

from many year's experience in its use. What you say respecting my employing it largely among my Pine-soil is true. It consists of nothing but charcoal and loam without a particle of manure of any sort.

Every plant under my care has some charcoal used about it. I never yet saw the plant that did not delight in it and to Heaths it is most especially acceptable." It seems to us that opinions thus strongly expressed by one of the best Gardeners in the country, must carry conviction to the most sceptical. However we may as well mention a few other facts before we leave the question to the experimental proof to which it is now certain to be subjected all over the country.

European News

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

From the London Morning Herald, of January 3.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Dec. 18.—The grand dispute between the British embassy and the Sublime Porte, as far as concerns the alleged insult to the consul, has been settled. The Kayah of Abdullah Pacha is, I understand, on behalf of the Emperor, to visit Mr. Stevens, apologise for what occurred, and invite the consul to pay a visit of reconciliation to the governor, on which occasion he is to be accompanied by the identical dragoman who was recently expelled from the Pacha's presence as unworthy to be seated in it.

Fuad Effendi, late ambassador extraordinary to the courts of Spain and Portugal, arrived here on Saturday last in the Tagus, from Southampton, which was true to her time, although one of the French steamers was, at the same period, kept back a week, and another three days, by bad weather.

Mr. John Kerr, British Consul at Adrianople, died on the 8th instant, after a short illness. He was a most excellent man, whose loss will be long felt in that city.

Carmarthen, Jan. 1.—It is our melancholy duty to announce that General Sir William Nott, G. C. B., died this day (January the 1st) at about a quarter before two, a.m.

Marseilles, Dec. 28.—We continue to receive from all quarters the most dreadful accounts of the disasters committed by the late storms. It appears certain that no less than 80 vessels were lost in the Black Sea, the greater portion of them insured in France.

The following is an extract of a letter written by a mercantile house at Taganrog—"I am sorry to have to inform you that six English vessels, laden and ready to sail, were, in the late gale, wrecked and completely broken up by the ice. I could only learn the names of four of them, viz., the Elizabeth, Ann, Metcalf, and British Queen. It was expected that the cargoes of the two last would be saved."

Nine vessels, principally Grecian, were lost near Nidae.

From the Bombay Times.

INDIA.

The only warlike event of any political importance which during the past month has attracted attention is the continued disquietude of the southern Mahratta country, and some further outbreaks in Sawunt Waree, which have occasioned fresh demands on the Bombay army. The political charge being about to be placed in the hands of Col. Ovens, resident at Sattarah—Colonel Outram returning to Bombay—the former officer was made prisoner on his way to Kolapore, and still remains in the hands of the enemy. No further action has taken place since our last, but an army of some 7000 or 8000 are still moving about in divisions through the country. The fort of Baduohur was surrendered to us without serious fighting. Disaffection seems to be more extensively spread, and more difficult to be got put down, than was anticipated. An outbreak in the Sawunt Warree country—a very turbulent and unmanageable district adjoining Kolapore, has occasioned some loss of life, and compelled further detachments to be sent down from Bombay. Her Majesty's 13th Regiment, ready for embarkation for England, is to be detained another year to garrison Bombay. Her Majesty's 40th remains till next year at Calcutta. The Sikh chiefs seem to have settled their own quarrels without interference, and the Punjab is, at the date of our latest intelligence, more peaceful, and less likely to occasion col-

lision than it has been at any time for the last 20 months—perhaps since the death of Kurruck Sineh in November, 1840. Sir Henry Hardinge continues at Calcutta, devoting himself to the domestic improvements of the country, the extension of education, and of the means of inland transport, and striving to increase the comforts of the private soldiers of the army. He is proceeding quietly and considerately in the work of government; as yet his rule has passed nearly without censure, and the commendations he has earned are likely to increase. Being in all respects as unlike as possible to a predecessor whose policy we are assured he was sent out to pursue, he promised to be an eminently upright, useful, and energetic Governor General. Should he be spared to us he may yet deserve infinitely higher praise.

The most ardent lovers of martial glory are beginning to despair of gaining laurels in the field, under the present rule, unless our neighbours should force war upon us. Every thing continues tranquil in Scinde. Sickness is on the increase both at Shirkapore and Sukkur. At the former place, out of about 1400 troops nearly 800 are unfit for duty: at the latter, H. M.'s 78th have only 70 men out of nearly 900 fit for service. Hyderabad and Kurrachee continue healthy. Sir C. Napier left the latter place on the 15th ult. for the upper country. Cholera prevails in some regiments of the Madras army in the Southern Mahratta country. The Commander-in-Chief in India left Simla on the 12th, and is now on a tour of inspection on the north-west frontier. H. M.'s 40th are on their way down the river to Calcutta, where they will be detained for a twelvemonth to garrison Fort William. The left wing of the Queen's Royals have suddenly proceeded to the Sawunt Warree country on service; they are still very sickly. The cold season is proceeding very agreeably, and peace and tranquillity appear to prevail throughout India at large. We have news from China to the 12th October. Commerce appears to be extending, and the Chinese aversion to intercourse with foreigners seems on the decrease.

From the London Shipping Gazette,

January 1.

SYDNEY.

We have advices from Sydney to the 4th of September, which are, probably, later than any which will have reached England before the arrival of the present mail. The colonies were slowly—very slowly—reviving. Great distress prevailed among the operative classes, and a public meeting had been held to memorialize the government to take their case into consideration. The October mail from England has not yet arrived. The first intelligence is expected by the Hindostan early in next week. The passenger ships have been flocking in since our last, the Monarch, the Owen Glendower, the Southampton, and others having made their appearance.

EGYPT.

Mr Bourne's Postal Convention with the Pasha has been terminated as far as that gentlemen is concerned, and it is to be sent to England to be ratified. The conditions are not so satisfactory as expected. Although the particulars of the agreement have not been made public, it is believed that it is based on the same principles as the one made with the French government for the India mails proceeding through France, and that Mehemet will receive an amount of postage on the mails passing through Egypt to and from India at the rate of 6s per lb on letters, and 1s per lb on newspapers. The mails will be conveyed through the country by the Viceroy at his own expense and will be accompanied by an English messenger.

The mortality amongst the cattle still continues, and although Mehemet Ali is making every effort, at an immense cost, to replenish the stock in Egypt by constant supplies from Asia Minor and Abyssinia, the number of animals does not increase.

A fire broke out at Ibrahim Pasha's sugar manufactory at Cairo on the 13th instant, and property to a considerable amount was destroyed.

Fresh supplies of troops were constantly pouring into Syria from Turkey, and Ali Pasha had arrived at Jerusalem to re-implace the former Pasha, on account of his inactive conduct during the late disturbances, caused by Sheikh Aboo Ghosh, in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem. The new system of petty Christian governors, under the Druse Emeer in the Lebanon, is being carried into operation, but it is not expected that much good will be derived from it. The old Turkish coinage lately called in by the govern-

ment it again perfectly current in every town in Syria.

January 2.

The War in the Caucasus.—From the Daube, 18th December, merchant's letters, received by way of Bessarabia, have brought intelligence that the Russian fleet on the coast of Circassia has lately captured a Turkish slave-ship, on board of which, besides a quantity of ammunition, there were several chests of English arms for the mountaineers. The Russian army had gone into its cantonments, and the precaution had been taken of placing an unusually strong force in the places most exposed. There was already much snow on the mountains, which, however, did not hinder the mountaineers from paying an occasional visit to the Russians.

Tahiti.—According to the Paris correspondence in the Augsburg Gazette, the cabinets of London and Paris will agree to attribute to the protectorate that France takes upon herself over Tahiti a wider sense than that which is generally given to this word; and the fortifications raised by M. Bruat on divers points of the coast will remain in possession of the French troops.

The Iron Trade.—In anticipation of an increased demand for railway iron, William Crawshay, Esquire, [near Swansea] has decided upon the erection of an extensive steam rail mill, capable, if necessary, of the completion of 2,500 tons of rails per month. The estimated cost of the extensive project is about £25,000, while it will be the means of affording employment to 300 persons, in addition to the large number already employed in this gentleman's immense establishments.

The Working Classes in Liverpool.—The Liverpool Courier mentions, as a proof of the improved condition of the working classes in that town, that there has been one soup shop opened this winter instead of four, and that though eight or ten tubs of soup per day used to be taken in former years from that single establishment, only one tub and a half been taken on any one day during the present winter. The Courier adds—"In corroboration of the gratifying fact that the lower classes are not suffering to anything like the extent they did in former years, we may mention that the demands made on the Provident and Stranger's Friend Society are comparatively few, and that the claims on the benevolent public are much less now than they were in former years."

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

The President's Message.—The President's Message arrived here on the evening of Sunday last, and such was the interest to know its contents, that it was instantly transmitted to London by a special engine, where it arrived in six hours from its leaving Liverpool. The Message has been unsparingly analysed. During his high and palmy state, Mr Tyler was not a favourite with the British press or public, who looked upon him as the "accident of an accident." But now that he is tumbling from his high estate, "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung," his movements are viewed with a degree of anger amounting almost to phrenzy. But the attacks of the metropolitan press are not confined to the Message alone—they extend to the whole of the correspondence laid before Congress in connexion with the annexation question. Hitherto, we have made selections from the leading London journals on the subject of the Message, but this year the task is superfluous.—There is no diversity of opinion—all start from the same note. Mr Tyler is condemned—Mr Calhoun is condemned—Mr Shannon is condemned, and the Mexican Minister alone is eulogised for his spirit and independence.—Few documents have provoked greater anger than Mr Calhoun's letter to Mr King, at Paris. It will not irritate the Minister, but the whole British people. It impugns their honesty and sincerity in a cause—the abolition of slavery—upon which, if upon any subject, the public mind is not merely unanimous, but fixed and unalterably made up. The annexation of Texas was a question but little cared for in this country until the "fuss" made about it in these official documents has exclusively directed attention to it. Until the meeting of Parliament next month, the discussion in the papers will relate almost entirely to Texas and Calhoun.

Affairs of Canada.—The accounts from Canada have given very general satisfaction to the merchants connected with the Province, and it is confidently anticipated that the series of practical improvements recommended by the Governor at the opening of the session of the Assembly will supersede and allay the political agitation which has so long unprofitably prevailed upon more abstract questions.

Honours to Sir Henry Pottinger.—Henry Pottinger has been splendidly entertained by the merchant princes of London, Liverpool and Manchester, at er banquets are in store for him at Glasgow, Belfast, &c., for his distinguished services in China, Plate to a vast is to be presented to him from the es. He gave some very interesting useful information as to the character of the Chinese. He ascribes to the "stagnant" views; and he does not deny the fact. Sir Henry has persuaded the Chinese high Commission that it would be well to open to other countries as well as England, convinced the Mandarin; so that he has tentatively adopted a most important sweeping part of the treaty, one a revolution in the foreign relations of China, and one, too, that by which could have been forced upon by force by no one nation. It is said to ascertain this high capacity part of the Chinese, since, whatever difficulties may arise, they are diminished by having no deal of intelligent men. Sir Henry Pottinger gave some excellent advice for our intercourse with China, with the assurance that, if the course be well regulated, the trade must be enormous. It is said the clause opening the trade to other countries was suggested by Sir Pottinger on his own discretionary possibility.

Schisms in the Church.—The Church are still occupying a deal of public attention. The letter issued by the Bishop commanding the strict observance of the Rubric, and the use of the surplice, has excited an agitation before known in that large and diocese. The laity in various Devon and Cornwall have held on the subject, and adopted stringent resolutions, condemning the Bishop's letter, declaring their intention to resist his orders, and directing their attention to attend to vice in unconsecrated buildings, the rectors be enforced. In many cases the parishioners have addressed to the Queen, praying for the Queen's interference as Head of the Church to avert a crisis which they lead to still greater divisions. The shop, however has yielded to the of the people in regard to the Bishop's order in respect to its surplice adhering, however, to the ment of the rubrics. Mean while shop of Worcester in a charge at an ordination in his diocese Thomas's Day, advises his clergy to continue the practices which have prevailed in the Church, and various facts to prove that the not the proper dress to be worn in pulpit—that the rubric is in itself in regard to the Church of Militant, and that the offertory was superseded by the ment of poor-rates. His lordship adopted, the consent of the congregation, and that the money can only be legally applied for the parish poor. At the meeting of the Bishop of Salisbury, held his lordship expressly charged from the accustomed mode of divine service in their respective parishes, without first consulting the san. Dr. Pusey has published intimating that he could not subscribe to the Thirty nine Articles with their strictness; even should his removal from the University. Articles, he says, are now regarded "a certain and undoubted notion;" which they have never they have included both High Church. The "new test" of liberty which Laud won for the

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The Irish Church.—Disse confined to the Anglican bas at length reached Rome—that branch of it at located in Ireland. The not refer to matters of faith but to the merits and draw Charitable Bequests Act, whic sed in the last session of Parliament to relieve the Rom hierarchy, in that country disabilities under which they ag with respect to the app requests for religious and boses. Mr. O'Connell and bishop of Dublin, Dr. Mea loggerheads. The clergy are divided in opinion, and sy has assumed an angry and