

TURKEY AND SYRIA.

The following remarks, relating to the past and present condition of Turkey and Syria, and speculations with regard to the future, are copied from a late number of the Liverpool Mercury, and will prove interesting to our readers. "The latest accounts from Syria are most unfavorable for the success of the experiment of restoring the Turkish power to some degree of strength and independence. The expulsion of the Egyptians, the capture of Acre, were tasks comparatively easy for British enterprise and valour, but to enable a corrupt and imbecile Government to govern a distant province, inhabited by a number of hostile tribes of fierce and war-like barbarians, is a problem which baffles every attempt at solution. No sooner is the iron yoke of the Egyptian despotism broken, than the whole province falls into utter anarchy. The Pagan Druses quarrel with the Christian Maronites, burn villages, sack towns, massacre unoffending inhabitants, and fight two or three pitched battles, while the Turkish authorities quietly smoke their pipes and exclaim, "Bismillah! God is great." At length, weary of their perpetual strifes, the hostile tribes acquiesce in the appointment of a Turkish renegade, as Pacha of the Mountain, in place of their hereditary chief, the Emir Béchir; but hardly is he installed before they change their mind and blockade their new Governor in his citadel. In the meantime, England and the other great powers send in a friendly remonstrance to the Turkish government, which they have just rescued from destruction, and which exists only by their sufferance, and get a reply which, translated from the courtly forms of Oriental magniloquence, into plain English, means, "You may go to a place unmentionable to ears polite."

"The last hope of Turkish regeneration expired with Sultan Mahmoud. He was a man of vigorous genius and energetic character, who, if fortune had favored him, or even good neuter, might have been the Czar Peter of Turkey, and restored the empire of the Sultans to its rank among the civilized powers of Europe. The destruction of the Janizaries, the abolition of a number of inveterate usages which stood in the way of improvement, the departure from the old barbarous maxims of Government, the attempts to introduce military discipline, and to reform the administration of justice, and, above all, the persevering endeavors to raise the condition of the Rajahs, and to amalgamate the discordant elements of the Turkish empire into one nation, gave proof of a superior genius, and deserved better success. But a fatality attended Mahmoud's attempts at reform. His naval power was crushed at Navarino by the very allies who had most at stake in upholding his throne. His military force was annihilated in the subsequent Russian war, before the new system of discipline had time to take root. From the moment when the pusillanimity of the Tory Administration of 1829 allowed Russia to blockade the Dardanelles, pass the Balkan, and dictate an ignominious peace under the walls of Adrianople, the fate of Turkey was sealed. The moral power and physical force which could alone enable a Government to introduce extensive reforms and change the whole character of an ignorant and fanatical population, were both wanting, and their place was filled up by the intrigues of diplomacy and the harmless thunders of protocols. Accordingly, the last years of Mahmoud's life were worn out in a vain struggle to stem the tide of fate which drifted the shattered bark of the Ottoman empire ever nearer and nearer the rocks of destruction. It was a gallant struggle, but utterly fruitless. The last remains of military power were sacrificed in a vain attempt to coerce a rebellious vassal, and the superficial traits of civilization, which the personal example of the sultan had introduced, disappeared of themselves with his death.

"The empire is now ruled nominally by the young Sultan, amiable and amiable, but weak and effeminate lad of twenty-two, but really by Rizah Pacha, the Grand Chamberlain, promoted to the post of Arbiter of the destinies of the Ottoman empire, for secret services of a very equivocal description, done to the Sultana Valide, the Queen mother. This Turkish Potemkin amuses himself by placing and displacing ministries every six months, from motives which it would be absurd to attribute to political considerations, and which, most probably, resolve themselves into the desire to enjoy as many fees as possible in changes of office. The present Vizier, Izzet Pacha, is a brave stupid Turk of the old school, who has commenced his career by repealing the greatest of Mahmoud's reforms, the Hatti Scheriff of Gulistan, which formerly guaranteed the rights of citizens to the Christian Rayas. Under his auspices, the old spirit of Moslem fanaticism is reviving, and in every province, from Syria to Bulgaria, from the shores of the Mediterranean to the banks of the Danube, a civil war between the Christian population and their Turkish rulers is either actually raging, or threatening at every moment to break out. Unfortunately the interests of England are so closely linked with the destinies of the East, that it is impossible to view these events with the satisfaction which the decay of a power founded on principles adverse to civilization and true religion, would otherwise inspire. If the Turkish empire dies a natural death, who is to take out letters of administration to the estate? As long as Russia persists in her present system of military organization and commercial restriction, England, at whatever cost, must oppose the ambitious schemes which would render the Dardanelles an outlet for hostile navies, instead of an inlet for peaceful traffic. Turkey, with all its faults, treats us better than any of our Christian allies. She has no protecting tariff to encourage rival manufactures, no differential duties to exclude the produce of the looms of Manchester and Glasgow."

COMPARATIVE FERTILITY OF THE OLD AND NEW CONTINENTS.

(From the New Brunswick Courier.) Paradoxical as the fact may appear, we are satisfied that the New Continent, though less than half the size of the Old, contains at least an equal quantity of useful soil, and much more than an equal amount of productive power. America is indebted for this advantage to its comparatively small breadth, which brings nearly all its interior within reach of the fertilizing exhalations of the Ocean. In the Old Continent, owing to its great extent from East to West, the central parts, deprived of moisture, are almost everywhere deserts; and a belt round the Western, Southern, and Eastern shores, comprises nearly all that contributes to the support of man. How much fruitful land, for instance, is there in Continental Asia? If we draw a line from the Gulf of Cutch (near the Indus) to the Yellow Sea, we cut off India and China, with the intervening Berman Empire, and the Southern Vallies of Thibet; and this space, which comprises about 3,500,000 square miles, if we take surface and fertility together, embraces five-sixths of the productive power of Asia, though it covers 17,000,000 square miles! Arabia, Persia, Central Thibet, Western India, Chinese and Independent Tartary, are deserts, with scattered patches of useful soil. Northern Asia, is little better, owing to aridity and cold together. Anatolia, Armenia, the Punjab, and a narrow strip along the Western shores of the Pacific Ocean, North, as far as the 60th parallel, compose the only valuable agricultural territory beyond India and China.—Europe, which is merely the Western margin of Asia, is all fruitful to the South; but in the North, its fruitfulness terminates at the 60th or 62d parallel. Africa has simply a border of useful soil round three-fourths of its sea coasts, with some detached portions of tolerably good land in its interior. Of the 21,000,000 square miles which these three Continents occupy, we cannot find that the productive soil constitutes so much as one-third, and of that third a part is but poor. Now, in estimating the useful soil in America, we reject, 1st, all the region Northward of lat. 53, amounting to 2,600,000 square miles; 2d, a belt of barren land, about 300 miles broad by 1000 in length, or 300,000 square miles, lying on the Eastern side of the Rocky Mountains; 3d, a belt of arid land, of similar extent, situated on the Eastern side of the Andes, between 24° and 40° of South latitude; 4th, the desert shore of Peru, equal to 100,000 square miles; 5th, an extent of 100,000 square miles for the arid country of California and Sonora; and, 6th, an extent of 500,000 square miles for the summits of the Andes, and the South extremity of Patagonia. These make an aggregate of 3,900,000 square miles; and this, deducted from 13,900,000, leaves 10,000,000 square miles as the quantity of useful land in the New World. Now, what relation does the fruitfulness of the ground bear to the latitude of the place? The productive powers of the soil de-

pend on two circumstances—heat and moisture; and these increase as we approach the Equator. First, the warm regions of the Globe yield larger returns of those plants which they have in common with the Temperate Zones; and, next, they have peculiar plants, which afford a much greater portion of nourishment from the same extent of surface. Thus, maize, which produces about 40 for one in France, produces 150 for 1 on an average in Mexico; and Humboldt computes that an acre, which will scarcely support two men when sown in wheat, will support fifty when planted with bananas. From a consideration of these and other facts, we infer, that the productive, or rather the nutritive, powers of the soil, will be pretty correctly indicated by combining the ratios of the heat and the moisture, expressing the former in a centigrade scale.

Table with 5 columns: Lat., An. rain. Inchet., Mean annual Heat, Products, Ratio. Rows for 60, 45, and 0 degrees latitude.

Thus, if the description of food were a matter of indifference, the same extent of ground which supports 4 persons at the latitude of 60°, would support 15 at the latitude of 45°, and 100 at the Equator.—But the food preferred will not always be that which the land yields in the greatest abundance; and another most important qualifying circumstance must be considered.—It is labour which renders the ground fruitful; and the power of the human frame to sustain labour is greatly diminished in hot climates. In the Torrid Zone, in low situations, we doubt if it is possible for men to work regularly in the fields for more than five hours in a day, or half the daily period of labour in England. On these grounds, and to avoid all exaggeration, we shall consider the capacity of the land to support population as proportioned to the 3d power of the co-sine (or radius of gyration) for the latitude. It will, therefore, stand thus in round numbers:—

EFFECTS OF BURNING NEW CLEARED GROUND.

(From the Colonial Farmer.) The common practice of burning the surface of newly cleared woodland, is a species of running in debt, at a most usurious interest. Land that is accounted well burnt; that is to say, that has the surface all blackened, and all the leaves and dead twigs consumed, never fails to give a large quantity in proportion to the quality of the soil, and if not of extraordinary quality, it never fails to be, within seven years, mostly covered with Golden Maidenhair Moss, (Polytrichum chum), with so little grass upon it that it is not worth fencing. The extraordinary fertility and the rapid exhaustion of burnt land have not been explained, and depend upon causes yet to be discovered. It is certain it is not the effect of the Potash, for a much greater quantity of ashes spread upon the ground will hardly produce the same fertility, and will not impoverish the soil at all. The turfy surface of the burnt land is moist, resting on the damp earth, the first answer for a field of 50 acres. Our mode of fixing them was this; we cut a pole of sufficient height, trimmed off all the limbs but the upper one; to the end of this limb, we attached, by a strong flexible wire, a sheet of tin, and planted the pole thus provided, firmly in the ground, on the destined spot. The limb left at the top, should project horizontally far enough to allow full play to the tin. Thus attached, the slightest breeze gives motion to the tin, and consequently causes a reflection, so sudden as to effectually frighten off crows, or other birds addicted to picking up the corn. Three years' successful use of such scare-crows, justify us in recommending them to our brethren.

that period, as the better soils were taken up, some persons attempted to raise wheat on the pine plains. They girdled the trees in the winter, cutting no more down than were required to make a fence about the field. They then fenced the ground, and in the spring ploughed a strip, about a rod wide, adjoining the inside of the fence. In the following month of August, the girdled trees were all dead, and the ground was burnt over, care being taken that the fire did not cross the strip that was ploughed and run into the green woods; the land was then sowed with winter wheat, and generally yielded 20 bushels to the acre, of the best quality. A few more crops were taken, which rapidly diminished in produce, till the land being exhausted, it was allowed to become a common, and after the lapse of a considerable number of years, was overgrown with a thicket of Shrub Oak, a bush about the size of our upland Alder; upon clearing a strip off, it would again give one good and two or three small crops. After this practice began to spread, it was found that in many instances the land was so barren that even the first crop did not pay the cost; and it was soon discovered that where people had been in the habit of burning their plains over in the spring, every sixth or seventh year, the soil was not worth cultivating, although the fires were so slight that they did not injure the trees; but that all the plains which had never been burnt would give a good crop; it was also observed that when fires were allowed to run into the woods and burn off the leaves of the better soils, a considerable injury was done to the soil, which it required a number of years to recover from. If woodland is allowed to remain for one season after it is cut down exposed to the sun, the leaves will be so much decayed that it will bear sowing with grain and grass seed without burning, and will continue to produce grass worth mowing twice as long as the ground that has been well burnt.

PASTURING RICH LAND.

In Britain, where enormous rents are paid for land, there are large tracts, highly cultivated, which are occupied for pastures. Here it is generally the custom to pasture only such lands as were either never cultivated, or else worn out grounds, which have become barren for want of manure. The only rich pasture for our cattle is the aftergrass of the mowing land, into which they are rarely turned till the month of September. Most of our farmers are terrified at the idea of giving up a part of their best mowing ground for pasturing; they cannot, they say, spare the hay; but the practice in other countries seems to have proved, that on some soils, the farmer who constantly pastures one-third of his best land, raises a larger crop from the remaining two-thirds than he could from the whole, when constantly occupied by a rotation of green crops, grain, and grass for mow. It has been observed in Scotland, that land which when first broken up and well manured, yielded from two to three tons of Clover to the acre, will not after the lapse of a number of years give, even when well manured, above half that quantity; but if it be then pastured for four or five years, and then broken up, it will again give large crops. There are, it is believed, few old farmers here who do not know of tracts which have for many years been constantly occupied with either grain, potatoes, or grass for mowing, and which now give much smaller crops of hay than they did formerly, although the soil does not appear to be impoverished. Many appear to be anxious for the breeds of the short horn Durham cattle, and the Disley Sheep; but these animals will be found any thing but profitable if left to get their living in our common pastures. They have been accustomed to feed on grounds which would have yielded one or two tons of hay to the acre; and on such pasturage give more flesh in proportion to the food they consume than any other breed, but in poor pastures they will be lean where the hardiest of our own cattle would be fat. A rich pasture will always be found the best for cows kept for the dairy, and for bringing forward cattle designed to be sold to the butcher early in the season; as the cows will give a much greater proportion of butter and cheese, and the cattle will always command a higher price than those which are sold late in the fall. These advantages will be found to make a considerable portion of the balance required to counterbalance the loss of the hay which the pasture would have produced; but the great advantage is, that pasturing for four or five years renews the land, and makes it produce every load of crop as well as ever it did. If the soil should be of a description that is helped by lime, there is no time more suitable for applying it than when the old pasture is taken up. The couch grass that was in the ground will have disappeared, and have been replaced by foxtail, white clover, and sweet-scented spring grass, with a mixture of very small redtop, and two or three kinds of poa, or green grass, which are much more easily mastered by cultivation than the couch. The thick sward of the pasture will contain such a quantity of grass roots that the soil for three years will be so mellow, that it will stand excessive wet or drought much better than a soil containing no perceptible portion of undecayed vegetable matter.

One reason of the change in the soil, effected by pasturing, undoubtedly is, that it destroys a great number of mischievous insects, which cannot live there as they do in the cultivated ground. Among these we may reckon the wire-worm, and the very small worm which forms knots on the roots of the red clover; but in addition to this there is an accumulation of certain substances necessary to the crops, which had been exhausted by cultivation, and which were not replaced by the manures that had been applied. No top-dressing should ever be given to pastures, except lime or wood ashes. A dressing of rank manure produces grass which, although it will fatten cattle, exposes them to disease, if not made into hay, but whenever a rich pasture begins to fail considerably, it should be ploughed and cultivated.—Jb.

Table listing the actual amount of the debts of the American States by state, including New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, North Carolina, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Arkansas, Florida, and District of Columbia.

New York, July 2d.—ARRIVAL OF THE PORPOISE.—The U. S. brig Porpoise, of the exploring expedition, arrived this morning from a voyage round the world, and last from Rio Janeiro. On the 28th of June she was within two days' sail of this port, but her arrival was delayed by light winds and calms. The Porpoise is from the East Indies, via St. Helena and last from Rio de Janeiro. She has been absent 3 years and 11 months, (4 years and 3 months in commission), has sailed the distance of 95,000 miles, sustaining no material injury or accident, and lost but two of her crew by death, viz:—Geo. Reynolds, ordinary seaman, 23d August, 1839, off Isles of Disappointment, a dangerous archipelago, and David Blodget, quarter master, November 6th, 1839, harbour of Pango, Tootooilla Isle.

There was a tremendous hail storm at Clyde, in the State of New York, on Sunday 26th ult. It commenced during divine service, and so great was its fury, that the preachers came down from their pulpits, and the frightened congregations rushed to such parts of the building as were least exposed. There is scarcely a pane of glass left on the north and west sides of the meeting houses, and other buildings. Most of the fruit has been beaten off, and many of the trees blown down. Grain and arden vegetables were very much injured. Some of the hail stones measured from 5 to 7 inches in circumference.

RHODE ISLAND.—The excitement in this State is diminishing. A general order has been issued, stating that there is no longer any necessity to detain the government troops in the field. They have consequently returned to Providence, bringing with them 130 prisoners. Gov. Dorr has not yet been taken, although great exertions have been made for that purpose. \$3000 (in addition to 1000 previously offered) are offered for the arrest of Dorr. Adjutant General Carter, of Dorr's army, has been taken prisoner.

BOSTON, July 9.—THE TREATY REMOUR.—The Journal of Commerce, in its evening edition of Thursday, says:— "Letters and persons from Washington say that a treaty with Great Britain—has been agreed upon.—We believe this to be the fact, and that it includes a satisfactory adjustment of all the important points of difference between the two countries."

This comes something short of the New York news of Monday last, which not only affirmed that the treaty was to be signed on that day, but gave us the specific terms of it.

The Colonial Herald.

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1842.

The Royal Mail Steamship Acadia arrived at Halifax on Monday evening last, in 13 1/2 days from Liverpool. Our English dates are thus brought down to the 5th inst. Lady BAGOT and family came out in the Acadia. Not having received our papers until six o'clock last evening, our extracts are necessarily brief; but we believe they will be found to embrace the substance of everything important.— The Tariff Bill passed the house of Commons on the 28th June.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT TO THE MARQUIS AND MARCELINESS OF WATERFORD.—With united feelings of grief we announce the following deplorable accident.—On Saturday evening, at eight o'clock, while the Marquis of Waterford was driving his young and lovely wife through the grounds of Curraghmore in a phaeton, the horses, high-metled and spirited, took head, and ran off a distance of nearly three miles, when the carriage was upset, both were thrown out, and the Marquis is grievously, not fatally, injured. If the life of the former, we regret to say, scarcely any hope are entertained.

The Columbia arrived at Liverpool, from Halifax, in 9 1/2 days; and her mail was in the General Post Office, London, 36 hours before the arrival of the Grey Western, which sailed from New York on the same day that she left Boston. The sentence of Francis who fired a pistol at Her Majesty, has been commuted to transportation for life. Immediately after the mitigation of the sentence was announced, an insurrection of Francis snapp'd a pistol at the Queen, as she was returning from the Chapel Royal to Buckingham Palace.—The object of both the vagabonds is believed to have been merely to be maintained in idleness during the remainder of their lives at the national expence.

No amendment in the state of business has taken place, and the destitution of the working classes, already lamentable in the extreme, is consequently on the increase.

Sir Robert Peel is reported to be seriously indisposed. Government, it is expected, will purchase the steamers of the West India line, a Company having petitioned to be released from their contract.

Earl de Grey, 1st Lieutenant of Ireland, is about to visit the continent of Europe, for the benefit of his health, retaining, however, the vice-royalty.

The accounts of the appearance of the crops throughout Great Britain and Ireland, still continued to be of the most cheering and gratifying description.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—The following colonial bishops have been nominated to the newly formed colonial bishoprics:—The Rev. John Russell Nixon, M. A., late fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to the bishopric of Van Dieman's Land; the Rev. Thomas Parry, B. A., late fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, to the bishopric of Barbadoes; the Rev. John Davies, M. A., to the bishopric of Antigua; the Rev. William Piercy Austin, M. A., to the bishopric of Guiana. The name of the bishop-elect of New Brunswick is not yet announced.

In France an increased duty has been imposed on the importation of men and linen yarn. The elections were creating great excitement, but the result was expected to be a large majority to the party favourable to peace.

In Spain a ministry had been formed, and some insurrectionary movements had been suppressed. Advice from Portugal to the 27th ult. represent the commercial treaty, and the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, as still a beyance. The elections had resulted in largely augmenting the supporters of the government.

The news from India had taken place between Generals Pollock and Sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad, on the 16th April; and further reinforcements were advancing. General England also had attacked the enemy at the scene of his former repulse, and carried their position without the loss of a man. The immediate relief of General Pitt, at Candahar, was expected as the consequence.

The Commercial points from India are as unfavourable as from other quarters. Soojah is confirmed.

The death of Sir John of the Cabul prisoners, had visited the Capt. McKenzie on parole, to treat for the ransom of his fellow captives in England. He brought dispatches from Major Pottinger, and intelligence of the death of General Elphinstone, on the 23d April. The other prisoners were well and kindly treated.

The lives of the officers belonging to the garrison of Ghuznee had been spared, on account of the expected ransom. About 100 were also stated to have escaped the general massacre.

The case had made an attack on Ningpo with a force of from 10,000 men. They were permitted to enter the city, and then sufficiently entrapped, attacked on all sides by our troops, and routed with considerable slaughter, without any loss on our side. Their works for the defence of the Canton were said to be nearly completed. On the arrival of the expected reinforcements, an advance to the Northward by our forces was expected.

ANT MAIL.—The following announcement appears in the Malta Times:—Our news from the Levant contains an important feature—that is, the determination of the Great Powers that Syria shall again be under the rule of a Christian Prince. At least such appears to be the use of the unusual activity in the Divan. Of course the Sultan will or must give way. The report of Selim Bey, on the administration of Omar Pasha, is anxiously expected. We observe the Smyrna journals always find wisdom and firmness in the conduct of the divan. There is a report at Constantinople that the mission of Sami Bey has for its object to give a portion of the Egyptian fleet for payment of the arrears tribute money.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 20.—The Unicorn proceeded to Quebec on Tuesday morning, at 2 o'clock. Lady Bagot, and the Misses Bagot, who arrived in the Acadia, and Capt. Bagot, R. N., went passengers in her.