

3 Vols.—14 A Treatise concerning the Last Judgement &c., 1 Vol.—15 A Continuation of the Last Judgement and the Spiritual World, 1 Vol.—16 A Brief Exposition of the Doctrines of the New Church, 1 Vol.—17 A Treatise on the Interchange between the Soul and the Body, 1 Vol.—18 The True Christian Religion, or Theology of the New Church, 2 Vols.—19 A Treatise on the Planets or Earths in our Solar System, 1 Vol.

(To be Continued)

Agricultural.

AN INVITATION TO EVENING

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT

Come, gentle eve, with placid eye, And golden tress, and balmy sigh. Come, meet me in the dewy vale, And whisper to thine ear my tale. Like morn, thou hast thy fav'rite bird, Yet morning's self hath never heard. The dulcet breathings of thy lute, As o'er the mead thy zephyrs float. The noon, the sun-kiss'd noon is bright, Yet can it boast as sweet a light, As when, o'er western hills afar, Sorely shines thy own dear star? The dawning noon in glory shines, And kindles up ten thousand shrines, With glowing beauty—but for me There is more holy joy to thee. The night—the solemn night—is grand, When silence holds supreme command, O'er hill and dale—o'er earth and sea, But thou hast more of witchery. The morning bright, and noon-day fair, And night majestic—glorious are, There is none so dear to thought and me, As thou, in thy serenity.

SPENCERVILLE, C. West

THE WEATHER.—In the beginning of last week we had a succession for several days of showers from the South and East, generally cold rains. On Tuesday it hailed several times. These rains have made the country roads very bad. Vegetation, however, with the exception of the buds and flowers of trees, is quite forward—especially grasses. Wheat is said to look very well in this county. The song of the thrush was heard several times last week. On Thursday evening last there was a frost, the ground being quite white in the morning. Friday, however, was very mild and pleasant—wind West. The frost will not do much, if any harm to fruit in the country. Saturday was a fine sunny day—the air has been quite cool for May. Vegetation on the trees is quite advanced. Sunday and Monday were fine, mild days. A heavy thunder storm passed over Toronto on Sunday. The prospect for fruit is good. Humming birds were about on the flowers last week.

THE CANADIAN WHITE WOOD LILY, when cultivated in gardens, becomes a very pretty flower, superior to the common tulip. It has also another advantage, which is, that it will flower constantly from May until the frost sets in. The flowers are large, consisting of three petals and a small yellow pistil. The flowers hang in white clusters around green upright oblong pointed leaves, and the plant grows about eight inches or a foot high. Our woods in May and June are dotted everywhere with them, and although not fragrant, their whiteness is pleasing to the eye. There are many Canadian plants, flowers, and shrubs, which only require cultivating to become truly beautiful. Let our Canadian families try the experiment of cultivating in their flower beds the Canadian white lily.

The Rhododendron Poncum or flowering Canadian Laurel, is one of the most beautiful shrubs that can be found in our hot-houses. If any one wishes to be satisfied of this, let him go to the hot-house of Mr. Fleming on Yonge Street, where he will find several plants in fresh bloom. The shrub grows from three to six feet high—is bushy, and contains clusters of beautiful flowers the size of a large tea-cup, of a pale pink colour shaded with blue and white—delightful and refreshing to the eye. The flower has three petals, like an expanded bell open at the sides, with a number of stamina extending from the centre, one of the petals being dotted with brown spots on a brownish shade. This shrub has been found at Laprairie in Lower Canada, near St. Thomas and Lake Simcoe, in Upper Canada. A species of the same shrub is very much used to ornament the garden walks and parterres of the beautiful country seats of the English gentry and aristocracy. The Canadian variety may be greatly improved by cultivation, yet in all its appearance, very much resembles that above described.

HINTS ON GARDENING.

The following remarks may yet be useful this month. Most seeds grow more freely if soaked in soft water from twelve to twenty-eight hours before sowing. Seeds of a hardy nature such as blood beet, mangle wurzel, nasturtium, &c., often fail from want of attention to this circumstance. Rolling the ground after sowing is very beneficial and will assist in making the seeds vegetate more freely. When a roller is not at hand it may be done with the back of a spade. KIDNEY OR FRENCH BEANS.—May be planted any time in May, in drills two inches deep, the beans two inches apart from each other; the drills about eighteen inches apart. If a regular succession is required, sow a few every few weeks, from the first of May to the first of July. BROAD AND WINDSOR BEANS.—Do not succeed well in this climate, the summer heat coming upon them before they are budded, which causes the blossoms to drop off. The best soil to grow them in is a rich stiff clay, and on a northern border, shaded from the mid day sun; sow in drills two feet apart, the drills two inches deep and the seed three inches asunder. BLOOD BEET, LONG AND TURN.—May be sown in a good rich deep soil, about the first week in May. Draw drills about a foot apart and one inch deep; sow moderately thick; when the plants are up strong, thin them out the distance of six inches from each other in the rows. BROCOLI AND CAULIFLOWERS.—Require rich deep soil, of a clayey nature, and highly manured. To produce early cauliflowers or brocoli, the seed should be sown in a hotbed early in March. When the plants are strong and healthy, they may be planted in the garden, about the middle of May. Plant in rows two feet square. The kinds that will do well in this climate are the early London and French Cauliflower, Purple cape and Walcheran Brocoli. CABBAGE.—Both early and late are sown in May. The best situation for raising the plants is a rich, damp piece of ground partially shaded. Seed sown in a situation of this kind is not so apt to be destroyed by the black fly. When the plants are strong they may be planted out in rows, and managed the same as directed for cauliflower. The best kind for summer use are the early York, Battersea, and Vannak; for Winter use the Drumhead, Large Bergen, and Flat Dutch. CUCUMBERS.—May be sown in the open ground any time in May. They require rich soil. Sow in hills four feet apart, leaving only three plants in each hill. The cucumber and melon vines are liable to be attacked by a yellow fly or bug. Soot, charcoal dust, or soap-suds, applied on the plants will assist in keeping them off. MUSK AND WATER MELONS.—May also be sown at the same time, taking care to sow the different kinds a sufficient distance apart from each other, as they are apt to mix. Plant in hills six feet square, leaving only three plants on each hill. When the plants have grown six inches stop or pinch out the top or leading shoot; which will make the plants throw out lateral shoots, on which you may expect to have fruit. CARROTS.—The most suitable ground for growing carrots is a deep, rich soil, that has been manured the previous year. Sow any time in May, in drills one foot apart and one inch deep.—When the carrots are up thin them out, four inches apart and keep the ground free from weeds. The kinds that are generally sown in gardens, are the Early Horn, Long Orange, and Red Sturry; for field culture the White Belgian and Althringham.—The proceeds of one acre of field carrots, may be rated at from 500 to 800 bushels. In cultivating them on the field system, the drills ought to be two feet apart, and the carrots thinned out at least, twelve inches asunder. LETTUCE.—Is easily raised from seed, which may be sown from the first of April to the end of June. If good headed Lettuce is wanted, the plants should be transplanted out on a rich piece of ground in drills, twelve inches apart, and six inches in the drills. The Malta, Green coss, and Victoria Cabbage are the most suitable kinds to sow, as they head without tying up. PARSNIPS.—Require a deep, rich soil. Sow in drills one inch deep, and the drills fifteen inches apart. Cultivate the same as directed for Carrots. RADISHES.—Should not be sown in the open air sooner than the middle of May. They require a deep, sandy soil, that has been well cultivated and manured the previous year. SALSIFY.—It is an excellent vegetable. The roots when properly cooked, resemble oysters in flavor. The seed may be sown from the first of April to the middle of May. They require the same kind of soil and cultivation as directed for Carrots. SPINACH.—Is a useful vegetable, and very hardy. Seed sown in the month of September will stand over the winter, and come in for early greens in the spring; for summer use, seeds of round Spinach may be sown from May to July. It requires a rich soil. Sow in drills one foot apart. TOMATOES.—Are cultivated for their fruits. To have them early, the seed should be sown in a hotbed early in March. When the plants are a good size, and spring frosts are over, plant them out in the garden; let the plants be four feet apart. Plant on the south border near a fence, and they will produce abundance of fruit. TURNIPS.—One of the best kinds for the garden is the Early White Stone, which may be sown from the middle of May to the end of August. Sow in drills fifteen inches apart, and thin out the plants to eight inches asunder. Field Turnips, such as Swedish, Aberdeen, Yellow, &c., may be sown in drills two feet apart about the middle of May. White Globe, and Flat Norfolk, will do to sow about the middle of July. Turnips are very subject to be eaten by the black flies. A good remedy is to steep the seed in train oil. This will greatly promote germination, and the growth of the young plants. ONIONS.—The yellow and large red are the best for a general crop. The ground for Onions should be well prepared, by digging in plenty of well rotted manure. The seed may be sown from the middle of April to the middle of May. Sow in drills, one inch deep, and twelve inches apart. When the young Onions are up, thin them out to the distance of the three inches apart.—Canadian Agriculturist.

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CALIFORNIA VEGETATION.—The California State Journal, of the 14th March says that vegetation was farther advanced than at any previous season in the experience of the present California generation. The fields were gemmed with the most beautiful flowers, and the trees donning their rich foliage of green.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Spring, the Philadelphia murderer is to be hung on the 10th June. The people of New York city sent a vessel load of provisions to the Island of Madeira, to relieve the famine there, and have been publicly thanked for it by the authorities of that island. A German daily paper published in San Francisco—there are 45,000 Germans in that State. Kossuth has published a letter in the London papers, complaining that his house is watched by the spies of the police, and protests against it very justly. A commission is to be sent out from England by the Government to attend the New York World's Fair, as a compliment to the Americans, it is to be under the management of Lord Ellesmere. The second reading of the Clergy Reserve Bill was carried in the House of Lords in committee by a majority of 40. Mrs Stowe has been enthusiastically received in Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen. She is going to London immediately. Her husband and brother are preaching to crowded houses in Glasgow. The last English news state that there has been a small rise in the price of grain. The Pope has been attempting to establish his hierarchy in Holland and has been promptly opposed. Mr. Wilson Hatch of San Francisco, has sent us the Steamer Union Paper, 5th April, of California. A bill to prevent work, games, and the holding of shows &c., on Sunday, has been introduced into the California Legislature—a very necessary measure. The loss of the Independence by wreck and fire has caused a great excitement in California, —121 lives were lost, and the most terrible sufferings were experienced by the passengers. The accident is supposed to have occurred from want of due care in the captain. LARG PANTHER.—A Panther, measuring 8 feet 7 inches in length, was killed on the 16th ult., in Clinton County, New York.

The committee to whom was referred the Petitions on Sunday labor have reported on the same, and recommend the passage of a bill, which will prevent all labor on the Sabbath in the public offices. It seems the number of signatures to the petitions was 20,434—17,484 from Upper, and 3,000 from Lower Canada. This small number from Lower Canada was from Protestants no doubt, the Catholics being opposed to the movement. This number is only one fourth of that for a Maine Liquor Law, which has been disregarded by our House of Assembly. What the fate of the bill recommended by this committee may be it is impossible to say, but it will probably share the fate of all things to which Lower Canadians are opposed. Sunday labor of all kinds undoubtedly cease in all of our public offices. Public emergencies do not require it. Mr. Brown has given notice that he will move, when the Supplementary School Bill comes up for a third reading, that all clauses in the same, or in the existing law, authorizing separate Schools shall be struck out. In this we hope he will succeed, for if he does not, the Common School System in Upper Canada will in the end be ruined. The people of the Saugeen settlement on Lake Huron are about to form a joint stock company to build a Steam Boat, to run between Southampton and Goderich, on Lake Huron. On the 2nd May the Central School of Hamilton was opened, 600 persons attended. 30 new Post Offices were opened in Canada on the 1st April. A horrid murder was committed at or near Port Dalhousie about a week since, by two catholic Irishmen on a third, a protestant Irishman. A quarrel arose in a tavern about their religion, they being partly drunk, and after leaving the tavern the three went along the canal, where it is supposed the two catholics knocked the protestant down and threw him into the canal. The two supposed murderers are now under arrest in Toronto. A murderous attempt was lately made by one of the prisoners, in the Penitentiary named Welch, to kill his keeper. We regret to learn that Mr. Lazier of Dundas was killed in the dreadful accident that lately happened on the New York and New Haven Railroad. He was on his way to Montreal. His body has been brought to Canada. Mr. Lazier was an active Son of Temperance and friend of the great temperance reform of the day. Captain Gaskin of the Cherokee is quite a lion in Canada; he has been treated to a public dinner in Kingston, and will probably be feasted in the same style in Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and Liverpool. A party of 50 engineers arrived lately in Lower Canada en route to survey the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. The Pilot of Montreal thinks another effort should be made in our Parliament to address the Queen to release Smith O'Brien and his associates in exile. A new tri-weekly political paper is just started in Montreal called the Star. The Lublin Jew case—it seems evidence has come from England and the Isle of Wight which entirely confirms the suspicions of the Rev. Dr. Burns, that the pretended converted Jew is an impostor of the basest kind. This has always been the inclination of our opinion. There is too much of this sort of wandering beggary about. The Rev. Robert Burns we have ever looked upon as one of the most honorable and christianlike ministers of this city, and it speaks little for true christianity when we state, that he has among his brother ministers some bitter persecuting enemies. Dr. Willis' conduct in giving his evidence, was, in our opinion, evasive and unchristianlike. It is said this Jew Lublin has left the city on an eastern collecting tour. We like the bold and primitive honesty of Dr. Burns in this and other matters, and equally detest the evasive conduct of his enemies. Mr. McKechnie, the Mayor of Cobourg, died on the 5th inst., and Mr. Weller is elected in his place. The Globe is behaving in a truckling manner in the Lublin Jew case, opening his columns to some priestly enemy editorially, to injure Dr. Burns. We believe Dr. Burns to have been right to a great extent in the McGregor Jew case. The Rev. Mr. Esson, Professor in Knox's College, died last week in this city.

PARLIAMENTARY.—A bill has been introduced into the House of Assembly to make provision for the better administration of justice in the unsettled tracts of territory of Upper Canada. David Christie, Esq. and ten other members of Parliament, have addressed a joint note to Mr. Hinck's as premier on the subject of the abolition of the Court of Common Pleas—leaving only two Superior Courts. To this Mr. Hinck's has replied stating that some alteration in the system of the superior Law Courts is intended, but not stating what. An excellent plan is suggested in a city paper of having nine district Judges located in various parts of Canada. Mr. McKenzie introduced a Bill into the House of Assembly to abolish the office of Queen's Printer, but Mr. Hinck's opposing it, it was voted down.

Nothing is said about the general incorporation charitable institution act at Quebec. It will be found after all that this is only a piece of the political jugglery which is going on at Quebec, and is justified by such time serving journalists as the NORTH PATRIOT of the North American, et id genus. In the mean time little NORTHERN BILLS, and THREE RIVER CATHEDRAL BILLS are slyly introduced by Lower Canada members, and sneakingly voted on by CLEAR GUT PATRIOTS of the North American STAMP. The Ministry came very near being defeated in a proposition to pay Legislative councillors. It is strange that the Government Hacks should expect this upper house to act just as they say. So long as they exist why should they not act independently. But clear gut orators and QUASE PATRIOTS have turned tyrants and must bully every man that does not act or vote as they corruptly desire them.

On the 10th May the Signorial Tenure Bill, the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Bill, and the Bill to amend the Jury Act, were read a third time. The Bill to amend the Assessment Law of Upper Canada was read a second time, Mr. Hinck's allowing it to be brought up in preference to Government business. Mr. McKenzie then brought forward his Resolution, declaring the expediency of abolishing the Court of Chancery. Mr. Richards opposed the resolution, declaring himself against meddling with the present system until after further enquiry. Mr. Brown moved an amendment, for a commission of enquiry, and the debate was still proceeding when the Reporter left.

TORONTO MARKET PRICES, MAY 17th, 1853.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour—Millers' Superfine, Eggs per dozen, Butter—Fresh per lb., etc.