GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

LONDON, January 18.

The reports of the perfect success of the French Loan had a remarkable effect in the City yesterday. The favorable result of that measure had been brought home to our monied men in a very tangible form. The deposits on their own subscription list towards the loan are returnable to them, because their money is not wanted. It is an unusual thing for Governments to have more money offered to them than they require; and in this country we should not have been very hasty to assume that the French Government would be the first to set such an example under the pressure of a war. The subscriptions within France itself have enormously exceeded the demand of the Government—instead of £20,000,000 it is nearly £87,000,000; but the character of the subscription is in itself peculiarly remarkable. The whole loan is absorded by individual applicants for 500 francs and under, down to 10 francs. The entire sum of £20,000,000 is taken up by persons purchasing £20 annuities or less.

The success of the Emperor has had a happy influence in this country; it has shown that the wants of France will not create that vacuum in the coffers of capitalists which was anticipated. The requirements of France will cause no drain upon the London markets. Consols, however did not only rebound upon the prospect of the reimbursements of deposits; the success of the loan establishes the confidence which so important a class of the French people give to their Emperor, and which they are willing to testify in so very tangible and forcible a manner.

The *Soldier's Friend* of Vienna, has received from Odessa the following account of the movement of the Russians in the Crimea:—

"In order to prevent a coup de main against Perekop, the division of General Pawloff, the brigade of General Wrangel, the four regiments of dragoons, were detached on the 18th ult., towards Arnganskk, and took up a position on the road which commands the Isthmus. The light division of Hulans, under General Koff, was still holding its winter quarters near Eupatoria, its head quarters being at Saki. The 51st regiment of Cossacks of the Don had joined it, and these troops will, in the early part of January, it is said, commence an offensive movement against Eupatoria, In the meantime, in order to secure the communications with Perekop, reinforcements are being brought up from Odessa. The total force now at Perekop, in cavalry, and infantry, amounts to 50,000 men. The 8th division, which arrived at Bakshi-Serai on the 28th December, was immediately after reviewed by General Osten-Sacken, who complimented it on its fine appearance, and said, "You have come by order of your august sovereign, to maintain the glory of your ancestors and the honor of Russia, our sacred country! my children! It is unnecessary for me to tell you that the eyes of your sovereign, as well as those of your fellow-countrymen, are on you, as the defenders of the word of Jesus Christ, our Saviour. There are among you many whom I have already commanded on fields of battle, in Persia, Poland, and Hungary; remembre the past, and continue to behave as becomes brave Russians. The movement will soon arrive, when you will leave no other choice to the enemy than death or captivity. Until that time, adieu."

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE CRIMEA.

Mr. Liddell, the engineer of the new Leicester and Hitchin Railway in connexion with the Midland, has obtained from the directors of the latter company leave of absence for two months, in order to fulfil an important duty with which Government has entrusted him. This is no other than the laying of a submarine cable for telegraphic purposes from Varna to either Cape Chersonese or Balaklava. The cable is ready, and Mr. Liddell is on the point of sailing to complete his commission of thus bridging the stormy Euxine, 300 miles across, for the flight of intelligence between the allied armies in the Crimea and their respective Governments, and *vice versa*. It is expected that by the time this work is accomplished the telegraphic line across Europe will also be ready; and the enterprising engineer, who has already laid cables in the Mediterranean and other seas, confidently anticipates that within two months the beginning of a despatch will be received in London before Lord Raglan has ceased dictating it at the telegraph office of Balaklava or Sebastopol itself.

RUSSIAN TROOPS FROZEN TO DEATH.—The following is news of the 28th December, from Odessa, *via* Czernowitz:—"Powerful reinforcements are arriving. There are snow storms, with frost. Two companies of soldiers on their march, and 40 wagon loads of sick men, have been frozen to death. The thermometer (Reaumer) is 24 degrees below zero—equivalent to 22.00 Fahrenheit."

STRENGTH OF THE RUSSIAN ARMIES.—According to the Russian accounts, the Emperor will have the following armies in the field next spring:—1. The Crimean army of 120,000 men in the field and 30,000 in Sebastopol; 2. The Tchernomorish (Cossacks of the Kuban) army, 40,000 men; 3. The Danubian army, 40,000 men; 4. The army in Lithuania and Volhynia. 120,000 men; 5. The Baltic army, 60,000 men; 6. The reserve army, 80,000 men. You will hardly fail to observe that no mention is made either of the guard and grenadier corps in Poland, or of the Caucasian army. The garrison of Odessa has been frequently changed lately, but it is probably a gross exaggeration to say that it is now 50,000 strong. The reinforcements come and go, and the great public knows no more of the real strength of the garrison than do the Viennese burghers of the exact number of troops now in this city.

Seven Days Later from England.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 27th Jan.

Lord John Russell has resigned, and it was expected the whole Ministry will go out of office.

Public feeling seems favourable to peace.

Sebastopol dates are to the 14th Jan. Affairs were unchanged, except that the British army is in a wretched condition, owing to mismanagement.

Occasional sorties were made; weather very cold.

The Vienna conference will assemble in the middle of February.

The Swedish army is placed on a war footing.

The Queen of Sardinia is dead.

The English Government has been severely denounced in Parliament.

40,000 Russians, with 80 guns, were concentrated at Perekop.

Consols closed at 91¼ to 9¼.

Breadstuffs dull at previous rates. Provisions unchanged.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Atlantic brings 58 passengers, among whom are the Hon. G. Upham and family.

The steamship Great Britain arrived at Liverpool with £350,000 in gold from Australia.

The chief feature of the news centres in the proceedings of the British Parliament, in which the Government have been severely denounced.

On Friday night, Lord John Russell gave an explanation of his conduct. The general opinion is that the whole ministery must go out of office. The public feeling seems leaning towards peace.

THE CRIMEA.—Gen. Liprandi had again abandoned his outpost at the Tchernaya. Sebastopol dates of the 14th Jan., announce that sickness was increasing in the camp.

The Russians had made two sorties, but were repulsed with considerable loss. The weather had been cold, but was getting milder.

Considerable reinforcements were reaching the Allies.

Letters state, that the French had mined the Flag Staff Battery, and only waited a favorable opportunity to blow it up.

Menschikoff is reported to have said:—"Our troops may rest, Generals January, February and March will fight out our battles far better than we can."

The Russians had retained and re-occupied the Quarantine Fort.

Gen. Brown was about to resume his command in the Crimea.

The Allies were about to establish a hospital for 2000 men at Smyrna, and an establishment for Convalescents at Rhodes.

The Russians report numerous desertions from the Allies to the Russian ranks.

St. Petersburg letters of the 18th Jan. are of a pacific character.

An Odessa letter of the 9th says:—The Russians will shortly assume the offensive in the Crimea, having received large reinforcements.

It was reported at Vienna on the 25th, that a battle had been fought before Sebastopol, in which the Russians were victorious, but authentic advices from Balaclava the next day contradicted it.

It was positively asserted that Omar Pasha's force would begin operations on the 18th Jan. by advancing under cover of the artillery of the fleets along the coast. The last of the Turkish convoys left Varna on the 14th, for Balaclava.

GREAT GOLD NUGGET.—The largest lump of gold ever found in California or in any other part of the world, weighing 160½ pounds, has arrived in this City, and will soon be on exhibition for a few days This wonderful lump of gold, measuring 22½ inches long, 14 inches wide, and 7 inches thick, containing only 10 pounds of quartz rock, and valued at over $38,000, was found by a party of four Americans and one Swiss, in Calaveras County, California, on the evening of the 22d of Nov. 1854. It was 160 feet below the surface. One of the discoverers is here with the lump, which will be taken to the World's Exhibition at Paris. They have been offered $45,000 for it. *Boston Courier*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

REMEDY FOR THE DISEASE IN THE POTATO.

The importance of this subject to the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island will, I trust, be a sufficient apology for the length of the correspondence extracted from a London paper.

GAS TAR AS A MANURE.

Sir;

Having a few weeks past addressed to the editors of two papers some letters on the potato disease, and having recommeded the use of antiseptic manure as calculated to arrest the potato blight, whilst the adoption of putrescent manures increases the disease; and having also stated therin the value of gas tar as an antiseptic manure, I am now in a position to inform you of the success of some experiments tried here this year. In order to test the efficacy of tar as a manure for potatoes, four trenches about thirty yards in length, were made last spring. The first two having been dug nine inches deep, the tar was poured thinly into them, and covered with a little soil. The other two trenches were prepared in the ordinary way, and the seed was planted on the same day in the four trenches ten inches apart from each other (too close I think) when the haulm and leaves appeared, the deeper green colour of those in the tarred rows made them easily distinguishable from the others, they continued also more vigorous until the autumn, when on taking up the potatoes, they were found not only free from disease, but also from attacks of worms, the soil during their growth being almost exempt from weeds. The haulm and leaves of the other two trenches died nearly fifteen days sooner, presenting a weak, sickly appearance. The produce when taken up proved to be not only 30 per cent. less, than that obtained from the tarred rows, but one third of them were diseased. The idea prevails that the flavor of the root might be tarry. I shall have the pleasure of sending you a few to prove the absurdity of this notion. The present weak and consumptive state of the potato induced as I conceive by the use and over stimulation of putrescent manures, has rendered it more susceptible to the ozonetic condition of the atmosphere, while on the other hand, it has proved that antiseptic manures give stamina and vitality to the potato, and fortify it for more successful contention with the blight.

The cereals, which as food give more flesh-forming matter, require more nitrogen than the potatoes which contains little gluten in proportion, but a large quantity of starch, hence when tar is dug into the soil, it is supposed to undergo decomposition and to furnish a supply of carbonic acid to the roots of plants, being practically destitute of nitrogen. It will be seen by the following analysis of Professor Balfour, that tar is peculiarly adapted for supplying the largest proportion of the component parts of the potato.

Carbon	441
Hydrogen	58
Oxygen	439
Nitrogen	12
Ash	50
	In 1000 parts

And continues a further chemical question altogether foreign to the immediate interests of this community, and signed,

JOHN MALAUR.

Holmpton Lodge, Yorkshire.

The above remarks are further elucidated by the following corespondence,

Sir,—Mr. Malaur's communication in your last number, on "Gas tar as a manure," is well worthy the attention of agricultulists and others.

Although I am unable from my own knowledge directly to corroborate its efficacy in preventing the potato disease, I can with certainty affirm its value generally as a manure.

Most of the small Gas works in Scotland dispose of their ammoniacal water to the neighbouring farmers as manure. A farmer who made use of it frequently obtained quantities of our coal tar which he valued very highly, his mode of using it differed from that mentioned by Mr Malaur.

While storing up his manure in the dung yard his method was to deposit a layer one foot deep, and when levelled, he sprinkled over it a good coating of tar, this was covered over with another layer, and tar similarly applied, and in this manner he made up the heap. The decomposition of the mass did not appear to be retarded in any way, but a singular change in the nature of the tar itself takes place. Its oily character shortly disappears, by its absorption in the manure and a carbonaceous powder remains in its place.

Manure thus prepared has invariably been formed to produce much richer cereal and green crops than ordinary, and abundantly repays the trouble and cost.

Ammoniacal water is applied in a different manner, being used as a stimulant to young grass barley and oats, two methods of applying it are practised, one with a liquid manure cart reducing its strength by adding an equal bulk of water. The other mixing it undiluted with earth taking care it is thoroughly mixed and stowed closely together. This is said to be very efficacious as top-dressing for grass and young cereal crops.

J. REID.

Gas Company Office,
Montrose, Dec. 26, 1854.

The above communications are at the present moment of great value as our farmers appear to have, in a great measure given up the application of farm yard manure for raising potatos; whereas it appears by using the antiseptic "Gas tar," it destroys the putrescent quality of farm yard dung which has caused the potato rot. It would perhaps be desirable to prove the efficacy of each plan by an experimental trial of the above methods.

A well wisher to my adopted country having dwelt in it nigh forty years.

The above information fully corroborates the experience of our farmers, who have repeatedly told me, the only mode of raising *sound* potatos was in new or lay land.

F. Y.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

According to previous announcement a public meeting was held in Brudenell chapel, to consider the propriety of aiding the widows and orphans of the brave soldiers who have fallen in the War in the East.

The Rev. John Knox who occupied the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting and invited inquiry and discussion. Mr. Peter Stewart then addressed the assembly at some length and urged the claims of the suffering and destitute with considerable force. He was followed by Arthur Owen, Esq., in a very interesting speech, in which he referred to the probable destiny of France and Turkey in this great struggle. The Rev. John Knox then addressed the meeting. He deplored the existence of the war, but justified the government in engaging in it, by a rapid sketch of the circumstances which demanded the interference of Britain, and after a graphic description of the privation of our army and the misery attendant on war, he claimed the help of all who regarded justice and delighted in charity.

A subscription list was opened and about £17 were subscribed in a few minutes.

Messrs. James Collins, Donald Robertson, W. McLaren, Samuel Mutch, and Daniel McDonald were appointed a Committee to solicit additional subscriptions. The following is the complete list.

Donald McDonald, New Perth,	£ 1	0	0
Donald McDonald, (Mill)	1	10	0
William McDonald,	1	0	0
Duncan McDonald,	1	0	0
Jamas McDonald,	0	10	0
John Dewar,	1	10	0
James McLaren, Esq.,	1	0	0
John McLaren,	1	0	0
Arthur Owen, Esq.,	1	0	0
John Robertson,	0	10	0
Mrs. John Robertson,	0	3	9
Miss Elizabeth Robertson,	0	6	3
Malcolm McLean,	0	10	0
Deacon Peter Stewart,	0	10	0
James Collins,	0	10	0
John H. Morrow,	0	7	0
John MacNiel,	0	5	0
Donald Shaw,	0	6	0
Daniel Gordon,	0	5	3
James Finlay, sen.	0	5	0
James Finlay, jun.	0	4	6
William Finlay,	0	3	9
Mary Ann Finlay,	0	2	3
John Hamilton,	0	5	0
James Hamilton,	0	4	6
Alexander Smith,	0	5	0
Dugald Ferguson,	0	5	0
Stephen Shaw,	0	4	0
Alexander Stewart,	0	3	0
John Collins,	0	4	6
Anthony Collins,	0	3	0
William Ferguson,	0	3	0
George Mellish,	0	5	3
Thomas Mellish,	0	3	9
John Haddon Norton,	0	10	0
William Duncan,	0	10	0
John Donohue	0	5	0
Edward Poole, Brudenell River,	0	6	0
John Stewart, (Bridge)	0	10	0
John Stewart, Teacher,	0	6	3
Miss Isabella Stewart,	0	3	0
James McVean,	0	10	0
George Moor, (Deacon)	0	10	0
William Sargent, Esq.,	0	10	0
M. Blisset,	0	5	0
Alexander Robertson,	0	7	6
Mrs. Alexander Robertson,	0	6	0
James Dewar,	0	4	6
Robert Dewar,	0	3	0
John McLaren,	0	2	3
Donald Stewart, jun.	0	10	0
Donald Stewart, (Deacon)	0	5	0
Donald McLaren,	0	9	3
Peter McLaren,	0	6	3
Donald Robertson, Montague,	0	10	0
Duncan Robertson,	0	6	0
Archibald McLaren,	0	5	0
Philip Beers, Esq.,	0	6	3