

about twenty fold. This writer disapproves of sowing oats among peas, as the oats weaken the vines and lessen the crop. He thinks that pens are a good substitute for Indian corn in feeding cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and observes, that they produce better in cold seasons than in hot.

MUSCLE BEDS.—In regard to muscle beds, we think no better manure could be found for wheat. It is probably better than marl, inasmuch as it contains animal matter in addition to the usual ingredients of that article. It is not unlikely that the marl region of the south, was once a muscle bed or something similar to it. We wish we had one of those banks of discount within four miles of us.—*Maine Farmer.*

FOREIGN.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman, March 29.

CIVILISATION IN THE EAST.

It is pleasant to observe the arts of Europe striking their roots among the semi-barbarous nations of Asia, where society has been stationary for ages. Though the mass of the people there generally view the wonders of our advanced civilisation with stupid indifference, superior minds start up from time to time, who catch a glimpse of their importance, and become fired with an enthusiastic desire to transplant them among their countrymen. We have examples in the Turkish Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt; and the following letter sent us by a correspondent, brings under our notice another Eastern prince, who seems disposed to tread in their steps. The letter is written by an Englishman. Bankok is a seaport, at the head of the gulf of Siam, fifty miles from Juthia, the capital of the kingdom, and about 1000 miles south east from the mouths of the Ganges. The Siamese are nearly in the same state of civilisation with the people of British India.

BANKOK, 15th June, 1836.

Choufa, brother to the present King and heir to the throne, is devoting his whole attention to the introduction of the English arts. He has at present some hundreds of mechanics at work round his palace, making masts and fitting out rigging for ships, which he is building from English models. These men are under the superintendence of three or four British sailors, who reside in the palace. He has also a body of soldiers, in British uniform, drilled before him every day. His Royal Highness reads and writes English well. Our language is encouraged at the palace; he has got a library of English books, and a museum worthy of attention. The trade from the West is limited to one or two English ships which visit us once a-year about Christmas, for sugar, and to a few Arab vessels. There is also a considerable trade with the Chinese. The jealousy of the Government, the enormous exactions which the King levies from European bottoms, and the heavy port-dues, are the principal barriers to trade. The natural fertility of the soil, and the valuable products of the country, we would think, would open the eyes of the Government to the interest of the country—make them take off their hurtful restrictions, and open their city to a free and unrestricted commerce. But now the royal prerogative is too much curtailed by a powerful aristocracy. Wallowing in indolence and Eastern luxury, they are jealous of any innovation which might tend to enlighten the minds of the people. When such is the state of the country, agriculture and commerce are neglected, and in a great measure prohibited; the rights and liberties of the lower orders are very restricted and any improvement which might ex-

tend to them, is violently opposed by the nobles. However, the Prince shows symptoms that he will begin his career on principles tending to the improvement of his country. He is excessively fond of the English, for which he runs the risk of the King's displeasure, who hates them. The Prince is a very well made man, very fond of wrestling and feats of gymnastics, in which he excels; he possesses a great deal of ingenuity, a frank disposition, and liberal sentiments. The Christian residents of the capital comprehend only a few American missionaries, a British and a Portuguese merchant, at which houses the Prince is a frequent visitor.

Letters from Lisbon represent the state of Government as very insecure. A small corps of insurgents maintains itself in Algarve; the peasantry influenced by the priests are said to be strongly disposed to favor Don Miguel; and what is by far the worst feature of the case, the army is unpaid, and of course discontented. The Commission had reported the proposed amendment of the constitution. It recommends that the Legislature should consist of two Houses, a Chamber of Deputies chosen for four years, and a Senate composed of members holding their seats for life; the Crown of hereditary; the Roman Catholic to be the state religion, but all others to be tolerated.—*Scotsman.*

The French papers are occupied with Marshal Clausel's pamphlet in vindication of his conduct in Algiers, and with the Report of a Commission upon the same subject. He is accused of peculation, cruelty, and mismanagement. His defence is described by some as successful, by others as lame, evasive, and declamatory. The fall of the Ministry is anticipated, in consequence of internal divisions and external difficulties. France is suffering, like Britain, from a sudden paralysis in the state of trade; and the evil is aggravated by the discontent of the working classes, which has produced, or at least is accompanied by, a panic among the depositors in Savings' Bank. The hands of the Ministers are tied up by their embarrassments, and we regret to observe that the law of public instruction, which was in progress, has been postponed.—*Id.*

The Dutch Government has brought out a new project of a loan for 1,500,000. Its necessities have sprung from the vindictive passions of the King, who has kept up an extravagantly large army, in the hope of finding some opportunity to reconquer Belgium. The Dutch have institutions which would enable them to put a check on the mischievous spirit of their ruler, if they had the resolution to use them, and are most properly punished by the imposition of new burdens, for weakly submitting to be the passive tools of his ambition. The evil will work its cure in due time; for though the Dutchman has little respect for his own liberties or the rights of his neighbours, he has a most tender regard for his pocket.—*Id.*

BEET-ROOT SUGAR.—The Minister of Finance, wishing to ascertain the progress of the manufacture of sugar from beet-root, has obtained accounts showing the value of this indigenous produce during the years 1835 and 1836. The number of manufactories at work is 542; and that of the manufactories being now erected 39; making a total of 581. The quantity of sugar produced in 1835 was 668,986,762 lbs, and in 1836 was 1,012,770,539 lbs. The value of the raw sugar from the harvest of 1835 was 30,349,340 f., and the value of that of 1836 was 48,968,605 f.—*French Paper.*

The elections of officers for the National Guard in Paris have disappointed the Liberals. Almost all the old officers have been again chosen; a proof, it is said, that the Paris shopkeepers are still resolved to keep up the present system and stand by the King.

There seems to be little chance that the Spanish troops will recover from the defeat of Hernani for some time to come. Some letters from St. Sebastian talk of a resumption of the offensive by General Evans; but we suspect that he will have difficulty in maintaining his present position. Espinero, has retired into Bilbon with his army of 23,000 men; and Saurfield's corps, now commanded by Iribarren, has taken up quarters in Pampeluna, thus leaving the Carlists in almost undisturbed possession of the open country. So much for the grand combined movement of the Royal troops, of which so much was predicted. A powder magazine at Santander was blown up on the 22d ultimo; and the consequence was, the destruction of two streets,—a conflagration which was proceeding when the last accounts were despatched,—and considerable loss of life.

A decree, dated 23d November, 1836, for the expulsion of British and other barbarian merchants has been published at Canton.—They were all ordered to be off in half a moon—

"They are not to be permitted," says the edict, "to loiter and linger. If they have any business that cannot be completed within the half moon, they at the expiration of that period, must go to Macao for a little time, and their accounts left in your hands, and as soon as all their affairs are settled, they must return to their country. They must not be permitted to stay at Macao as long as they please in opposition to the existing laws. If they presume to be insolent, and act haughtily, & will not listen to our kind words, and obstinately refuse to go in the path we mark out, the celestial dynasty will not heed the consequences. The laws will be maintained; and there is reason to fear the said barbarians will find it hard to get back to their country. The houses in the Creek factory, and in several other long, will be taken and sealed up. There must be no failure."

The pretence for this order is the practice of smuggling—

"The said barbarian merchants, Jardine and others, have many years resided at Canton; and can it be for no purpose? It is made clear, by your statement, that there are received ships in the outer seas; that there is a clandestine trade carried on, and treasure is oozing out of the country; that many native vessels go out to sea, to the receiving-ships; and that there are also smugglers employed in the trade."

STATE OF FRANCE.—The accounts from the department are of a most alarming nature; it appears that the *projet de loi* for the dowry of the Queen of the Belgians and the Duke of Nemours' nbanage have produced the most deplorable effects upon the inhabitants. During the last six months no less than 36 prefects have visited the capital, and their reports have been unanimous in describing the bad result of the present system. Several deputies have received letters from their constituents, declaring that they were bound by duty to vote against the above law projects. Not the slightest commiseration has been excited by the state of misery into which the workmen are plunged, and it does not appear that any act of royal munificence has been brought in aid of the starving population of Lyons. It would appear that this great city of the throne was destined to endure sieges and grapeshot, but