perfectly false when applied to land under a crop. Indian Corn which had the leaves curled with drought, has been made to thrive again by ploughing deeply between the rows, notwithstanding that a number of roots must have been cut by the ploughing. Plants can take water from the air when it is allowed to reach their roots by keeping the soil very loose. In a very dry season a piece of dry gravelly ground from which a crop of early peas had been taken, was broken up fourteen inches deep, early in August, and sowed with turnips which were several times hoed, and produced a good crop, not appearing at all affected by the drought which continued for several weeks after they were sowed, and checked the growth of every thing near them; but the ground being kept mellow between the drills was always moister than the hard ground about it, even close to the surface, while the looseness of the soil enabled the roots of the turnips to strike deep. We have seen an observation by the celebrated Mr. Coke, (Earl of Leicester) "That the more frequently he stirred the soil among his turnips in dry weather, the better they grew." And it is well known that the great farm which he rendered so very fertile, was when he commenced upon it, a dry barren sand.

European News.

From British Papers to the 19th August, received by the Britannia Steamer.

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From Charles Willmer's American News Letter of August 19.

COMMERCIAL.

Since our last publication there has been a slow but gradual improvement in commercial affairs which is generally ascribed to the fine autumnal weather with which we have been favoured, and which set in at a most fortunate moment. For the past ten days the weather has been most favourable for the harvest, and in some of the southern counties of England large quantities of wheat have already been reaped, which, coupled with the prospect of a continuance of favourable weather, has produced, in place of feeling of gloomy despondency, a general feeling of hope. Of course as to the *general* result of the harvest, as yet a very imperfect idea can be formed, yet the feeling is that the great crisis has passed, and this is strongly illustrated by the decline in the value both of English and bonded wheat, which took place in Mark Lane on Monday last, and which has been followed by nearly all the markets throughout the country

The first sample of new Wheat appeared at Mark Lane on Monday last, and amounted to about three hundred quarters, principally from Essex, and which were the subjects of much interest as leading to some opinion of the probable quality of the general crop; and accordingly it was found that the samples were universally of an inferior kind, and very extensively in quality below the first sample of the recent year. On such accounts, and for the pacification of Ireland, Wales, and other disaffected districts, the present weather is most valuable, as tending to improve the quality of the potatoes, fruit, and other late and miscellaneous articles of food, which have proved so great an alleviation of the condition of the people during the year which has passed in a continual depression of general trade. The accounts from the north of Europe represent the season to have been generally similar to that of England, and the crops, of grain to be inferior; but in the greater portion of France the crops have been good and generally secured, and it is also ascertained that the exhaustion of the stocks of corn is almost universal throughout Europe, notwithstanding the small quantity which has been sent to the English ports.

The tone of the advices from many of the manufacturing districts is also more encouraging, but still there is not by any means full employment for the population, and little hope is entertained of that happy consumation until such times as some steps shall have been made towards the ratification of a treaty of commerce between England and the United States, which it would be equally the interest of both to endeavour to accomplish. Certain it is, that both must suffer to a certain extent the depression under which they at present labor, until this has been effected. In Manchester there is a good deal of activity, and large orders are said te be on hand both for the American and Asiatic markets.

Since our last publication there has been a steady and improving demand for Cotton, and the accounts from the United States received by the Caledonia have given an additional stimulus to speculation, and a degree of firmness to prices which was previously wanting. The sales average now from 5000 to 6000 bales per day, the largest portion being taken by the trade.

The tone of the London Money Market is healthy, and the value of English funds is gradually improving, whilst in Foreign an extensive business is going forward, chiefly speculative. The advance has been much more considerable in Mexican bonds, the intelligence from that country confirming the preceding pacific accounts, and a final arrangement is now almost certain between Mexico and Texas, an event of extreme importance to those who are interested in Mexican financial affairs. There continues a great abundance of money.

In the tone of the London Produce Markets there is a decided improvement. The low prices to which nearly all articles of consumption had declined appear to have induced a better feeling on the part of the dealers and retailers, who have shown a desire to increase their stocks. and in consequence the demand for the principal staples has been considerable, giving to the markets a much more healthy tone, and leading to advanced prices in most instances, notwithstanding the sales have been large and numerous.

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REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

Scarcely a drop of rain has fallen in the neighbourhood of the metropolis since our last, and the weather has throughout the week been extremely fine; it was therefore, with surprise that reports were received in London, of the terrific thunder storm having been experienced in different parts of the country. Of the damage done it is impossible to form an estimate, but, judging from the accounts that have hitherto reached us, the mischief must be considerable. The fall of rain, hail, and pieces of ice is described as almost unprecedented; and as the storm passed over the entire breadth of the island from west to east, and extended a great distance to the north, there is too much reason to apprehend, that the outstanding grain crops have been beaten down and otherwise injured, whereby serious loss has probably been inflicted on individuals; and, even in a national point of view, the productiveness of the coming harvest more or less prejudiced. Under these circumstances, and with increasing unfavourable reports respecting the probable yield from districts where the reaping has been commenced, and the corn been thus subjected to a closer scrutiny, the retragrade movement in prices has continued, nor is there at present any appearance of reaction.

The farmers still continue to supply the different markets liberally with wheat, which, with a decided falling off in the demand millers having apparently determined to work up what they have recently purchased—may be regarded as the causes of the sudden decline.

At all the leading provincial markets held since our last, both in the agricultural districts and at the principal consuming towns, business has been exceedingly dull, and taking the kingdom collectively, the fall which has taken place within the last fortnight may be fairly estimated at 4s to 5s per quarter.—Mark Lane Express.

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FOREIGN.

The Hotel de Courcelles, the Paris mansion of the Queen Christina, is the scene of continual bustle and excitement Several conferences have been held there latterly, at which it is said, the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian ministers attended. Even M Guizot himself is stated to have assisted. The present critical state of Spanish affairs will sufficiently account for these conferences, but their result has not yet transpired.

Considerable attention has been excited at Paris by the strange conduct of the Mayor of Mans, on the occasion of the Duc de Nemours' visit to that town Instead of addressing to the Duke the usual felicitations, his worship thought proper to launch into general politics Assuming that the day was not far distant when his royal highness would assume the regency the mayor stated the conditions upon which good Frenchmen (such as himself) would rally round him; spoke of the revolution of July, and the necessity of the Orleans dynasty of popular institutions; and wound up his address with the following significant hint:—"As for you, prince, brought near to supreme rank by one of those events which suddenly break the highest destinies, you have already drawn wise lessons from the cruel trials of your own family, as well as from your remembrance of royal vicissitudes." The prince replied with mildness mingled with dignity, and was rapturously applauded by the people assembled on the occasion. The mayor has since been deprived of his office by Government.

General Bugeaud has been promoted to the rank of Marshal. It is said that he will shortly vacate the command of Algeria, as it is about to be conferred on the Duc de Aumale, one of the king's sons.

Portugal.—Her Britannic Majesty's ship Malabar, Captain Sir G. Sartonus, entered the port of Lisbon on Sunday night, August 6, having on boord the ex regent of Spain, General Van Halet, &c. She left Cadiz on the 1st. A cabinet council was immediately called, in order to determine in what manner Espartero should be received. The Portuguese government wished to avoid, if possible, all offence to the *de facto* government of Spain; but as the Spanish representative at Lisbon, Senor Aguilar, (who had hitherto remained faithful to Espartero) had expressed a wish that the ex-regent should be permitted to land, the council were placed in rather awkward dilemma, on account of their conciliatory and timid policy. In the meantime a change came over the mind of the Spanish ambassador, and he also deserted the cause of the regent; upon which the Portuguese cabinet not only determined that Espartero should not be permitted to land, but that no honours, such as royal salutes, manning of yards, &c., should be paid him.

The people of Lisbon seem inclined to treat the ex-regent with the same coolness as the government, and he is every where spoken of in terms of contempt and ridicule. They appear to think that had he shown common presence of mind when the insurrection first broke out, he would not now be dancing attendance on any foreign government One loiterer on the quay styles him the "Napoleon Scapin on board the new Bellerophon;" another suggests that his title of "Duke of Victory" should be changed io that of Duke of Defeat; and all agreed that, even if he had permission to land, he would find no sympathy among any class or party in Portugal.

Spain.—The military revolution in this distracted country has been consummated, and the Regent has sought a refuge from that army which once idolized him on board a British man of war. It appears that news of the entry of Narvaez into Madrid reached Espartero, who was then engaged in bombarding Seville, on the night of the 26th ult He immediately raised the seige, which had lasted 21 days, and set off, accompanied by 400 cavalry, for Cadiz. He was hotly pursued by Concha, who came up with him near Port St. Mary, within a few miles of Cadiz. His escort defended themselves most noble; and the Regent, accompanied by about thirty individuals, among whom were his ministers of war and of the interior, General Van Halen, and other officers, embarked in an open boat and gained the Spanish war steamer Betis in safety. From thence he proceeded on board H. M S. the Malabar, 72, Captain Sir George Sartorius, who received him with all the honours due to his distinguished rank. The Malabar remained off the Spanish coast a short time, and thence proceeded to Lisbon.

In the mean time Narvaez has reinstalled the Lopez ministry, the Queen has been declared of age, and every possible exertion has been made by the victors to restore Spain to something like a state of peace and order. But already the seeds of future strife and civil war have not only been thickly sown, but are in several places beginning to shoot forth their natural and accursed fruits. For what good result, indeed, could the friends of peace and good order expect from the overthrow of the only man who has been able of late years to govern Spain according to the constitution, that event, too, having been brought about by the worst of all revolutions—a purely military one, and composed of Morderados and Progresistas, who were only prevented from turning their knives against each others throats by that Regent whom they have wanted to destroy? And accordingly we find that the accounts which have arrived this week from Spain show symptoms of the hollow nature of the comparative calm which has ensued since Espartero raised the seige of Seville.

In Catalonia the Moderados appear to have restored something like order, though considerable agitation prevails at Barcelona; but Gallicia is in a state of anarchy. At Lugo the Radical party, represented by the Junta which pronounced against the Regent, refuses to acknowledge the new government, and although consisting of professed democrats, has ludicrously taken upon itself the title of "Most Serene Highness" The towns of Corunna and Ferrol, having refused obedience to the sovereign commands of "their serene highnesses," have been declared by the latter in a state of rebellion; and Corunna has been obliged to ask troops from Ferrol, to defend the town from the democrats of Lugo. In the meantime the population of Santiago, Orense, and Vigo are in a state of turmoil and division through the same causes; and to complete the picture of anarchy, the Junta of the last mentioned town have proclaimed the maintenance of the Regency together with the Lopez ministry Aragon is also in a distracted state, and the dominant party will shortly discover that, though they have easily pulled down the government of Espartero, they will not so easily set up an effective one in its place. Still they are doing the best they can. Colonel Prim had departed for Barcelona, where he is very popular, for the purpose of securing the co-operation of that important city; and a brigade has arrived at Burgos on its way to Gallicia, for the purpose of settling affairs in that Province.

We can scarcely hope to present a more favourable report of Spanish news in our number, and indeed believe it will be matter of serious congratulation if affairs are not considerably worse. Rumours being to be rife of a convention of the Great Powers for settling a state of things so pregnant of danger to the peace of Europe.

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From the London Times, Aug 18

STATE OF SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen, Tuesday, August 15—Last night, at about nine o'clock, the collier Rebeccaites of the district around Llangendeirne, a village about six miles from Carmarthen, held a numerous meeting in a field in the neighbourhood of Llangendeirne. It may in some degree show you the peculiar character of the people, when I state that this meeting, of about 250 colliers, was held within a field's length of the road where the dragoons were patrolling, yet they failed in discovering the Rebeccaites. Amongst Englishman it is quite certain that there would have been some stragglers or some noise to indicate where the meeting was holding; here however, the people, seated in a circle on the grass, under the shade of some trees, calmly deliberated on their projects, and silently dispersed, with the dragoons not 200 yards from them, without being observed. It seems the impression of several gentlemen and migistrates with whom I have conversed, that many chartists are prowling about the country. Numbers of strangers are about who conduct themselves suspiciously.

Llanon, Tuesday, Aug 15—In the course of my ride to day I did not pass fewer than nine or ten gates which had been destroyed; in some instances with the toll houses, and one toll house near Llanon, which had been burnt down. At these gates no tolls are now asked, and I am informed that persons cannot be found who will undertake to collect them.

Swansea, Wednesday Morning, 7 o'clock.—The difference between the copper men and their employers, I regret to say, still remain unsettled, and you may meet groups of copper men begging on the various roads A company of grenadiers of the 73rd regiment leave here this morning for Tredegar.

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THE TURN OUT AT ASHTON.

Ashton, Thursday.—Last evening one of the largest meetings yet held by the turn outs took place on Thacker's Ground. The chair was again occupied by Mulligan, who commenced by observing that what they did on that occasion would be either their downfall or their victory.

Lee (General) would forwarn the masters that unless they acceeded to the people's just demands, some thing would come upon them that they would not like. He then stated, that the head committee acting for the turn outs had come to the decision that the hands working for those masters who would give the list price should resume work immediately; it was, however, left entirely in their hands what should be done.

A motion was then carried, "That as they came out together, no person should go to work until the list price was obtained, and that they should then go in together"

Wolfenden charged the manufacturers with foul conspiracy; he said they had paid individuals to go through the town to persuade the hands to go to work, &c.

Pilling came forward and said, after what had been done that night, he believed there would be a six weeks' strike; the only advice he could now give them, was to go like himself into the out districts, and solicit aid from those who had anything to give. On looking round he said he observed policemen from every town for miles round. He saw one from Stockport, who swore some of the greatest lies against him at Lancaster. [At this period there was a rush towards the place where the speaker was seen to point his finger; the mob began to groan, and it was with considerable difficulty that quietness was obtained] Pilling resumed and said, "Treat him with silent contempt." He then called upon them to support a ten hours' bill, which he felt confident could not long be kept from the people by any government.

The meeting was then adjourned till five o'clock the following morning, and was but thinly attended.

I was glad to observe this morning that the "hands" are gradually resuming their employment. The probability is, that the turn out will terminate in the course of the present week.

The leader of the turn out is a man named Pilling, an individual not altogether unworthy of notice. Amongst the multitude of prisoners tried with Mr. Feargus O'Conner at Lancaster special commission, Pilling was the most distinguished. His address upon that occasion was singularly powerful and effective; even Sir Frederick Pollock admitted that the sympathy which it had excited completely overpowered him! People in this neighbourhood go so far as to state that Mr. O'Conner was indebted to Pilling for his "technical" acquittal.

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Liverpool Journal, August 19.

THE WAR IN ALGIERS.

We learn by a letter dated Oran, July 19, that the indefatigable Abd-el Kader had made a sudden attack upon a French division, between Oran and Mascara, in which the commanding officer was killed, and several officers killed and wounded "On the 25th," says the account, "various convoys, with camels and mules, which had left the town with provisions and goods for Mascara, returned soon after, having met on the way some Bedouins, who informed them that camels loaded with flour, had been pillaged by the marauders of Abd el-Kader. This chief had again made his appearance between Oran and Mascara, and it was reported that the tribe of Ouledassa had revolted. The same day, early in the morning, Abd-el-Kader, attacked in person, at the head of 800 horsemen and 200 foot soldiers, the camp of Oued Amen, formed to protect the works of the bridge, now in course of construction on the Mascara road.

We had on this point nearly 250 infantry, and yet the enemy was vigorously repulsed, leaving eight dead. Unfortunately Chef-de-Battalion Leblond, of the 6th Light Infantry, who was in command of the camp was mortally wounded in this affair. He received two musket balls in the body, and expired whilst in the act of being transported to Mascara. The surgeon of the division was wounded, as well as some soldiers, and one man was killed. On the 24th, two spies of Abd el Kader were taken with letters in their possession, addressed from the ex-Sultan to the Garrabate. The Emir, it appears, is redoubling his activity to cause us fresh embarrassments.

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Important Demonstration.—A public meeting was held at Birmingham on Wednesday last, R. Spooner, Esq, in the chair, to take into consideration the present state of the country. A series of resolutions, attributing the present embarrassments to erroneous legislation with respect to trade, and most especially to the currency measure of 1819, was almost unanimously agreed to.

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The Semaphore de Marseilles, of the 12th instant, publishes a letter from Constantinople of the 28th ult, in which it is stated that a Russian military force had invaded the Ottoman territory under pretence of preventing a collision between the people of Kapolet and Gouriel, who had long contended for the possession of a disputed territory. The Russians profited of the occasion to seize on the harbour of Tchourukson, which they had long coveted, and which they intend keeping until the adjustment of the difference by the Porte.

The Prorogation—Yesterday preparations were begun about the houses for the prorogation of the parliament. Workmen were engaged in the House of Lords, and in the galleries leading thereto, affixing the various seats, forms, and other accommodations for the company to see her Majesty pass to the throne in the House of Lords, as the Queen, it appears, purposes proroguing the parliament in person.

Storm—The storm of yesterday, which was felt so severely in many parts of Kent, was very