the Italian question was inopportune, or that it took the congress by surprise. The observations which, he contended, he had a right to make, were nothing more than the development of a memorandum which had been drawn up by the Sardinian government, at the request of the Emperor Napoleon, and presented to his majesty. He made some further observations in the same sense, and again entreated the congress to take the question into consideration, as, if they did not, he feared that before two years passed away the Italian question would force itself on the attention of Europe.”

Again, the same correspondent writes—“It appears that two or three days after the animated discussion on the admission of Prussia, the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries were asked to send a note to the congress, and they lost no time in complying. What are the specific points to which the attention of the congress will be directed I cannot say with any precision, but I think that the occupation by French and Austrian troops will be among the first, if not the most important. It will be shown that the system of repression in Naples, the Roman states, and Tuscany cannot be continued much longer without exposing the whole peninsula to convulsion, and without provoking resistance on the part of even the most moderate. It will be required that the anomaly of foreign troops occupying a peaceful country, of which the rulers are said to be beloved by their subjects, shall be got rid of, and that the said rulers shall be counselled to make certain modifications in their internal administration, as the porte engages to do, which will remove the causes of disaffection, and at least teach them still more to their people. But foreign occupation will, above all, be shown to be the most pressing grievance, and the one to be removed first. If the Italian sovereigns refuse to listen to all reform they must take the consequences. The Emperor Napoleon would not see with displeasure such a question mooted, notwithstanding that it would be highly displeasing to Austria. We know that his majesty has long entertained the notion of a Paris congress, a counterbalance to that of Vienna, which excluded his family from the throne of France. The present congress would hardly answer the object; its mission was of another kind; its main, if not its only object, was the question of the east. But that of Italy, with all its branches, deserves a reunion of plenipotentiaries *ad hoc*. Such a congress, then, he would see with pleasure at Paris, and it will not be his fault if it does not assemble.”

We extract the following from the Gibraltar Chronicle, of March 29:—“The Iron screw steamship Mino (of Barcelona), Captain German Marquillas, which was on her way from Barcelona, Valencia and Malaga to Cadiz and Liverpool, came into collision, about two A. M. off Tarifa, with the British sailing transport Minden, which left our port yesterday, at 12 o’clock noon, in tow of the Busiler steam tug, and melancholy to relate, the steamer, which was going at the rate of ten knots an hour, sank five minutes after she struck, and eighteen persons it is feared met with a watery grave. Capt. Marquillas is supposed to have gone down with the vessel. There were we understand on board the steamer 115 persons, including the crew, twenty-one only have been saved, of whom seventeen belonged to the crew. The four passengers who were picked up were brought here by the Minden.”

The firm of Messrs Lyers, Walker & Co., large East India and general merchants, have announced a suspension of payment. They are stated to owe £260,000, while the unsold produce they hold and which cost more than £220,000, can only be realized at a heavy depreciation.

UNITED STATES.

Flour coming down.—Who could have believed last December that Flour, in April, from common to good N. Y. State Flour would be quoted in this city at a fraction under six dollars a barrel? Yet this thing has come to pass, and the probabilities are that flour, breadstuffs, and provisions of all kinds, will continue to come down for the balance of the year. The bulk of our prodigious crops of last year still remains in the interior. In addition to this, our farmers, last fall, considering the prospect of a long war in Europe, and of still upward prices for breadstuffs, put in an immense breadth of land for the coming harvest. Should this harvest, therefore, be an average one per acre, the aggregate yield will swell our existing surplus to an incredible amount; but should it be a harvest like that of last year, bread and meat will be cheap and plentiful beyond all anticipations. This will especially be the result with good crops in Europe, and the Russian depots of the Black Sea and the Baltic opened to the wants of England and France. We understand that on Wednesday from eight to ten thousand barrels of flour were sold in this city at an advance of a shilling upon a speculation; but this is no indication whatever of a suspension of the ebb tide. It is on the run and must run out. We are not sorry. Our farmers have realized handsomely for three or four years, and can afford a reduction without loss in a crop or two; and as, in the aggregate, we have never known or heard of any country on the face of the earth that has suffered from bread being too cheap, so when they tell us that flour is coming down, we feel sufficiently resigned to exclaim, “Let it come down.”

The Hon. James Buchanan, late United States Minister Plenipotentiary at London, arrived at New York on the 23rd inst, in the steamer Arago, from Havre via Cowes.

No Hope for Crampton.—The steady old National Intelligencer at Washington, which would hardly venture to declare that the sun had risen till officially informed of the fact, says, substantially, in “lifting the curtain,” that it has no doubt that “so far as regards the feeling and purposes of the executive,” Crampton will be immediately dismissed in case he is not recalled; and that the final answer of the British government will not be waited for much longer, neither. Very well. So dispose of Crampton, one way or another close the farce, and drop the curtain. Thus thing has become stale.—N. Y. Herald.

Tornado in the Pacific.—The Island of Guam, in the Pacific Ocean, was visited by a terrific tornado, accompanied by a slight shock of an earthquake on the 23rd of September last. In less than twenty minutes more than eight thousand persons were left without a house or roof to protect them from the fury of the storm. Every house upon the island with the exception of ten or twelve stone buildings, were destroyed and scattered in every direction.—The rain fell in torrents, and as it touched the lips it tasted as salt as though it came from the ocean. Thousands of cocoa-nut trees, which is a very tough wood laden with fruit, were crushed like so many slender reeds, torn up by the roots and thrown into all shapes. Nearly everything that carried its head above ground was destroyed.

A battle has been fought between the Costa Ricans, under Gen. Mora, and the Nicaraguan army, under Schlessinger, in which the latter were beaten. This result it is stated, was owing to the intrigues of the governments of France and England in that quarter, they have exercised their utmost efforts in frustrating the designs of the invading party.—The Herald says:—

Previous to last advices a Spanish steam frigate had taken up a position at the mouth of the Gulf of Dolee, and a French steam frigate and two English sloop-of-war had been hovering off Cape Blanco, with the evident intention of effecting a temporary blockade, if not of forming an alliance against the Nicaraguans. The return of the Orizaba will place us in possession of further developments respecting the interference of the European Powers in the affairs of Central America, the importance of which may not now be sufficiently estimated.

CANADA.

The Bill to make the Legislative Council elective passed the third reading in the House of Assembly of Canada on the 27th ult., by a majority of 81 to 12.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.—Messrs. Thomas Brassey and E. Betts, the eminent railway contractors, sailed on the 5th, in the steam ship Africa, for New York, en route for Canada, for the purpose, we understand, of making arrangements with the Canadian Government, which is about to increase the railway system in that country.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Wesleyan Conference at its late sitting in London England, so altered their ecclesiastical regulations as to allow ministers to remain five years at one place, provided the Quarterly Conference of the Circuit make a yearly request to that effect after the second year.—Morning Courier.

Loss of the Packet Ship Eudocia.—A telegraphic despatch was received here yesterday, which stated that the Packet-ship Eudocia, Capt. Spurr, from Liverpool for this port, has been lost at sea. She belonged to the Black Ball Line, owned by Messrs. J. & R. Reed, and had a large cargo on board, valued at £60,000. The vessel was insured in England. The Captain, crew and passengers were taken off by the ship Empire State, and have arrived at New York. The date is not given when she foundered, but it was in lat. 42, long. 36.

This is the first loss sustained by Messrs. Reed on the line, although their packets have made upwards of one hundred voyages between the two ports.—Nbrk.

Late Papers.—We are indebted to Favor’s Express for Boston papers of Thursday last.

10,000 bushels of potatoes arrived at Boston during last week from Nova Scotia.

Mr Buchanan, the late English minister, has arrived at New York.

The great bulk of flour sold in this market under the name of inferior and common State, at \$3 a \$6 25, is not deemed fit for domestic consumption, either by bakers or families, and is almost wholly bought up for export to Europe or to the British Provinces, where it must be mixed with a better quality of native grown flour before it is fit for use. No baker in this city would improve his business by furnishing his customers with bread from it.—N. Y. Herald.

Either the Attorney General or Provincial Secretary, it is said, will proceed to England, in a couple of weeks, to complete the monetary arrangements for going on with the Railway. It is further said that the Railway Board will be appointed next week. A thorough substantial business man will be required for Chief Commissioner. It is a work involving too great a liability to make any mistake as to the choice.

Late Papers.—We are indebted to Messrs. Ansley & Tufts, for Boston papers, through Valentine & Co’s. express, received by Adelaide, on Wednesday evening.

They have commenced talk again in the papers about the determination of the American Government to dismiss Mr Crampton. Why