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OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

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LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPERS

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POETRY.

THE THREE PREACHERS.

There are three preachers, ever preaching,
Each with eloquence and power;
One is old with locks of white
Skinny as an anchorite:
And he preaches every hour
With a shrill fanatic voice,
And a bigot's very scorn :—
"Backward ye presumtuous nations;
Man to misery is born!
Born to drudge, and sweat, and suffer—
Born to labour and to pray;
Priests and Kings are God's vicegerents
Man must worship and obey,
Backward, ye presumtuous nations—
Back!—be humble, and obey!"

The second is a milder preacher;
Soft he talks, as if he sung:
Sleek and slothful in his look,
And his words, as from a book,
Issue glibly from his tongue,
With an air of self-content,
High he lifts his fair white hands;
"Stand ye still, ye restless nations;
And be happy all ye lands!
Earth was made by One Almighty,
And to meddle is to mar;
Change is rash, and ever was so;
We are happy as we are,
Stand, ye still, ye restless nations;
And be happy as ye are!"

Mightier is the younger preacher:
Genius flashes from his eyes;
And the crowds who hear his voice,
Give him, while their souls rejoice,
Throbbing bosoms for replies.
Awed they listen; yet elated,
While his stirring accents fall
"Forward ye deluded nations,
Progress is the rule of all:
Man was made for healthful effort;
Tyranny has crushed him long;
He shall march from good to better,
Nor be patient under wrong:
Forward! ye awakened nations,
And do battle with the wrong!"

—o||o—

NEWS FROM THE "FAR WEST."—The following extracts from a letter lately received by a gentleman in this City from his brother, who has been residing the last nine years in Wisconsin, and who intends coming to this Province, as affording greater advantages for the successful prosecution of farming, will give our readers a further illustration of the truth of the old proverb, "Far off fowls have fair feathers."—[St. John Courier.

"*Trivoli, Prond County*
Illinois, 28th Aug, 1849.

"In regard to moving to New-Brunswick, I see no disadvantage likely to arise from such a step for in mere farming, a nine years experience has satisfied me, that even with unremitting labour nothing beyond a living and a home can be expected. The crops, particularly of wheat, are here very uncertain the winter killing it out, two years out of three, and the excessive heats and droughts of summer, being frequently equally fatal to spring wheat. Last year I burnt off seven and a half acres of wheat, unfit to cut, besides three and a half acres that scarcely paid for harvesting. This year I have had twelve acres of winter wheat winter killed, and ten acres of spring wheat has only yielded ten bushels to the acre, so that what I principally depended on last year and this far raising a little money, has failed me. My corn crop this year, about twenty-five acres, looks well, and is over 1000 bushels. The wheat crop throughout middle and southern Illinois this year, is a great failure, and certainly will not yield half an average. I certainly think favorably of moving to New Brunswick, and I shall give you my reasons: In mere farming I see no reason why one should not do as well there as here, for if Illinois has certain advantages, such as the ease with which wild land can be brought into cultivation, and the ease, comparatively with which the land can be cultivated, yet it is very expensive fencing, building, &c., and the crops, excepting corn, from the variableness of the climate, are very uncertain; the climate, too, is very trying to the constitution, and I think there is a difference in favour of England (and I doubt not of New-Brunswick) of at least 15 years in the duration of life, besides a greater degree of health in both the latter climates. Another advantage I should anticipate in New-Brunswick, would be a kind of society nearer to what I have been accustomed to, for I dislike the people here as well as their habits, and, generally, their institutions. Again I should prefer New Brunswick as being nearer home, nearer the sea, affording better and cash markets, a better price for farm produce, and better prices for what you require to purchase, with the advantage of being able, occasionally at least to profit by my former knowledge of business, which at present is as utterly useless to me, as if I had been brought up a Sucker on the praries all my life; for business here, if it deserves the name is a mere peddling where the greatest and most successful cheat makes most and stands highest."

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Amidst all the contentions, foreign and domestic, religious and political, that have for so long a time occupied the attention of men's minds, to the exclusion of almost every other subject whatever, it is refreshing to divert the attention, even for a moment, to a subject so closely connected with man's happiness here, and his family after him, as the subject of Life Assurance—a science so charitable and so good, that it partakes somewhat of the marvellous to state, that scarcely *one in three hundred* of our vast population has availed himself of the benfits and advantages daily and hourly throust before his notice. But so it is. The selfishness of man himself is alone the barrier which prevents Life Assurance walking abroad as well in the palace as in the cottage, and in the broad streets and narrow alleys of our vast Metropolis. He has hitherto said, "He himself reaps no benefit" from the provision. We envy not the state of mind of a man who, for the sake of a few more transitory pleasures or enjoyments, will, rather than put by a few pounds when he has it in his power, suffer that cold blast of poverty to chill and wither up the forms of those whom he has left behind, heirs to nothing but the world's indifference—recipients of nothing but the paltry mite doled out unwilling by a few of those who knew them in better times, and are then left to pine away in secret and in sorrow the few wretched days left them on earth; but who, if the husband and the father had done his duty to his own—had forgone one extravagance per year—had dined less sumptuously—had drank less wine—might have still been basking in the sunshing of existence: the loss of the departed hallowed by the recollection, that though dead to them and to the world, his voice still spoke in the many comforts by which they were surrounded, and which his produce and forethought has secured. If man would but leard *how little*, and not how much will suffice to provide for his family after him whenever he should die, we should have hopes that this noble science would enter into the hearts and dwellings of all heads of families. Appeals to the public on behalf of the widow and the orphan, left destitute by the sudden death of him on whom and by whom all lived, would be less frequent and there being recourse to an Assurance in early life. A saving of little more than a penny a day would secure to a person aged twenty-five, £100 for his family in the event of his death, at whatever time that should happen;—at the age of forty, two pence a day would secure this benefit, and so on in proportion. To the working man a pint of beer a day drank the less will save his family from the bitterness of poverty and its consequent humiliation. To himself he may secure peace of mind, and to his family comfort, if not independence, by the annual saving of a few pound:—*London Era.*

[See advertisement on fourth page—GEO. D. STREET, Esq., Agent.]

SOCIAL DISTINCTIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

By the following extract of a letter from San Francisco, published in the Boston Courier, it would seem that all the ordinary distinctions of society are turned topsy-turvy in the land of "yellow rocks." It must be the Elysium of aristocracy-haters there, and the noisy spouters who are perpetually declaiming on this subject, would do well to strike for that region forthwith:

"Since my arrival, I have seen a lieutenant of the navy, and a New York merchant, dragging a handcart, at an ounce per load; a few days since, I met a professor in one of your first colleges, driving an ox team, hauling emigrants' "traps" to the "diggings" at $20 for one hundred pounds.—A Georgia planter cooks my salt pork, and does my flap jacks brown, a printer from the Picayune office keeps my books, and two young gentlemen from jobbing houses in Pearl street take care of the mules, haul laumber, and act as porters in the store, each at from 10 to $16 per day, with board. In California all labor, and one is daily furnished with innumerable sources of amusement by meeting old friends in such comical employment. Imagine your old friend —, the artist, with buckskin trousers, and flannel shirt, and California hat, peddling newspapers!... 'Latest dates from New York, *only two dollars each.*'"

THE NEW TWO-SHILLING PIECE, OR FLORIN.—The London Gazette contains a proclamation, dated Osborne-house, July 30, directing that the new two-shilling piece shall be current and lawful money of Great Britain and Ireland.' This new coin is to be called a Florin. It is thus described:—

"Every such florin, or one-tenth of a pound, has for the obverse our effigy, crowned with the inscription 'Victoria Regina,' and the date of the year; and for the reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in four shields, cross wise, each shield surmounted by the Royal Crown, with the rose in the centre, and in the compartments between the shields the national emblems of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, surrounded by the words 'One florin, one tenth of a pound,' and with a milled graining round the edge."

From the New Brunswicker.

OUR PRESENT STATE AND PROSPECTS.—The subject of our present condition and future prospects continues to be the topic of discussion in our Provincial journals, and among clubs and politicians in general. The remedies proposed for our commercial ills are various—namely, Annexation—Independence—and a Federal Union with the neighbouring Colonies. Each of these subjects, finds supporters; and while we have no doubt that in a short time the good sense of the Country will adopt the most rational mode which presents itself for the permanent advancement of the Province, we are pleased to observe that practical men are advocating a more *immediate* plan of ameliorating the condition of the people, by advocating the reduction of the expenses of the Government and the abolition of those "vested rights," which have increased with the growth of the Province, and now present a serious obstacle to the good government of the Colony. The exorbitant salaries of our Officials and the enormous expense of our Legislative Bodies, and in fact, the whole machinery of our Government, as at present conducted, is a subject which requires the pruning knife of reform, before we can possibly arrive at that state of prosperity to which all eyes are now directed We are glad that the Colonial Association has taken up this subject—to be successful, the agitation must be general. Heretofore, the expense and wretched system pursued in New-Brunswick has met with no opposition. Occasionally we have heard a grumble when some of the most glaring inconsistencies of the Government and Legislature have been dragged to light; but no settled plan of action was ever determined upon to check the extravagance which has so long been perpetrated in our Legislative halls. The time has now arrived, however, when this state of things must have an end. And with a more economical system of Government, and the extension of our trade, by obtaining a reciprocity with our American neighbours, for all kinds of our produce, we should soon find ourselves in a more really prosperous state than we have ever yet been We have no doubt that the people of the United States would be willing to concede all we might ask, on condition that they should have the free navigation of our waters, and of course the right to participate in our fisheries. But in order to obtain a reciprocal trade it is necessary that we should be up and doing, for if we allow the time to pass listlessly by, without any decided action on our part, we shall find ourselves next year in the same position we are in now. Everything depends upon action—immediate action—and with proper energy on our part, we do not see how we can fail in obtaining all we want to give employment to our population, and adding immensely to our industrial resources.—[Newbrunswicker.

"I will forfeit my head if you are not wrong," exclaimed a dull and warm orator, to the president Montesquieu, in an argument. "I accept it," replied the philosopher; any trifle among friends has a value."

Arrival of the Steamship

Canada.

From the New Brunswicker, Oct. 4.

The steamship Canada, Captain Judkins, arrived at Halifax at 20 minutes past 9, on Tuesday morning, having made the passage from Liverpool in less than 10 days. Her dates are to the 22d ult.

The Canada spoke the Europa on the 26th ult., at 10 P. M., a little to the eastward of Cape Race.

The Canada brings 74 passengers for New York and 1 for Halifax.

The Commercial news upon the whole exhibits no improvement.

The Produce markets are fairly supplied, but the demand for most articles is inactive. The Cotton trade is languid, but although sales are limited, prices have not given way.

In Breadstuffs greater firmness is exhibited and higher prices have been paid. In Cured Provisions a moderate amount of business is reported at steady prices.

The accounts from the Manufacturing districts are unsatisfactory. At Manchester there is not much business doing in either goods or yarns, but manufacturers are unwilling to sell at lower prices. The Metal trade is in a healthy state, and a fair business was being done at full prices.

There is no change in the Money market. Cash continues abundant, and prime Bills cannot be quoted above 2¼ per cent. The market for Public Securities has been steady; a fair business transacted in Consols, and prices are well supported.

The political news presents no new feature and the English journalists lament the want of anything upon which they can be either smart or caustic, very grave or very gay.

With the exception of the siege of Comorn, now regularly established, military operations have ceased throughout all Europe. This garrison still holds out, and it is said that the beseiged can defy the beseigers for an entire year. All the influence of Russia and Austria is being exerted to compel the Porte to surrender the Hungarian Chiefs who have taken refuge in Turkey, but letters from Constantinople to the 5th, state that this has been positively refused by the Porte.

The Pope has quitted Gaeta, and proceeded to Naples, where he has taken up his abode in the Portici palace. His reception at Naples was of the most striking and popular character. The Pope evinces no intention of returning to Rome at present; and, thus far, no real progress seems to be made towards a satisfactory solution of the Italian question.

The cholera is commiting serious ravages at Trieste.

News was daily expected from Morocco, where the French and Spanish quarrel seems likely to produce something more than a mere demonstration. The Moors were expected to make an attack on Melilla, having already cut off the supplies.

The newly appointed Ministers were assembling at Madrid, but no notice seems to be taken of the events going on relative to Cuba.

ENGLAND.

The Bank of England has declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the past half year.

A frightful Railway accident occurred at Lytham on the 20th. On the afternoon of that day, Lytham had been the scene of an agricultural dinner, at which upwards of 300 gentlemen were present. The dinner party broke up shortly after 9 o'clock, and the company proceeded to the carriages which were to convey them to Preston and the district. They had barely started, when a collision of a fearful kind took place between the Lytham and the Blackpool trains, the latter running into the former with terrible impetuosity. Many of the passengers had their teeth knocked out; others were fearfully wounded, limbs were broken, and a scene of the most appalling kind ensued. Several lives are said to have been lost.

The Queen was expected to return from Scotland about the 27th.

THE CHOLERA.

A most favourable change has taken place in the mortality from Cholera throughout England, and the number of cases has declined about one-half. From the commencement of the epidemic 12,837 persons have been swept away in London alone.

The Weather and the Crops.—The weather during the past week has been variable. In many parts of the country a good deal of rain has fallen, but generally not to such an extent as to interfere with harvest operations. The last two or three days have been drier and very considerably colder, whilst in the northern parts of Scotland the weather has been every thing that could be desired. Upon the whole, the interesting labours of the harvest have proceeded satisfactorily, and are now being brought nearer to a close. It will be seen that the late downward tendency of the corn market has been checked, and a slight advance of prices has taken place above the range of last week. The unfavourable reports of the progress of the potatoe disease in Ireland has been the chief cause of this reaction, Indian corn being also a little dearer. Up to this time no very large supplies of home wheat have found their way to market, but in a week or two the farmers will be more at leisure, and it will then be seen whether the late improvement will be maintained. Everything will depend upon the extent of the injury which may eventually happen to the stock of potatoes in Ireland, which at present cannot be conjectured with any degree of certainty.

The vines in the South of France have suffered very seriously.

Our own hop picking has proved a disastrous one, and great efforts are being made by the growers to procure relief from the Government.

IRELAND.

The potato disease is, beyond all doubt, extending into several districts in Ireland, and the low prices of potatoes in the country markets are attributed, in some degree, to the alarm of the farmers, who are anxious to dispose of their crops. In Dublin market the supplies of diseased potatoes are increasing, and the starch manufacturers are purchasing largely. A farmer from Swords, near Dublin, sold several loads, in a diseased state, at three half-pence per stone. But the disease is still very partial, and some kinds of potatoes are not at all affected, or only in a very slight degree. In some parts of the county of Clare, for instance at Miltown, Mulboy, the blight has not appeared, and the produce is most abundant. Even still a fair supply of sound potatoes may be calculated upon.

An emeute, on a small scale, has taken place a Cappoquin, County Waterford, A police barrack was attacked, and one man of the storming party killed. Forty-four pikes were left on the battle-field.

TURKEY.

REFUSAL OF THE SULTAN TO DELIVER UP THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES TO AUSTRIA.

Honour to Abdul Meshid! Honour to the Turkish Ministers! They have nobly done their duty, and have refused to become the panders to the vindictive blood thirstiness of Francis Joseph and of Nicholas. The Russian and Austrian ambassadors at the Port demanded the extradition of the Hungarian chiefs, Kossuth, Dembinski, Perezel, Messaros, and their companions A Russian general arrived at Constantinople on the 15th on a special mission, that special mission being to bully the Sultan into a compliance with the demands of Austria. A council was held, and the Turkish Government resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either the Russian or the Austrian Government, and on this decision being communicated to the Sultan; he declared in the most impressive and determined manner that the refugees should not be given up, let the consequences be what they might. We trust that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as nobly as the Sultan has done his, and that Russia and Austria will be given distinctly to understand that war with Turkey for such a cause means war with England We are rejoiced to find that Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passports from the English ambassador, and we trust that every assistance and support will be afforded by England to the Sultan which he may require, to defend the independance of his country against the attacks of Russia and of her vassel, Austria.—*London Sun.*

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The insurrection in the island of Cephalonia has gained ground since the last accounts. The troops sent to quell it have not proved sufficient. The Lord High Commissioner proceeded there in person, and had a narrow escape of his life. A soldier was shot dead at his side. Martial law is in full vigour—seven of the insurgents have been sentenced to death and executed. A portion of the English squadron stationed at Malta is under weigh for Cephalonia, and it is hoped that tranquility will soon be re-established.

FRANCE.

A good deal of attention is directed to the metropolitan council of the clergy, which has commenced its sittings in Paris. If we are to judge from the list of questions which are to form the subjects of their deliberations, we can scarce imagine that the councils of ancient times could have had more important matter to discuss; the most recondite theological points of doctrine being strangely epough mingled with very common-place subjects.—Everything appears to be conducted with great pomp and ceremony. Almost all the bishops and distinguished clergy of France are assisting at the council. Fresh protective duties have been imposed upon the importation of foreign oil seed into France, with a view to protect the culture of oil seed in Algeria. The cholera appears to have permanently diminished in Paris. Rear Admiral Romain Defosses succeeds M. le Predour in the command of the French naval forces in La Plata.

The *Moniteur* contains an order from M. Berenger, President of the High Court of Justice, fixing the 10th of October for the opening of the trial at Versailles of the persons implicated in the conspiracy of June 13, 1849; also of such persons as are accused of being concerned in the affair of May 15, 1848, but who had not made their appearance at the High Court of Justice held at Bourges.

It appears to be certainly decided on that within a short space of time a reduction will be effected in the French army to the extent of from 80,000 to 100,000 men.

The Steamship Hibernia.—Contrary to the accustomed punctuality of this Steam Ship, she did not make her appearance at Liverpool last week, but at the same time, the public mind was not very uneasy as to her fate, it being generally supposed that she had been detained by severe weather and strong head winds. On Monday morning, however, anxiety began to manifest itself among the frequenters of the Liverpool Exchange. All suspense was set at rest when the marine telegraph announced that the Canada was off Holyhead at noon, and briefly detailed the mishap which had befallen the Hibernia.

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