

then harrowed, which not only breaks the lumps in the top of the ground, but assists in pulverizing the manure. It is then ploughed as deep as possible, twice. By this time the manure is well mixed with the soil; it is then harrowed and bushed, and raked, until it is free from lumps. The seed is then put into the ground with a machine.

On most of the garden grounds, two crops are raised; not unfrequently two crops of potatoes are taken from the same field in the same season, by planting the last between the rows before the first crop is fit to dig. No seeds are allowed to go to seed.

The average expense for manure, besides that has been made upon the farm, since it came into my possession, has, probably, been about \$75 a year. The amount paid annually for labour, has been, perhaps, \$150. These statements, however, are made from memory, no account has been kept until 1847.

The yearly produce of the farm, since 1836, increased gradually from the value of \$100 to about \$1400. An addition of about three acres, at the expense of \$10, has been made to the farm since 1836, and is now estimated to be worth \$3500.

## ENGLISH NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

#### SEVEN DAYS LATER!

The steamship *America* arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening, bringing Liverpool dates to the 17th instant.

(From the *London Patriot*.)

#### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Parliament was prorogued this day with the usual formalities. Her Majesty released the Lords and her faithful Commons from the arduous labours of a protracted session with the following gracious speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Act for the better government of my Australian Colonies will, I trust, improve the condition of those rising communities. It will give people, to colonies inhabited by men who are capable of exercising, with benefit to themselves, the privileges of freedom.

The Act for the gradual discontinuance of interments within the limits of the metropolis, is in conformity with those enlightened measures which have for their object the improvement of the public health. I shall watch with interest the progress of measures relating to this important subject.

I have given my cordial assent to the Act for the Elective Franchise in Ireland. I look for the most beneficial consequences from a measure which has been framed with a view to give to my people in Ireland a fair participation in the benefits of our representative system.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The improvement of the revenue, and the reductions which have been made in various branches of expenditure, have tended to our financial condition stability and security. I am happy to find that you have been enabled to relieve my subjects from some of the burthens of taxation, without impairing the sufficiency of our resources to meet the charges imposed upon them.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with Foreign Powers, and I trust that nothing may occur to disturb the general peace.

I have every reason to be thankful for the loyalty and attachment of my people, and while I am studious to preserve and to improve our institutions, I rely upon the goodness of Almighty God to favour my efforts, and to guide the destinies of this nation."

#### POLITICAL SUMMARY.

Our foreign arrivals are without interest. In Schleswig-Holstein, matters remain in the same state with both armies, each commander standing on the defensive, and leaving to his adversary to quit his position and become the aggressor.

Paris, like London, is a political desert. The President of the Republic and the Legislative Assembly have alike left the capital, of which General Changarnier has sole care and possession. It is said, indeed, that his quar-

rel with Louis Napoleon has reached such a height, that he may expect to be dispossessed before long; but that is a thing easier said than done. The Prince President's reception in the Provinces, is closely and anxiously watched by his monarchical rivals. All the representatives of the departments through which he is about to pass, except the Reds, were invited to accompany him, and all accepted; but, except M. Lecomte, of the Yonne, none of them started with him from Paris. M. de Montalembert, however, is seen by his side at Dijon. This circumstance is significant, from the animosity which that statesman has displayed towards the Liberal Government of Piedmont. The gravest foreign question which now occupies France, is the conflict between the Sardinian ministry and an insolent priesthood, whose rebellious spirit is inspired from the Quirinal. The French Government will be naturally called upon to act as mediator between Turin and Rome; and the Jesuit party in France are straining every nerve in favour of the bigoted clergy who denied the last rites of religion to Santa Rosa upon his death-bed, and would fain have refused sepulture to his remains.

The Berlin journals are full of the dissensions in the Cabinet relative to the Austro-German question.

SPAIN.—M. Juan Sanchez, the Queen's physician and accoucheur, had requested permission to resign, but the Queen insisted that he should continue his service.

PIEDMONT.—Letters from Turin of the 9th inst. announce the arrest of the Archbishop, by command of the Government, and his commitment to the fortress of Fenestrelles.

ROME.—In a congregation of Cardinals, a question was discussed, a few days ago, whether a sort of constitution could be restored in the Roman States, and that it was concluded negatively *presque unanimite*.

NAPLES.—A few days since the ecclesiastical police visited the house of an English lady who keeps a school in Naples, where foreign Protestant children are educated. The authorities threatened to close the establishment, and eventually did so. The matter is now a subject of correspondence between our ambassador and the Neapolitan government. A her establishment, however, was kept a school in Naples, although similar academies have existed in the city for years.

PRUSSIA.—A courier had left Berlin for Vienna on the 6th instant, bearing a decided declaration to the Austrian Cabinet, that should the latter persist in convoking the Diet, and invite Prussia to take part, the latter would refuse, and further, in case of an attempt to impose the resolutions of such a body on the States of Germany, would resist it by force. The response of Prince Schwartzburg is expected, and will decide the Government of Berlin. Nothing further is known of the Ministerial crisis.

The Minister of the Interior has interdicted in the whole kingdom several periodical writings, and amongst the rest the *Proscrit*, published at London and Paris.

DENMARK, &c.—The rumour is, that England and Russia have sent Commissioners to Copenhagen and Kiel for the purpose of endeavouring to bring about a termination of further bloodshed.

REVENUE, &c., IRELAND.—A return has just been presented to the House of Commons, containing accounts of the revenue and expenditure, excise and customs duties, imports and exports, with amount of stamp-duties and postage collected in Ireland for the year 1850 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 520, of session 1849.) From this it appears that the nett produce of the revenue of Ireland paid into the Exchequer in the year ending the 5th January, 1850, amounted to £4,332,460; and that the items comprising this sum were—Customs, £1,241,122; Excise, £1,231,548; Stamps, £502,073; Post Office, £26,000; miscellaneous, including repayment of advances, £631,717. There was of money remaining in the Exchequer at the commencement of the year, £815,371 13s. 9d.; at the end of the year, £1,026,990 8s. 10d. The total expenditure during the year was £4,071,663 6s. 1d., and included—dividends, interest, and management of public funded debt, payable in Ireland, £1,386,101 1s. 2d.; army, £626,000; miscellaneous grants of Parliament, £565,903 11s. 7d.; money advanced out of the consolidated fund for public objects, £554,336 14s. 6d., &c. According to another statement included in this return,

there have been retained for home consumption in Ireland during this period, 7,223,809 gallons of spirits, of which 255,476 were foreign. The quantity of wine of all sorts retained there was 524,662 gallons; of tea, 6,383,616 lbs.; and of coffee, 1,013,399 lbs. The exports to foreign ports of Irish spirits were 53,680 gallons; of butter, 22,636 cwt.; of linen manufactures, entered by the yard, 342,620 yards; of cotton ditto, 596,082 yards; and of linen yarn, 11,557 lbs. There were also imported to Great Britain 201,811 oxen, bulls, and cows; 9,831 calves, 241,061 sheep, and 68,053 swine—but these exportations of live stock are stated on the credit of non-official documents, and the return of them is, therefore, of necessity, defective. There were, however, according to official record, 249,489 qrs. of wheat and wheat flour; 41,077,364 qrs. of oats and oatmeal exported from Ireland to Great Britain in the year ending January 5, 1850. The total amount of Stamp-duties collected in the same year in Ireland, was £143,968 7s. 6d.; of which the Cork district contributed £28,312 13s. 10d., and Antrim £26,524 11s. 2d. The return of the amount of postage collected in each county, shows Dublin, £50,767 0s. 4d.; Cork, £14,299 3s. 7d.; Antrim, £10,438 17s. 2d., &c.

#### NETT PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A return has just been presented to the House of Commons, giving an account of the nett public income of the United Kingdom in the year ending 5th July 1850 (after abating the expenditure thereout defrayed by the several revenue departments), and of the actual issues or payments within the same period, exclusive of the sums applied to the redemption of funded or paying off unfunded debt, and of the advances and repayments for local works, &c. It appears that the total ordinary revenue and receipts for the year amounted to £52,778,635 13s. 6d., and consisted of—Customs, £20,615,636 3s. 9d.; excise, £14,383,829 5s. 2d.; stamps, £6,802,954 1s. 9d.; taxes (land and assessed), £4,351,531 1s. 2d.; property tax, £5,459,844; post office, £834,000; crown lands, £160,000, &c. The expenditure amounted to £49,991,313 12s. 8d. Of this, £32,708,609 3s. 1d. was the total charge of the funded debt, and £403,896 16s. 8d. the unfunded debt. Other items were—Annuities and pensions, £1,086,136 1s. 2d.; miscellaneous charges on the consolidated fund, £341,690 14s. 7d. The expenditure on the army was £6,577,358 0s. 2d.; navy, £6,381,724; ordnance, £2,375,464 13s. 8d.; miscellaneous, chargeable on the annual grants of Parliament, £3,872,101 19s. 5d.—The excess of income over expenditure is £3,438,358 17s. 4d. To the above return there is appended an account of the balances of the public money remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th of July, 1849; the amount of money raised by the additions to the funded or unfunded debt in the year ending the 5th of July, 1850; the money applied towards the redemption of the funded, or paying off unfunded debt; the total amount of advances and repayments on account of local works, &c., with the difference accruing thereon, and the balances in the Exchequer on the 5th of July, 1850. The balances in the Exchequer on the 5th of July, 1849, amounted to 7,017,298 18s. 1d.; on the 5th of July, 1850, to 8,900,380 1s. 10d. The total amount of advances during this period, for local works, &c. including 1,086 19s. 9d. for drainage in Great Britain and distressed unions in Ireland, was 1,930,366 12s. 1d.; ditto, of repayments of advances for local works, 1,229,369 16s. 5d., leaving the excess of advances over repayments, 700,996 15s. 8d. Besides this, there has been issued to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to be applied to the redemption of the public debt, 848,980 17s. 11d., and to the paymaster of the Exchequer bills, for payment of unfunded debt, 17,707,000 7d.

There is no doubt but that Lord John adheres to his resolution to inflict a Commission upon the Universities. And it is that, by way of punishing Oxford, he means to send three schoolmasters, namely, Dr. Tate, late of Rugby, Dr. Jeune, heretofore Master of Birmingham School, and Dr. Liddell, of Westminster. The rods are certainly in pickle, but when the three pedagogues will be called on to administer them does not seem to be decided.—*Standard*.

INSECTS IN COMMERCE.—The importance of insects in commerce is scarcely ever treated of; at the present rate, Great Britain does not pay less than a million of dollars annually for the dried carcasses of a tiny insect—the Cochineal. Gum Shellac, another insect product from India, is of scarcely less pecuniary value. A million and a half of human beings derive their sole support from the culture and manufacture of silk, and the silk worm alone creates an annual circulating medium of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred millions of dollars. Half a million of dollars alone for foreign honey, 10,000 hundred weight of wax is imported into that country each year. Then there are gall nuts of commerce, used for dyeing and the manufacture of ink, &c.—The Cantharides, or Spanish fly, is an important insect to the medical practitioner. Laying aside the purposes that insects perform in the schemes of nature, they are economically not the insignificant and unimportant creatures which the uninformed mind is but too apt to regard them.

The Royal Visit—Statue of the Queen at Holyrood.—On Wednesday afternoon, a public meeting was held in Gibb's Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, at which it was resolved, on motion of Sheriff Gordon, to take measures for erecting a statue of the Queen in the centre of the quadrangle at Holyrood Palace, to mark the grateful feelings with which the people of Scotland hail the occupation of that ancient structure by her Majesty.

The town Council of Edinburgh have just voted the freedom of that City to Lord Gough, for his distinguished military services.

The appointment of the new American Cabinet appears to have been regarded by the English public with considerable interest, and it has been made the subject of frequent remark by the London press.

Death of General Bertrand.—General Bertrand, Baron de Sivray, died a few days ago at Luc, in France, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was an officer before the first revolution, and served through all the wars of the Republic and Empire.

Turkish Fleet.—A Turkish squadron, consisting of two heavy frigates and a corvette, is expected daily at Spithead.

Scarlet Dye.—The scarlet dye is now manufactured from the wax of the lac insect in the East Indian forests to the value of £500,000 yearly; the expensive cochineal is almost superseded.

In Norway it is estimated that the number of persons who are preparing to emigrate to America amounts to 20,000, being two per cent. of the entire population of the kingdom. From the emigrants, 60,000 alone, which contains 5195 inhabitants, are expected to embark for New York.

THE OLDEST REPUBLIC ON EARTH.—The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, giving a sketch of his visit to San Marina, a small Republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 70,000. The Republic was founded more than 1400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, (sixty-six in number,) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated; on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effect of morality, simplicity, liberty and justice.

#### CALIFORNIA.

The steamer *Isthmus*, from San Francisco, 17th July, arrived at Panama on the 8th. She brought 60 passengers, and about \$1,000,000 in gold dust.

A THIRTY POUND GOLD PIECE.—The Sacramento Transcript says—Last evening we examined the largest lump of gold, we believe, ever dug in California; it is a mixture of quartz and gold, the whole weighing thirty pounds, (360 ounces, troy.) From the tests made, it is ascertained that the lump contains about twenty-three pounds of pure gold. This mammoth piece was dug from a ravine in the dry diggings, between the north and middle Forks of the Yuba river, by Mr. Wm. H. Julius, of New York City, and Mr. John Grieves, of New Orleans.

The Pacific News gives the following as the financial condition of California:—Revenues from poll tax, \$250,000; from half of one per cent. tax on two hundred millions dollars worth of property, \$1,000,000; from foreign miners' tax, \$250,000; from auction sales, \$25,000; total, one million five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

INFUX OF GENTLEMEN.—There arrived at San Francisco, by the steamers *Tennessee* and *California*, one hundred and twenty-six professional gentlemen, making one-sixth of the passengers in the two steamers. At this rate, says the *California Courier*, pills ought to be cheap this winter, and litigation abundant. Many of these gentle-