

this there can be no objection in moist weather; but when the season is very dry, this mixture is apt to burn up the tender roots of the young cabbage, on which account a mixture of earth and water is preferable. After being planted, if the weather continues dry, the plants should be watered once or twice at the roots as required; and when advanced a little, pouring liquid manure between the rows will be found of the greatest benefit to the productiveness of the crop. In England, one acre of cabbage is considered as valuable as two of turnips. Cabbages are never eaten as they stand on the ground but are carted off and given daily fesh to the animals fed upon them.

The Pampeluna cabbage is stated in the Irish Farmer's Magazine to be one of the largest kinds, and the outer leaves are represented as quite tender. The Cessarian cole or cow cabbage is a perennial evergreen, and grows sometimes to the height of twelve feet, and from fifteen to twenty in circumference. It has been grown in England, but has not as yet made much progress.

European News.

From British Papers to the 4th May, received by the Great Western and Caledonia Steamers.

From the Liverpool Courier, April 29.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria has graced the British nation with another Princess. This event was made known through the columns of the metropolitan papers on the 25th inst.

"Buckingham Palace, April 25.

This morning, at five minutes past four, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, several Lords of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber, being present.

This great and important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of Thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess, be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday, the 30th April, or the Sunday after the respective Ministers shall receive the same.

Her Majesty and the Infant Princess, are, God be praised, both doing well."

SCOTLAND.—The agitation of religious questions, still continues to distract the Scottish church, and those of her members who are commonly called non-conformists, seem determined to maintain the church in ascendancy over the civil courts, and to make every exertion to abolish the present system of presentation by patronage. The approaching convocation of the General Assembly, is looked to with interest, and opinions are various as to the party which is likely to predominate there.

MASSACRE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS AND SUITE.—We regret to state, that very melancholy intelligence has just been brought to this country from the New French settlement in the Pacific, by a merchant vessel, the Sarah Ann, schr. which left Otaheite on the 23rd of October. It appears that the French Governor of the Marquesas, with fourteen attendants, had been on a visit to the native King, Nica evar, where they had been hospitably entertained, and suspecting no danger, they left his residence to return to the French station, without probably, taking proper precaution against the treachery of the natives. They were attacked on the way, and the Governor and fourteen persons were killed.

From Charles Willmer's American News Letter of April 29, forwarded by the Great Western.

INDIA.—Contrary to our expectations, we are enabled to supply the reader of this number, with late India news. By the extra steamer Genasserim, advices from Calcutta of the date March 5, have been received. The steamer brought Colonel Fraser, the bearer of despatches, supposed to be of a most important character. The nature and contents of them have not transpired.

The Governor General had left Delhi for Agra, as soon as he was apprised of Maharajah's death.

From Scinde and Cabul we have no news by this arrival.

It is rumoured that advices have been received by the steamer, which state, that the vigour and determination of Sir Henry Pottinger, who had positively refused the interference of the Co-Hongs, were likely to secure a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the tariff—the much dreaded subterfuge of the Chinese.

The Delhi Gazette says—We must not forget to announce the removal into the magazine this morning, of the Somaath Gates. The only observations we have heard either from Hindoo or Mussulman during their stay here, has been, a surprise at so much fuss being made about a couple of maunds of rotten old wood. The trappings for this piece of foolery will, from what we have seen of them, very probably cost 2,500 rupees.

TURKEY.—Advices from Constantinople of the date April the 7th, contain the ultimatum of Russia relative to Syria. The Czar requires the voluntary abdication of Prince Alexander, or, in case of his refusal, his deposition by the Porte. The activity of Keamil Pasha, in the Servian revolution, induces the Emperor to insist on his immediate recal from Belgrade. Unless these terms be complied with, the Russian

ambassador is immediately to return home. The English ambassador, it is said, disapproves of the nature of these exactions, and of the insolent tone in which they are demanded.

The Emperor imagines that the 80,000 troops he has encamped on the Dnieper, will awe the Porte into submission, and in this opinion it is said the foreign diplomatists concur. From present appearances the Turkish government do not seem inclined to surrender. If their reply be not given up in a few days, the Russian ambassador is instructed to demand his passports.

A letter from Aleppo, dated the 28th February, states, that after three days' fighting the Arabs of the Desert succeeded in carrying off 170 camels with the merchandise they bore, valued at 10,000l., from the caravan between Damascus and Bagdad.

Belgrade letters of the date of 12th of April, state that an insurrection has broken out in Servia, of so formidable a nature as that it would, in all likelihood, hasten the crisis of affairs.

RUSSIA.—In the course of the summer the Emperor intends to visit Warsaw, and to administer in person the government of Poland.

The king of Greece has applied to Russia for a loan. The Emperor replied that he had determined to make no more useless sacrifices for so insignificant a government.

FRANCE.—The news from France is unusually uninteresting. The debates in the Chambers, except that the results of them confirm the stability of the Guizot party, do not deserve abridgement.

An order has been issued to discharge all married seamen from the navy.

The Princess Clementine was married to the Prince Augustus Saxe Cobourg Gotha, at St. Cloud, on the 20th of April, according to the strict formalities of the Church of Rome. Prince Augustus is cousin-german to Prince Albert, and was born in 1818.

The news from Algiers is favourable.

The Paris Journals state, that the Marine Minister has asked for 240,000l.—five millions of francs—for the expense of establishments at the Marquesas and Tahiti. He estimated the annual expense at 100,000l. a year. The force to be sent was 1,200 men.

The report of the commission drawn by the Duke de Broglie, on the best means of obtaining the Emancipation of the Slaves in the French Colonies, has been published. This commission was instituted in May 1840. The results of its task forms a large volume. The following are the conclusions of the report:

"The commission proposes, first, a project of law, fixing the 1st of January, 1833, as the epoch of slavery ceasing in the French colonies. All their slaves to remain in their present condition, with the exception of the following modifications, to be introduced by Royal ordinance. Civil rights are granted to slaves during these ten years; but they cannot plead those rights in a court of justice without being represented by a curator ad hoc. Boats and vessels, arms and powder, are excepted from the kind of property which slaves may possess. The peculium and the right of a slave to purchase his own liberty, is established. Emancipated slaves are not to enjoy political rights. Children born free are not included in this. The emancipated are to be forced for five years, to engage themselves to planters, and, of course, forced to reside in the colony. The Governor in Council shall fix each year, the maximum and minimum of salaries. Disciplinary workhouses shall be established for the refractory. The indemnity to the planters will be 150 millions francs, in four per cents. This sum will be distributed in 1857, with the accumulated interest, to the owners of slaves. Those who have old and infirm slaves, agreeing to keep and feed them. Another law will provide for the emancipation of children born of slaves since 1835. The indemnity to be 20l. for children who have reached the age of seven.

HUNGARY.—A dreadful conflagration burst out on the 5th ult. at Capuvur, and consumed 200 houses, with a considerable amount of other property.

From Charles Willmer's American News Letter, May 4.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The encouraging prospect which the improving state of our commerce has lately held out to us, still continues to brighten, and as there is every probability of a good and plentiful harvest, we have reason to hope that the reaction will maintain itself, as there seems to exist great confidence in the government and their measures, which undoubtedly has proved a principal element in the late fortunate change. The events of the last few days have not been altogether of an uninteresting character, though there has been none of that excitement manifested which is generally so prevalent in a great and enterprising nation. The funeral of the lamented Duke of Sussex takes place to-day in London. Great preparations have been made, as it is intended that it should be conducted in the same style, as that of the late Duke of York, with all the pomp and ceremony attendant upon the obsequies of royalty. The excitement prevailing in Ireland on the subject of repeal seems to be increasing, which has, doubtless, been influenced by what has lately occurred in the House of Commons with reference to this subject. Mr. O'Connell is actively engaged in support of his ultra measures; this, combined with the influence of the Roman Catholic Priesthood, is thickly sowing the seeds of dissension, which will, if allowed to proceed, tend once more with civil and religious discord this unhappy country. The educational clauses of the Factory Bill have caused considerable excitement, though there is now little doubt that the speech of Sir J. Graham on the subject, will have its effect in

composing, in some degree at least, these factious differences.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The questions of parliamentary discussion during the last few days have possessed very little interest, and, having reference only to local subjects, we shall pass them over with a cursory notice.

On the 28th ult the number of petitions against the education clauses of the Factory Bill was unusually large, and seemed to emanate from the country generally, rather than, as is in most instances the case, from any distinct district or separate interest.

Mr. W.S. O'Brien gave notice that whenever the motion for the repeal of the union of this country with Ireland should be made, he would move, as an amendment, an extract from the address to his Majesty agreed to by the house on the 20th April, 1834, which recorded the fixed determination of the then existing House of Commons to maintain unimpaired and undisturbed the Legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, which they considered to be essential to the strength and stability of the empire, to the continuance of the connection between the two countries, and to the peace, security, and happiness of all classes of his Majesty's subjects. This determination was as much justified by views of the general interests of the state as by the conviction that to no other portion of her Majesty's subjects was the maintenance of the union more important than to the people of Ireland themselves. Though it was the intention of the house to maintain the legislative union inviolate, all perseverance would be used, on their part, for the removal of all just causes of complaint and the promotion of all well-considered measures of improvement.

Mr. Hume moved for a return of the correspondence which had taken place between her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and the British North American Land Company.

Lord Stanley had no objection to lay the papers before the House, but he trusted that it would be heard with satisfaction that the parties who had put their names at the head of that association, had subscribed funds for the relief of the emigrants who had been disappointed of being conveyed to the colonies.

Mr. Lafoy inquired if the attention of government had been directed to a great meeting which had lately taken place in Ireland, avowedly for the purpose of repeal; whether the government considered such meetings legal, and whether any measure was contemplated for their prevention.

Lord Elliott replied that the subject had attracted the anxious attention of government,—that such meetings undoubtedly disturbed the tranquillity which was essential to the prosperity of the country,—and that every power which belonged to the executive should be employed to preserve the peace, and protect the prosperity, of all her Majesty's subjects.

Mr. D'Israeli referred to a late transaction at Constantinople with respect to the affairs of Lervin. It appears that on the 2nd inst. the Russian Minister had waited on the Turkish Minister and formally delivered to him a message of intimidation to the Porte. On the 3rd a despatch was addressed from Prince Metternich to the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, telling him to recommend to the Cabinet of the Porto to comply with the wishes of the Russian Ambassador. Mr. D'I. then asked if the government had received notification of these transactions, and if so, whether it was their intention to maintain the integrity of their ally the Ottoman Empire.

Sir R. Peel said that it would be entirely inconsistent with his duty to give a general answer to mere vague rumours, such as he conceived the present to be, and as all transactions with regard to the affairs of Lervin must be brought to an early close, he would then be prepared to state and justify the course pursued by government.

A long and uninteresting debate then ensued with reference to the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the second reading of which was carried by a majority of 82.

FACTORY EDUCATION BILL.

On the 1st instant Sir James Graham announced the alterations which it was the intention of government to make in the education clause of the Factory Bill. He said that considerable excitement prevailed throughout the country on this subject, and that the dissenters seemed generally opposed to it; it was, therefore, the duty of government to meet the question at issue. There was no compulsion in the scheme of education, except in two instances, with reference to children in factories and workhouses. There was no intention on his part to make any great change in education, or to make too sudden an introduction of the system which he proposed to establish. The resolutions of the Wesleyan Methodists on the subject, from the number of that denomination, and the efforts which they had made for the advancement of education, were worthy of respect and consideration. It was his intention to make the sending of children to Sunday Schools entirely optional on the part of their parents, by which one of the material objections would at once be removed. The sanction of the inspector could not be obtained, unless the authorized version of the scriptures were taught in the school, except in the case of Roman Catholics. It had been provided that instruction in reference to the Catechism and Liturgy of the Church should be given at a convenient time in a class-room set apart for the purpose, and separate from that in which dissenters are instructed. The books to be used were to be under the direction of the two archbishops. It was proposed that dissenters should receive instruction in their respective creeds during week days under the direction of their parents. The hon. baronet then stated that by these proposed alterations all the reasonable objections which had been raised

against the original bill had been completely met; and having expatiated on the general principles of the bill, he concluded by stating that these concessions had been made in the hope that they would allay that animosity and party spirit which unhappily prevailed, and be the means of promoting a spirit of concord and Christian charity.—After some observations from Lord J. Russell and other members, the bill went through committee pro forma, and was re-committed for Monday, 22nd instant.

On the 2nd inst. Mr. Hume brought forward his motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton for his conduct in reference to the Treaty of Washington. A long debate ensued, but as this subject has been so often discussed in both houses of parliament, we shall not trouble our readers with any further notice of it. On a division the motion was carried by a majority of 142.

COMMERCIAL.

The advices from the principal manufacturing districts indicate a gradually improving trade. The demand for produce continues good, and considerable business has been done, though, comparatively speaking, little activity has prevailed, and no improvement can be noticed in prices. For home consumption there is a full amount of business doing, and export orders are decidedly on the increase. There is decidedly more buoyancy than for some time past, which plainly indicates advancing prosperity. The cotton mills, generally, are at full work, and increased activity prevails throughout the woolen districts, which is evident by the advanced prices obtained for the raw material at the public sales just concluded. In the Potteries employment is becoming more plentiful, and an increase of action is observable in the hardware trade. On the whole appearances are very favorable, and a brisk trade may reasonably be expected, though from the vast extent of the sources of supply, there is little probability of any material advance in prices, even with a moderate amount of speculative transactions. The increased consumption of provisions may be also adduced as an evidence of improvement in the consumption of the laboring population. In the agricultural districts the state of things is not by any means so encouraging, though it is to be hoped that the harvest may prove sufficiently good to obviate the evil effect in this quarter of the fall in the price of provisions.

There is no change worthy of notice in the London money market. Consols maintain their price, though the market for them is heavy.

There was a decreased demand for cloth at Manchester on the 2nd instant, though this is to be attributed to the advance in price demanded by the holders. Buyers make a stand, and refuse for a moment to comply, though as the demand is generally admitted to be large, prices of all kinds are fully supported.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Monday have reached us. Their contents are not important. The *Moniteur* publishes the text of the new postal treaty concluded between England and France. The other journals are chiefly occupied with the report of the committee appointed, during the short session of July last, to inquire into the charge of Ministerial interference (through various public functionaries) in the then recent elections.

The theatre of Havre was consumed by fire on Saturday last.

SPAIN.—We have accounts from Madrid to the 24th ult inclusive. The discussion on the address in answer to the Regent's speech commenced in the Senate on that day. Among the distinguished personages who crowded the galleries, were Messrs. Olozaga, Cortina, Gonzalez, Bravo, Garnica, and other deputies, and M. Mercia, an attache of the French Legation. The Chamber of Deputies was still occupied with the verification of electoral returns. The elections of Zamora were approved, and those for Teruel annulled.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

For the Month ending May 1.

This month's business is chiefly remarkable for the sale of its imports of European Fir Timber and Spars, and also of Mahogany and Furniture Woods, as during this period of the year the importation from British North America is always limited. Although, as will appear from the following remarks, under the head of each article, the sales have not been extensive, there is not in *first hands* a single log of Honduras, St. Domingo, or Cuba Mahogany, Havana, or Pencil Cedar, nor any Lancelwood Spars, a state of the market unprecedented in our remembrance; nor does the buying portion of the trade in the locality hold a stock of these Woods at all commensurate with that which they have hitherto held.

American Pine Timber.—Early in the month two cargoes of Quebec, imported in the year 1841, were sold at 14d per foot, but a higher price is said to have been paid by another house for another cargo. Other sales of this description of Pine have been effected at 13d and at 13 1/2 per foot. A middling cargo of Miramichi was sold off at the quay at 14 1/2 per foot. Quebec Red Pine Timber has been sold at 18 1/2 per foot, though later sales of St John's, by retail, have been effected at declining prices, as compared with those lately paid for cargoes. To-day the stocks are estimated at 1,715,500 feet, of which 225,500 feet are Red, and the remainder Yellow, showing 1,017,500 feet to have been consumed since the end of January, say 81,500 feet Red, and 938,000 feet Yellow; in these estimates the imports since January are of course taken to account.

Hardwood Planks are exhausted in stock. Planks and Boards.—Imports of the latter, from St. John, are shortly expected, but now the stock is exhausted. Planks are declining in value, owing to heavy arrivals from New Brun-

wick ear... Five carg... Spruce wo... per foot of... tax, &c.,... 2 1-8d to... last sale in... foot of 2... quality, w... less than... Lathwo... per fatho... fathom... Handsp... sold by au... L. S. T... Where... Estate of... in the as... presented... said deced... due by th... Licence n... the Real... paying th... personally... Court of... the Peris... day of Ju... Clock, in... licence sh... enter to... ceased to... are furth... Executors... other per... sionally... time and... and pap... there pro... the said... the debt... against t... Given... said... one... The... GEORG... for... no... L. S... Where... Executo... late of... decease... sional... to pay... and has... authoriz... decessor... are the... said des... fore me... at my... Monday... bar of... show cr... to the... late of... said De... cis an... every... reaid... pear b... with t... I may... exami... valid... all ge... Give... O... T... GEOG... The far... Let... O'clo... Let... Tues... Chel... Wed... Let... A. M... week... Parti... the mo... are scrib... Cl... To N... Office... New... Bar...