

ARRIVAL OF THE "FULTON."

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 4.

The Steamship *Fulton*, from Havre, via Southampton, sailed at 3 1/2 on the afternoon of the 20th ult., and was intercepted off Cape Race on Friday, at 3 30 in the afternoon by the news yacht of the New York Associated Press, but owing to the unfavourable weather our despatches did not reach here till a late hour last evening.

The Steamship *Indian*, from Quebec, on the 16th, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th ult.

Queen Victoria was continuing her progress in Germany, and was received everywhere with the most extravagant demonstrations of respect and goodwill.

Preparations were making for a Royal visit to Leeds on the return of the Queen from Germany.

The *Agamemnon* has been on fire, but fortunately sustained little damage.

There had been a collision between two excursion trains on the 23rd ult., and in consequence several persons were killed, and a great many frightfully injured.

Accounts of the harvest in Great Britain are very satisfactory. The late rains caused some delay in the gathering of the crops, but no permanent injury was done.

The treaty concluded with the Chinese does not confer on the allies the right of having permanent diplomatic agents at Peking, but their Consul Generals, resident at Tien, will be admitted to direct intercourse with the Cabinet of the Emperor.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says, the Chinese Empire is to be open to foreigners, and the left bank of the Amoor river is henceforth to be the boundary between Russia and China.

Baron Gros, the French plenipotentiary, is expected home from China in October.

Messrs. Chaddam, Duncan and Kibb, of Liverpool, had suspended, but their assets will cover their liabilities.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia, will arrive at Warsaw on the 4th of September, with the 30,000 troops who have been concentrated there, will be reviewed by the Czar.

The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael go to the Caucasus, to take part in the military operations against Schamyl.

The French Ambassador at Constantinople sent a note to the Porte, supporting the application of Prince Daniels of Montenegro, who demands of the Turkish Government to give up to him the harbour of Spalato in the Adriatic, which he claims as Montenegrin territory.

The *Fulton* has 214 passengers, but no specie. She will be due at New York on Tuesday.

The demand for money in London on Tuesday was only moderate. The funds were very firm, and closed at an improvement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

It is reported that Governor King has gone to Albany to proclaim the county of Richmond in a state of insurrection, and to call on the military for the defence of the quarantine establishment—to direct the authorities to rebuild, and order the Attorney General to prosecute the rioters, and sue the county of Richmond for damages.

Allies at Staten Island are getting very exciting. The Castleton Board of Health have passed resolutions to station a force of fifty men at the quarantine gates, to prevent any one passing in or out.

A collision between a freight and passenger train occurred at Esiskill, on the Hudson River Road, this morning. Two cars of the freight train were demolished, and its engineer killed. Two or three passengers on the other train were killed, and several wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city, on Saturday, amounted to 89.

The Steamship "General Rush," has arrived here, with Brownsville dates to the 1st instant. The Liberals captured Tampico on the 25th ult. General Miramon and the reactionists were hotly pursued. General Vidauri was concentrating 10,000 men at San Luis, with the intention of marching on the capital.

Funds were plenty.

A fearful gale and inundation occurred at Brazos on the 26th ult.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Sept. 6.

There were 73 deaths by yellow fever in this city for the week ending Saturday.

OSWEGO, Sept. 6.

Extensive preparations are being made here for the reception of Mr. W. E. Everett, Chief Engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable expedition. He is expected on the evening train, and comes on a visit to his mother who resides in this city.

Ocean Telegraph, which sets at defiance the monsters of the deep; and for shame, never let it be said that you cannot grow wheat, because an insect destroys it. No! annihilate the little vermin which hitherto has paralyzed your energies. Be assured you can do it, if you only try. The old school-boy rhyme, will come true we will warrant it. "For if you will persevere you will conquer, never fear.—Try again. If at first you don't succeed, try again."

The evil discovered, and thus half the battle won. Now for the remedy,—or as Carlyle would say—"The Morrissons' Pill." The only remedy to our mind is to find out the habits of the insects; or in plain language, get the history of the insects, learn all about them, and then try and destroy them; but first of all, you must know your enemy and its tactics, and then try different experiments till you succeed in destroying them. From all we can learn, the enemy is but a recent comer amongst us, and we earnestly hope that the farmers of Canada will make his stay of very short duration.

The best way to learn the history of your foe, and also his peculiar mode of warfare, is by reading the best books that can be got upon the subject. Do not be afraid of spending a few shillings upon the subject; if you are, your wheat crops will continue to be destroyed till doomsday, and be no more than you deserve; neither be content with reading some few brief extracts from the newspapers, (for those extracts are given merely to incite you to push your inquiries still further,) get all the information you can upon the subject, and try the various experiments proposed as remedies, and if any of them turn out to be correct and real remedies, do not fail of letting your neighbors know the joyful result; but if none of them succeed, try some experiment of your own, rest assured that if even your experiments do not succeed in trying the experiment you will learn something that you never knew before, and that will be of great use to you in the future time.

Talking of books, we have two now lying before us, which we confidently recommend all agriculturists to peruse attentively. One is by a Practical Farmer in Montreal, and contains many interesting and instructive remarks, (together with a statement of various experiments tried) upon the subject.—The other is a Prize Essay on the Hessian Fly, Wheat Midge, and other insects injurious to the wheat crops, by the Rev. Geo. S. J. Hill, B. A., of Markham, which was kindly forwarded to us by that gentleman. He has handled the subject with consummate ability, and has evidently given it much study, the results of which are laid before the reader. We cannot too strongly or cordially recommend the Essay to all Farmers; indeed no Agriculturist ought to be without it. We give the following extracts of the Rev. G. S. J. Hill's work (which we take at random) simply as an inducement for our readers to purchase the work, which to Farmers is decidedly invaluable:

Remedies against the larvae of pupae have been recommended by some. "It is possible," says Mr. Dunca, "that Mr. Gorrie's plan of ploughing the wheat stubbles, and having what is called a skim coultor attached to such a construction as would cut and lay about an inch of the surface at the bottom of the furrow, would bury many of the pupae; at such a depth as to render their resurrection improbable." This method, however, could not be adopted where the field was laid down with grass and clover seed; which would also be a reason for not adopting the next remedy proposed, viz:—

Burning the stubble after the crop has been taken off. This, perhaps, as in the case of the joint work and Hessian fly, will be found the most effectual method of lessening the numbers of the wheat-midge. When the stubble is short and scanty, the configuration may be assisted by rain, or other inflammable material, if it is sufficient to be sufficient to heat the whole of the surface on the ground, and in all probability will destroy the greater part if not the whole of the pupae, being heated by the fire. The farmer can take the precaution of laying down his clover and grass seeds with barley or some other spring crop, and even where clover has been laid down with wheat it would be better to sacrifice it, if at the same time, the destructive flies can be got rid of.

As a large proportion of the larvae which live to become pupae remain attached to the harvesting mill separated from it by the process of threshing, when they pass away with the chaff dust, and are apt to return directly or indirectly to the ground, care must be taken to prevent such a contingency, by carefully separating the chaff dust and burning it. A method of doing this has been suggested by Professor Henslow, which is both simple and efficient. He says, "it occurred to me, that if a wire gauze stove was placed before the winnowing machine in a sloping position, so as to allow the chaff to fall upon it, and then roll from it, the pupae would pass through, and might be caught with the dust in a tray placed below the sieve. The plan was tried and found to answer satisfactorily; and doubtless might be made the means, were it generally adopted, of collecting and destroying myriads on myriads of the pupae of this destructive fly."

Several cases of the efficacy of fumigation in preventing the depredations of these insects

FARMER'S MAGAZINE.

This Magazine, for September, has just come to hand. It is full of useful information, and contains the account of several methods for destroying the Midge, &c. We recommend all Farmers to subscribe for this useful Magazine.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the British Tribune.

Sir: Permit me to notice a short letter, from a correspondent, styling himself "W. D." under the caption of "A Secret Association of Young Desperados in the Village of Richmond Hill." In reading the commencement, I approved of it,—thinking that reference was made to a few of the rising generation whose parents seem no way over-anxious to follow the advice of Solomon. Not dreaming, in the least, that young men were meant as the principle actors in the "Detective Society," till I came to the close where "all right-thinking persons are called upon to put it down, that it might not result in another stain upon our Village like the midnight attack by similar blackguards on James Simpson."

In looking at the last paragraph, I thought Young Men were intended; as neither Old Men or Boys would be likely to be engaged in administering doses of tar and feathers to any individual. That any society of that description is under the cognizance of the Young Men of this Village I unequivocally deny, and would further add that I believe there are no Young Men who bear any similarity to those whom "W. D." so unbecomingly a cognomen, wishes to warn the good people of the village against. That men may be hired for so foul an act, must be admitted, but elsewhere, and not in the Village of Richmond Hill, they must be sought for. None here have so far swerved from the paths of morality as to be the perpetrators of an act so mean, upon any individual however deserving he may be.

Yours, &c.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

From the Globe.

The Provincial Exhibition to be held in this city a few weeks hence, promises to be of a most satisfactory character. During each previous year, we have had to congratulate ourselves upon making a great step in advance, but on this occasion our progress will be largely beyond the ordinary ratio. It is the aim of those employed in the work to have fully and fittingly represented in all their branches, the various productions of Canada, so that a complete estimate may be formed of her capabilities. For the accomplishment of this purpose, the arrangements are of a greatly extended character, a large amount of money has been and will be spent, many attractive features have been added, in fact the ingenuity of the Central Committee has been taxed to the utmost, in order to accomplish this desirable object. As the result of their labours, it is anticipated that the entries, which last year numbered four thousand three hundred and thirty-seven, will on this occasion be increased to an extent, perhaps, of forty, certainly of thirty per cent.

The building in which the Exhibition is to be held, was on Saturday last handed over to the Committee by the contractors. Its present appearance confirms the impression previously formed, that it is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is intended. The internal fittings have been contracted for by Mr. Harding, and will be completed in a week from this date. It has been arranged that the western wing of the building shall be appropriated for the display of horticultural products. Taking experience as a guide, this cannot fail to be one of the most attractive features of the exhibition, especially as the construction of the building affords large scope for the exercise of that taste, which adorned so admirably this department at Brantford last year. In the western wing will be placed the heavier articles of manufacture, steam engines, stoves, carriages, tin-ware, safes, &c. For the exhibition of fancy goods, jewellery, ladies work, plate and pictures, the extensive galleries have been reserved. Philosophical instruments and globes, both novelties in Canadian manufacture but which we are happy to say will be forthcoming, are also to find a place there. In the centre of all, and facing the side entrances, will be erected a fountain, fifteen feet high, of an appropriate design.

Great progress has also been made in laying out the grounds. Four inches of gravel are to be placed around the hall, and the City Corporation last Monday evening voted £300 for the grading and planking of Station Avenue and King Street, to the entrance of the Fair Grounds. From the bottom of York Street, on the old front street track, a train will run every twenty minutes, right up to the hall, at 12 1/2 cents, including a return ticket.

The Exhibition will be formally opened on the 27th by Sir Edmund Head. It is expected that the British ambassador in Washington, Lord Napier, will also be present. Since his residence among our American friends he has done much to secure their respect, though his real or fancied interference in Niagara affairs has exercised them somewhat. It is almost needless to say that a hearty welcome awaits him here. There is some foundation for the belief, too, that several American gentlemen who stand high in the estimation of their countrymen, will favour us with their presence.

It was originally announced that the exhibition would be open for four days only. When it was remembered, however, that during the three days' fair at Brantford more than thirty thousand people visited the town by railway alone, and that many stopped away fearing that they would not be able to obtain accommodation for the night, it was thought better to add seven days to the original four. But as it is impossible to keep the live stock so long, they will be released at the end of the fourth day, the mechanical productions alone remaining. The extension of time thus given will, no doubt, cause an increase of visitors, adding also much to their comfort, as it will in a great degree prevent undue crowding, while ample time will also be given for a full examination of all the different sections.

After a good deal of discussion it has been decided to light the Exhibition with gas, so that it may be kept open at night. This decision has admitted of arrangements being made for the delivery of lectures of an instructive and popular nature, not dry, didactic affairs, but such as are calculated to instruct the people at large. The opening of the Exhibition will be enlivened by the Metropolitan Choral Society, comprising one hundred and fifty vocal and between fifty and sixty instrumental performers, including in their ranks the first professional and amateur talent of our city; among whom may be mentioned Madame and Miss Wood, Mr. J. D. Humphrey, the Rev. G. Onions, Mr. Briscoe, Mr. Selby, Mr. Vial, Mr. Novere, Mr. Graham, Mr. Tripp, Mr. Maul, and others. An orchestra is to be erected, and it is probable an organ will follow. The music selected for the occasion will bring out the full powers of the Society. "En passant" we may mention that this same society will increase the attractions of the week by giving three performances at the St. Lawrence Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, including Haydn's grand oratorio of the Creation, with miscellaneous selections and probably Handel's oratorio of the Messiah. It is also understood that the Creation will, on one of the evenings of the Exhibition, be performed by another society numbering more than

100 performers, under the leadership of Mr. Carter.

We are pleased to learn that the mechanical department promises to be better represented than on the last occasion. Mr. Northey, of Hamilton, will send to the Exhibition a steam plough, the first, we believe ever made in Canada, which will no doubt excite great interest. In another department there is also great room for improvement. We allude to the Fine Arts. Of course it is not to be expected that Canada should have attained great excellence in this line at present. She has heretofore been occupied far more with the necessities than with the luxuries of life. For this reason a good picture is seldom met with, though we have an abundance of bad ones. Still, we have some good pictures in Canada, and we venture to propose to the possessors of them that they should be forwarded to the Exhibition. English gentlemen, when called upon, responded nobly to the request, and have successively sent the choicest productions of the old masters, to all the chief towns in the kingdom. Let the possessors of pictures in Canada profit by the example thus set them, and we shall have a better collection to show our country visitors than many of them have ever yet seen.

As we have already mentioned, upwards of thirty thousand persons visited Brantford last year. Considering the advantages Toronto enjoys, and the length of time the Exhibition will remain open, an increase of fifty per cent is probable. The railway companies have agreed to carry passengers and goods both ways for one fare. We believe a like arrangement has been come to with the steamboat owners, and the placing of the "Arabian," between Rochester, Oswego and this city, has also been mooted. Whether or not the number of visitors reaches forty or fifty thousand as expected, it is perfectly apparent that we shall have as many as we can comfortably entertain. Fire of our largest hotels are now closed, but some of them may be opened specially for the occasion. We hope the Exhibition Committee will look well after this matter, and see that ample accommodation is provided.

A Mr. Alexander McKenzie, a practical farmer, has written a valuable little pamphlet, showing from repeated experiments that a dressing of lime spread on the land soon after the grub of the midge has fallen from the wheat ear, and whilst a soft state, is a complete remedy, destroying the grub entirely. This little pamphlet is well deserving the attention of farmers, as lime can be easily procured throughout almost all of Upper Canada, and can be burned without any very great expense, and in addition to killing the grub, will add much to the fertility of the soil. A Mr. Swan, the owner of the farm to which was awarded the 1st prize in Cayuga county, New York, as being the best managed farm, states that he lessened the destructiveness of the midge very materially by sowing a barrel of salt to the acre after the wheat had braided.

With regard to other green crops, the reports show an average yield about the same as in other years: rye, 19 1/2 bushels per acre; barley, 19; 31 1/2. Of these last there are fifteen returns which state that they were free from rot up to the 30th August last, and eight which state that the rot had commenced; the other twelve give no report as to rot, which no doubt they would have done had it been prevalent. There is certainly a great decrease in the extent and destructiveness of this disease, and it is hoped the rot will hereafter be more generally cultivated. The prevalence of the rot has hitherto deterred many from planting.

I may add that there are other counties which have not yet reported, but which are said to be very seriously affected by midge, rust, and blight,—viz, Hastings, Prince Edward, Middlesex, Lennox, Addington, &c. The new lands, however, north of Hastings, on the Free Grant Road, entirely free from midge, and nearly so from rust.

Yours truly,  
WILLIAM HUTTON,  
Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.

The Colonist.  
J. B. DeGier, Constable.  
To Let—A Blacksmith's Shop.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTSON, of Toronto, is authorized to collect and receive monies on behalf of this office.

THE AURORA SUN.

The above is the title of a new paper professedly printed in Aurora. We suggest, however, an alteration in its name. It ought to be called The Leather Organ, inasmuch as Mr. Beatty is evidently its sole Editor and Printer. We rather think that the subscribers will feel rather cheap when they discover how nicely they are sucked in. It is rather too bad, when they pay for the Sun, to get mere Leather in stead. The editorial is an amusing piece of bombast, very much akin to impudence. It says:—

"Thinking the largest of our two papers too small to meet the progress of the times and a distracting reading public, we have made arrangements with the large printing establishment of the Toronto Leader to print us on a broader sheet than pronounced in the Proprietor. We doubt much if a country sheet will in 100 miles of Aurora can issue so large a paper, containing the same amount of matter, and in so small a type."

"Holding no sectarian prejudices or partialities, truth shall ever be its aim, with a determination never to set down aught in malice, at the same time claiming the right to utter public affairs, and the actions of those men elected by the suffrage of the people, in a tone of candid patriotism and spirit of impartiality."

If this is not humbug, we will say it looks amazingly like it. Of course it "holds no sectarian prejudices;" how in the mischief should it, when Beatty is its master. Then, again, its own press is not large enough, and so to make it up, they just get Beatty to alter the title of his weekly, and put in such Aurora Sun. How clever.—It remains to be seen how the Aurora people will relish a Sun of Leather in their midst. Rich this, very!

LOOK OUT.

Look out for your Orchards and Gardens; on Sabbath night last, the Orchards and Gardens of several of the inhabitants of Richmond Hill were robbed of apples, onions, &c. Some of the trees were completely stripped, and whole beds of onions were taken up. We advise our neighbors to be on the alert and strive to catch the vagabonds.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a communication this morning, (Thursday), from our Scarborough Correspondent, which came too late for this week's issue, but it will appear without fail in our next. We would again respectfully urge upon our numerous correspondents the absolute necessity of their sending communications earlier. We cannot insert them unless received, at the latest, by Wednesday's mail.

SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL.

The above is a very interesting and valuable paper, printed in New York. Its object is to devote itself to the interests of Scotchmen in America. It is exceedingly well got up. There is plenty of home news both from the old sod, and also this, their adopted country. The editorials are very ably written, and, altogether, it is well worthy of the support of all, but more especially of those who hail from "the land o' cakes." We hope and predict for it a very large circulation, which it richly deserves. We cordially recommend it to every Scoteman, and also to all who desire a good family paper.

THE CROPS OF 1858.

From the Globe's Correspondence.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS, September 3rd, 1858.

Sir,—A number of circulars having been issued by this Department for the purpose of obtaining information about the probable yield of the crops of 1858, and the diseases affecting them, it is desirable at this season of the year to let the farmers know the result of some of these inquiries, in order to guide them in the sowing of Fall wheat, and enable them to judge of the propriety of leaving part of the land for Spring wheat. Thirty-five returns from twenty-six counties have been received and analysed. In eighteen of these counties the wheat midge and rust have been very prevalent, and the crop seriously injured—namely, in Waterloo, Oxford, Grey, Norfolk, Durham, South Simcoe, York, Kent, Welland, Victoria, Perth, Essex, Wentworth, Elgin, and Ontario, in Canada West, and Vereberes, Brome and Dorchester in Canada East. In three the rust and midge, but not the wheat midge, were very destructive—namely, Waterloo, Peel and Pontiac. The wheat crops in Stormont, Carleton, Grenville, Lanark, and Russell, in Canada West, and Huntington in Canada East, are said to be free from disease of any kind, except a slight rust in Russell.

The average produce of the whole twenty-six counties is 12 1/2 bushels per acre of winter wheat, and 14 1/2 bushels of spring wheat,—showing a deficiency of about 40 per cent, in winter wheat, and 10 per cent, in spring wheat. A fact worth noting is, that the spring wheat called File or Glasgow wheat, has entirely escaped injury from rust; and also that all spring wheat sown after the 26th of May, has escaped injury from the midge (or wheat fly) being too late for the fly, which deposits its ova from the 20th June to the middle of July. Wheat thus late sown is not forward enough to receive the deposit. A species of wheat, called the Mediterranean wheat, is also said to be free from the ravages of the midge, but does not appear to be highly approved in other respects. The spring wheat called club-wheat is universally condemned, as being subject to rust.

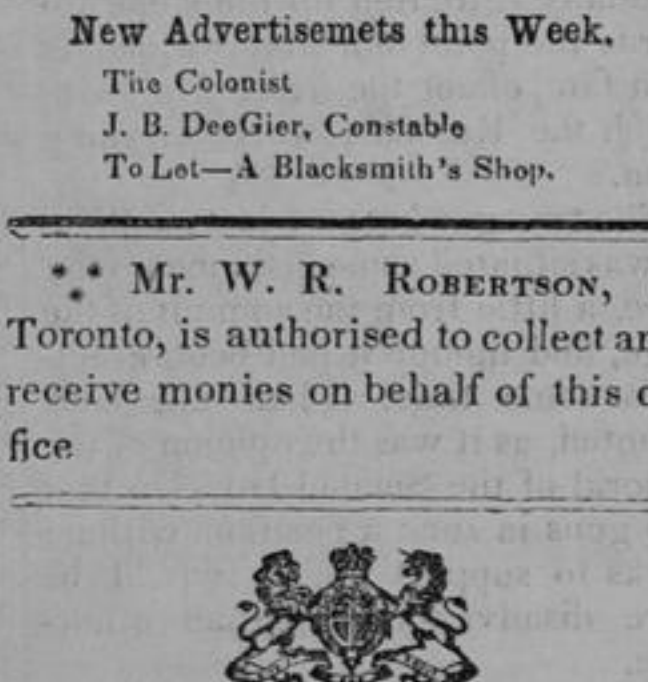
Never before in the history of Canada, has so much injury been done by rust as this year. Many of these reports show that it arises generally, if not always, from want of proper drainage, and of early sowing of early kinds of wheat on well shaped ridges, well water-furrowed, which are a great aid in the way of drainage. It may be, that the influences of hot, damp, close, muggy weather after a drought, are "less sudden" on well-drained, deeply ploughed, well-cultivated land; and these sudden influences are what cause rust, by the greatly increased sap bursting the straw and flowing downwards, instead of rising to nourish the ear. This is more probably the cause of rust than fungi, or insects, to which many attribute this most destructive disease; the straw of rusted wheat will, on examination, be found to be cracked longitudinally. With regard to the midge, all reports seem to concur that early sowing of early seed on early land, made early by good drainage and well shaped ridges, is the best preventive; but, under present circumstances, I think a cautious farmer would do well to sow one half of his land in winter wheat, and the other half in spring wheat, using the above precaution of good drainage, &c.

THE HEAT AT CALCUTTA.

The following is an extract from the private letter of a medical officer in India, dated Calcutta, June 11.—"In the last fortnight every one has been in a hot bath, the temperature rising occasionally in the coolest part of the house to 100 Fahrenheit, and the ground becoming so heated, that for hours after the sun has set there is no perceptible change in the temperature of the air. Some persons say it was as hot and dry 1811; but others, and among these are old natives, assert there has not been such a trying season for the last forty years. In the upper provinces they suffer from the hot winds, but they have the advantage of comparatively cool nights. We have lost a serious number of men from apoplexy, by direct exposure to the sun. There have been a great many deaths among the people connected with the shipping in the river; their names seldom appear in the local newspapers, for the victims are only known in a very limited sphere, and all within this circle become immediately aware of their demise. Everyone is praying for the rain to come. This is a mistake to suppose the natives bear such heat as we have had lately with impunity. They complain greatly of it, and have their instances of coup de soleil, their sun fevers, and other heat diseases, just as Europeans have. Of course they are not Cutaneous made of lime, and their light muslin costume, just protecting the skin, but leaving every movement of the body free and natural, render them less liable to such diseases, and moderate them when they happen. They suffer from the eruption known as prickly heat, old and young. The only persons among the natives said to be altogether free from it are the coolies, and those of lower caste, who wear no clothes excepting the cloth about their loins. They are never known to have it. Perhaps therefore the hydropathic treatment to which persons who wear clothes are invariably subjected,—fo, take what precaution one may, become so many wet bandages—is the real source of this tropical plague, by artificially causing certain pores of the skin to contract, blocking up the perspiration in their tubes, and so giving rise to that itching, and tingling, and peculiar sensation, as if one were wounded by little lights of Lulliputian arrows, from which the "prickly heat" derives its name. The skin becomes merely as rough as a nutmeg grater, from the projecting hooked up globules of perspiration, which seem struggling to escape from the red irritated surface in their neighborhood. Faraway peace and rest when this torment becomes at all aggravated from any cause. However, it is the least of the evil consequences of such weather as we have had lately. Indeed, some persons argue that, like the mosquitoes, prickly heat is a special provision for our welfare—guiding us up to muscular exertion, when, without it, we should be passively yielding and sinking under the torpid influences around us, with almost as fatal a result as if we were rescued by extreme cold. It is satisfied by the cool breeze, and is even in mosquito bites and prickly heat. After the above was written, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, June 12, Calcutta was visited by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, leading many persons fondly to hope that the rainy season had at last set in. No rain has fallen since, but we have not had such intense heat as had been prevailing. It may be judged how welcome a fall of rain should be that I have described must be, when I mention that before the storm commenced, the thermometer under the sun, between 9 and 9 1/2, while a short time after the rain had been falling it stood at 81 degrees F., a difference of nearly 16 degrees of temperature.

To purify the river Thames, about 250 tons of lime are every day thrown into it near the London sewers, at an expense of \$7,500 per week. Men have also been engaged during the period of low water, in covering both banks with lime.

The New Bedford Standard under-stands that sixteen young men, recent graduates from school, have arrived there within a few days of going to ship in the vessel—the Otello, Captain Kilmen, for the North Pacific Ocean, whaling.



BRITISH TRIBUNE.

RICHMOND HILL, SEP. 10, 1858.

THE FARMER, THE MIDGE, &c.

LIVERPOOL, 20th.

Cotton market more active this week, and with renewed confidence. Prices tend upward, and fine qualities of American are already 1-1/2 higher. The sales of the last three days have been 38,000 bales, of which 4,000 were to speculators, and 4,000 for export.

The Manchester market sympathises with the Liverpool, and all descriptions are slightly higher.

Messrs. Richardson & Co. state that the weather has become favourable for harvesting which has commenced. There is an advancing tendency in the breadstuffs market. Flour quiet, but prices remain steady at the rates advised per *Agricola*, viz: Western at 20s to 21s; Philadelphia and Baltimore at 21s 6d to 22s; Ohio 22s 6d. Wheat generally steady with a very fine feeling in choice descriptions of red; red Western at 5s 6d to 6s 3d; red Southern at 6s to 6s 3d; white Western at 6s to 6s 6d; white Southern at 6s 9d to 7s 3d. Corn dull and quotations unchanged; yellow at 3s 6d to 3s 4s; prime white at 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 d.

Our market for provisions continues steady, the business transacted being however mostly of a retail character. Sugar quiet with no change to note. Coffee dull at last quotations.

In the London Market, Wheat and Flour dull and without change. Rice firm. Tea unaltered. Tallow steady. Cotton advanced. Consols, closed on Tuesday the 24th ult. at 95 1/2 to 95 1/4 for money and account.

Flour is quiet. Consols closed to day at 95 1/2 for money and account. Breadstuffs are steady. Sugar quiet. In other articles there have been no sales of importance.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, August 23.

Flour quiet and entirely unchanged, with exception of rather better demand for Ohio Wheat is buoyant but quiet and without change to note in prices. Corn is dull and nominal. Provisions generally steady.

New York, September 3.

The remainder of the Quarantine building at Staten Island, were burned last night. The conflagration commenced soon after the adjournment of a meeting of the citizens of Richmond County. Among the buildings burned were the six cottages occupied by the boatmen of the station. The large mansion, occupied by Dr. Walker, deputy health officer, and the fine brick dwelling of Dr. Bissel. The furniture had been removed from all the buildings excepting the last named. Dr. B., though warned of the intended burning, refused to move an article. The mob, it is stated, was led by Ray Thompson, chief engineer of the Staten Island fire department, who appeared in his fireman's uniform. A detachment of the United States Marines were present, but only to guard Government property. No attempt was made by any one to stop the flames. Soon after midnight the Female Hospital was set fire to and wholly consumed. It contained 75 patients who were previously removed and placed on the grass plot, between the hospital and the resident physician's house, the latter being still on fire, where they remained through the night covered with showers of sparks from the burning buildings. The fire department was present, but did nothing to stop the conflagration. The 7th regiment of the city have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for this emergency, but up to last advices had not been called out.

Three of the sick at Quarantine died last night, from heat and exposure, and still lie under the trees where they died.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

The Steamship *Fulton* arrived shortly before noon. The *Vanderbilt* arrived at 3 A.M., on the 25th. She passed the Arago on the 29th ult., 900 miles from Covos.

The news by this arrival is highly anticipated. The veteran actor, Hurlay, was dead. During a military review at Vienna, a Hungarian Regiment fired ball cartridges on a German Regiment, killing two, and wounding eight.

REMEDIES AGAINST THE LARVAE OF PUPAE HAVE BEEN recommended by some. "It is possible," says Mr. Dunca, "that Mr. Gorrie's plan of ploughing the wheat stubbles, and having what is called a skim coultor attached to such a construction as would cut and lay about an inch of the surface at the bottom of the furrow, would bury many of the pupae; at such a depth as to render their resurrection improbable." This method, however, could not be adopted where the field was laid down with grass and clover seed; which would also be a reason for not adopting the next remedy proposed, viz:—

Burning the stubble after the crop has been taken off. This, perhaps, as in the case of the joint work and Hessian fly, will be found the most effectual method of lessening the numbers of the wheat-midge. When the stubble is short and scanty, the configuration may be assisted by rain, or other inflammable material, if it is sufficient to be sufficient to heat the whole of the surface on the ground, and in all probability will destroy the greater part if not the whole of the pupae, being heated by the fire. The farmer can take the precaution of laying down his clover and grass seeds with barley or some other spring crop, and even where clover has been laid down with wheat it would be better to sacrifice it, if at the same time, the destructive flies can be got rid of.

As a large proportion of the larvae which live to become pupae remain attached to the harvesting mill separated from it by the process of threshing, when they pass away with the chaff dust, and are apt to return directly or indirectly to the ground, care must be taken to prevent such a contingency, by carefully separating the chaff dust and burning it. A method of doing this has been suggested by Professor Henslow, which is both simple and efficient. He says, "it occurred to me, that if a wire gauze stove was placed before the winnowing machine in a sloping position, so as to allow the chaff to fall upon it, and then roll from it, the pupae would pass through, and might be caught with the dust in a tray placed below the sieve. The plan was tried and found to answer satisfactorily; and doubtless might be made the means, were it generally adopted, of collecting and destroying myriads on myriads of the pupae of this destructive fly."

Several cases of the efficacy of fumigation in preventing the depredations of these insects

ROBBERIES ON RICHMOND HILL.

To the Editor of the British Tribune.

Sir,—For some weeks back a gang of thieves has been plundering the gardens of the village.—There are parties suspected; and if they follow up their midnight visits to their neighbors' gardens, they will meet with such treatment as their conduct richly deserves. The contemptible and dastardly thieves whose courage prompted them to enter a widow's garden, and steal her property under the shadow of night, are the meanest of all cowardly "prigs." It is to be hoped that this gang will be brought to justice.

Yours, &c.,  
CAIUS POMPTINUS.  
Richmond Hill, Sept. 9, 1858.

THE CROPS IN INNISFILL.

To the Editor of the British Tribune.

Sir:—I have just seen, in your valuable paper, an account of the failure, to a great extent, of the harvest in your section of the country. I thought that the state of the crops in this part of the country would be interesting to you. Hay has been a much lighter crop than usual; Fall Wheat is only half a crop, and a very poor sample at that; Spring Wheat is just as bad; Peas were much hurt by the heavy rains in the spring, but will be about an average crop; Oats were never better than they are this year. So that, take it altogether, I do not think we are worse off than other people.

Yours Respectfully,  
W. HUNTER.  
Innisfill, Sept. 6, 1858.