

touch them. This precaution is particularly necessary with the red apple potatoe, which always form its roots very near the surface.

When there is a great crop of hay, it is probable there will be a long winter. When the dogwood, (or Mountain Ash) shows a great crop of its red berries, it is probable that the winter will commence early

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From British Papers to the 19th November, by the Columbia.

From Charles Willmer's American News Letter, November 19.

Considerable attention has been directed during the past few days to the particulars of several melancholy shipwrecks, ten of which have been attended with loss of life. The first of these was the Waterloo, with convicts from England bound to Sydney, which was stranded in Table Bay, (Cape of Good Hope) on the 30th August, and the sacrifice of human life is estimated at upwards of 200 souls, the larger number being convicts. A doubt is expressed whether that speedy assistance was afforded to the sufferers which under the circumstances should have been rendered.

The Abercrombie, Robinson, with British troops, was stranded on the same day, within a few hundred yards from the Waterloo, but the whole of her crew and passengers were saved.

The Reliance, from China to London was wrecked at Estaples, near Boulogne, on Saturday last. It appears that out of the crew and passengers, numbering 116 persons, only six succeeded in saving their lives. Of these five were lascars and one European, the ship's carpenter. The cargo principally consisting of teas, must, if not damaged beyond all use, be in such a depreciated condition as to render it of small value in set off to the losses the underwriters will have to make good on their several risks. Of the state of the weather in the channel some idea is conveyed by the account of the difficulties which two or three experienced pilots give of their passage for the river, in encountering south west gales and thick fogs. At Lloyd's and the Jerusalem Coffee House much speculation exists on the probable cause of the destruction of the vessel. Before, however, some official account of her situation and loss is received, it is a matter of mere conjecture whether it was through the state of the weather, or an oversight in navigation on the part of the late respected and highly esteemed commander that occasioned this most melancholy catastrophe.

Advices from Alexandria to the 24th ult. reiterate the fact of the Syrian revolt. This fact appears to have convinced the British commander in chief in the Mediterranean of the necessity of sending a naval force once more to the East. The Howe, with the flag of Sir F. Mason, was to bend sails for Salamis on the 7th, and the Inconstant and Vanguard were to follow immediately. The ships composing the force are provided with five month's provisions. The Turkish government has displaced Jussuf Pacha, Governor of Tripoli, for not restraining the conduct of the Albanians, to whose repeated outrages the insurrection is mainly attributable.

A meeting of French manufacturers has recently been held for the purpose of taking measures to obtain a modification of the increased rate of customs' duties imposed by the German Union, at which the trade at Paris has

taken some alarm. The *Journal des Debats* remarks—that from and after the 1st of January next, the duties upon most of the articles of Parisian industry will be doubled, and the manufacturers and traders entertain serious apprehensions upon the subject. The meeting has called forth the strictures of the press upon the partial treatment of the two classes of the people by the Government, and the different course of conduct pursued towards the rich and the poor. The rich and influential merchants, it is alleged, are allowed to meet and discuss the most important interests, even if they trenched upon the province of the Legislature, but if the poor and industrious artisans meet, with the object of ameliorating their condition, they are dispersed, as though assembling for treasonable purposes.

The papers announce that the French ministers have, for the present, abandoned the idea of the proposed Customs' Union, with Belgium.

From Spain the news continues to possess but local interest. The conflict between the government and the public press still continues. A declaration signed by 12 journalists, forming themselves into an association, not alone to defend the liberty of the press, but to protect also the constitution of 1839, and above all to maintain the majority of Queen Isabella within the limits prescribed by law.

The Belgian papers have published the address of king Leopold on opening the Legislature for the session of 1843. The treaty with Holland was signed on the 5th inst. He also announces that a convention has been negotiated for extending the commercial intercourse between Spain and Belgium, but no allusion is made to the proposed Customs' Union with France.

We have received advices from New South Wales to the 18th of June, which report favorable of the progressive amelioration of trade in those colonies. The importation of goods was falling off to an extent that had never been anticipated. Very large sales of manufactured goods had been effected, and the market had an improved look. The corn market, however, was rather flat.

Advices have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 9th September, by which we learn the successes achieved by Lieutenant Colonel Cloete in the pacification of the Boers had called forth the warmest commendation of Sir George Napier. The public had also testified their anxiety to acknowledge the service rendered to their country, in presenting Mr Cloete with a piece of plate. The proceedings on the frontier, however, are not viewed in so favorable a light. The Lieutenant Governor was on a visit to the chiefs in Caffreland, to bring them to terms respecting the loss of 2,180 head of cattle and 240 horses, stolen from the frontier farmers since April last. It is hinted that he will not be successful, and from the statements quoted of the manner in which the chiefs waived their responsibility in the business, it appears doubtful whether the chiefs will not be inclined to resist an attempt to enforce compliance. An open outbreak is not expected; the Natal expedition is held to be a lesson too recent to have escaped the observation of the Caffres.

The latest accounts from Fort Pedgie give the particulars of a most daring theft of 80 head of cattle by the aborigines within range of the guns of the station.

Letters from Constantindple of the 27th ult. confirm the previous accounts of the recognition of the new Prince of Servia, and announce that the fir-

man for the disposal of the reigning Prince of Wallachia, had been forwarded to Bucharest.

We are still unable to report a favorable change in commercial affairs. In the manufacturing districts, the greatest possible distress prevails, and it is impossible to form an opinion as to the period when a change for the better can be anticipated. During the past fortnight there have at times occurred a few incidents that have lulled some people for a time, not to the belief that we were on the verge of an improvement, but the hopes thus received have not been realized. The new American tariff has occupied no inconsiderable degree of public attention of late, and the increased stagnation of trade is attributed in a great degree to its operations. The general opinion here is that it has failed to produce the beneficial results to the American government which its promoters had anticipated, and that unless it be soon repealed, a good deal of British capital heretofore engaged in American Commerce will be in future invested in other channels. As one of the effects produced through the operation of the new tariff, we mention that last week, the packet ship Columbia, sailed hence for New York, with a freight the value of which did not amount to more than 180 pounds.

In the Cotton trade there has been no material change since the Acadia sailed. The sales have been on a rather more extensive scale, but the tone of the market has not undergone any change worth noticing. The purchases are principally made by the trade.

In the corn trade there has been some little improvement, but there is still great want of confidence. In London, Wakefield and Liverpool, an opinion prevails that prices have seen their lowest point, but there are others who entertain a very different opinion.

There has been a slight increase in the business transactions in some of the principal articles of Foreign and Colonial Produce during the past week, and on the whole a steady trade has been done, but no activity has marked the sales, and the appearance of things as dull as before noticed, there being still an entire absence of speculation and we do not see a prospect of improvement until after the turn of the year, as the export orders may probably soon fall off by the closing of the northern ports for the winter season.

State of Trade in the Manufacturing Districts.—Rochdale.—The flannel market has been much like that of the preceding Monday—a fair demand for goods, at low prices. In the wool market the dealers complained of having little to do; the manufacturer purchases as if he expected low prices; and indeed this article is better to buy than it was a short time ago.

Huddersfield.—There has been an exceedingly dull market to-day for all descriptions of goods. Last week certain kinds of fancy wollens were in eager request, and it was difficult to supply the demand; to-day they are almost a drug, so sudden and so great are the vicissitudes to which this branch of our trade is subjected! We may add, however, that if merchants are acting cautiously, they are imitated in this respect by the manufacturers, who have been taught by bitter experience the instability of fashion, and that they must ever hold themselves in readiness to follow its wayward course. The stocks in their hands are very light, as latterly they have chiefly been making to order; they will therefore, in this respect suffer little inconvenience from the abrupt cessation of the demand. The wool-market is very quiet.

INDIA.

The news by the overland mail was received in London on Sunday week, and extends down to the first of October from India. The decision of the Government to send the armies towards Cabul has given general satisfaction. General Nott, at the head of a chosen army of 7000 men, having left Candahar on the 10th of August, proceeded in the direction of Ghuznee and Cabul, while General England, with the remainder of the troops lately stationed at Candahar, marched without encountering any obstacle worthy of notice back in safety to Quetta. Candahar has therefore been relinquished by the British.

Intelligence from General Pollock to the 4th of Sept., states that his troops had been eminently successful in their gradual movements to Gundamuck, and in routing some bodies of the enemy. The arrival at the camp of Futteh Jung the son and heir of Schah Soojah, who had effected his escape from the prison of Akbar Khan, was considered, in the circumstances, as an event of great magnitude. He came from Cabul, attended by fourteen persons, although only one was at first allowed to enter the camp, but orders were subsequently issued to admit the remainder. On his reaching General Pollock's tent a salute of welcome was instantly fired. His reception proved the intention of the General to be favorable to his rights as sovereign of Cabul. The orders for a rapid move from Gundamuck to Cabul on the 6th or 7th of September, had it was said, been issued, but some doubts were entertained of that march being effected prior to the certainty of the approach of General Nott from Ghuznee.

Among the rumours was one that Akbar Khan had been seized by the Kuzzilbashes, who constitute a large portion of the inhabitants of Cabul, and who, in order to save their city from destruction, were in the interest of the British alliance, and for that reason also protected the British prisoners. One item of painful news is that the gallant Sir Robert Sale was seriously indisposed, in consequence of an inflammation of the kidneys.

A report was circulated in Bombay on the 1st of October, to the effect, that Ghuznee had opened its gates without any great resistance, on the appearance of Nott's army. This fact, which the natives of India could have learned with ease, may be correct, but it requires official confirmation.

Sir Charles Napier left Bombay in the beginning of September for Scinde, in order to take the command of the troops from General England. Her Majesty's 28th regiment had suffered severely from cholera, during its passage from Kurra-chee. The corps under the command of General England was, after the districts around Quetta had been placed under the jurisdiction of the young Khan of Kelat, to come through the Bolan Pass on the 26th of September, in order to take up its station near the Indus. The presence of this corps had become necessary in consequence of a quarrel and a conflict which had taken place between the Ameers of Hyderabad and some of their neighbors, the consequence of which was calculated to be, that both parties, or at least the weaker one, was likely to appeal to the British authorities for protection. The tyranny of the Ameers is proverbial, and the removal of their Government would be a blessing to all the inhabitants of the banks of the Indus. It was therefore considered probable that the British Government will, for its own sake, as well as for the advancement of civilization, be speedily induced to control the oppressive acts of those mischievous despots.

Lord Ellenborough arrived on the 10th of September at Simla, the proximity of which place to Lahore, as well as many other indications, led many to consider the occupation of the Punjab as probable. The Government General and the Commander in Chief, being in the immediate vicinity of the Sikh capital, could without difficulty, learn how the British forces, during their passage through the Punjab, ought to conduct themselves so as to support the introduction there of a good and just government. The different measures lately adopted towards the army have contributed very much to establish its efficiency and to increase the confidence of the native soldiers in the actual government. In addition to the junior officers who have been appointed to all the regiments in the service of the Company, Lord Ellenborough has, it is asserted, recommended that one more captain be named to each regiment. The careful examination constituted into the augmented expenditure has produced