I consider most generally applicable, and which I have myself adopted, is the following.

First year (and when the ground has been broken up from grass) oats or buckwheat; Second year, dolled green crop, properly cleaned and manured; Third year, wheat, barley or other grain, with grass seeds; and fourth, fifth, sixth and perhaps seventh year, grass made into hay or pastured.

METHOD OF MAKING DUNLOP CHEESE.

When more than the produce of one milking is used, the old milk must be heated to the same temperature as that newly drawn from the cows, or a little above it.—This is best done by putting the milk, after taking off the cream, into a tin pan, and that again into boiling water. When the milk is properly heated, it is (together with the cream previously drawn off) and the new milk, put into a tub and well stirred together, and the steep applied. When the milk has coagulated, which will be in about twenty minutes, the whole should be stirred up and thoroughly broken by the hand. In ten minutes afterwards the whey should be taken off, and the curd pressed against the bottom of the tub, till it is firm enough to be lifted into a drainer, or vessel with a porous bottom, when it is cut with a knife, once in every ten minutes for an hour. It is then put into a cloth, and a pressure applied to expel the whey more thoroughly. When this is done and the curd gets dry and firm, it is put into a tub and carefully minced with the curd knife, and salt and a little nitre applied. The curd, with a cloth round it, is then put into a chesset, set before the fire for three hours, and turned from time to time to preserve a uniform heat. It is then put in the press and a light pressure applied. At the end of an hour the cheese is turned upside down in the chesset, and a cloth drawn from boiling water applied. At the end of another hour the cloth is again changed, and the cheese is left in the press till the following morning, when it is taken out, slightly heated before the fire, and again returned to the chesset and the press. When the wet cloths have been changed a time or two, a dry cloth is substituted and a greater pressure applied. The dry cloths are changed every two hours till the cheese is perfectly dry, when it is taken out, the chesset well warmed and a thin cloth put into it. The cheese is then returned to the chesset for the last time and subjected to a slight pressure for half an hour, when it is taken out and laid on a plank in a dry situation with a cloth thrown over it for a day or two, and turned over and rubbed with a coarse towel, (take care not to break the edges,) every two days till it is sufficiently dry for keeping.

The above cannot be called *my* methods exactly, but are the modes considered at present in Ayrshire as the most profitable and advantageous.

If they contribute to make the way more smooth to my brother Farmers in this Province, I shall be gratified. I am your obedient Servant,

ROBERT GRAY.

# The Observer.

**SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 4, 1849.**

The Steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax, at 8½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, in 10¾ days from Liverpool. James Kirk, Esq., of this city, came passenger in the Canada.

The Express Mail arrived at the Post Office in this city about 12 o'clock on Thursday night.

The general news is uninteresting, and there is no new feature to report. Trade during the week had been satisfactory.

The Grain and Flour markets begin to exhibit more firmness than they have of late. The best brands of American Flour were scarce at Liverpool, and commanded full prices—inferior descriptions were dull of sale. Indian Corn was in limited demand, and had given way from 6d. to 1s. per quarter.

*Trade and Navigation Returns.*—The monthly accounts relating to trade and navigation, which were published on Saturday, continue to present the same gratifying comparison between the last year and the present, as those to which we called attention on former occasions. In nearly every description of manufactured goods the increase this year is very great. Altogether the declared value of our exports for the first three quarters of 1849 amounts to £44 830,414, against £36,534,860 for the same period last year, an increase of £8,295,551 already, or at the rate of more than £11,000,000 on the year.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO BIRMINGHAM.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Birmingham on Monday morning, at half past 11 o'clock, attended by the Hon. Col. Grey and the Hon. Col. Gordon. The engine, driven by Mr. J. E. McConnell, ran the 112 miles in rather more than two hours and a quarter, being the shortest run ever made from London to that town. His royal highness was received by the mayor, W. Lucy, Esq.; the ex-mayor, Alderman Thornton, and by the Hon. Col. Arbuthnot, commanding the district. The Prince at once proceeded to the exhibition of manufactures, where, accompanied by the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, he inspected the stalls, and expressed surprise at the magnitude and splendour of their contents. Time did not allow of a minute inspection. After passing two hours in the rooms, his royal highness left the exhibition, regretting that he could not prolong his stay. The Prince was enthusiastically cheered as his carriage passed to the station, and, having partaken of lunch at the Queen's Hotel, his royal highness left for town.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF AUSTRALIAN SEED WHEAT.—We are informed that an important and novel importation of seed wheat from Australia, took place at Liverpool last week. The import amounted to upwards of 6000 bushels, of excellent quality, brought by the Jumna, from Port Adelaide; we understand it forms the first large importation of the kind from the colony in question. From an inspection it would appear to be extremely fine in quality, and likely to prove valuable to the landed and farming interests. By the same vessel, also, fifty tons of flour, the growth and manufacture of the same dependency, and of extraordinary fine quality, have been received.

DOVER REFUGE HARBOUR.—This great work has ever been to many a subject of deep interest, and we feel assured our countrymen will witness with satisfaction its rapid advance towards completion, which will render the port accessible at all hours and seasons. By means of diving bells and other appliances the rock has been levelled to the extent of 200 feet. Should the weather be propitious, the ensuing two months will place 420 feet in a fit state to receive the upper coping. In this case the aggregate amount of material set within 19 months will be 330,000 cubic feet. The late gale, we are happy to state, effected no damage to the works.

OUR FIRST SNOW.—Tuesday was the day on which we had our first instalment of winter's snow. We had then a smart foretaste of Christmas. Snow fell briskly with a driving wind, and at night the streets were dried by a scorching frost (if we may use the epithet), and every pool ice-bound. On Wednesday we had a second fall of snow.—*Gateshead Observer.*

Rear Admiral of the Blue, the Hon. William FitzWilliam Owen, has been promoted to be Rear Admiral of the White, in consequence of the death of Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Brooke Pechell, Bart., C. B. and K. C. H.

Sir Peregrine Maitland is spoken of as the new Governor of Chelsea Hospital—an office which has become vacant by the recent death of General Sir George Anson.

Colonel Chatterton, a conservative and protectionist, has been returned for Cork by a majority of 293 over Mr. McCarthy, a repealer and free-trader. At the close of the poll, the votes were—Chatterton, 880; McCarthy, 587.

Mr. Cobden is the most successful agitator of the day, and the memory of past victories haunts him still. The excitement of the platform possesses pleasures that are unattainable in the more cold and critical atmosphere of the House of Commons. The member for the West Riding, notwithstanding his great and deserved popularity in the country, was never a favourite in St. Stephens, and he seems to take a malicious pleasure, like the late Mr. O'Connell, in showing the discordant elements of which that body is composed.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The subjoined is an extract from the narrative of Capt. Sir James Ross's late voyage to the Arctic regions, in search of Sir John Franklin:—

The sun was not seen from the 9th of November until the 9th of February from the ship, but from the top of a hill, N.E. Cape Leopard, a sight was caught of him so early as the 26th of January. During the long evenings, from October till May, schools were formed along the midship part of the lower decks, which were well attended by the young men, who were instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, on board the Enterprise, by the clerk; and a youngster from Greenwich school, named Grunsell, second-class volunteer, taught the pupils navigation. Many of the scholars made great progress in their studies during the six months. Ample time was allowed to the crews of both ships to meet each other, and games of football and other exercises relieved the monotony which surrounded them. During the whole of that dreary winter, the only other living animals seen were the white foxes. These were not allowed to be shot, but as many were taken alive as could be trapped, and about forty were then sent away with copper collars round their necks, upon which was stamped the name of the ships, and the localities of the depots of provisions, &c. As it was well known that these foxes travel an immense distance, this measure was resorted to with the view of making them the possible medium of acquainting the missing parties with the means taken for their relief and succour. The foxes were caught in a barrel converted into a door-trap; and to show the intensity of the cold, it may be stated that the poor little animals in endeavouring to escape, often attempted to gnaw the iron bars, when in many cases their tongues adhered to the iron, and were frozen off; when they were killed from motives of humanity. The foxes were facetiously denominated "Twopenny postmen."—All around Leopold Harbour nothing was seen but snow, rocks 1100 feet high, bounded on each side; and a narrow low ridge enclosed the harbour northward. There were very few icebergs seen from this point.—The Enterprise, and Investigator, lost three men each during the voyage.—In the course of the voyage there were shot three bears, two or three seals, many swans, geese, and ducks, and more than 3000 loons.

BALLOONING IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—We mentioned a few days since that Lieutenant Gale had made a proposition with reference to the use of a balloon for traversing the impassable wastes which separate Sir John Franklin from his friends. The following is a letter received by the gallant and enterprising officer from Lady Franklin:—"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd October, proposing the use of your balloon in the discovery of the missing expedition in the arctic regions. It will give me great pleasure if your plans, when examined, are approved by men of science capable of estimating them, and you cannot doubt that I should greatly rejoice in the adoption of any means which promise to aid the object I have most at heart, and especially if they are recommended to me by the disinterested and noble motives you have kindly expressed. I am, sir, your obedient servant, JANE FRANKLIN."

GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Richard Holmes, late of Liverpool, arrived from California, by way of New York, in the Canada steamer, on Sunday evening last week. Mr. Holmes was well known in Liverpool as foreman to Mr. Richard Crossly, boot and shoe maker, South Castle Street, and subsequently in business for himself in Whitechapel. A little more than two years ago his premises were burned down, and he left for South America. Not liking the country, he started for California, long before the gold fever set in, and he has resided there altogether about eighteen months. He left San Francisco on the 2d September last. During a part of last year and at the beginning of this year he was at work at the mines, and has realised a very handsome sum, and he brings home with him 50 lbs. weight of pure gold. He favoured us with a call, and showed us some of the gold dust, with several large pieces of the precious metal, which he had picked up from the beds of the river. The large st piece of pure gold which he secured weighed eight ounces and a half.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

EXECUTION OF THE MANNINGS.—The execution of the Mannings—husband and wife—for the murder of P. O'Connor, a custom-house officer, in London, took place at Horsemonger-lane gaol, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 13. The remarkable circumstances attending the perpetration of the crime for which they suffered, drew together nearly 100,000 persons to witness their execution. Crowds remained on the streets all the preceding night, so dense was the crowd at the appointed hour in the morning, that a woman was crushed to death, her back having been broken, and several others were taken to hospitals in very precarious condition. The man Manning made confession, in which he states that his wife who had for some time before stated her intention to murder Mr. O'Connor, shot him with a pistol in her own kitchen, having invited him to dinner. The man acknowledges having afterwards taken part in the deed of blood, and a crowbar which had been used in entirely destroying life and forcing the body into the hole in the kitchen, where it was discovered, was found at a railway station, upon his information, besmeared with blood and hair. The woman, however, persisted in declaring her innocence, and stated that the murder had been perpetrated by a man whom her husband had brought with him from Jersey. She refused to allow her husband an interview with her after the trial,—but when they met in the chapel of the prison immediately before the execution they embraced and kissed each other. She had on a black satin dress, and in compliance with her request a black silk handkerchief was tied over her eyes, and her face enveloped in a black lace veil before she went upon the scaffold.—The behaviour of the immense crowd on the awful occasion was so disgusting, that measures, it is expected, will be taken to make the infliction of capital punishment a private solemnity, within the prison walls.—The subject has been commented upon by the well known popular writer, Mr. Charles Dickens, who gives it as his opinion "that nothing that ingenuity could devise to be done in the city, in the same compass of time, could work such ruin as one public execution, and I stand astounded and appalled by the wickedness it exhibits."

The Lord Mayor of London has an allowance of £8000 per annum; but he is not considered to support the office with becoming dignity unless he spends £4000 in addition.

Between 1820 and 1832, 605 097 new houses were built in Great Britain, the rental of which amounted to £13,655 364.

A number of locomotive engines has just been ordered of Messrs R. Stevenson and Co., of this town, for a railway in Peru?—*Newcastle Journal.*

By the death of the late William Long, Esq. of Cheapside, London, and Mrs. Fowler, his sister, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has come into the possession of the large sum of £33 200 stock, bequeathed by Mr. Long. An anonymous donor has given £4000 3¾ per cent. Consols to the society.

In the Austrian monarchy, exclusive of Hungary, there are 61,000 priests and nuns; namely, 35 574 parish priests and chaplains in 703 monasteries 14 500 monks and 6000 clergy in 113 convents, 3660 nuns, and 2000 noviciates. The clergy of Hungary is estimated at 20,000 individuals.

The *Hungarian Allgemeine Zeitung* gives the following ethnological statistics concerning Hungary: Magyars, 5,278,665; Slavonic races, exclusive of the Bulgarians, 5 277 329; Romanen, 2 908,876; Germans, 1,377,484; smaller nations, 381 064.

It is singular that, although the Magyar power is completely broken, and the question of extradition definitively settled, Russia increases, rather than diminishes, her preparations for war.

Emigration continues from Germany in a frightful degree. In the course of the present year the number of emigrants who have embarked at the port of Bremen alone, amounts to upwards of 57,000; 8000 of whom left during last month. The majority have taken their passage to the United States.

Of 14,538 persons who died of cholera in London during fifty-five weeks, nearly one-half expired after less than one day's illness, and a large proportion after less than two days' sickness.

From a recent report of the Austrian Minister of War, it appears that 660,151 muskets, 2897 pistols, 216,000 swords, 2073 lances, and 500 cannons of various calibre have been captured in Hungary.

A Scotch contemporary observes, on the Canadian question, "The difference between our system is, that the United States give their colonies representatives and make them at once states; Britain, on the other hand, makes its colonists aliens."

Lola Montes is the subject of many paragraphs in the Barcelona papers. She goes to the pistol gallery every day, and astonishes the officers of the garrison with the precision of her fire.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel has proceeded to Rome, with the view of operating with greater effect for the release of Dr. Achilli.

Dr. Pusey has been ordered by his physicians to reside during the winter on the southern coast.

At present no less than 20,000 families, or, on an average, 100,000 persons, are supplied by the Glasgow Water Company without the payment of any rates.

The *Principality* states that the interment of the late Bishop of Llandaff, in Cardiff cathedral, was the first interment of a bishop there for four hundred years.

A scheme is being organized in Liverpool to constitute a company for the promotion of trade with Africa; the capital to amount to £100 000 in 2,000 shares.

Lord Denman has had a severe attack of paralysis, which we fear will preclude the possibility of his lordship remaining much longer on the bench. He is entitled to a retiring pension of £4,000 per annum.

The *Athenæum* announces that Dr. Dick, after a career of seventy two years, has been reduced to a state little above positive destitution. Several Scotch noblemen are exerting their influence to obtain a pension for the venerable man, from the Government.

Mr. Wyld, of Charing Cross, has published a chart of the Arctic regions, from the Admiralty surveys, in which the routes of the principal voyagers are marked in different colours. It is appropriately dedicated to Lady Franklin.

A benevolent lady, who signs herself "M. O." has sent £100 to the Society in London for bettering the condition of the Labouring Classes, as a thanks-offering for the preservation of herself and family from the late epidemic.

We understand that Admiral Sir Byam Martin is to succeed Sir J. Hawkins Whitshed as Admiral of the Fleet.

The Paris *Evenement* announces a visit paid by Miss Burdett Coutts to the president, and deduces therefrom a forthcoming marriage and a series of amusing genealogical blunders.

The Queen of Prussia and Saxony are now on a visit to Vienna for the purpose of negotiating the marriage of the emperor with the Princess Jane of Saxony. The betrothment was expected to take place on the 4th instant.

The Russian government has completed a trigonometrical survey of the territories of the Caucasus, from the mountain chain to the frontiers of Persia and Turkey, and from Tiflis to Baku.

Major Rawlinson has recently been excavating at Hillah, the site of the ancient Babylon, where he discovered a great number of marble slabs illustrative of the Babylonian Pantheon.

H. M. S. Champion arrived at Mazatlan from Callao on the 16th of August, and was expected at Panama on the 10th of October, with specie to the amount of 15,000,000 dollars, which would be brought home across the Isthmus by one of the West India packets.

Field-Marshal Haynau has just demanded from the Jews of Ofen a sum of 200,000 florins, to be paid in twenty-four hours!

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, gives the following lesson to clerical agitators in replying to the circular from the National Conference:—

"GALWAY, Oct. 29, 1849.

"My dear Sir:—I received the letter of the Secretaries relative to the intended meeting of men of all parties, irrespective of creed or national party sections, to be held on the 13th November next, to devise some plan for the improvement of our ill-fated country. I, above two years since, soon after the death of O'Connell, determined, and gave due notice thereof to the public, that in future I would not attach myself to any political party; and this I shall inflexibly adhere to. Indeed, I think whatever exertions may be made, should be made without including in them ecclesiastics of any grade. One party will call us abettors of treason, if not downright and open conspirators; whilst another party will attribute their want of success in their undertakings to our undue interference. Hence, I look on neutrality on the part of the clergy to be the very best policy. I have witnessed during the past twenty years so much of selfishness and perfidy amongst the apparently most enthusiastic patriots, that I became resolved never again to help men by my name, humble though it be, to provide for them selves, and then forget their country. The history of Ireland does not furnish us with a single record of the name of any Catholic ecclesiastic being engaged or enrolled in any successful movement or enterprise for our country. In truth, they injured the cause whenever they did interfere."

The speech of Mr. Bright on Ireland has been received with great favour by the Repeal party.—Mr. John O'Connell announced a vote of thanks to Mr. Bright by the Repeal Association, and it is intended to circulate the speech freely in both countries.

We are happy to notice that the Dublin Freeman's Journal reports an improved state of trade in Ireland. "There has been a decided improvement in trade this week," remarks that paper, "and matters look more life like than they have done of late. There has been a large increase in the amount of business done in several leading articles, and prices generally are very well maintained. Money is also plentiful.

*Saunders' Dublin News Letter* notes the sale of a farm of 154 acres, in Dublin County, on which £1600 had been spent for improvements, for the sum of £110.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—We feel much gratification in stating that the health of the army stationed in this country is now much better than for several years past. The deaths last month amongst the entire of the troops were but twenty-five. The average monthly number of deaths heretofore (not including the period of the cholera) had been from fifty to sixty.—*Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.*

## FRANCE.—THE PRISONERS OF BELLE ISLE.

—Louis Napoleon on Sunday night last, announced to his astonished Ministers that he had resolved to liberate the whole of the prisoners of Belle Isle, amounting to 1,200, and who, it will be remembered, were confined there in consequence of their participation in the terrible and most sanguinary insurrection of June, 1848.

Mr. Rives, the new minister plenipotentiary of the United States, was received on Thursday by the President of the Republic. The prince was most gracious, but he observed, that in consequence of the difference that had arisen between the two governments he would have been deprived of the honour of receiving him if, instead of being a republican minister, he had been a monarchical ambassador.

The appointment of M. Carlier as Prefect of Police, in the room of Colonel Rebillot, appears in the *Moniteur*. The appointment gives much dissatisfaction to the honest Republicans. M. Descampeaux, sub-chief of the Municipal Police, has been promoted to be chief of that body. Colonel Rebillot has been promoted to the rank of General of Brigade.

HANOVER.—The States of Hanover were opened on the 8th inst. M. Bennigsen, the President of the Council, addressed them, congratulating the country on having been preserved from the anarchy which had prevailed in so many other kingdoms, and promising to lay before the states the negociations relative to the general constitution, which had been a subject of anxious consideration, but had not yet been finally arranged.

A great banquet has been held lately in Berlin, in honor of the first anniversary of the Brandenburg ministry. 1000 guests sat down. There was little to interest the general reader in the proceedings. The usual monarchial toasts were given and enthusiastically responded to. General Wrangel was the lion of the evening.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Count Caroly, and four other Hungarian state prisoners, have been removed to the fortress of Theresienstadt in Bohemia.

In consequence of the intercession of the Papal Nuncio with the Government in favour of the Hungarian Bishop Rudmansky, who had been condemned to several years imprisonment in a fortress, and who in the meantime had been quartered in a Franciscan convent, the Emperor has granted the Bishop a free pardon.

The widow of Louis Batthyany passed through Vienna lately, on her way to Switzerland, from which country she embarks in the spring for America.

The Hungarian hussars (150 in number), who fled to England, and were sent thence to Turkey, were not permitted to land at Constantinople. As they had not got military passes, and were in uniform, they were looked upon as deserters.

One of the officers of the Comorn garrison has been lately executed at Schemnitz in direct violation of the terms of General Klapka's capitulation.

Sixteen hundred and nineteen sentences in all have been pronounced by the courts martial sitting in Vienna.

Twelve men, charged with putting to death some Croatian prisoners at Gunz, in the early part of the war, have been given over to the hangman.

Schusetka's new work, entitled "German Journeys," has been forbidden in all places within the state of siege.

The change of ministry in France has caused great sensation in Vienna. The calculation of reliance on French aid had all been swept away by the circumstance, and Austria would more than ever be thrown into the hands of Russia.

The *Weiner Zeitung* contains an ordinance of the Minister of Justice, Schmerlin, completely reorganizing the judicial system of Hungary, which is assimilated to that already promulgated for the other dominions of the crown. One of the main features of this plan is to place the nomination of the judges, who were heretofore elected for a term by the counties and towns in the hands of the crown, by whom they are to be appointed for life.

ROME.—Notwithstanding renewed personal solicitation by M. de Corcelles and General Rostolan, his Holiness Pius IX. still refuses to return.

The diabolical scenes which have disgraced the Austrian rule have found counterparts in the Papal States. On the 31st ult., four persons were executed in the meadows of St. Anthony, at Bologna.

A number of public functionaries have been dismissed by order of the Commission of Cardinals.

It is said the Pope is about to raise a body of Swiss or Irish troops for the maintenance of his authority. There seems to be some truth in the report that the Spanish auxiliaries have been recalled by their own Government.

The three deputations, who had been sent to the Pope, have returned. They had been well received by his Holiness, who, however, would not fix a day for his coming back.

Lunati and Rossi, the ex-ministers, who received an order of exile some weeks ago, have obtained leave to return home.

Dr. Achili, the Protestant missionary, is still confined in the Castle of St. Angelo, for "apostatising" from Popery, and distributing copies of the Bible. The French envoy refusing to interfere on his behalf. He is allowed 30 sous a day to maintain himself.

Pius IX. visited Herculaneum on the 25th. He was received by Professor Avellino, the Minister of Public Instruction, and many officials.

TURKEY.—Private letters from Constantinople announce the arrival of the British fleet, under command of Admiral W. Parker, at the mouth of the Dardanelles.

## KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS TO HIS COUNTRY.

The following is the farewell address of Kossuth to his country, written at Orsova:—

Farewell, my beloved country!—Farewell, land of the Magyar!—Farewell, thou land of sorrow!—I shall never more behold the summit of thy mountains. I shall never again give the name of my country to that cherished soil where I drank from my mother's bosom the milk of justice and liberty. Pardon, oh! pardon him who is henceforth condemned to wander far from thee, because he combated for thy happiness. Pardon one who can only call free that spot of thy soil where he now kneels with a few of the faithful children of conquered Hungary! My last looks are fixed on my country, and I see thee overwhelmed with anguish. I look into the future, but that future is overshadowed.—Thy plains are covered with blood, the redness of which pitiless destruction will change to black, the emblem of mourning for the victories thy sons have gained over the sacrilegious enemies of thy sacred soil.

How many grateful hearts have sent their prayers to the throne of the Almighty! How many tears have gushed from their very depth to implore pity! How much blood has been shed to testify that the Magyar idolizes his country, and that he knows how to die for it. And yet, land of my love, thou art in slavery! From thy very bosom will be forged the chain to bind all that is sacred, and to aid all that is sacrilegious. O Almighty Creator, if thou lovest thy people to whom thou didst give victory under our heroic ancestor Arpad,* I implore thee not to sink them into degradation. I speak to thee, my country, thus from the abyss of my despair, and whilst yet lingering on the threshold of thy soil. Pardon me that a great number of thy sons have shed their blood for thee on my account I pleaded for thee, I hoped for thee, even in the dark moment when on thy brow was written the withering word "Despair." I lifted my voice in thy behalf when men said, "Be thou a slave." I girt the sword about my loins, and I grasped the bloody plume, even when they said, "Thou art no longer a nation on the soil of the Magyar."

Time has written thy destiny on the pages of thy story in yellow and black letters—Death. The Colossus of the North has set his seal to the sentence. But the glowing iron of the East shall melt that seal.

For thee, my country, that has shed so much blood, there is no pity; for does not the tyrant eat his bread on the hills formed of the bones of thy children?

The ingrate whom thou hadst fattened with thy abundance, he rose against thee; he rose against thee, the traitor to his mother, and destroyed thee utterly. Thou hast endured all; thou hast not cursed thine existence, for in thy bosom, and far above all sorrow, hope has built her nest.

Magyars! turn not aside your looks from me, for at this moment mine eyes flow with tears for you, for the soil on which my tottering steps still wander is named Hungary.

My country, it is not the iron of the stranger that hath dug thy grave; it is not the thunder of fourteen nations all arrayed against thee; and it is not the fifteenth nation traversing the Carpathians, that has forced thee to drop thy arms. No! Thou hast been betrayed; thou hast been sold, my country; thy death-sentence hath been written, beloved of my heart, by him whose virtue, whose love for thee I never dared to doubt. Yes, in the fervour of my boldest thoughts, I should have almost as soon doubted of the existence of the Omnipotent as have believed that he could ever be a traitor to his country. Thou hast been betrayed by him in whose hands I had but a little space before deposited the power of our great country, which he swore to defend, even to the last drop of his heart's blood. He hath done treason to his mother; for the glitter of gold hath been for him more seductive than that of the blood shed to save his country. Base gain had more value in his eyes than his country, and his God has abandoned him, as he had abandoned his God for his allies of hell.

Magyars! Beloved companions, blame me not for having cast mine eyes on this man, and for having given to him my place. It was necessary, for the people had bestowed on him their confidence; the army loved him, and he obtained a power of which I myself would have been proud. And, nevertheless, this man belied the confidence of the nation, and has repaid the love of the army with hatred. Curse him people of the Magyars! Curse the breast which did not first dry up before it gave him its milk. I idolize thee, O thou most faithful of the nations of Europe, as I idolize the liberty for which thou hast proudly and bravely combated.—The God of liberty will never efface thee from his memory. Mayest thou be for ever blest.

* The Arpad alluded to by Kossuth is the celebrated chief or khan of the Hungarians, who, when driven with his tribes from the banks of the Volga, towards the end of the ninth century, settled on the Theiss, and, as the ally of the Emperor Arnoul, beat the Moravians in the year 895. Under the weak rule of the son of Arnoul, Lewis, surnamed the Child, became master of Pannonia, which the Hungarians have since then kept possession of. Arpad gave his name to a Hungarian dynasty, which began with St. Stephen in 997, and which kept the throne till the death of Andrew III., in 1301. This race of kings is known as the Arpades.

My principles have not been those of Washington; nor yet my acts those of Tell. I desired a free nation—free as man cannot be made but by God. And thou art fallen; faded as the lily, but which in another season puts forth its flowers still more lovely than before. Thou art dead—for hath not thy winter come on? but it will not endure so long as that of thy companion under the frozen sky of Siberia. No! Fifteen nations have dug thy tomb. But the hosts of the sixteenth will come to save thee. Be faithful, as thou hast been even to the present. Conform to the holy counsels of the Bible. Lift up thy heart in prayer for the departed; but do not raise thine own hymn, until thou hearest the thunders of the liberating people echo along thy mountains, and bellow in the depth of thy valleys.

Farewell, beloved companions! Farewell, comrades!—countrymen! May the thought of God, and may the angels of liberty for ever be with you! Do not curse me. You may well be proud; for have not the Lions of Europe risen from their lairs to destroy the rebels? I will proclaim you to the civilized world as heroes; and the cause of an heroic people will be cherished by the freest nation of the earth—the freest of all free people!

Farewell, thou land dyed with the blood of the brave! Guard those red marks—they will one day bear testimony on thy behalf.

And thou, farewell, O youthful Monarch of the Hungarians? Forget not that my nation is not destined for thee. Heaven inspires me with the confidence that the day will dawn when it shall be proved to thee even on the ruined walls of Buda.

May the Almighty bless thee, my beloved country. Believe: Hope, and Love! KOSSUTH.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—In consequence of the non-arrival of Professor Johnston, from Fredericton, the Lecture Season at the Institute did not commence last evening, as had been advertised.

THE CHARITY BALL, under the patronage of the Saint Andrew's Society, came off on Friday evening the 30th November, at the St. John Hotel, that being the anniversary of Scotia's patron Saint. The elegant manner in which the spacious Ball Room was decorated for the occasion, reflected much credit on the Committee. The company assembled in strong force (numbering about 250), at an early hour. The Ball was opened about nine o'clock, and dancing was kept up with great spirit till three o'clock, when the company separated, highly delighted with the entertainment of the evening.

The arrangements of the Messrs. Scammell, in the Refreshment Room, were in their best style.—A strong detachment of Price's Band discoursed eloquent and appropriate music.

The Ladies, comprising a large portion of the beauty and fashion of our fair City, by their bright smiles lent enchantment to the scene. But we noticed some of the gentlemen in rather exceptionable *fit-out* for a Ball Room.

A Deputation of the Society proceeded to the Telegraph Office at 9 o'clock, and, with the aid of the wires, exchanged compliments with the Halifax "North British Society."

THE WEATHER, which had been unusually genial throughout November, suddenly changed on Saturday evening, to a piercing North Wester, which continued to blow with violence till Sunday at noon. It continued cold throughout yesterday, and the River Navigation is closed. Last night there was a moderate fall of snow; to-day the air is again mild.

We learn that the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum have appointed Dr. JOHN WADDELL, of Truro, Nova Scotia, to be Superintendent Physician to the Institution, who is to enter upon the duties of the office on the first of January next. Previous to that time, Dr. W. will visit some of the Institutions for the Insane in the United States, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the working of those Institutions, mode of treatment &c. From a large number of testimonials in Dr. W.'s favour, published in the *Courier* of Saturday, we select the following:—

MY DEAR WILMOT,—Dr. WADDELL has just shewn me a letter from you which has given me sincere pleasure. I have known him and his wife, whose cheerful and kindly manners will be invaluable to the unfortunate, for twenty years, and have for both a very great regard. He is the son of a Clergyman,—has been regularly trained in Scotland and France and possesses the confidence and esteem of the entire population of one of our finest Counties. You will not find a more suitable or deserving person for the office you desire to fill, on this said of the Bay.

Yours sincerely, JOSEPH HOWE.

Halifax, Nov. 21st.

FIRE.—This morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, the "gong" and bells sounded an alarm of fire, when it was discovered that a barn on the premises of Mr. J. G. Lester, in Charlotte street, was on fire, which was entirely consumed before sufficient water could be obtained. It is unknown how the fire originated.

To morrow evening, Alderman Needham will deliver a lecture on Law Reform in this Province, a subject which at present appears to attract considerable attention.

☞ We refer our readers to the notice of Mr. Bennison's Singing Class in another column.

The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia has appointed Thursday the 20th instant, to be observed as a day of general thanksgiving in that Province.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Friday last, in 56 hours from New York, with 75 passengers, and sailed again for Liverpool.

REVISION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAWS OF THE PROVINCE.—It gives us much pleasure to state, that the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, H. M. Attorney-General, is now engaged in the weighty and laborious task of revising, classifying and consolidating the whole of the Provincial Statutes, and that he has to be ready at the opening of the next Session of the Legislature, with the Bills in such well-digested shape, that as little delay as possible may arise in enacting them: thus at once heaving our Statute-Book of the huge mass of rubbish which now encumbers, and renders it almost worthless.

This great work has been much needed for some years past, and its necessity has, each year, become more apparent; for the multiplicity of enactments on the same subject, and the confused and intricate manner in which the laws have every Session been continued, repealed, revived, or partially amended, have left them almost unintelligible and frequently uncertain. We therefore congratulate the country that this onerous duty has been voluntarily undertaken by the learned Attorney-General, as the public, having full confidence in his well-known ability and energy, will rest assured not only that the preliminary work will be well done, but that it will be carried out and completed at the next Session of the Legislature, in the most satisfactory manner.

We learn that all the Public Acts—that is, such as relate to the whole Province—will be consolidated by the Attorney-General into about fifty Acts; and that these will be arranged as nearly as may be, in the same clear and methodical manner as the Criminal Law passed last Session. In one instance, no less than one hundred and twenty acts, all relating to the same subject, and now scattered throughout the Statue Book, will be consolidated into one single Act! This case alone will give some idea to those not familiar with the subject, of the loose and confused state in which the laws are at present.

This laborious undertaking of the Attorney-General will, on its completion, confer a great boon on the people of New-Brunswick. It will not fail to be viewed by them as evincing a sincere and earnest desire on the part of the Attorney-General, not merely to fulfil the duties of his office, but at the same time to tax his uttermost powers, mentally and physically, for the public good, in a matter which all must consider of the greatest importance.—*Courier.*

A vessel with 58 emigrants from Madeira arrived at Bermuda last month. They are all engaged to persons residing in various parts of the Island. It is intended to cultivate the vine more extensively than at present.

LUMBERING.—We learn that many of our friends in the upper parishes, who have been in the habit of lumbering year after year, will this year be unable to get into the woods, on account of the high rates imposed for stumpage by the parties who have leased the land from Government. In one instance a party has to pay £50 for the privilege of lumbering on 2000 acres, this winter while the lessee from the Crown pays only about 30s., or 10s. per square mile.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

The following communication was recently received by the person to whom it is addressed, and has been handed to us for publication; the essay alluded to was upon ANNEXATION, and was published in the Chronicle of the 28th Sept. and 5th Oct. last.—*Chronicle.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Fredericton, November 26th, 1849.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to acquaint you that Earl Grey desires to convey his thanks to you, for the copy of your ESSAY, which he has received from you, and for which his Lordship is much obliged. I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, R. T. PENNEFATHER.

Peter Stubs, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY IN HALIFAX.—The North British Society celebrated the anniversary of St. Andrew, the tutelar Saint of Scotland, by a dinner at the Masons' Hall, last night. Mr. John McDougall, the President of the Society, discharged the duties of his office with inimitable facility and discretion, and the Vice President, Mr. George McKenzie, also acquitted himself most creditable, and to the entire satisfaction of the Company, which consisted of about 150 persons, including members of the Society and guests. Sir John Campbell, the gallant Lieut. Colonel of the 38th Regt. was present, as a public guest, and enhanced the enjoyment of the occasion, by his happy replies, to toasts on behalf of himself and the Garrison. The President, too, enlivened the board with many a sally of wit and humor. Since the origin of the Society, none of its anniversary meetings was ever marked by such an extraordinary circumstance as one that occurred last night, namely: the North British Society of Halifax despatched their compliments to the Societies celebrating the day like themselves in St. John, N. B. and New York, and received a due acknowledgment from each city, the same evening!—*Halifax Recorder, 1st Dec.*

*Erection of a Stone Wharf Wall at the Ordnance Yard.*—The Government contract for building a stone Wharf Wall at the Ordnance Yard has been taken by our enterprising town-man, Mr. Henry G. Hill, for Eight Thousand Pounds, very nearly. This, we understand, will be the most expensive and perfect erection of the kind in America. A Coffer-dam will be required to be first built to embrace the whole site of the wharf, and the sea water pumped out by appliances of an extraordinary size and structure adapted to the circumstances of the case. A Coffer-dam, so far as we can learn has never been built in any of these colonies. It is a temporary wooden structure usually of piles of heavy timbers grooved and tongued, and driven so as to be capable of being caulked and made water tight; and so arranged as to enclose the space covered with water, and upon which the intended permanent works are to rest. This enables the mechanics and operatives to pursue their labours unmolested by the action of the sea. The wharf is to be constructed of heavy granite, and labourers are already engaged in procuring the necessary materials. We wish our townsman success in his undertakings.—*Ibid.*

With respect to our local religious affairs, we may mention that the Bill for the Incorporation of the Catholic Bishop of Halifax has received the Royal Assent and is now the Law of the Land. Under this Bill all the Catholic Properties in the City and County of Halifax can be secured forever for the Sacred purposes to which they are now applied, and will pass from Bishop to Bishop in regular succession.—*Halifax Cross.*

The Toronto *Examiner* of the 14th ult. says, that for the last six weeks, 10 000 bushels of wheat and 1200 barrels of flour, on an average, have been delivered *daily* for shipment at the wharves in that city.

The schooner *Elizabeth*, of Toronto, arrived at that port on the 11th ult., direct from Halifax. She left Toronto, about twelve weeks previously, taking a cargo of flour to Halifax; and brought back a miscellaneous cargo of fish and oil, the produce of the Nova Scotia waters; also West India sugar and molasses. This is the third trip that has ever been made direct between the two ports; and it is believed that seven weeks will be about the average time consumed in a voyage from Toronto direct to Halifax and back.

A fire broke out at Cap Blanc, Quebec, on the morning of the 26th ult., by which four or five houses were consumed.

PROGRESS IN CANADA.—If we look with a scanning eye into the state of Canada and the projected works at present upon the *tapis*, what may we not rationally hope for, both immediately and prospectively. Notwithstanding that the days of the year have not increased in number, yet so have our desires multiplied and our world by ideas become so accelerated that we must be whirled through it with ten times the velocity of our immediate fathers.

In this transition state we now are in Canada, and it will turn out that if we wait with patience, and apply ourselves with industry, we will be rewarded with plenty. Although the late depression in Lower Canada may have borne heavily and sorely upon many individuals, and in cases of the nerv