

mixing, as it might remain in lumps. Leave in a warm place for a day or two, then bottle or jar up, and cork well. Take care that the jar be perfectly sweet; it will be fit for use in two or three days in hot weather; in cold, it will be better if kept longer before using; keep it in a moderately warm place. Near a pint of this to six quarts of flour; the dough made with rather hot water in cold weather, and then put the barm to the flour first, and the water afterwards, to be set over night and left in a warm place to rise. Dry the flour well before making your bread; when made into loaves or rolls in the morning, let them rise again before putting into the oven. Keep on still a little of the old mix with the fresh made barm. A piece of well risen dough can be had of any baker. This, with a little flour shaken over it, laid by for two or three days in a rather warm place, will be the leaven. A piece of this kept, and some fine flour worked well into it with warm water, will keep up the supply, or a piece of your own dough kept on when you have succeeded in making it properly. Shake the jar well before pouring it out for use.

European News.

Arrival of the December Mail.

London Shipping Gazette, December 2.
INDIA.

The semi-monthly express from Marseilles, in anticipation of the mails from Bombay, to the date of the 2d of November, has arrived. It brings several items of important intelligence. The insurrection in Cashmere is said to be nearly at an end. Shik Emaun-ood-Deen has again temporised and made a show of yielding, and has even withdrawn his troops from a siege of a small fort called Hurree Purvut. But the winter is about to set in, and then the greater number of the passes from Jamoo into the vale of Cashmere will be closed, and the Sheik, unless dispossessed previously, may laugh for a time at the armies sent to attack him. In the mean time there are considerable forces in movement towards Cashmere—viz.: 1st, the whole force of Gholab Singh; 2d, the Lahore army (12,000 men), under Tej Singh; 3d, the British division (6,000 men), commanded by Gen. Wheeler, which has marched from the Jullunder Doab to Jamoo for the purpose of taking possession of that capital and of guarding it for Gholab; and 4th, the brigade which left Lahore on its being relieved by other troops from Ferozepore, crossed the Ravee and marched into Ghelab's dominions. The movement of this powerful force shows that the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief look upon the proceedings at Cashmere as of great moment. It is evident from the preparations that some ulterior measures of great importance will soon be adopted. It is rather probable that the British authorities are by this time convinced of the impolicy of placing the Mahomedan population of Cashmere and the neighbouring districts under the yoke of the Sikh Gholab, with whose rule they are not likely ever to be satisfied, and that the dominions of Gholab will, ere the close of the present campaign, be much circumscribed. The British authorities, although they gave him the transfer of all the hilly or mountainous country, eastward of the Indus and westward of the Ravee, are not bound to keep an army there to maintain order amongst his subjects, or to collect his tribute. The inhabitants of Cashmere have many reasons for wishing to be rid of the Sikhs as governors, for their country has been ruined and half depopulated by the exactions of the Sikhs.

The Lahore force, under Tej Singh, had by the middle of October, got within twelve miles of Bheebur, when he declared his inability to proceed for want of carriage. This delay looks rather suspicious. The conflict appears to be going forward between Gholab's troops and the Cashmerians, but the details are not known.

The settlement of the affairs of Moultaun is said to be going forward favourably at Lahore, where the Dewan Monraj Moultaun has been received in state by his sovereign, Dhuleep Singh, and his mother, who performs the duties of Regent during the minority.

From Scinde there is nothing remarkable. The regiments which are to be relieved are not to quit that country until about the 1st of February next. There was sickness again at Sukkur and Korachee, arising from the heats of the months of October and November; but it was expected to end when the cold weather set in, in November. Sir C. Napier is said to be engaged in a work ba-

ving for its object to refute the statements of Colonel Outram's *Commentary*.

There were slight disturbances in Bhopal, created by some mercenary troops who had been expelled from the Nizam's territory, and who joined the disaffected retainers of an abandoned character, Ameer Mahomed Khan; the grandfather of the sovereign, who aimed at becoming Rajah. This lawless force was speedily surrounded, attacked, and routed by the contingent under the orders of the political agent. The rapid suppression of this revolt has had the best effect in the interior of India.

The Madras monsoon has been ushered in by a hurricane of unusual violence and a deluge of rain—no less than 17 1/2 inches of fall, two thirds of the English fall for one year, having occurred within twenty-four hours.

London Pictorial Times, Nov. 21.

FOREIGN.

PORTUGAL.—It has been notified to Viscount Palmerston by Mr. Southern, her Majesty's charge d'affaires at Lisbon, that an effective blockade of the river Duro had been established.

Letters from Lisbon also announced that a conflict had taken place on the 7th between a body of troops and the insurgents near Cintra. The firing lasted for some hours. A few were killed and wounded on both sides. The people escaped in various directions.

The leaders of the insurgents are determined to fight obstinately. The struggle will be sanguinary and tedious.

The Empress was on the eve of departure from Lisbon.

ROME.—It is worthy of remark, that since the accession of Pius IX., the number of crimes committed against the person as well as against the property in Rome, has diminished in the most extraordinary ratio, the month of June offering about 600 cases, July, 340; August, 230; September, 200; and last months calendar falling to 112.

TURKEY.—A letter from Constantinople dated 28th ult., says the new dangers are menacing the Nestorian Christians in Kurdistan. The famous chief of the Kurdes, Bederkdan Bey, has, with two other chiefs, Nour Ullah Bey, of Gakiari, and Abdas Samed Bey, concerted a descent into the districts inhabited by the Nestorians. The Governor of Mossoul, Tahir Pacha, threatened them with severe chastisement, and has endeavoured to dissuade Bederkdan from his sinister intentions; but it is doubtful if the endeavours of the Pacha will be crowned with success, as the tract of country of Gakiari inhabited by the Nestorians is in the Pachalic of Erzerorum, and some distance from Mossoul, the turbulent inhabitants of which gave the pacha enough to do to prevent his interference in others.

The harvest has been most abundant this year throughout all the provinces of Turkey. It is impossible to find storage at Varna for the corn which is arriving there from all quarters. The freight of vessels has risen to such a price as was never before heard of. Such large exports have alarmed the divan, lest the Turkish cultivator, seduced by the price offered to him at this moment, may leave himself without sufficient stock, and be obliged hereafter to purchase provisions at an advanced price. Under these impressions the Turkish Government has forbidden the export of corn from seven provinces of the empire.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—By the ship Mary Anne, which has just arrived at Portsmouth, we have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 5th September.

Frontier Affairs.—Information was received on the 22d of August that Captain Hogg, at the head of a force of about 1000 infantry, chiefly Hottentots and Fingoes, acting in conjunction with a burgher force under the field Commandant Van Wyk, and a detachment of the 45th regiment, under the command of Captain Seagram from the Tarka Post, had made a successful inroad into the Tamboukie country, capturing upwards of 4000 head of cattle, and killing some forty or fifty of the enemy. The loss on our side is thirteen Fingoes killed and a few wounded.

It will be gratifying also for the public to know that the chief Stock has been ordered to Fort Peddie, where he is to remain as a prisoner of war, and to subsist at his own expense.

It is currently reported that Umbala has followed the example of Stock, and surrendered himself to the British authorities; and it is also affirmed that Krel has made some pacific overtures, offering to give up all the colonial cattle in his territory. Some of the burgher levies are, it is said, discharged, and about to return home.

It is with peculiar satisfaction we give publicity to the despatch detailing a successful movement by Capt. Hogg, 7th Dragoon Guards, with its native force, on the Tamboukie country.

London Pictorial Times, November 28.

FRANCE.—Don Henrique arrived on the 20th inst. at Paris, and was to be received next day by the King Louis Philippe, with whom he is entirely reconciled. We should heartily congratulate the young prince if it was only a question of a little family quarrel. But the Duke of Seville had pronounced himself in favour of liberal ideas, and acquired at once, and without difficulty, a great popularity at the other side of the mountains. It is a pity the young prince cannot find favour at Paris or at Madrid, unless by adjuring steps which did not announce so speedy a recantation.

It was very currently rumoured in Paris that Lord Palmerston had protested against the destruction of the independence of Cracow. The effect of this rumour was considerably to effect the funds. For some days previously a hope was entertained that the Cracow affair might be the means of establishing a better feeling between the governments of England and France than has existed since the affair of the Montpensier marriage. It was thought probable that a joint protest might be presented against the flagrant violation of that treaty, and that this joint act would be the prelude of further displays of improved feeling on both sides. These dreams, however, seem to have been dispelled by the rumour we have referred to. As to a joint protest, it is not easy to see how Lord Palmerston could ask France to join him in protesting against a violation of the treaty of Vienna at the very moment when he was protesting against a similar violation of the treaty of Utrecht on the part of France herself. The protest of England, so far from being strengthened by being joined with that of France, would be weakened by it. England, whose pride is in a faithful execution of her engagements, has a right to protest against all violations of them; but what right has France to complain of the violation of Vienna by Austria, while she is at the same time violating the treaty of Utrecht, to which Austria is a party?

The Bey of Tunis, Ahmed Pacha, arrived on Sunday in Paris. The Duke de Montpensier, charged by the King to attend the Bey during his stay in Paris, received him at the railway terminus, with six of the royal carriages, the servants being in dress liveries. The Bey immediately proceeded to the palace of the Elysee-Bourbon, where apartments had been prepared for him and his suite.

Rumours of an impending change of ministry in France were in circulation in Paris on Monday. The King, it was said, pressed the departure of Count St. Aulaire for London, hoping that, through his instrumentality, the British Government would accept an apology for the Montpensier marriage, and make common cause with France in an effort to rescue Cracow from its 'protectors.' On the other hand, letters received from London were said to have expressed a "decided disapprobation" of his Majesty's conduct in the marriage affair "as at any moment since his successful practice upon a faithful and too confiding ally." King Leopold's refusal to interfere in the matter was known to be the reason why King Louis Philippe was so desirous that Count St. Aulaire should repair to London without delay. It began to be rumoured that the King might not long continue to regard M. Guizot as having acted wisely in the measures that brought about the union of the Duke de Montpensier with the Spanish Infanta. It was even said that Count Mole was prepared, on entering upon office, to stipulate that the Duke de Montpensier should renounce all claim for himself and his descendants upon the crown of Spain. "Until that be done, we can hardly hope for the renewal of a good understanding between France and England."

On the 14th instant, from twelve till half past, successive and sharp shocks of earthquake were felt in the commune of the Vienne, and within six or seven leagues round, each lasting about four seconds. The inhabitants, in their alarm, fled out of their houses, and the men employed on the viaduct over the Creuse, for the Bourdeaux and Tours Railroad, fancied that the construction was falling down. Happily no damage was done.

On Friday, the 20th instant, the large wooden building at Lisle, in which the French Northern Railway Company gave the banquet, on the inauguration of the line, and which was being prepared for

a waiting-room for passengers, fell with a frightful crash. Not one of the supporting timbers resisted. Fortunately the numerous workmen employed within had just gone to breakfast. Had they remained a few minutes longer, the consequence would have been most calamitous. The excavation of the earth around the supporting beams was the cause of the accident.

In France, as in other countries, suffering is producing disorder. On Saturday the 21st inst., a body of rioters proceeded to measures so violent, in order to prevent the export of grain from that city and its neighbourhood, that the general who commands that district ordered that they should be disposed by force. A conflict ensued in which several Lancers were struck with stones, and a considerable number of the rioters were wounded, and a still greater number were made prisoners. The rioters had not confined themselves to attempts to prevent the scale of corn, but had evinced a disposition to injure the railroad, lest by that route the transit of grain and flour might take place.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna Nov. 14.—The astounding news of the incorporation of Cracow with our monarchy, caused, at the first moment, an extraordinary sensation. The exchange was at first so alarmed, that a deputation of merchants waited on Mr. Kirbeck, president of the finance department. The excitement in the diplomatic circles seems to have been still far greater. Respecting the future existence of the city of Cracow itself, the Austrian government has provided as well as possible. Cracow is to be the capital of the new created government of West Galicia, and here will be a civil and military governor, and a commander of the place. The evening before yesterday, the Duchess of Bordeaux, who was married at Modena by proxy, arrived in Bruck.

CRACOW.—An ordinance respecting the incorporation of Cracow with the Austrian dominions was published in the "Berlin Gazette" of the 14th inst. It commences with a review of the treaties of 1809 and 1815; then states that special deliberations of the plenipotentiaries of Berlin & St. Petersburg have terminated in a convention signed at Vienna on the 6th November in the present year, in virtue of which the three protecting powers of the city of Cracow revoke and suppress the treaties of the 3rd of May, 1816. That city and its territory consequently return under the sceptre of Austria, as they belonged previous to the peace of Vienna of the 14th of October, 1809. The Ordinance is signed "Ferdinand," and countersigned by three ministers of state. Possessions of the city of Cracow accordingly took place on the 16th inst, the new governor, Castiglione, having published on the occasion a proclamation, the last sentence of which is conclusive enough:—"The town of Cracow and its territory are, consequently, restored to Austria, and reunited to the Austrian monarchy, to be possessed by his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty as previous to the year 1809." A salute of twenty-one guns was fired, there was a service at the cathedral, and all possible demonstrations were made by the Austrian authorities. The public buildings were illuminated, but the feeling shown by the people was that of deep melancholy.

WEIMAR.—Divine service was performed at Weimar on the 9th instant, by John Ronge, to a congregation of more than 800 German Catholics. He alluded in his oration to the establishment of a universal German church, which the progress of the age called for.

From various British Journals.

Lads for the Royal Navy.—Yesterday there was considerable activity at the various receiving houses for seamen, at the east end of the metropolis near the docks, in consequence of the recent regulations respecting lads for the Royal Navy. During the day large posters were circulated throughout the metropolis, and every inducement is also held out to lads between 16 and 19 to enter her Majesty's service. Smart, well-grown youths are taken, though not accustomed to the sea, numbers of whom entered during the day.

Fearful Loss of Life and Property at Sea.—The Storm on Friday and Saturday last, on many parts of the Coast of England and France, were the most destructive that has been experienced for a considerable period. Many of the casualties were of the most appalling character. Within a short distance of where the dreadful losses of the Reliance and Queror Indiamen took place, a few years since, a very distressing wreck