

determining the whole amount of lime [°] contained in the unwashed soil.

Soils subjected to the foregoing process may be classified as follows:—

1°. Pure clay [pipe clay] allows no siliceous sand to subside when diffused through water, and rarely forms any extent of soil.

2°. Strongest clay soil [tile clay, unctuous clay] consists of pure clay, mixed with 5 to 15 per cent. of a siliceous sand, which can be separated from it by boiling and decantation.

3°. Clay loam differs from a clay soil, in allowing from 15 to 35 per cent. of fine sand to be separated from it by washing, as above described. By this admixture of sand, its parts are mechanically separated, and hence its freer and more friable nature.

4°. A loamy sand deposits from 30 to 60 per cent. of sand by mechanical washing.

5°. A sandy loam leaves from 60 to 90 per cent. of sand, and

6°. A sandy soil contains no more than 10 per cent. of pure clay.

7°. Marly soils, in which the proportion of lime is more than five, but does not exceed 20 per cent. of the whole weight of the dry soil. The marl is a sandy, loamy, or clay marl, according as the proportion of clay it contains would place it under the one or other denomination, supposing it to be entirely free from lime, or not to contain more than 5 per cent., and

8°. Calcareous soils, in which the lime exceeding 20 per cent. becomes the distinguishing constituent. These are also calcareous clays, calcareous loams, or calcareous sands, according to the proportion of clay and sand which are present in them.

9°. Vegetable moulds, which are of various kinds, from the garden mould, which contain from 5 to 10 per cent. to the peaty soil, in which the organic matter may amount to 60 or 70. These soils also are clayey, loamy, or sandy, according to the predominant character of the earthy admixtures.

European News.

From British Paper to the 19th July, received by the Acadia Steamer.

From Charles Willmer's American News Letter, of July 19.

The incidents of the last fortnight are miscellaneous and important.

The Revenue accounts for the past year, and the current quarter, have been published. Compared with those that have immediately preceded them, they are satisfactory, although they do not fail to afford indications of national distress. In the Customs and Excise there has been, during the last quarter, an increase of £135,015 in the former, and of £150,000 in the latter department—a gratifying indication which no one can mistake. Without entering into the details of the account, it will be sufficient to state, that the net increase of the year is quoted at £2,442,942, and on the quarter the more rapidly increasing amount £1,701,532. Thus, without parade, and with certainty, has the Ministerial policy effected an amendment in the development of those national resources which their predecessors allowed to linger and languish—industry and commerce. If a tree must be known by its fruits, we have no reason, so far as the healthfulness of trade and business is concerned, to deplore the accession of the existing Government.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The Canada Wheat Bill, after a fruitless and not very formidable opposition from Lords Stanhope and Radnor, who were feebly assisted by their Graces of Buckingham and Richmond, has passed the Lords.

In the House of Lords, when the question of Irish affairs was debated, the Duke of Wellington delivered himself of a characteristic and important speech. Would to God we could call it a manifesto! In the course of his speech, the Duke uttered these words, "always memorable"—"The only remedy which can be adopted for that people, is a stern and firm resistance to every thing like a breach of the peace and of order, and to be prepared—as I hope we are—to enforce measures for the preservation of the peace in Ireland!"

The Irish Arms Bill has occupied the attention of the Commons for several nights. The discussion seems interminable, since every clause has been hotly contested; however, on the 13th there was a grand field day, and after long debate, the Ministry gained their point by a majority of seventy-nine,—the question being that a committee be appointed to inquire into the state of Ireland. It is utterly impossible even to attempt an abridgment of the debate. Sir Robert Peel's was business like; Mr. Keble's was eloquent and vindictive; Lord Stanley's satisfactory. The most singular circumstance connected with the affair is, that several Conservative members all at once espoused doctrines considered by their own party as too liberal. The debate is regarded as one of the most singular and unaccountable exhibitions of wrath, inconsistency, and long speaking, of which this or any other session can boast.

COMMERCIAL.

The prospect of trade, although not quite so satisfactory as could be desired, are, nevertheless, more cheering than any we have been enabled to quote for some time past. The repeal agitation in Ireland, which for some time caused considerable uneasiness, presents less cause for alarm, yet O'Connell perseveres with the utmost energy, his agitation. The Welsh rioters, to have become less bold in their demolition of turnpike gates, and the like; which, coupled with the light in which the

revolutionary movements in Spain are viewed in this country, render the aspect of affairs more satisfactory. At the present time the corn and iron trades attract a large portion of public attention. For the former, fears are entertained that the crops—although the weather so far has been pretty favourable—will not be, by any means, so prolific as at one time it was hoped they would be. During the past week, the markets throughout the country advanced considerably, and the present unfavourable weather is tending, in no small degree, to consolidate that advance.

Concerning the Iron trade, the reports are most deplorable. The American tariff has reduced this branch of British commerce to the most wretched condition. The Staffordshire ironmasters, have appointed a deputation to wait on Sir Robert Peel, to lay before him a statement of their condition; but they are too much divided among themselves, to venture to suggest a remedy. In the meantime a further reduction in wages has taken place, which threatens fearful consequences.

Last week the cotton trade was more active, and a tolerable business was done, at rather improved prices for medium qualities of American—other descriptions are without change. The general feeling in the manufacturing districts, appear to be that prices have now seen their lowest, and, consequently, dealers are less cautious in their purchases. The tone of the advices from the manufacturing districts, generally, are more favorable, except from those dependent upon the home trade, which are most disheartening.

The condition of the money market is favorable. There continues a great abundance of money, and the rate of interest is extremely low. The discussion of the Irish Arms bill in Parliament, attracted a good deal of attention from speculators, and some disappointment was felt as to the amount in the majority. Consols are firm, and have an upward tendency.

FOREIGN NEWS.

France.—In the early part of the week it was reported that his Majesty the King of the French was seriously indisposed. The reports, which at the time of the publication of them, were doubted, have not subsequently been confirmed or renewed.

The statements with which the French papers furnish us, are of importance purely domestic. In heat and in hurry, the estimates for the following year were passed by a majority of 5, the votes being for the adoption of the budget 218, against it 213. On what a slender thread hangs, as it would appear, the Guizot ascendancy.

It is reported that M. Guizot has resorted to a measure which he should long since have adopted, viz. directing the authorities who skirt the Pyrenean frontier, to refuse passports for Spain to Carlist or Christiano refugees. Spain.—The insurrection in Spain is not suppressed. The conduct of the Regent at this juncture is denounced by some as pusillanimous—by others it is applauded as prudent. Inactive he certainly appears to be, but whether the indifference with which he is charged is seeming or real, events must determine. Some towns in the neighborhood of Madrid had declared against the Regent, as had also Badojos (previously faithful,) Jaen and Daroca.

It is rumoured at Madrid, that should Mendizabel, Rodil, and the recusants succeed in discomfiting Espartero, it is their intention to capture the Queen, and to carry her off to Cadiz or to Lisbon. This report seems to have excited some uneasiness. General Zurbano, the most efficient coadjutor on whom the Regent can rely, narrowly escaped assassination. It appears, according to the narrative of a Saragossa journal, that a Piedmontese, the captain of a troop of guides, was discovered in the apartments of the General. Upon his person were found three several species of poison. He was tried by a military commission, and shot forthwith. The miscreant confessed that Colonel Prim had furnished him with the poisons, and had tempted him to risk the chance of administering them to Zurbano, with a bribe of 20,000 dollars, and a Colonelcy in the rebel ranks.

Espartero has allotted to the troops in Aragon, Valencia, and Catalonia, an increase of pay, as a reward for their fidelity.

The Ayuntamiento of Madrid, have formally denounced the French Government as the authors of the insurrection, an opinion which, or even the protest was issued, the majority of the people entertained. In order to settle the question, the agitation of which distracts Spain, it is recommended that the Queen be married to the Duke of Cadiz—a compromise to which it is feared France will never consent.

The Christians in the mean while, appear to have quarrelled among themselves—a favorable circumstance for the Regent. Indeed, wherever an attempt in favour of the movement has been hazarded, it has invariably encountered a frigid reception from the body of the people. The chief instigators of the revolt are meddling and hireling political desperadoes. There is little of the *cor populis* to be distinguished in the shout, "Down with Espartero."

It unfortunately happens that all the news we receive from Madrid has been previously diluted and adulterated in Paris. One fact the French cannot disguise: whenever the Regent or his representatives have attacked or challenged any city or district which had declared themselves inimical to the government, the rebels have forthwith recanted. The puzzling question in the matter is, why does not the Regent suppress the rebellion stringently, and at once?

If we may judge from his recent proceedings, he is about to act with rigour, as he has ordered General Sbane to effect a junction with his army at Utiel.

Some of the French journals have it that

Espartero had returned to Madrid. The rebel junta at Cordova, with their baggage and treasure, have been captured by the loyalist troops.

Austria.—The rumour that an extensive change is about to be made in the tariff of customs of Austria, has excited a great sensation. It would appear that all foreign manufactured goods are to be admitted into the kingdom upon the payment of certain ascertained rates.

Sandwich Islands.—The British Government have determined to acknowledge the independence of King Tamohama the Third, and of the Sandwich Islands. Of this resolution they have apprised Lord George Paulet, of the Crayford frigate, the vessel appointed to the station.

The Sandwich Islands had been previously ceded to the British. This claim, upon which they might, against an inoffensive enemy, have insisted, has been generously waived; and the victors content themselves with requiring that all British manufactures and produce shall admitted duty free.

Cape of Good Hope.—Satisfactory advices from the Cape of Good Hope of the date of May 7, have been received. They announce the annexation of Natal to the British territory, and the projected adoption of the Anglo Dutch emigrants as subjects of Great Britain. A special commissioner has been dispatched by the Governor, to determine whether or not the government of this newly acquired appendage, shall or shall not, be part and parcel of that of the old colony, and to report upon the condition of the land claims. It is already ascertained that the system under which this much neglected colony shall hereafter be managed, enjoins an equality of rights with which neither colour origin, language, or creed can interfere; and a total extinction of slavery within its bounds, because the continuance of it in the length and breadth of the British possessions is denounced, as an act most distinctly and unequivocally illegal. The executive appear to have formed a determination, which they will vigorously and vigilantly carry out, that the Cape of Good Hope shall become [as it long since should have been] a valuable colony.

Egypt.—The intelligence from Egypt is the most important we have quoted from that country for some time. That vigorous and vigilant old despot the Pasha, has been compelled, by the advance of years, and the pressure of infirmities, which for years he has endeavoured to conceal

"To shake all care and business from his age,

Conferring all upon the younger strength." of his grandson Abbas. Him he empowers to act in his stead and to succeed him, to the detriment of his own son Ibrahim, an invalid. In the event of the Pasha's death, this arrangement may issue in a serious turmoil, as Ibrahim and Abbas have a long and deadly enmity to satisfy, and as each of them is supported by numerous and influential partisans. The Pasha's choice, however, is amply justified, for, if we mistake not, recent travellers describe Ibrahim as a man who indulges in the grossest excesses, and associates with the lowest classes of society.

BRITISH NEWS.

Launch of the Steam Ship Great-Britain.—This vessel will be launched at Bristol this day. For some time past the greatest preparations have been making in that city, on a splendid scale, to welcome the arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who will be present to witness the launch. This magnificent vessel which may be justly called the Leviathan of the ocean, is now completed; she is the largest that has hitherto been constructed. The weight of iron used in the ship and the engines is upwards of 1,500 tons. By the action of low pressure steam, used expansively, in four cylinders of 88 inches in diameter, with six feet strokes, 1,000 horse power will be applied to a propeller of six feet in diameter, revolving under the stern. The following are her dimensions. Every separate part of her is rendered water tight by iron partitions:—Length from figure-head to taffersel 322 feet; ditto on upper and forecastle decks 308 feet; main breadth, 50 feet 5 inches; depth, 32 feet 6 inches; oronade cabin forward, 67 feet long 21 feet 9 inches broad; ditto aft, 110 feet long and 22 feet broad; dining saloon forward, 61 feet long and 21 feet 9 inches broad; ditto aft, 98 feet 6 inches long and 30 feet broad. There are 26 state rooms with one bed in each, and 113 ditto with two beds, the whole fitted up in the most elegant and costly style. His Royal Highness Prince Albert is expected to arrive by a special train from Paddington terminus at about twelve o'clock on Wednesday, when he will be received by the Mayor, the whole of the Corporation, the Directors of the Great Western Steamship Company, and the merchants of Bristol. The merchantile cortege will then proceed to the works of the company, and after the launch a grand *dejeuner* will be given to His Royal Highness and the distinguished guests who are invited to be present to welcome his arrival, amounting to upwards of 3,000 persons. It is the intention of the Mayor, Corporation, and citizens to present his Royal Highness with the freedom of the city, after which the Prince and his attendants will return by railway to Windsor or London.

ANOTHER FIRE IN LONDON: AWFUL EXPLOSIONS.—On Saturday morning last a fire of a very alarming nature, and which proved most destructive in its consequences, took place in the extensive turpentine and oil works of Messrs. Johnson and Pinchin, Cable street, St. George's in the East, London. This fire was accompanied by several terrific explosions, completely destroyed the factory, considered the largest in London, and damaged between twenty and thirty houses in the neighbourhood, including the Roman Catholic School near the Blackwall Railway. The fire was discovered about five o'clock, when dense volumes of smoke were seen issuing from all parts of the roof. Engines from the various stations were assem-

bled, and the gates were burst open. There was a plentiful supply of water, but scarcely had the men commenced operations, when a tremendous explosion took place, which blew the roof of the factory into the air, and burst through the walls on all sides, causing the destruction of the entire premises. The scene was terrific beyond description. For several minutes the whole of the district was enveloped in clouds of smoke and dust, the showers of burning atoms, splinters, and remnants of the building. The shock resembled that of an earthquake, and the houses for so! distance round were shaken to their foundations, every window in them being blown to fragments. Some of the firemen had managed to make their retreat, but one fireman and a policeman were well nigh overwhelmed by burning timbers, whence they were dragged in a most pitiable condition. Other explosions, from several hundred weight of gunpowder within the building, followed in rapid succession, hurling to a considerable distance a few portions of the ruins which had continued standing. The engines were pined manfully, but to make any impression on the enormous mass of blazing combustible matter was impossible, and as the surrounding buildings were rapidly burning and successively burning and successively taken fire, the utmost exertions were required for their preservation. Upwards of fifty tons of turpentine, several thousand barrels of oil, with lead, paint, &c. were on fire at the time. The total amount of property destroyed is estimated at £12,000, about one half of which is insured at the Sun Office. The main fire was scarcely subdued when a stream of flaming turpentine caused a fresh disaster in an adjacent coeprage.

IRELAND.

The twelfth of July passed off with the utmost quietude in Ireland.

The Ulster Times of Saturday announces that Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, has seceded from the jurisdiction of the Irish General Assembly.

Repeal in Athlone.—Twenty-one Ropepeals [Protestants and Catholics] were last week elected town commissioners of Athlone for the ensuing three years.

State of Tipperary.—There are 2300 entries of civil bills and 106 ejection processes at the present quarter sessions of Nenagh.—Nenagh Guardian.

Repeal Demonstration.—The Waterford repeal demonstration took place on the hill of Ballybricken, on Sunday week, and is said to have been attended by 300,000 persons. The procession that accompanied Mr O'Connell is described as having been five miles in length. A platform was erected, capable of containing 3,000 persons. The chair was occupied by Sir R. Musgrave, Baronet, and among the gentlemen present were Thomas Meaghen, Esquire, Mayor of Waterford, twenty two members of the Town Council, Sir B. Morris, the Right Rev. Dr. Foran, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, and a whole host of the Catholic Clergy. The various resolutions having been proposed and carried, Mr O'Connell addressed the multitude at great length and amidst the loudest cheering. His speech was comparatively exempt from the usual exciting and inflammatory topics, but though more moderate in terms, was not less confident and decided in tone, and he spoke of the repeal as certain to be carried, if the people only kept within the law, and abstained from the slightest breach of the peace.

An extraordinary meeting of the Repeal Association was held in Dublin on Friday last, for the purpose of enabling Mr O'Connell to express his views about the recent discussion in Parliament.—Mr O'Connell addressed a very long speech to the assembly. He said he had called them together that day because of the result of the recent debate on Ireland, the entire tenor of which showed that every person who took part in it considered the Repeal of the Union a settled question. They had only to go on as they had commenced, and they would have done. He considered that the thing was done. Mr O'Connell proceeded to speak of the Irish nation as morally and socially superior to any other nation on the face of the earth; and, as proceeding at some length, to show that neither Whigs or Tories would do anything effectual for the benefit of Ireland, he again showed the exceeding great prosperity, advantages, wealth and happiness that would result from Repeal. He, Mr O'Connell, concluded by proposing a string of resolutions, expressive of what may be called his course of policy. He invited the operation of the landlords, warning them against non-compliance, as the wish of his party is to do justice to all. The last resolutions set forth that an act would be passed by the new Parliament preventing English Companies from holding land as in Ulster, the land in which latter place would be sold, and the money paid to the English holders.

LOST.

STOLEN OR STRAYED from the premises of the Subscriber about the first June, an Iron Grey, or Roan Colored HORSE, with a square docked tail. Any person who will give such information to Messrs. J. Chard, & Co. at Kouchibognac, or to the Subscriber, as may lead to his recovery, will be suitably rewarded. BENJAMIN STEPHENS. Kouchibognac, July 19, 1843.

NOTICE.—Whereas my Wife MARY, has left my Bed and Board without any legal cause, I forbid any person or persons from harbouring or crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any Debts of her contracting. JOHN WEAVER. Bl's-ft-ld, June 30, 1843.