

No. 5. Smutty grain washed in lime water and brine, and limed. Yield 7 quarts clean—one gill screenings. One smut ball to 1120 grains.

No. 6. Smutty grain washed in lime-water, brine, and ley, and ashes. Yield 7 quarts clean, one pint screenings. One smut ball to 840 grains, and the largest growth of straw.

Soaking wheat in brine and liming it before sowing, we have found to be as good a preventive against smut as any which we have used.

European News.

From British Papers to the 15th January by the Steamer Acadia.

THE REVENUE.

The quarterly abstract of the Revenue accounts for the quarter ending the 5th January will be found in another column, and, as was fully anticipated, exhibits a marked deficiency in the income of the country. The gross decrease on the year is no less than £2,217,454, and on the quarter £1,155,333; but rejecting those items, such as the China money, the repayment of advances, &c., which do not form the usual revenue of the country, and are accidental receipts, the ordinary revenue shows a decrease on the year of £1,065,540, and on the quarter of £925,642. The main deficiency, it will be seen, has chiefly arisen during the last three months, in fact, out of the £1,065,540, only £139,898 is applicable to the preceding period of the year. The chief deficiency is in the Excise, Customs, and Stamps, indicating but too clearly that the people have been compelled to curtail the consumption of commodities of first necessity; and the deficiency in the item of Stamps, which is no less than £175,852 on the last quarter, marks distinctly the decline which has taken place in trade. As the comparison on the year and on the quarter may be impeached as not exactly showing the correct view of the case, we may add that a comparison on the last six months of 1846 and 1847 exhibits a decrease of £2,202,554. In fact, by the most rigorous examination of the yearly accounts, it would appear that, including a balance which remained in the Exchequer on the 5th January, 1846, of £482,907, the yearly expenditure of the country has exceeded the income by no less a sum than £2,700,000. The payments into the Treasury of the Irish loan has, however, enabled the Chancellor of the Exchequer to meet the January dividends without a temporary loan from the Bank, and, in fact, to have a balance in the Treasury on the 5th inst. of £382,548. Under these circumstances, it must be apparent to every reflecting person, that whilst the causes which have led to the actual deficiency in the income of the country continue in operation, it is scarcely possible, during the ensuing six months, that any very great improvement can be effected; and, instead of any reduction in the duties of Customs or Excise, the question will rather be to what extent of additional taxation we shall be compelled to submit, in order to keep the expenditure of the country within the limits of our ordinary income.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

The Hampden controversy has terminated, as we anticipated, in the signal discomfiture of the revolting bishops, and the complete triumph of Lord John Russell and the crown. The letter of the Bishop of Oxford reached us just after our last number went to press, confirming the report previously in circulation that that prudent prelate had wisely thought that his preferment at court might be stopped by any further factious persecution of Dr. Hampden; so, after eleven years misconception of the exact state of the case, he actually proceeds to examine the heterodox works themselves, discovers that they do not justify the condemnation they have received, and publishes a letter recanting all his previous opinions upon the subject. The letter of the Bishop of Oxford is too long and of too technical a character to give at length, but the bishop, after reciting all the facts of the case, and admitting that he had consented to prosecute Dr. Hampden for heresy, goes on to confess that, having since studied the "Bampton Lectures," he avows "they do not justify those suspicions of unsoundness to which they have given rise." Accordingly, he withdraws the letters of request, and promises to use his influence to put an end to the present agitation in the church.

Lord John Russell has published an able, and well reasoned, letter, in reply to the clergy of Bedford, in which his

lordship, after reciting at length the political and religious motives which have led him to appoint Dr. Hampden, points out, with great effect, that it is of no use to cry "Peace when there is no peace" in the church; and the following passage is too striking for us to abridge:

"Let us not mistake our position. The church is not in that easy security of the last century which gave birth to so much negligence, to so much abuse of her wealth, to such a perilous apathy. The church of Rome on the one side, with abundant knowledge, with imposing authority, seduces many to her communion. The right of private judgement is by many avoided as a dangerous snare; the duty of private judgement is thrown off by many more as too heavy a burden. On the other side, the Protestant Dissenter assails the church establishment as an engine for fettering the conscience and taxing the property of the subject. Novelists have their charm; the High Churchman and the Independent speak alike with complacency of secession church and state."

The upshot of the whole dispute has been that Dr. Hampden was confirmed in his new dignity, on Tuesday last, at Bow Church, in London, amidst a vast assemblage of people. By a singular circumstance, the new alderman, Mr. Salomons, of the Hebrew persuasion, appeared officially, as the alderman of the ward, in the corporation pew; and the whole ceremony terminated, after an ineffectual protest, which, it is said, is to be made the subject of an application to the court of Queen's Bench. Bishop Hampden was loudly cheered by the people as he entered his carriage, after the proceedings were concluded. The new bishop is a lineal descendant of the immortal Hampden; and the connection of the names of Hampden and Russell seems to be permanently interwoven in English history.

IRELAND.

The angel of terror has at length stayed his avenging hand in Ireland. The accounts since the beginning of the year have certainly not been so teeming with horror as previously. Outrages continue to be more or less perpetrated, but cold-blooded deliberate murder seems to have been checked by the vigorous proceedings of the executive. Following up his first proclamation, placing certain disturbed districts under the dominion of the new law, the Lord-Lieutenant has issued a second proclamation, placing certain disturbed districts under the dominion of the new law, the Lord-Lieutenant has issued a second, proclaiming, the barony of Longford, and five parishes in Leitrim, the barony of Glanawley, in Fermanagh, Tollyhow, in Drumlaine, and Lower Loughlee, in Cavan, under the new act. Orders have also been issued to disarm the people in several districts, and the strictest regulations are enforced respecting the licenses to possess arms under the recent law. In some places a contempt for the proclamation has been exhibited by tearing down the document from the walls; but we have seen this often practised in civilised London, and yet the spirit of anarchy has been pretty effectually checked. We cannot expect that by merely coercive measures the famished people of Ireland will be filled with good things; all that we hope from the late measures is, that the demon of mischief may be arrested in his exterminating career, and breathing-time may be afforded to the lovers of freedom and good order to carry out such measures as may be devised to repair the social evils of the country. The Repeal party, or rather parties, seem sadly embroiled and at variance with each other; and the weekly rent of the elder establishment, notwithstanding the efforts made to recruit its funds, is not very flourishing. The divisions which broke out in the Irish party during the late session of Parliament have not been healed; and Mr. Grattan, Mr. John O'Connell, and Mr. Reynolds have favored the public with some racy specimens of polite correspondence addressed to each other. Actions at law are threatened for defamation by these testy belligerents, and the Repeal agitation just now seems troubled with epidemic influenza, and is not in so flourishing a state of health as heretofore. The general distress of the country has, doubtless, contributed not a little to diminish its strength and resources. The special commission, issued to try the prisoners committed for murder and agrarian outrages in the southern counties, was opened at Limerick on the 4th instant. The Chief Justice Blackburne made a charge to the grand jury singularly free from political feeling, but expressive of the determination of the government vigorously to administer and execute the existing laws. Several capital convictions have already taken place, and there can be no doubt that punishment will inevitably follow. The

new law, relating accessories before and after the fact, by the strongly expressed opinion of the judges, seems likely to prove most conducive to the repression of crime, and to the restoration of tranquility and security.

ALGERIA.

The surrender of Abdel Kader to the French is one of the most important political events of the times in which we live. The undaunted, constant, but at length unsuccessful resistance which this gallant chief has offered to the invaders of his native soil, will place the hero of Algeria in the page of History, beside the illustrious names of Miltiades, Cincinnatus, Lauraro, Sir William Wallace. We earnestly hope now that the French have at length succeeded in obtaining possession of his person by an honourable capitulation, solemnly ratified by the faith of a French prince, that the unfortunate Abdel Kader will be treated with the respect becoming his patriotic valour and the dignity of a great European nation. The circumstances which have led to this unfortunate occurrence, for the French people are too well known to detail them at large. After the departure of Marshal Bugeaud from Africa, who had, in fact, broken down the power of Abdel Kader; the indomitable chieftain has hovered about the frontiers of Morocco; at times actually threatened to make incursions as far as the capital of Fez. A powerful army was sent against him by the emperor of Morocco; and the Emir having been repulsed in a gallant attempt to throw into confusion the Moorish army, consisting of thirty eight thousand men, which now hemmed him in the mountains on the sea coast, he, finding it impossible to elude the French guards, who had cut off his escape by the way of the southern desert, and had to alternative but to present a horse of submission, to the Duke d'Angame, in token of vassalage to France, and upon a solemn pledge of personal safety, surrendered himself. The Emir was immediately dispatched to Tolon in a French steamer, where he now remains a prisoner, whilst the cabinet at the Tuileries are deliberating upon his future destiny. The special condition on which Abd-el-Kader submitted was, that he should be permitted to retire unmolested with his family to St Jean d'Acre or Alexandria. He has expressed a wish to pay a visit to Mecca, but whether the French will permit him to make this holy pilgrimage remains to be revealed. It is our opinion that any breach of faith, or evasion of the honourable condition formerly stipulated between the Emir and general Lamoriciere, and confirmed by the Duke d'Angame, must be a lasting stain upon the honour of the French nation. The French are relieved from an implacable foe; he is entitled to the respect, even to the distinction, due to the highest order of gallantry. It is therefore, with great pain that we see it stated in the French papers, that the government has resolved to break faith with Abd-el-Kader. It has announced to him that it cannot consent to his going to St Jean d'Acre on any terms, and that with regard to Egypt, it must first see whether the Pacha will agree to receive him. If the French are permanently to retain their conquests in Africa, it may perhaps be better for humanity and civilization that they should be left to prosecute their schemes of administrative government uninterrupted by the ceaseless, and perhaps useless, incursion from the desert of such a restless enemy as the once formidable Abd-el-Kader.

SWITZERLAND.

Although the arms of the Federalists in Switzerland have been completely triumphant, it is not so certain as we intimated in our last number, that everything will subside at once into tranquillity. It is still confidently alledged that France, Austria, and Prussia, meditate something like a mediation. M. Guizot not having been quite so successful in his diplomatic efforts in this as in other more celebrated cases, has yet ventured upon another "noe," in which he lays down categorically certain principles, for their ostensible object the maintenance of the cantonal sovereignties in Switzerland, but in reality to make some pretext for French intervention. M. Guizot has presented to the Chambers the papers relating to the recent events, which reflect great credit upon the sagacity and single-mindedness which have distinguished Lord Palmerston throughout. So praise worthy, indeed does his lordship's conduct appear to our French neighbours, that he the much reviled Lord Palmerston, is actually lauded by the French journals, insidiously, perhaps for the purpose of disparaging M. Guizot. During the debate on the

address, the candour, wisdom, and consistency of England are to be invidiously contrasted by the opposition with the hostile and aggressive disposition exhibited by France, which longed to interfere, but dared not. We are afraid that there is a good deal of foundation in truth for these party tactics; but so long as Switzerland refrains from committing an act of aggression on any neighbour state, England will not only not interfere but by her influence, will prevent others. The menaces made by certain Powers of meddling in the affair, now the parties have determined the question by force of arms, can only be to compass some mischievous object, but the envoys extraordinary from Austria and Prussia seem much too active at the Court of the Tuileries for us to expect that the affair will be finally adjusted without considerable anxiety and difficulty.

COLONIAL BANK.

The half-yearly meeting of the Colonial Bank took place on the 11th inst., and the report submitted to the proprietors will be found at length elsewhere. Although we cannot but regret that the circumstances in which the Directors find themselves are much less favourable than they had anticipated at the last meeting, indeed so much so, as to induce them to come to the conclusion that it was no desirable to declare any dividend, but to carry the realized profit of £22,236 2s 10d. on the half-year to the credit of balance and doubtful debts; yet it is satisfactory to learn that this appropriation leaves them with only a balance of £7000 under this head, and that with this exception the capital of the bank is untouched, and further, that the Directors do not anticipate the necessity of making any further call upon the proprietors. We entirely agree in the opinion almost unanimously expressed at the meeting, that the course determined upon is at once the most prudent and business-like that could have been adopted.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The intelligence received from this portion of the European continent since the sailing of the last steamer, has been of an interesting character. Foremost in the announcement of the surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the Duc d'Angame. It appears that the Moorish chief had surrendered himself to the French authorities in Algeria on the condition that he should retire to St Jean d'Acre. Referring to this topic, the National accuser the Duc d'Angame in having committed imprudence in yielding the conditions made by Abd-el-Kader, of sending him to Alexandria or Syria. What will be done in this dilemma? A private letter answers the question by saying, that under easily raised pretences Abd-el-Kader will be detained in France, while active agents are set to work to excite the fears or jealousies of Mehemet Ali, and the Sultan himself. If Abd-el-Kader refused an asylum at Alexandria, or in Syria, then it will be no fault of his captors if they find it impossible to keep their word. The most recent intelligence from Paris informs us that the French Government have broken faith with Abd-el-Kader, had announced to him that it cannot consent to his going to St. Jean d'Acre on any terms, and that, with regard to Egypt, it must first see whether the Pacha will agree to receive him. On the news of the Emir's capture, small rise took place on the Bourse.

SPAIN.—The most important news from this country respects the Queen's health, which is in a most critical state. Her Majesty has lately been repeatedly attacked with affections which were attributed to nervous or hysterical affections; but it is openly stated that they were caused by epilepsy. At the time of latest dispatches leaving Madrid, she was one of long continuance. Her Majesty's infirm position has created general uneasiness, should it be attended with a fatal result, importance of the consequences cannot be foreseen or calculated.

ITALY.—The advices from several parts of this country are far from being of a cheerful character. The States of the Church alone seem to be free from the discontent generally prevalent. The Roman journals of the 24th ult., give the details of an address delivered by the Pope on the 17th, in which he deprecates the demonstration made upon taking of Lucerne; as he considers that of immense injury to Catholicism, menaces it with still greater evil. The new motto, *prio* for the organisation of the ministry, been published by his holiness, and has given great satisfaction. The administration of the Pope is to consist of nine departments, namely, foreign affairs, interior, public instruction, grace and justice, finance, commerce, fine manufactures, agriculture, public works, and police. The chiefs of those departments are to compose the council of ministers. State affairs are not to be brought before the council until the deputies shall have examined them, and given their opinion. Affairs of the state are not to be submitted to the sovereign until they shall have been discussed in the council of ministers. The Pope is to appoint all public functionaries. The Pope only reserves to himself the nomination of the cardinals, nuncios, &c. The secret