

acid is corrected by putting into the sap when used, one ounce of Lime Water to every gallon, when it will uniformly produce half a pound of sugar to the gallon, of better quality than it would without the lime water.

European News:

From British Papers to the 4th January, received by the Cambria, Steamer.

From Bells' London Messenger.
SARDINIA.

Our correspondence from Turin states, that considerable sensation had been produced in that city early in the present month, by the violation of the Sardinian territory by a body of French Gendarmes, Douaniers, and other armed soldiers, who, under pretext or real authority of certain French magistrates, arrested six (one account says seven) Sardinian subjects, and carried them prisoners to Grenoble, to answer for alleged thefts committed in a forest on the French side of the frontier. Our correspondent states, that the prisoners had been treated with the most brutal severity on their forced journey, and thrown into prison at Grenoble. He adds, that immediately on becoming acquainted with this outrage the Sardinian Government made the necessary representations to that of France, by whom, no doubt, full satisfaction would be given. Still, he adds that the affair was deemed serious.

PERSIA.

Tabriz, Nov. 11.—The Russian Government has during the last few years made every possible exertion to increase its navy on the Caspian Sea. The Russian steam boats, which make the passage regularly between Astracan and Bakon, enter from time to time the Persian ports of Engeli (near Rescht) and of Asterabad. A Russian war corvette is anchored before Asterabad, and cruises during the fine season on the Turcomanian coast. All ships met by this corvette are sunk, unless they carry the Russian flag, because the Russian Government arrogates to itself the exclusive right to the Caspian Sea. The Emperor of Russia covets the possession of the Persian provinces on the banks of the Caspian Sea without much Russian navigation can never assume any considerable extension. The Russian officers who are seen from time to time to survey the country by order of their Government, and the Russian diplomatists at Teheran and Tabriz make no secret of the wishes of the Russian government on that head. "Gilan and Mezanderan ought to belong to us," said to me a short time since a Russian *attache* at Teheran. "We might claim those provinces as our ancient property, because they were conquered by Peter the Great. Our Government now admits that it committed a considerable error in not appropriating to itself those provinces at the conclusion of the last peace. Fethi Ali Schah would have surrendered them to us in the same manner as he surrendered Armedia. The possession of those provinces is of no advantage to the Persians, because they can never maintain a fleet on the Caspian Sea, whilst Gilan and Mezanderan, with their harbours, would be of the utmost importance to us. Such candid language from a Russian diplomatist astonished me. The Russian Government, two years since, sent an officer of engineers, Major Woskoboinikoff, to Persia, to make a report on the mineral wealth of the country. This officer examined only the provinces adjacent to the Russian frontiers—viz., Aserbeidjan, Gilan, and Mezanderan. In the latter province he discovered on the north of Mount Alburns, and near the coast, excellent mines of coal, of considerable extent, the beds of great depth, and of excellent quality. They were delighted at this discovery in Russia, particularly at Bakon and at Astraca, because the Russian steam-boats which make the passage between these two ports have hitherto been supplied with coal from England, of which the transport to Astracan is both difficult and expensive. The Russians, notwithstanding all their searches, have not been able to discover any coal mines either in the Caucasus or in Armenia. The Russian Cabinet made most advantageous offers to the Schah if he would permit the mines to be worked by Russian engineers on account of the Russian Government. But the Schah and his Grand Vizier, Hadji-Mirza-Agasi, terrified at the idea of seeing a Russian establishment founded in Persia under the protection of Russian bayonets, refused their consent. Count Medem renewed

the demand several times, and endeavoured to excite the cupidity of the Grand Vizier, by promising him an enormous portion of the produce of the mines. But when Hadji Mirza-Agasi persisted in his refusal, the Count de Medem received orders to employ threats. The grand Vizier, having no alternative, replied, "Well, if you do wish to take the coal by force, do so; you are stronger than we are." Every one is curious to know what resolution will be adopted at St. Petersburg after this reply.

IRELAND.

The Cork papers mention a new railway project, viz., from Waterford to Cork, passing through the towns of Treemore, Annstown, Boamahon, Stradbury, Dunganary, Cappoquin, Lismore, Tallaw, Fermoy, and to join the Cork and Limerick line at Mallow.

Outrage at the Funeral of Lord Limerick—The following is an extract of a letter furnished by a proprietor of the *Limerick Chronicle* in anticipation of the regular publication of that Journal. It should be remarked, that the late Earl of Limerick, by his last will bequeathed a sum of £500 to be distributed amongst the poor of the city.

Limerick, Monday.—The funeral of the late Earl of Limerick has just passed our office, and such disgraceful conduct as took place was never witnessed in a civilized country. The yelling of the mob was terrific, and the tenantry who attended to pay the last tribute of respect to their landlord were assaulted, and their scarfs torn to atoms. The relatives of the deceased, in their carriages, received similar treatment, having been pelted with stones, and compelled to take refuge in the houses adjoining the cathedral. Lord Monteagle and Sir A. De Vere were amongst those who were so treated. Lord Monteagle is son-in-law of the late Earl; Sir A. De Vere, nephew."

Illustrated London News, Dec. 14.

It may be mentioned as an instance of the improvement in commercial affairs, that the Customs' revenue of Liverpool for the past year is likely to yield upwards of £4,500,000 sterling, a sum greater by very nearly £500,000 than the amount contributed last year.

December 21.

A fire broke out on the 17th ult., at Balikessa, in Asia Minor, which consumed about 100 houses, including shops and buildings; and another fire occurred at Constantinople, which reduced to ashes about 100 houses.

An alarming fire broke out at Ehingen, (Wurtemberg) on the night of the 8th inst., which destroyed 48 houses.

We are glad to find, from letters received from Trebizond of the 16th of November, that Dr. Woolff has arrived in safety at Taheraan, on his way to Tabreez and Eizeroum, for England.

A letter from Constantinople, on the 27th ult., speaks of the severe cold which has been felt in Turkey. The north wind has set in, and cold and rain had succeeded the mild temperature enjoyed at Constantinople until the middle of November. The most frightful weather prevailed in the Black Sea, and the last Turkish steamer from Trebizond had had two men frozen on board.

December, 28.

Letters from Constantinople state that Dr Woolff has arrived at Tehran; every one will rejoice that this brave and energetic man has escaped uninjured from Bokhara, where it was at one time doubtful whether he would not share the fate of Stoddart and Conolly, the certainty of whose doom he has been the means of ascertaining.

The controversy that has been carried on about the practice of preaching in the surplice, has been this week brought to a sort of crisis. The Bishop of Exeter, yielding to the display of public feeling, called forth by his recent letter on the subject, has withdrawn his order for ensuring "uniformity," at least as far as the practice complained of is concerned other points are reserved. The bishop of Worcester has also given a reproof to the portion of the Clergy who have adopted this observance; these two events following so close on each, combined with the proceedings now pending at Oxford, on the book of Mr. Ward, will tend to check the manifestation of that spirit which has caused so much regret and concern in a large body of the Protestant laity.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

A Public Meeting was held at the Town Hall, at Exeter, on the 2nd January, to take into consideration the present state of the Church, as affected by the recent innovations made by certain of the Clergy, and particularly by the Lord

Bishop of that Diocese, in his recent orders to the Clergy respecting the observance of the Rubric.

The London Morning Herald thus speaks of the excited state of public feeling on the occasion:

"These orders appear to have occasioned the greatest excitement in this city and neighbourhood. Several meetings have been already held—handbills on the subject are widely circulated—and committees have been appointed to devise the best means of withstanding the contemplated innovation and to prepare resolutions and petitions against it. On the 26th December, a very large and influential meeting of the churchwardens and other members of the several parishes of Exeter was held (pursuant to adjournment from the 19th ult.) at which it was resolved that a requisition should be presented to the mayor, soliciting him to convene a city meeting, in order to petition her Majesty, and to adopt such other legal and constitutional measures as might appear expedient to remedy existing evils in the Church. This requisition was speedily signed by upwards of 1850 persons, and in pursuance of it the Mayor convened the meeting of which we now furnish a full report to our readers.

"The doors of the Guildhall were thrown open at 12 o'clock, and immediately afterwards the room was filled by about 1000 of the most respectable inhabitants of Exeter."

The Lord Mayor filled the chair on the occasion.

J. Bacon, Esq., moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Montague Bere, Esq. It was passed unanimously:

"That this meeting remembering that "Christ's Gospel is not a ceremonial law," but a religion to serve God, not in bondage of the figure or shadow but in freedom of the spirit (as set forth in the Preface to the Book of Common Prayer), regards with deep regret and painful apprehension the attempted revival by some of the clergy at large, and by the Bishop of this diocese in particular, of obsolete ritual observances and usages unsuited to the present time, in nowise essential to vital religion, repugnant to the deeply-rooted Protestant feelings and principles of the laity, and therefore endangering our Church as by law established; and this meeting, considering that the evil and dissension prevailing and increasing in our Church are mainly attributable to such attempted revival of obsolete rubrics and conflicting laws, and deploring the fatal consequences of such dissension to the usefulness, stability, and peace of our beloved Church (severing as it does the people from her communion, and creating discord among her members and diversity of practice in the different dioceses throughout the land), resolves to seek by every constitutional means the redress of the grievances and evils before referred to."

John Daw, Esq., proposed the following address to Her Majesty, which was seconded by R. H. Tremlet, Esquire, and carried unanimously:

"That in pursuance of the first resolution, petitions be presented to Her Most Gracious the Queen, and to the Houses of Lords and Commons, and that the following form be adopted:—

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"We, the undersigned members of the Church of England, inhabitants of the city and borough of Exeter, humbly approach your Majesty as the temporal head of our beloved Church, deeply impressed with the great privileges and blessings we have enjoyed in her communion.

"That certain ancient conflicting laws and regulations of the Church exist, which being incompatible with the condition and Protestant feelings of the people, had, with the tacit consent of bishops, clergy, and laity, long fallen into disuse.

"That the attempted revival of these obsolete laws and regulations by some of the clergy has destroyed uniformity in our public worship, rendered the practice of our diocese at variance with that of another, created dissension and discord between the clergy and laity, done violence to the deeply rooted and cherished feelings of your Majesty's faithful Protestant subjects, and thus endangered the peace, union, and stability of the Established Church.

"That while impressed with these general and increasing evils, your Majesty's petitioners have seen with deep regret and alarm the recent directions of the Lord Bishop of this diocese to his clergy, urging them "to return to a full observance of the rubric, falling short of their prescribed part in nothing," and that the attempt to carry into effect such directions has further disturbed the peace and unity of the Church in the public worship of Almighty God, and will, as they believe, further tend to alienate the love and respect, and endanger the adherence of her members.

"That, as set forth in the Preface for the Book of Common Prayer, "upon weighty and important considerations, according to the various exigencies of times and occasions, such changes and alterations should be made in the rites and ceremonies of Divine Worship as those who are in the place of authority should from time to time decree either necessary or expedient," and that, as declared by the Articles, "Every particular or national Church has authority to ordain, change, and abolish ceremonies or rites of the church ordained only by man's authority, and that all things be done to edifying."

"Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly and earnestly pray that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause such a revision and alteration of the rubric, canons, and laws of the church as shall establish a uniformity adapted

to the present times, and thus appease the unhappy differences and restore unity and peace to our national Protestant Church.

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c. A. Lester, Esq., moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by E. Drake, Esq., and carried unanimously:

"That the petition to our Most Gracious Sovereign be presented through the Home Secretary, and that the Lord Lieutenant of Devon be respectfully requested to present and support the prayer of the petition to the House of Lords and the city members to present the petition to the House of Commons."

E. P. Pridham, Esq., moved the following resolution, which was seconded by J. Merivale, Esq., and carried unanimously:

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that passive obedience or non-resistance on the part of the laity, at this most momentous crisis will strengthen and encourage the known and avowed systematic attempt of a party to buck our and their Protestant church to wreck which are associated in the minds of the people, with the superstitions and corruptions of Rome, and that they are resolved to defend and defend Protestant principles to the promotion of the glory of England."

Innovations in the Church.—We have been informed that a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen took place on Friday, to consider the propriety of adopting some active measures with respect to the present disturbed state of the Church on those matters which have recently been so much the subject of discussion. The meeting, which had been convened by private circular, took place as we are informed, at Lord Howard's in Belgrave Square. The proceedings were all preliminary, but a committee was appointed to draw up for approval a memorial, to be addressed either to the Queen or the Archbishop of Canterbury, as may hereafter be determined. It was agreed that there should be another meeting, as we understand, at which some definite course will be determined upon, but at the time the meeting was held, was supposed, that there was to be a meeting of the Bishops, to consider the state of the Church with respect to the recent innovations. As it is understood that the meeting of the Bishops will not take place, the further proceedings of the parties who met on Friday will not be delayed to await its result.—From the Times of Tuesday.

The Queen and the Bishop of Exeter.—We hear it stated (says the Times, quoting another paper) upon authority which we believe to be good, that a communication has taken place between Robert Peel and the Bishop of Exeter respecting his recent charge to the electors of his diocese, and that an intimation had been conveyed to the right reverend prelate, that if he persist in the rubrical innovations or restorations?—there the Queen, as the head of the Church, must interfere.

The Bishop of Exeter and the Clergy.—We have authority to say that the Lord Bishop of this diocese, in consideration of the strong feeling which subsists in many places against the use of the surplice in preaching, has withdrawn his order in respect to that particular. To the enforcement of the rubric his lordship firmly adheres. A circular letter to the clergy to this effect had been issued.—We are authorised to state that the Bishop of Exeter has withdrawn the postscript of his letter to the dean. The statement made to him originated in a mistake, which has since been explained in the Western Luminary.

ST. DOMINGO.

Preparations for another Revolution.—Our private advices from Port au Prince to the 10th instant, lead us to believe that another revolution is about to break out among the black people of that country. President Guerrier returned to his palace at Port au Prince under the most encouraging auspices, and for a time every thing appeared calm and tranquil. But the current of popular favor was broken by the appointment of about one hundred generals and subalterns selected principally from the mulattoes. The coal blacks presented a formidable remonstrance, and even demanded the immediate dismissal of all mulatto officers, civil or military, in the service of Gov't. Our correspondent writes:—"This movement has created great consternation amongst the yellow Boys who constitute nearly all the intelligence of the community, and have put them again on the *qui vive*, for another revolution. It was apprehended that Christmas-eve had been sent away for the uprising, and a city night patrol of some two hundred mounted cavalry was immediately put in requisition, to be kept up through the holidays. The smothered flame for the moment is kept up through the holidays. It is feared only to give it time to spread