

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

IRELAND.—What a Scotsman is doing in Ireland.—Our readers cannot but remember the cruel and senseless outcry in Parliament and in the Times against Mr Allan Pollok, for his management of his large estates in Ireland.—The mischievous sentimental trash then ventilated was soon laid by the statements of the facts of the case. We can now by the favour of a friend, exhibit the latest state of this great agricultural and social experiment, in the following extracts from private letters:—

"We got to Lismany at 9 next day. We went to see the monster steading which is intended for the home farm to be worked by the landlord. It is enormous, and got up in good handsome style and most substantial; the limestone there is exceedingly well adapted for building, and is just a rather coarse black marble. The entire establishment appeared to me arranged by a master-hand, with a view to economy in working the whole thing. There is water-power for thrashing, grinding bones (we saw a large cargo of bones from the Crimea), and pumping water, which is afterwards distributed by pipes from a very large tank on the roof to all parts of the place, for the use of the cattle, &c., and arranged so as to be used for extinguishing fire. This steading is adapted for a farm of 3000 to 5000 acres. The grand thing is the reclamation of the land. Such immense fields, and such crops. The land is very level, with slight slopes, and when you look over the vast tract you see the new farmsteadings, like large factories with their chimneys and their immense stackyards—'haggards' as Paddy calls them. You are told that in some of these fields now turnips, there were hundreds of 'cabins,' there are 400 or 500 more people on the estates now than there were when purchased. Every woman and girl are employed at barn or out-door work, and the men at ditto, earning all of them nearly double the wages they nominally had ever before.—This wage is paid in cash once-a-week into their hands, instead of getting an acre of land to till for themselves and grow 'the lazy root,' the failure of which brought famine and death to thousands, the landlords seeing it, and having no means whatever to help the famishing people. One kind-hearted man, Lord Clonbrock, who had a pack of hounds and horses to match, said, 'Am I feeding dogs and the people starving?' put away his dogs and horses, and has never taken them up again, but is doing all he can to improve. The potato disease brought the encumbered Estates Commission. This has brought new blood and treasure into the country, by making the land a good, profitable, and safe investment; for, after all, no great good is ever done or can be done by unprofitable giving away of money or labor. These estates of Mr Pollok will be immensely profitable, and very deservedly. The idea of Mr Arthur Pollok was a grand one, and it has been most manfully and heroically carried out by his son-in-law. I say heroically, for in the face of warnings by all who dared to speak to him, and intimations of intended murder from the police, who on several occasions sent special messages to him to be out of the way, he did his duty in spite of it all, and has triumphed; and may God spare him many years to carry out what is so judiciously and magnificently begun! I should tell you that when the famine or other cause depopulates a 'townland,' the cabins are left to time and the elements to do the work of destruction, and the poor creatures have to look at the former houses going slowly to decay. Mr Pollok takes a better way; he is a leveller; and, as I said on the other page, obliterates them. He buys the people's cow, goat, horse, pig, geese, ducks, and hens, corn, and hay, and gives them money; many have got as much as £200 or more, but most of them less: many have emigrated with this cash in their pockets, and the greater number have stayed and become workers on the land. Mr Pollok has taken some, and made them foremen with the charge of farms, and they have turned out very good and faithful. Keep the poor people away from the leading of the gentry who have nothing to do, or rather will do nothing themselves, and are jealous of any one doing better, and they will be all right.

"The steading for the home farm, has stalls for 500 head of cattle, and 26 horses. It is calculated for 1100 acres tillage land, and 500 permanent pasture; in all 1600 acres, exclusive of bog. Wages paid on the two estates Lismany and Glinsk—farm labour, £775; building and other improvements, £345—£1120 per week.—The whole cattle on the estate at present, 2860; of which 1020 are horses; 60 horses carting stones, &c., for building and other improvements; and 170 horses under three years old. There are this year 1700 acres turnips; and 150 acres mangle-wurzel; and 400 of potatoes. I think I said in my former letter there were upwards of 30,000 acres of land in the two estates. On this land before, they had probably not ten acres of turnips in all, consequently they could not winter any cattle; and now though Mr Pollok had not possessed any of the land more than four, and a large part of it less than two years, it already feeds more than four times the cattle it ever did before; and much as Mr Pollok is said to like the sight of bullocks and sheep, he has not altogether discarded the human race, for there are now upwards of 400 more persons on the estates than when he bought them."

These facts tell their own story. Nearly sixty thousand a-year spent in wages, four times

more cattle kept within an average of two years, and four hundred more men and women than formerly, and all paid weekly, and their wages nearly double. Multiply Mr Pollok by thirty, and think of the change that would be wrought upon "Ould Ireland." As our correspondent says, "No great good is ever done, or can be done, by unprofitable giving way of money or labour;" and Mr Pollok is not the less of a patriot that he benefits himself as well as a whole country side—he is not the less benevolent that he is so largely and nobly beneficent.—*Scotsman.*

From English Papers by the Baltic at New York.

In London, on Saturday, Nov 21, the recovery of mercantile confidence made further progress, notwithstanding the serious features of the Bank return. The funds opened firm, and an advance in prices took place; but subsequently there was a slight reaction owing to a report of a fresh banking difficulty in the north of England, which report however, proved to be unfounded. Loans on government securities were readily attainable for short periods at lower rates. About £400,000 of Australian gold was sold to the Bank during the day.

On Monday, 23rd, according to the Times, the tone of improvement in all departments of mercantile business was more distinct than at any time since the first turn became observable. There was a continued absence of further failures; and an additional amount of bullion (160,000) taken to the Bank. On the Stock Exchange there was an increased supply of money, and short loans were obtainable on government securities at 7 per cent.

At the Bank of England the demand also was less heavy. From these facts, the Times says that the state of actual panic may be considered to have actually passed away. On the Stock Exchange a slight decline took place in consols, owing to some speculative sales, but the market closed steady.

The money panic in Ireland had completely subsided.

The Times City Article, dated Tuesday evening, 24th, says, in regard to the state of affairs on that day: "A steady flow of bullion to the Bank assists the tendency to a restoration of confidence, and altogether a better feeling prevails, although some additional failures have occasioned deep regret. In the Stock Exchange to-day the supply of money was abundant, and short loans on government security could be obtained readily at 6 to 7 per cent. At the Bank of England the applications continue to gradually diminish, and as the repayments now falling due there are extremely large, the weekly returns are henceforth likely to show a considerable improvement. In the discount market, also, there were some signs of relaxation. The gold taken to the Bank within a week amounted to £930,000, exclusive of any sovereigns that may have been returned from Scotland or elsewhere. The funds were buoyant, consols closed at 89 7/8 to 90 1/8 for money, and 90 to 90 1/4 for account.

The Baltic brings £9,000 in specie, and 70 passengers, including Peter Parker, late Minister to China.

The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool noon of 25th for Portland. The Baltic sailed at 2 o'clock the same afternoon, and arrived off Sandy Hook at midnight.

The political intelligence by the Baltic is unimportant.

The distillers of France were memorializing the government for a duty on foreign spirits, on the grounds that they cannot compete with foreign articles.

The pressure on the Bank of England is gradually diminishing, and there are signs of relaxation in the discount market. Money is abundant at 6 to 7 per cent. on Stock Exchange. There are rumors of probable funding of Exchequer Bills.

M. Fould, French Minister of State, was on a visit to London, it is believed in reference to financial affairs, and the question of the Principalities.

The French Government had informed the deputation of distillers that enquiries had been instituted, and would be guided by the result.

It is said that the Spanish-Mexican question still portends danger. Lord Howden had gone to Madrid to urge the reception of the Mexican Envoy.

The financial crisis is beginning to sensibly affect Russia.

The Bank of Lisbon was about to raise its rate of discount. Yellow Fever was still violent at Lisbon. The deaths from yellow fever average 80 daily.

At Hamburg and Stockholm large money institutions had been formed to assist commercial men, and sustain public credit.

Paris, Tuesday.—The funds closed for money at 66f 90c.

Prince Gagarin, Russian Governor General of Kutais and Mingrelia, has been assassinated, by one of the sovereign princes of Mingrelia.

Vienna advises note a continuance of the financial and commercial crisis in Austria.—Money is very scarce, and raw produce declining daily.

The Terrible Explosion at Mayence.—A letter, dated Mayence, Nov. 18, 4 p. m., gives the following:—

A fearful catastrophe occurred about an hour since. The old prison tower at the Gauthor, which has been converted into a powder magazine, has exploded. A great number of persons in the vicinity have been killed. The Church of St. Stephens is a heap of ruins; the Evangelical Church is also much damaged.—In the citadel the soldiers were at drill when

the explosion took place. A great number of them were wounded. The so-called school of English Young Ladies is destroyed, but the inhabitants are saved. Gau street and the Old Gastricht, with 150 shops, are in ruins. An enormous block of stone fell on the roof of the Cafe de Paris, and went through all the stories. Shells are continually bursting near the powder magazine, and no one is allowed to approach too near. The magazine contained 200 cwt of powder.

The Cologne Gazette says—Not only have the windows in every part of the town been broken, but even in the surrounding villages.—Enormous blocks of stone from the ramparts have been carried to an incredible distance. It is dangerous to walk in the streets on account of the falling houses.

The Independence Belge says:—The damage is estimated at more than a million of florins. According to credible information, 2 Austrian and 9 Prussian soldiers and 14 civilians were killed; 74 Prussian and 94 Austrian soldiers and 300 civilians more or less dangerously wounded.

Failures are taking place every day in Austria, and many of the workshops and factories are closing. Spain is beginning to suffer from the crisis.

The Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon is dead. 1,490 persons had died in 20 days, and from the 14th to the 17th November inclusive, the new cases were 773.

CHINA.

The following are Chinese dates: Shanghai, Sept. 27; Hong Kong, Oct. 5.

A violent typhoon at Macao on the 1st October had caused much damage, chiefly to native shipping.

Lord Elgin was at Hong Kong, on board of a man-of-war.

The extra mail from China had reached Suez. Hong Kong dates are of Oct. 5. The news is unimportant.

UNITED STATES.

Marine Disasters in November.—The casualties to American sea-going vessels during last month were heavy. They comprise forty vessels wrecked or abandoned (including thirteen fishing vessels); also four "missing," which will doubtless never more be heard of.

Also thirteen fishing schooners, eleven hailing from Gloucester, one from Beverly, and the other unknown.

Of foreign vessels to or from a United States port there have been only two reported as having met with serious disaster, viz: The British ship Kossuth, lost on the passage from this city to New Orleans, and the British schooner Nonpareil, hence for St. John, N. B., ashore near Stratford Point, and which will probably be abandoned.

The estimated value of the vessels wrecked and missing was about £500,000. The total value of their cargoes it is not possible to estimate correctly, but it must have been very heavy. All the cargoes were not, however, lost, as a portion of them, and some entire, have been saved, more or less damaged. The materials of most of the wrecked vessels have also been rescued, and most of the hulls will be sold for what they are worth.

Besides the above, several vessels have put into various ports in distress, and there condemned, and sold, of course, as a great sacrifice.

The loss of life by the above casualties have been great, numbering upwards of 70 human beings, 25 being alone sacrificed in the steamer Opelousas, sunk in collision with the steamer Galveston.

The Mormon War.—St. Louis, Dec. 8.—An express has passed through this city, with dispatches from Col. Johnston.

The Republican received letters this morning from the army to Nov. 3. The Mormons had run off 600 cattle in sight of Col. Alexander's camp, near Ham's Fork, Green river. At the date of the letter, it was supposed that Colonel Johnstone had concentrated his forces with Alexander, and that in a fortnight from that time Col. Cooke's command would be with them. They expected to winter at Henry's Fork, Green river.

There was a good deal of suffering from want of provisions and clothing, and the horses were giving out from want of forage.

Governor Cummings and the other territorial officers were determined to get into Salt Lake City, if possible.

The Mormons were determined on resistance to either the military or civil officers.

A skirmish had taken place between Colonel Alexander's troops and the Mormons and three or four of the latter were captured.

The Democrat learns that news has been received at Fort Leavenworth, from Major's and Russel's trains, that the government animals were dying in great numbers on the Plains.

CANADA.

Disasters on the Lakes.—The mails from the West come filled with news of wrecks and loss of life on the Lakes.

An Indian messenger has brought down news to Manistee, that on "Sleeping Bear," a bleak promontory on Lake Michigan, the bodies of a number of wrecked sailors lie, frozen stiff, and that the wolves are greedily devouring them.

A small boat and part of a schooner's cabin floated ashore lately on Georgian Bay. In the latter were asked, books, papers, and a revolver, by which it was found that they belonged to the Resolution, from Milwaukee; cargo of wheat.

MARRIAGES.

At Chatham, on Thursday evening last, by the Revd. John McCurdy, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr JOHN MOWAT, to MARY, second daughter of Mr Robert Brown, both of Chatham.

At Chatham, on the evening of Thursday last, by the Revd. William Smith, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr WILLIAM F. McLAUGHLIN, Merchant, to Miss ELIZABETH THOMPSON, both of Chatham.

[We have to acknowledge large slices of the bridal cake from each of the above parties.]

On Tuesday, 8th December, by the Rev. WILLIAM HENDERSON, Mr JAMES COLTART, Farmer, to Mrs. MARY ANN JOHNSTONE, Widow, both of the Parish of Newcastle.

At Dalhousie, on the 9th inst., at the residence of the Bride's Father, by the Revd. Alexander Forbes, Mr WILLIAM C. CALDWELL, to Miss ELIZA MCGREGOR, third daughter of Mr William McGregor, of Dalhousie.

[The notice of this marriage was accompanied with an ample cut from the bridal cake, very neatly put up in a tin case. We thank them for their kind remembrance of the Printer.]

On Wednesday morning, at New Bandon, in Christ's Church, by the Revd. C. F. Street, B. A., Mr ARTHUR JOYCE, to Miss MARY ANN ELLIS.

On the same day, at Christ's Church, New Bandon, by the same, Mr EDWARD ELLIS, to Miss MARY SEALY.

On the 1st inst. by the Revd. James Law, A. M., Mr JAMES GIRVIN, to Miss JANE ROBERTSON, both of the Parish of Weldford.

On the 10th, by the same Mr WILLIAM McNARIN, to Miss MATILDA W. McBEATH, both of the Parish of Wellington.

On the 15th, by the same, Mr JOHN CAMERON, to Miss EUPHEMIA McDONALD, both of the Parish of Wellington.

DEATHS.

At the residence of his Father, in Richibucto, whence he had been removed from his own home to be nearer medical aid, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian resignation, JAMES HUTCHINSON, Jr., in the 35th year of his age. Deceased was universally respected by all who knew him, for the honesty and strict integrity of purpose which characterized his whole life. He has left a wife and five young children to mourn their bereavement, and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament his loss.

CHURCH NEWS.—The East window of the little Church (St. John the Evangelist's) at Baies des Vents, has been lately filled with stained glass, the unsolicited gift of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The Window consists of two lights and a large quatrefoil ope in the tracery. All the lights are filled with Grisaille quarries, having colored borders and bosses in parts of the tracery. Stained glass has also been provided for two windows in the nave, each of two lights, by the offerings of worshippers attending the Church, assisted by a few of their friends; and an English Clergyman, now resident in England, and for some years a Priest in this Diocese, who was present but once in the Church, has given the glass for another window. It is hoped that the Church of England young men in the settlement will now "band themselves together," and provide the remainder of the required glass.

The Revd. Doctor Bowen has lately resigned the comforts of a quiet English Vicarage for the poorly endowed Bishopric of Sierra Leone on the African Coast, the third that has been set apart for that perilous Diocese within the last three years. The Revd. Doctor Benjamin Cronyn, has also been recently consecrated in the Chapel at Lambeth Palace, Bishop of the new Diocese of Huron, in Canada West, by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury: the Bishop of Nova Scotia was one of the officiating Prelates on the occasion. Doctor Cronyn is an Irishman, and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. For many years he was the active and exemplary Parish Priest of London in the Diocese of Toronto. The whole of the endowment (about nine thousand pounds) for this new See, has been provided by the people, on condition that the Bishop shall be always elected by the Synod of Huron.

The present Bishop of Newfoundland (the Revd. Doctor Field) has generously offered, it is stated, to resign the whole of his official income, (one thousand per annum,) if a suitable person can be found to take the office of coadjutor Bishop for that Island. Thirteen Bishoprics are about to be established in the East Indies, the land of the unmerciful and idolatrous Sepoy, viz:—one for the Punjab, another for the North-Western Provinces, and a third for Tinnivelly, where there are now 52,000 native converts; and a similar number of new Sees are to be formed in New Zealand, at Wellington, Nelson, and Tawvunga; the Church of England will then have five Bishops in those "Isles of the Sea," all of whom will be subject to the resident Metropolitan, the Revd. Doctor Salrym. It is said that this Bishop was very popular at Court during his recent visit to England, and the following little anecdote which has probably never appeared in print until now, is told of His Lordship:—