

one or the other of the three principal earths (silica, alumina, and lime) predominates, and that it becomes nothing in those which possess the properties of but one. The mixture of earths, then, is necessary to the formation of a productive soil; and their proportion can be varied only according to the nature of the climate, and the kind of plants to be cultivated. Siliceous and calcareous earths may form a larger proportion of the soil in moist than in dry countries; and alumina may, in its turn, predominate in those lands, which from their declivity, suffer the water to flow off freely; but a mixture of the three earths can alone form a good soil, and too great a disparity in their proportions materially affects the character of it." [p. 26.]

European News.

From British Papers to the 19th November, received by the Steamer Cambria.

London Pictorial Times, Nov. 15.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 7.—The French Government steamer *Narval*, which left Toulon on the 25th ult. for Leghorn, whither she had conveyed the ambassador Comte de Flahaut and his family, was dispatched to Naples on the 27th, with orders to receive on board M. de Montebello, ambassador of France to the court of the Two Sicilies, and to convey him to Palermo. Here the ambassador encountered the Emperor of Russia, to whom he presented his homage. The Duke de Montebello returned to Naples on the 31st, in the *Narval*, and this steamer arrived at Toulon at eleven in the forenoon of the 5th inst., having completed her mission. At noon the same day the *Labrador* left Toulon with 1000 troops on board, of various corps, whom she will land at Algiers. The *Labrador's* instructions are to return to Toulon forty-eight hours after her arrival at Algiers. The *Belle Poule* frigate, now in the Levant, is momentarily expected at Toulon. Orders have been issued that as soon as she arrives preparations are to be made on board for two years' station at the Isle of Bourbon. Troops continue to pour into Toulon from the interior. No day passes without one detachment or more arriving; the villages and the neighbourhood around with them. The 6th Legu are billeted in the town, while in the town and villages, exclusive of the garrison, there was, on the 5th, a corps d'armée of 6000 strong, and this force was expected to be increased to-day by 150 men being detachments of the 15th Legu, 32, 41st, 51st, and 64th of the line.

STUTTGARD, Oct. 29.—Ronge returned to this city yesterday. He is not now in a private house, but in Marquard's Hotel, where he keeps quite secluded in his own apartment, preparing, it is said, something for the press. Yesterday he celebrated divine service at Esslingen, which was very well attended, and will officiate on Sunday next at Stuttgart, and on his return to Silesia again visit Frankfurt. Official notice was given yesterday to the German Catholic clergymen here not to perform any acts which relate to civil life; baptisms and marriages therefore, must be solemnized by the Protestant clergymen of the parish. The administration of the Lord's Supper and attendance at funerals are permitted. It is said that this notice was given to Ronge some days ago at Ulm.

ALGERIA.—We have received the Algiers journals of the 5th inst. The *Moniteur Algerien* has the following:—

"The troops under the immediate command of the governor-general, effected on the 27th ult. a very large razzia on the insurgent tribes south of Taret and Teniet-el-Haad. A column of cavalry and infantry proceeded against the rebels who had fled, and fell upon them after two night marches. Large numbers of cattle, and a considerable quantity of booty of all kinds, remained in our hands. The enemy, who had at first made a vigorous resistance, fled, leaving nearly 300 dead on the ground. Our losses are insignificant, in comparison with so great a result. Thus, ten days after leaving Algiers, the troops under the orders of the marshal were striking energetic blows at a distance of 90 leagues from this place, and showing the tribes that they may be reached at whatever distance they may be. We learn by the last courier from the west, that an Aga of the Sbeahs, Si-Mohammed Bel Hadj, who was very devoted to us, has been assassinated in the middle of the market of the Krammis. The assassins fled to the mountains. The body of the Aga was carried to Orleansville by the horsemen who had accompanied him. This is a severe loss, for Si-Mohammed was as devoted and active as

he was intelligent and brave. Colonel St. Arnand, who had proceeded to the west, to support General de Bourjolly against the Flittas, will not delay the chastisement of the authors of this crime. Bou Maza has taken advantage of the removal of this officer to return to the Dshra, and renew the agitation which had manifested itself amongst the tribes at the east of Orleansville, on the banks of the Cheliff. The Kabyle tribes of the circle of Dellys remain perfectly tranquil. Lieutenant-General de Bar went to Biddath on the 1st, to organise an expeditionary column, which is to set out to-day for Milianah, under the orders of general Colman. The presence of this force will give confidence to the faithful tribes, and dissipate their anxiety respecting the events of the west."

The "Akhar" of the 5th says:—
"It is related in the province of Oran that Abd-el-Kader has made proposition to General de Lamoriciere for the exchange of the 200 prisoners who surrendered near Ain-Temouchen, without firing a shot. It is true, as is stated, that these men were all ill or convalescent? It is true that, terrified by the number of their enemies, they surrendered to avoid an unequal conflict? We are anxious to believe, until the contrary be proved, that these men, all suffering from fear, had lost, with their physical energy, the moral energy which characterises the French troops. However this may be, it is said in the army of the province of Oran, that General Lamoriciere replied to the propositions of Abd-el-Kader—"Keep the Prisoners—do with them what you please—they had muskets, and 3000 cartridges; they surrendered without fighting, and are therefore forever struck off the list of Frenchmen."

THE GERMAN REFORM MOVEMENT.

LOWER SAXONY, Nov. 5.—I am happy to be able to contradict the statement, given last week, on the authority of the "Frieberg Gazette," that orders had been issued for Ronge's arrest. No such orders have been issued.

WIESBADEN, Oct. 20.—The committees of the Christian Catholic churches in Offenbach, Darmstadt, and here, held yesterday, by deputation, their quarterly council meeting in our city. They are quite satisfied upon the whole with their present position, and rely with full confidence on the wisdom of their respective governments for the fulfilment, in due time, of their just wishes. Even the German Catholics of Hesse Cassel are not without hopes of a consummation so devoutly to be wished.

BRESLAU, Oct. 30.—In our frontier town, Friedland, a Christian Catholic congregation has just been formed, and Dr. Theiner, who to-day preaches in Landeshut, has promised to hold Divine Service with them on the 1st of November. Friedland is an important station, inasmuch as adjoining Bohemian districts will from thence obtain a truer idea of what the Christian Catholics really are and desire to accomplish, which has hitherto been only known to them through the distorting medium of misrepresentation.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—There is no end to the falsehoods which are daily put into circulation respecting the severe measures contemplated by our government towards the Catholic dissidents; daily contradicted, they revive, hydra-like, we know not whence or how! Thus the so-called circulated report was again yesterday in every one's mouth, that official orders had been issued to arrest Ronge as soon as he should enter the Prussian territory! *There is no foundation whatever for the malicious tale.*

SILESIA, Oct. 25.—Emigrants from Bohemia are constantly arriving in the district of Glatz, among whom there are very many who are led to leave their native land chiefly by a desire to join themselves to the German Catholics, which the existing Bohemian laws render difficult, if not impossible. The Glatz authorities are, by these numerous arrivals, placed in a situation of no small difficulty, as not only many of the new settlers are but ill provided with means to guard against the possible contingency of their becoming eventually a burden to the land of their adoption; but the Glatz district is already blessed with an amount of population fully equal to the capabilities of its small territory. And a refusal to admit the wanderers, even though expressed with all possible mildness and regard for their feelings, is invariably complained of as a want of brotherly sympathy and humanity. From these circumstances the numbers which, under one pretence or another, contrive to overcome or to silence the scruples of our officials are not small.

THE HARVEST ON THE CONTINENT.

"If we be well informed," says the "Journal des Debats," the purpose for which the cabinet council was held at the residence of Sir Robert Peel was to deliberate on three questions:—1. Whether the Government should merely propose a provisional and temporary alteration of the corn laws, or a new law on the subject. 2. To decide whether the ministers should adopt an immediate resolution on the subject of the corn laws, or wait the result of the inquiries instituted in Ireland; and if the necessity for an alteration of the corn laws should become pressing, whether they should propose an abolition of all duties on corn as respects Ireland only. And in fine, in case ministers should determine to open the ports for the admission of corn free of duty, was that resolution to be adopted on their own responsibility, and to be carried into effect by an order of the Queen in council, or should they assemble the Parliament at an early period, and submit those measures to its consideration.

"We have not the pretension to know the result of the Cabinet Council, but it is probable that the English public will shortly be informed, as uncertainty can only tend to arrest the march of commercial affairs and encourage speculation. We doubt that all prohibition will be removed, because the bad state of the crops, even with respect to potatoes, appears to have been much exaggerated. Thus in Ireland it appears that not more than one fourth of the crop has been injured. Whatever may be the determination of the English Government the supply of provisions in other countries cannot be endangered, and the uneasiness as felt with respect to France in premature. The information which has reached us from all parts of the world gives us reason to believe that the crops are sufficiently abundant for all demands. The proximity of France might, in a moment of urgency, which at present does not exist, cause the English, as has been said in select terms, to satisfy their hunger at our expense; but that would be an evil easy of remedy, as the existing laws empower the Government to prohibit the export of our produce by a royal ordonnance. The Government has already exercised that right, and would again exercise it, should an occasion arise for so doing."

Private letters state, upon the authority of M. Millot, that "the crops in France which a backwardness of twenty days in the maturity of the corn had seriously compromised, were saved to a certain extent by the fine weather that prevailed in the month of August, particularly in the northern regions, which produce 56 per cent. of the wheat of the whole kingdom. After the incessant rains of autumn and spring, which impeded the sowing, a drought prevailed throughout the south as far as the Loire. From that river to the Seine the ground was saturated with damp "torrential" rains, the overflowing of rivers, and innumerable storms. Between the Rhine and the Belgian frontier the continual rains which lodged the wheat in the heavy lands were followed, after the 10th of August, by fine weather extremely propitious to the harvest. From the Marne and Meuse to the Rhine, the rains and inundations were followed by disastrous consequences, and the price of wheat at Strasbourg has already reached 18 francs per hectolitre. The produce, however, on the whole, is considered adequate for the consumption of France.

"Beyond the Rhine, as far as the Vistula, and along the Danube, "deluvial" rains produced the same calamitous effects. Italy and Greece appear to have been the only countries of Europe in which the seasons experienced no unnatural change, for the remainder of the south of Europe, and the regions washed by the Black Sea, complain of excessive drought (for in Asia Minor the summer was extremely dry).

"The supplies required by Syria amount to 400,000 hectolitres; the deficiency of Belgium is of a precisely similar amount. At Odessa, the price of the hectolitre varied from 8 to 12 francs; at Mayence it is eighteen francs, and Dantzic 24. Odessa, by the last accounts, had still 1,680,000 already exported. Dantzic and Hamburg, it was expected, would not be able to furnish much corn to the foreign markets, having to supply Hungary, which has applied to the German Association for a considerably portion of the grain it requires.

"The quantity of wheat lying in the French entrepôts amounts to between 240,000 and 250,000 hectolitres, and more was expected.

London Pictorial Times, Nov. 8.

TAHITI.—The "Memorial Bordelais" publishes the following letters from Tahiti, dated the 3d of April:—"In consequence of an event which occurred two months ago, we are no longer able to make any excursions. The native women were in the habit of swimming to the American whale ships in the bay, and remaining for the night. The land-commandant, M. Almarie, published an order expressly forbidding this, on pain of imprisonment; but, as it was persisted in, he was obliged to lay hold of several women, who were taken to prison. Amongst them was the daughter of one of the chiefs of the Kanaks. Although he had approved of the order, he came two days afterwards to claim his daughter; but the governor informed him that she, as well as the others, should undergo the punishment of eight days' imprisonment. The chief, whose name was Pacoco, on his return home, immediately sent ten Kanaks into the valley, to kill ten oxen belonging to the French, who had received them from Chili and California. The governor sent for Pacoco, and demanded of him twenty large hogs, as a compensation for the oxen. He promised to give them, but broke his word; in consequence of which, the governor desired a Captain of infantry to attack him; but before this Pacoco assembled his warriors, and proceeded to a stream where our soldiers wash their linen, and massacred all whom he found there. Three corporals and two privates were killed; two others were wounded, but made their escape. The commandant, on receiving the news of this base attack, sent 200 men to avenge those who had been massacred. Although the enemy, at the approach of our soldiers, fled to the rocks and heights, our men were able, by dint of extraordinary courage, after three days' fighting, to drive the Kanaks from the bay, after killing seven of them. Between thirty or forty of them were wounded; on our side we had one man wounded. Pacoco sought refuge in a neighbouring bay, which has few relations with the French, but it appears that the natives, dreading our vengeance, would not give him an asylum. A subsequent expedition in the night drove the savages from their last hold, and they were compelled to give up Pacoco, who was tried by a court-martial and condemned to be shot. His execution took place on Good Friday."

EGYPT.—Mehemet Ali is making splendid preparations for the marriage of his daughter, which is appointed to take place early next month. The viceroys have caused to be decorated, after the Egyptian fashion, several apartments of the palace, destined for the use of the married couple. He has ordered from London and Paris complete and magnificent sets of furniture; and the other marriage presents are also on a scale of extraordinary magnificence; the diamonds alone are valued at 5,000,000. (£200,000) In admitting the correctness of this figure, the admirers of Mehemet Ali are asked, what is the amount of human suffering represented by this enormous display of wealth? Nearly the whole soil is absorbed by the pasha and his numerous family: the base and miserable condition of the Egyptian fellah, the French West India slave and the Russian serf may be regarded as rich and happy citizens, for nothing really needful is wanting to the former; and, as for the latter, he is free to trade, and may become, as he often does, an opulent man.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3.—Among the many measures adopted by the government to secure from abroad a supply of provisions to make up the deficiency in our crops, especially potatoes, is the following:—"His Excellency the Minister of the Colonies informs the merchants that, by the King's authority, orders have been given to the governor-general of our East Indian possessions, to encourage by all possible means the exportation of rice to the mother country, and to take care that during the year 1846 Dutch ships, the half of whose cargoes at the least consist of rice to be imported into the Netherlands, shall be admitted free into all the little ports of Java, to exempt them—first, from the payment of export duties on rice, or to cause it to be returned to them if they have already paid it; second, from the import duty on the sacks for the rice; and third, from the anchorage, convoy, and harbour dues. The age, convoy, and harbour dues, to give security for the amount of their dues, in order to ensure the importation in the Netherlands.—Dutch Papers, Nov. 4.

IRELAND.—The Potato Disease.—The accounts received from the provinces touching the potato visitation are on the whole more favourable than we had reason to expect. In the meantime all parties in Ireland are exerting themselves