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tivation of FRUIT, which I consider correct, having followed the writer's method of "planting trees" for some years. I want his "list of approved varieties in the various classes of fruits," and particularly of Apples. I wish to see the country improve with regard to the raising of fruit. I have a small nursery of Apple, and graft and bud trees for sale. If you can make it convenient to send me the desired "list," either by letter or by means of your valuable paper, you will greatly oblige, yours, &c.,

RING SHERMAN.

We beg to inform our Correspondent that we obtained our information from the "Carleton Sentinel," and we had read it before in the "New-England Farmer," published at Quincy Hall, Boston.

## General Intelligence.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND!

#### ARRIVAL OF THE "ATLANTIC."

NEW YORK, May 18.

The Atlantic arrived at 8 o'clock this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 4th. Breadstuffs lower. Wheat and Flour 6d. to 1s. lower. Consols 100½ to 101.

The "Europa" and "Andes" arrived at Liverpool, the former in 10 days 15 hours, the latter in 11 days 22 hours.

In the British Parliament, the Financial debate still continued. A motion repudiating the continuance of the Income Tax was negatived—71 majority for the Government.

In the House of Commons the Government were asked whether any directions had been given, authorising the Postmaster General to open the letters of Foreign Refugees. Lord Palmerston denied that any such letters had been meddled with. The inquiries were supposed to be with reference to Kossuth's complaints.

Three ships arrived at London on the 3d., with over one and a half million gold, from Australia.

A meeting had been called at Greenock to encourage Kossuth.

FRANCE.—The Empress of France miscarried on the 20th of April. She was two months en route.

M. Montalembert's expected motion, asserting the illegitimacy of appropriating the receipts of the sales of the Orleans property, fell still-born, only one member supporting it. The Assembly instantly rejected it.

Some political arrests had been made in Paris, one a reputed delegate from the London Committee.

Napoleon I. had bequeathed half of his private domain to soldiers. Their widows and children are raising claims to the legacies, and a commission is considering them.

PRUSSIA.—Alexander Humboldt, and a thousand and citizens of Berlin had petitioned the King of Prussia to remove the Jewish Disabilities.

SWITZERLAND.—The Cantons of Ticino and Grisons, formally notified the Federal Swiss Government that they will not give up Refugees. The Federal Council were hastily summoned to consider the fact of Austria advancing her military position to a point nearer Stadia regarded as Swiss territory. Fribourg is in a state of siege, 13 of the insurgents are detained in custody.

ITALY.—Sardinia is improving her coast defences.

TURKEY.—Little as ever is known of Menshikov's negotiations. No Christians were massacred at Broussa, but a religious conspiracy was discovered amongst some young Priests, of whom 19 were banished.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The proclamation of peace was expected.

#### THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Cambria, from Liverpool April 30th, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, in a thick fog, with 69 passengers and a full freight.

ENGLAND.—Parliament was discussing the details of the financial schemes. On Thursday the Canada Clergy reserve bill was read a third time in the House of Lords, and passed after some opposition from the Earl of Wicklow.

In the Commons, the adjourned debate on the income tax was resumed on Thursday or Friday, and was then adjourned till Monday.

Lord Palmerston stated that no prosecution against Kossuth, respecting the rockets, had been commenced.

The Jewish disabilities bill was thrown out on its second reading in the House of Lords. Messrs. Hale, the ostensible proprietors of the rocket factory in London, were tried before the Bow St. Police Court for having on their premises more than 50 pounds of gunpowder, and were fined about six pounds and costs. They were then put on trial for illegally manufacturing war rockets with a view of connecting Kossuth in the affair. The evidence against Kossuth was very weak, being mainly supported on the evidence of a Hungarian, formerly in Maidstone Jail for theft, and recently discharged from a factory. The case is to go before a jury. In the mean time Messrs. Hale refuse to be bailed, and are confined in Horseman-gate Lane Jail.

We notice that the *Kreuzzeitung* states that the Prussian Police recently sent to London full proof that Kossuth rented the house through Hale; that the ammunition was making to Kossuth's order, and that 300 grenades were to the order of Kossuth's agent at Rastock, which post was the emporium of the revolutionary material.

Kossuth has addressed a letter to the House of Commons denying the possession of ammunition in England, but has in other countries; and avows his intention to war on Austria until the independence of Hungary is achieved.

It is expected that the young Prince will be christened George; he having been born in the month which reckons the day of "St. George," England's patron saint.

Wentwell & Co., of Rotterdam, have failed in sugar and colonial produce for £35,000, affecting several smaller houses.

John Atwood, of London, has stopped payment in metals, in a large amount, which will be met.

Four sailors were drowned from the ship Daniel Webster, on the voyage to Liverpool. Their names were Henry Moiser, of Yarmouth, N. S.; John Campbell, East Boston, Geo. Cook, and Samuel Cook, Englishmen.

An influential conference on the state of mercantile law was in session at Liverpool.

Com. T. Fraser has been approved as Prussian Consul at Miramichi.

An interesting conversation took place in the House of Lords on the 26th, on the subject of Lieut. Maury's improvement in navigation.

Capitalists were cautious in advancing money.

Mrs. Stowe.—Mrs. Stowe attended a meeting at Aberdeen on Thursday, and at Dundee on Friday, and returned to Edinburgh on Saturday. "It is not Mrs. Stowe's intention," says the *Scottish Press*, "to return to America for some months, although her husband must leave by and by to attend his professional duties. She proposes to see our Highland scenery, to plant her foot upon our heather, and enjoy the invigorating breezes and beauties of those Alpine regions, which have made Scotland famous as 'the land of mountain and of flood.'"

GUANO.—The quantities of guano imported into the United Kingdom in 1851 amounted to 243,014 tons, and in 1852 to 129,889 tons.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICES.—It appears that the salaries of persons employed in diplomatic services amount to £117,955, and the allowance for house rent is £9900, making £127,855 a year. There is, besides, £7679 for diplomatic services in Persia.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* announces that the French Government desires to await the result of the present experiment in steam navigation, and considering the present heavy claims on the exchequer, has postponed the establishment of a full transatlantic line, but will establish a semi-monthly line to Brazil.

There is hardly any news except of the Emperor's severe indisposition.

The Emperor has granted a large tract of land in Algeria for settlement by Swiss companies formed at Havre.

On the Bourse, Lord Clarendon's explanation respecting Eastern affairs, had inspired confidence, which was increased by information that the French fleet was recalled from the Bay of Salamis.

Business was moderately active in all branches.

HOLLAND.—The Second Chamber of the States General is dissolved by order of the King. The election is fixed for May 17.

The Chambers open on June 18. The Ministers have published their programme. They will not introduce any changes in the present constitution. Religious freedom is not to be curtailed, but will be closely watched.

Various local ameliorations are to be made, and the executive powers of the King are to be extended. The programme concludes with an appeal for the support of the nation.

GERMANY.—The Federal Diet has admitted Austria's claim for one hundred and seven millions, for its quota for the Hungarian and Italian war; which Austria views as protecting the German frontiers.

SWITZERLAND.—The Hermann brought intelligence of the insurrection at Friburg by 300 armed peasants, under a Colonel, and its suppression with some bloodshed. The city remains in a state of siege. The gates were closed, and the streets were held patrols. Perrier, one of the insurgents, had been tried by a court martial, and sentenced to thirty years in irons. The priest of Torrea was also arrested. Carrat was killed. The other leaders fled. The insurgents began by occupying the college buildings, and attempting to seize the guard house, but in the latter repulsed. The civic guards were called out to storm the college with artillery, and riflemen soon dislodged the peasants posted at the windows. The insurgents then fled to the Jesuit's church, when they were fired on with grape, and they speedily surrendered. Civil rule was re-established on the 22d.

ITALY.—The bill to grant a call for a hundred thousand livres in aid of the Lombard exiles has passed the committees of Piedmontese legislature.

The Duke of Tuscany is said to have notified the British government that Mr. Crawford may remain in Florence if British vouchers will be given that he is not an agent of Mazzini.

RUSSIA.—The cholera has broken out in Moscow. Some difficulty had arisen between Serbia

and Russia refusing to dismiss Mr. Jack, an Austrian, from the directory of the military school of Kraghoveat on Russian dictation. The Serbian Senate persists in their refusal.

TURKEY.—The correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* states that Sir Stratford Canning has already assured the Porte of British Protection, and in conjunction with the French Minister, is prepared to address a note to that effect to the Divan.

The blockade of the Albanian coast is raised. From Constantinople 18th, all is reported tranquil. The question now occupying the attention refers to the Holy places, but nevertheless armaments continue in preparation on the part of Turkey, as well as Russia.

A despatch from Jerusalem, of March 27, mentions that the mission of the London Protestant Association had fallen out with the Jewish authorities.

EGYPT.—There was nothing stirring in trade at Alexandria, April 19th, dull, prices of produce again drooping. Freights lower. Exchange on London ninety-eight piastres.

NEW SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The laying down of a telegraphic line between England and the continent, leading from London to Holland, is now in progress. It is to pass northeasterly from London, through the County of Suffolk, and to cross the German Ocean in nearly a direct line to the Continent. The place at which the work is now going on, is between Ipswich and Orfordness, on the sea coast. The iron cable is to be enclosed in an iron pipe, laid to the depth of two feet below the surface of the earth. Forty or fifty men are employed and it is expected that four miles of the line will be completed in the first fortnight. To avoid the expense of iron pipes, earthen pipes are to be adopted, throughout the greater part of the line. From the selection of a part of the sea for the crossing, which is much wider than at the channel at Dover Strait, it may be inferred that the laying of the line across the sea is not materially more expensive than to lay it on land, and that it is deemed equally safe as to lay it on land.

#### STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—The steamship *Daniel Webster*, from San Juan del Norte, arrived at this port this evening. The most important news by this arrival is the total wreck of the steamship *S. S. Lewis*, of the Nicaragua line of steamers. She ran ashore in a fog, near the same spot as that on which the Tennessee struck, and shortly after became a total loss.

Her passengers, who numbered 385, were all believed to have been saved. The *S. S. Lewis*, at the time of the accident, was bound on her way from San Juan to San Francisco. The *S. S. Lewis* was valued at \$200,000, on which there was no insurance.

Another terrible accident had occurred at the head of San Francisco Bay, whereby eighteen persons were instantly killed, and many others wounded. The steamer *Jenny Lind*, formerly plying between San Francisco and Sacramento, exploded, blowing out the plate of her boiler, and scattering death and destruction among all on board. Eighteen dead bodies were recovered, and thirty others dreadfully scalded, so much so that not one was expected to live. Among the scalded were eight ladies. Those killed and injured were nearly all of them old residents of San Francisco. The steamer was returning from a trip to Alviso.

DREADFUL DISASTER AT SEA.—Two HUNDRED LIVES LOST.—The Telegraph brings us the sad intelligence of the loss of the ship *William and Mary*, of Bath, Me., and bound to New Orleans from Liverpool. She struck on a sunken rock, on the 3d. instant, near the Great Isaacs, and sank, upwards of 200 passengers (immigrants) going down in her—the captain and crew saving themselves in boats.—*Boston Traveller*.

THE NORWALK CALAMITY.—The whole number of deaths ascertained to have resulted from this Railroad calamity, is forty-five. Of this number, nine resided in New York city, five in other parts of the State, and twenty-four in New England. There are included two clergymen, eight physicians, sixteen women, and two children.

Edward W. Tucker, the engineer, is still confined to his bed from injuries received by the recent disaster. He has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$5000, and will be removed to New Haven.—*Boston Atlas*.

THE RUSH TO AUSTRALIA.—The British ship *Try*, arrived at Quebec last week with dates from Melbourne, Australia, to Feb. 3. A letter from Montreal received in this city states that so great was the influx of emigrants into Australia, that even at Melbourne five hundred tents had been erected for their accommodation. Lumber was very scarce and high.—*Boston Traveller*.

ALL THE GOLD IN THE WORLD.—Taking the cube yard of gold at £2,000,000, which it is in round numbers, all the gold in the world at this estimate might, if melted into ingots, be contained in a cellar 24 feet square and sixteen feet high. All our boasted wealth already obtained from California and Australia, would go into an iron safe nine feet square and nine feet high. So small is the cube of yellow metal that has set populations on the march and roused the world to wonder.—*New Quarterly Review*.

## Domestic.

BIBLE SOCIETY JUBILEE FUND.—It gives us pleasure to understand that the following additional contributions have been handed in for this Fund—£2 12s. from the Presbyterian Church at Chaleur Bay, remitted by the Rev. Mr. Masters, and £2 1s. 4d. from the Presbyterian Church at Springfield, remitted by the Rev. Mr. Donald. We are glad to hear also, that the sum of £6 1s. 8d. has been generously contributed by the scholars of Trinity Church Sunday School in this City.

Extract from a letter received from the Assistant Foreign Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society—"It will interest you to know that the year's receipts amount to £109,160 10s. 8d.—(exclusive of above £9000 for the Jubilee Fund, which sum has since been increased to about £14,000)—the payments to £95,507 2s. 6d., and the issues of Bibles and Testaments to 1,168,794 copies."—*Obs*.

COLONIAL RAILWAYS.—We are informed on good authority that William Jackson, Esq., M. P., will shortly visit this Province, on business connected with his Railway contract here; and that the next steamer at Halifax will bring a practical Engineer for this Province, with a number of assistants, who will be followed by another party in the succeeding steamer. Mr. Jackson's movements in Nova Scotia with the view of securing a contract for the Railways in that Province, require to be prompt and decisive, and they will somewhat delay the commencement of Railway operations here. But this will be fully compensated by the determination of the Contractors not to confine themselves to the construction of the short line from the Bend to Shediac during the present season, but to survey, locate, and commence the line, from St. John to Shediac, at various points, with the view of its being finished throughout at the earliest possible moment. We may therefore expect this summer, the work to be commenced here, at Hampton, at Sussex Vale, at the Portage, along the Peticodiac, at the Bend, and at Shediac, simultaneously.

By this mode of action we shall sooner arrive at one complete railway line of considerable length; and the short delay now is necessary to give time for the arrangements required by more extensive railway works this year than was at first contemplated.—*New-Brunswick*.

We learn that Mr. Gills has been appointed Chief Engineer of the E. & N. A. Railway, for New-Brunswick, in place of Mr. Beattie, and that he may be expected by the steamer of the 14th May. This gentleman is said to be an engineer of great ability, in whom Messrs. Brassey & Co. have every confidence. He is to be followed immediately by a staff of assistants.

The Portland Advertiser of the 11th inst. states that the subscription books to the E. and N. Am. Railway have been opened in Maine at the following places—Portland, Bangor, Augusta and Calais. The Advertiser also states that Mr. Morton, the consulting engineer of the line, who has just returned from London, "has gone East with a view to arrange parties for the survey" of the line from Bangor to St. John, for the purpose, we learn from the Freeman, of deciding upon its immediate location, which service Mr. M. has been authorized to perform.

EXTENSION OF THE PORT OF ST. JOHN.—The last *Royal Gazette* contains a proclamation by order of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, extending the port of St. John so as to include the harbor of Musquash, which is constituted a part of this port, for the admission of goods, with all the advantages, and subject to the same regulations, that this port now possesses or is subject to.—*N. Brk*.

Sixty-eight vessels from foreign ports arrived at this port since Saturday, 7th instant, viz.—17 ships, 14 barques, 5 brigs, 14 brigantines, 18 schooners—40 of which brought cargoes. During same period, 64 coasting vessels arrived, with various produce and lumber. Total 132 vessels, amounting to 23,000 tons.

Vessels in port yesterday—29 ships, 26 barques, 16 brigs, 20 brigantines, 70 schooners—Total 161.

Barque *Mary Ann*, 40 days from Londonderry, with 226 passengers, arrived off the harbour on Saturday evening, and came up to the city yesterday. 89 only are males above 14 years of age.

FIRST STEAMSHIP AT QUEBEC.—The *Geneva*, the first of the new line of steamers between Canada and England, arrived at Quebec on the 9th inst., in twenty days from Liverpool.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The Toronto (Canada) Globe, of May 3d, gives intelligence of the burning of the steamboat *Ocean Wave*, on her trip from that place to Ogdensburg. She was discovered to be on fire when about 25 miles from Kingston, about 1 o'clock in the morning. Many of the passengers and crew jumped overboard and were drowned; others perished in the flames. Thirty-six lives were said to be lost in all; and 2000 barrels of flour.

SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY.—At the annual general meeting of the Stockholders of the South Bay Boom Company, held on Monday, 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year.—The Hon. John Robertson, F. A. Wiggins, John Wishart, N. S. De-