

toes, running from one end of the hog to the other, had to render the ventilation still more complete, tiles should also be placed at right angles to this main ventilator, at the distance of from one and a half to two yards from each other, and chimnies of tiles, rising from the bottom to the top of the hogs, should be formed at moderate distances, say every two yards. In frosty weather the openings may easily be closed with straw. By adopting these precautions, we have succeeded in saving our potatoes from rotting for several years, and also in checking that disposition to vegetate too soon, which we suspect to have been one of the chief causes of the diseases which have shown themselves among potatoes for several years. Where tiles cannot be obtained, a very small drain in the earth, or a row of bush-wood under the potatoes, or, in fact, any other contrivance by which such a supply of air as will prevent the heating of the mass, will answer. Hitherto, as we have stated, this method has always succeeded with us; and, in a season like this, when the potatoe is full of moisture, and when the whole crop has ripened prematurely from the frost, we feel confident that nothing but the utmost care in supplying the potatoe pits with abundance of fresh air, either by this or some other method, will keep the potatoes long enough either to serve as wholesome food through the winter months, or as healthy seed in the spring of next year.

European News.

From British Papers to the 4th November, received by the Steamer Britannia.

London Pictorial Times, October 25.
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Religious Movement in Germany.—Frankfort, Oct. 16.—The official report of the King of Prussia's reply to the address of the Berlin Court of Aldermen respecting the religious movement in this confederation has just reached this city. I hasten, therefore, to send you a translation of it, as I know a considerable number of your readers take a lively interest in the "new information" in the land of Luther. The following is as literal a translation as possible of the King's reply.—

"I have given to the Berlin Court of Aldermen sufficient time to think over their present step. I made it a condition for receiving the address, that it should be read and handed to me by themselves in person. I indulged in the pleasing hope that they would take another view of the matter, and discover, at last, that it would be a singular proceeding to read in my presence, and face to face, a long theological dissertation. You have, however, gentlemen, wished to do so, and I have acceded to your wishes. I willingly grant to the head authorities of my beloved native city that which I would refuse to others. The sentiments of true attachment to King and fatherland, of which the civic authorities have given the bright example to the inhabitants, justify this preference. You have spoken, I have listened, and I shall now reply, as well as I can do, after hearing your address.

"You have manifested a lively interest for ecclesiastical affairs, and I must therefore, assume that you are correctly acquainted with the real legal situation of our national evangelical church. You must, accordingly, well know that, as by the Reformation, the power of the church was deprived of its representative—the church and the reformers themselves made it over to the sovereign of the country. It rests now on my throne, and considerably adds to its burden. It imposes important duties on me. It gives me however, the incontestable and undisputed right to take part in the government of the church, because I follow an inviolable principle, to let the church organise itself. The late king left the church a precious gift—that is to say, the synod. The former head of the spiritual department was not favourably disposed towards such an institution, and allowed it to be dormant. Under the present minister, who like myself, is not afraid of publicity and the light, the synods have been recalled to life. The synods are the right organs to express the sentiments of the church. As soon as they give the impulse to an organisation of the church, I will cheerfully lay my hand to the work, and bless the day on which I can return the ecclesiastical power into the right hands. But without the suggestion of the proper organs I shall do nothing.

"I must deny that the civic authorities have any right to mix indirectly or directly in the affairs of the Evangelical National Church; but I willingly concede

to them a moral competency, if they had fulfilled in an eminent degree their duties as patrons of the churches—if they manifested, under other circumstances, the same interest for church matters, and had, above all, religiously maintained the bond of Protestant brotherhood. But, gentlemen, with my hand on my heart, it is not possible for me to recognise these moral attributes in the court of aldermen. Cast a glance at the spiritual condition of our city. In no city, great or small, of our country, is the care of sons so ill provided for. One almost incredible but true circumstance must be particularly placed under view: it is that, under Frederick William I., when the city reckoned between 50,000 and 70,000 inhabitants, the number of pastors, not proportionally, but strictly numerically, was more considerable than it is to-day, with 400,000 inhabitants in Berlin.

"Many efforts have been made to remedy so unsatisfactory a state of things. Private individuals, parishes, my late father and myself, have all lent aid, but our efforts were always counteracted by difficulties which it is saddening to recall. Some of those endeavours were successful only with much labour and loss of time, and others failed altogether."

"His Majesty, after alluding to the refusal of the civic authorities to grant a church to the Anglican community, and after deprecating the employment of the term "party" for the orthodox believers of the church (which two points were already mentioned in a former communication), concluded by observing that a bond of love had existed during 400 years between prince and people, and had brought many blessings with it. He hoped that his words would strengthen that union, and with that hope he dismissed them in peace.

Berlin, Oct. 9.—Letters from St. Petersburg announce that an ordinance is shortly expected by which the slight boundary line which still separates Poland from Russia will be abolished, and that kingdom completely incorporated with the Russian empire. On the 1st of January, 1846, the line of custom houses will be broken up, and all the productions of Poland be imported duty free into Russia and vice versa. This measure will also be advantageous to the manufactures of both countries. Poor Poland, which has suffered severely in its manufactures by the revolution of 1830, may consider this infringement of the independence guaranteed to it by the Congress of Vienna, rather as a benefit than the contrary. It is added that the Emperor intends that the great iron railway between Petersburg and Moscow shall not only have a branch to Warsaw, but also be extended to Odessa, so that the produce and manufactures of Poland may have a communication with the Caspian and the Black Sea.

London Weekly Dispatch, November 2.
INDIA AND CHINA.

By the express which Lieutenant Waghorn promised to bring from Alexandria, via Trieste, to test the superiority of the communication through Germany, over that across France, we have received papers and dispatches, in anticipation of the Bombay mail of the 1st of October. Tranquility prevailed in India.

From Scinde we learn that the arrangements of that province were continuing on the same pacific manner as before. There was scarcely any sickness amongst the Europeans there, with the exception of a few at Sukkur. A wing of the 2nd Regiment of the Bengal Europeans had reached Kurrachee with only 13 slight cases, although they had come from Sukkur. Sir Charles Napier was preparing to visit the port of Cutch, which is subject to his rule. The discussions between the adherents of Sir Charles and his opponents was still carried on with great acrimony—especially on the side of the latter. General Hunter has not yet been succeeded by any officer, in the room of the much-regretted Gen. Conside.

The Governor-General left Calcutta on the 22nd of September for the upper provinces, with an army of 32,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 140 guns, on the confines of the Punjab. Some severe fighting, or perhaps decided negotiations were expected. It was not to be permitted that the turbulent Sikh soldiery should keep the frontier in constant dread of an invasion. The period for Sir H. Hardinge's following the determined policy of all his British predecessors was approaching, and, in all probability, he would have to fight some battles: for he cannot expect to find the proud Sikhs will submit, unless conquered in the field. The absence of the Governor-General from Calcutta would exceed, as it was said, 20 months.

Sir T. H. Maddock is to be Deputy-Governor of Bengal during that absence.

Wilmer & Smith's European Times, November 3.
DOMESTIC NEWS.

The American Provision trade presents no very striking feature. Of Beef there is only a limited quantity in the market, and holders appear anxious to dispose of the remainder of their stock before the arrival of the new. Pork is dull, notwithstanding the small supply in the hands of the trade; this is mainly attributable to the unhappy state of matters in Ireland, where the farmers have been compelled to force their stock to a sale. There has been some Cheese brought to the hammer at a public sale, but only one half of the quantity offered found purchasers, and that at a reduction of 3s. per cwt. The market is bare of Lard, and the price is high, owing to the state of Butter market.—The Wool of the United States continues to find customers in England, and this branch of trade is improving; indeed, there appears to be no bounds to the consumption of an article which never, until recently, formed an article of exportation from America.

The Corn Market continues to rise, and the averages to decrease a little; but the "jump" in the scale by no means indicates the actual price which good Wheat realizes. The quantity of indifferent or bad Grain which is imposed upon the market keeps up the averages—if such a misnomer can be applied to a scheme which very unfairly represents the actual price of the article. The opening of the ports is a question so important in itself, not only as it affects the Corn trade, but what is of far greater consequence, as it affects the general interest of the country, that it absorbs every other topic at the present moment. A Morning paper stated a day or two back, that a Treasury order had been transmitted to, and received at, the Dublin Custom house, admitting grain free of duty. This statement turns out to be incorrect; but it was generally believed—a proof of the public mind being prepared for such a step on the part of the government.—An Evening paper has published a statement to the effect, that Wheat and Corn are to be admitted immediately at a low figure: Wheat at sixpence per bushel and the other kinds still lower; but this statement, although put forth imposingly, is also considered premature. A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at the house of Sir Robert Peel, as the Premier could not leave his home owing to an attack of gout in the foot. At this meeting the question of the opening of the ports was no doubt discussed in all its bearings, and expectation was on the *qui vive* to know the result. Another Cabinet Council was held at Sir Robert Peel's house the following day, and the result of this, as of the preceding meeting, still remains a mystery. People have been anxiously looking to the *London Gazette*, expecting to see an official intimation of the Government policy, but they have looked in vain. The Cabinet is said to be divided on the point at issue, but no one presumes to think that the ports will not be opened. It is the only thing about which people talk—"Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." The decision of the Government must be speedily known, because, if corn is to come in duty free, every day adds to the difficulty, as the time of the year is rapidly approaching when not only the Baltic but the St. Lawrence will be closed with ice. As regards the former however, owing to the scarcity which prevails amongst our continental neighbours and the high price which grain commands there, much cannot be expected. The great hope is in the United States and Canada. The proof of the scarcity exists in the fact, that most of the Continental powers have already opened their ports for the self same object, and it is justly said, "Why should England be less considerate for its citizens, than are the Continental rulers for theirs?" The real fact in all probability is, that Peel is unwilling to act until he is armed with the strongest possible reasons for doing so; and in order to put cavil out of the question, he is said to be waiting the report of the scientific commissioners whom he has sent to Ireland to investigate the potatoe disease. Some say that Parliament will be immediately summoned to consider what ought to be done in the present emergency. A Privy Council must be called ere the ports can be opened, and as no announcement of such a meeting has yet been made, some days, it is probable, may elapse before the policy of the Cabinet will be made public. The state of things in these kingdoms at the present time, with the certainty of "bread stuffs" coming in free, or at the lowest nominal

duty, must have a considerable effect on the price of those commodities in the United States and Canadian markets. As a proof of the diversity of opinion which prevails in the Cabinet on the subject of rescinding the Corn Laws, even for a temporary purpose, we may mention that another meeting was held, at the house of Sir Robert Peel, yesterday afternoon.

The Cotton market continues in a desponding state. Foremost amongst the causes for this depression is the apprehension of a general panic, contingent upon the fearful state of the potato crop; the deficiency of badness of the crop; and the absurd pitch to which speculation in railway shares has been carried. Other branches of business are also suffering more or less from those combined causes, and as the winter approaches this feeling of alarm, there is too much reason to apprehend, will rather increase than abate.

The Share market is inactive, and the funds are flat, caused by the rumours relative to the opening of the ports. The Discount market shows symptoms of "tightness," and in taking bills the discount houses show more than their usual caution. Nothing of much importance has occurred in the Foreign market.

The return published by the Bank of England, for the week ending the 25th of October, gives the amount of notes actually in circulation as £22,016,115, being a decrease, as compared with the previous week, of £227,330. The public deposits show a decrease of £164,757, and the private deposits a decrease of £905,470. Against these the Bank has diminished the securities held by £1,118,414, and the notes in reserve by £135,935.

The amount of Bullion has again suffered a decline of £159,022, the present aggregate amount in both branches being £14,001,263.

Trade in the manufacturing districts shows, in its comparative prostration, the effect of the various causes at which we have hinted in our publication to-day. Nearly all descriptions of produce have received a check, but there is nothing so gloomy a head, that a speedy and healthy reaction may not take place.

The Iron trade continues brisk, and masters and men are well employed. In the price of Pig Iron a slight decline has taken place; it is now quoted at £4 15s in Glasgow. Our market returns will show, nevertheless that the existing rates are still high and remunerative.

The Railway mania has received its quietus. Something like a panic has overtaken the speculators in iron highways. Now that the re-action has come it brings in its train ruin and devastation, and bankruptcy to thousands. But the end is not yet. A more gigantic system of swindling has rarely been seen in these latter days, and the number of 'respectable' persons who have lent their names to support bubble companies, make us blush for the cupidity of our common humanity.

The Times, true to its character of seizing the right moment for acting upon public fears, or controlling the public mind, kicked the beam at the critical instant and to some extent produced the revulsion which is now witnessed. But without desiring to undervalue the power and the influence of the journal in question, it would be weak to attribute the prostration in the Sharemarket solely to its thunder. The Bank of England, the critical state in which the food of the country has been placed by the harvest and the state of the potatoe crop; above all, and beyond all, the ridiculous experiments which the projectors of the numberless moonshine companies made upon the common sense of mankind—these causes, irrespective of the diurnal monitor, have forced the declension to its present point. The wreck of fortune and of character which this temporary insanity has produced, will be felt long after the causes that produced it have passed away. As a proof of the extent to which this huge system of swindling has been carried, it may be mentioned that even *ladies* were not exempt from its influence. The female friends and relatives of those who pulled the wires of certain imposing puppet schemes, were in the daily habit of haunting the portleues and offices of the share-brokers in the Metropolis, to watch the market, in order to turn their letters of allotment to the best account! One of the railway papers mentions a certain batch of female speculators who contrived to realize, by this kind of chicanery, during the height of the mania, the astounding sum of £500,000. The appropriation of the property of others by fraud or misrepresentation, is pronounced