## Agricultural.

INFLUENCE OF AGRICULUURAL PERIODICALS. That a great improvement has taken place among the agricultural population of United States within the past ten or fifteen years, but more narticularly in the eastern and middle sections. is a fact which I believe will not be denied. To fluence of agricultural periodicals and papers .-Agriculture, although one of the noblest of callings, was been in times past generally neglected. Like many occupations by which a subsistence may be obtained without much exercise of th mind, it began to be taken for granted that the exercise of the mind was not required, and was a matter of but little importance. Men farmed as their grandfathers had farmed, half a century be fore them. Agriculture, instead of improving, stood nearly still, or retrograded somewhat .-Lands became worn out by bad tillage; and most of these who could escape from the plough, lef their homes to seek out employment by which more money could be made with less hard physical labor. Here and there a man was to be me with who had become rich through trade or commerce, and had metired to a farm ; but it was not the profit, but the pleasure of farming he had gone to enjoy. Matters were somewhat in this condition about the time of the establishing of the first agricultural pipers. From that period t the present time, there has been a steady progression in agriculture. Let us glance at some of the benefits arising from these papers. I know not how other minds

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may view it, but for myself I may safely say, that as a practical farmer, the opportunity afforded for the interchange of thought, through agricultural papers, is one of the greatest enjoyments I have. I welcome the monthly receipt of my paper with no common interest, for from it I always expect to derive some improvement. suggestions, coming, as most of them do, from practical men, are all worthy of consideration, although they may not all be adapted to the particular situation in which we may reside, yet They will doubt less be found of value somewhere through our wide extended country. There is an amount of useful general information to be gained from the perusal of these papers scarcely any where to be met with in the same space. We not only gain knowledge on agricultural subjects, but we become acquainted with the geography, geology, climate and productions of our vast country from Maine to Florida. We learn among other things, the important truth that even in the cold and mountainous regions of our land, by the aid of science and improved tillage, farm

to produce crops wich will compare favorably with those raised upon the smoothest plains. The farmer is a man whose business is a

kome ; he can wander but little, but it does not follow that he must be ignorant. Sitting by his -cheerful fireside of a winter evening, he takes his paper in hand and begins his trarels. At one time he is amang the best farms of New England. then in Western New York-then with the rapidity of the magnetic telegraph, he visits the pidity of the magnetic telegraph, he visits the of the most sortid soliishness. Soon after western and southern states. For the trifling the last Provincial election had established expense of a dollar or two a year, he becomes [a-the complete \_secondency of the Liberals,

avricultural papers, which is truly delightful .--You become acquainted not only with their editors, but with a hundred others. Situated in these around you have not yet awakened to the The following is a fair specimes of the propagators.importance of book farming, and are looking with doubts and misgivings upon your mode of farming, it is indeed, truly delightful to be hold-

ing mental intercourse with many of the best farmers of the land. There is many a man among that goodly fellowship of farmers, who should I chance to meet with, strangers to me

pled in the dust.

five

of our purpose.

me of rending down the tap-root, the wheat is he hardiest and thriftiest of all the cereals, but afterwards the most liable to disease. This deliacy is readily accounted for, when we conside that land is generally undrained-that not more than a few inches of soil get the benefit of sun, air and manure, and that, therefore, the root what is this improvement chiefly to be attribu-ted? I answer, and I think correctly, to the in-but disappointment. It comes in contact with the cold clay, or a sour, wet subsoil, turns back despair and dies. In accordance with the laws of nature, insects or rust, which is itself a distinct." angus, or vegetable insect, comes to fluish the Liberal—" Ah ! I see how it is—" non rork of devastation on the dying plant. The mir recardo '—when it suits best. Now you plorn farmer mils at the climate, and cries out know very well that no Tory ever broached ungus, or vegetable insect, comes to fluish the work of devastation on the dying plant. The at his wheat is killed by rust, while in fact has died from starvation-from the want of f that food which, as a provident husbandman,

of four feet. We ney observe, that up to the

was his duty to have provided for it. THORN HEDGES -- We believe that doubts ave been entertained that the Canada white horn could not be propagated here from the erry or haws. Mr. Sheriff Boston, however, has assured us that he has raised them from the haws without the slightest difficulty. The berries should be gathered before they become frezen. and preserved until the following spring, and then sown in drills, about a foot apart. Perhaps it might be as well to sow them in the fall imediately after they become tipe, and egver the soil with stable litter until spring, when it should be removed. We would like to see this thorn

ropagated extensively for hedges; they come up so rapidly that they would make a good fence half the time that the English thorn would re uire. If there was any objection to the shelte roducid by high hedges, they might be clipped to any hight or form that would be desired. The appearance of the country would be infinitely proved by the substitution of live thorn hedge for the present dead fences. Many other trees The and shrubs might also be planted in fepces that would, in two or three years, make a good We do not know exactly what it might ence. ost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but they could be had conveniently, we do not sup e that the expense of taking up the roots an lanting again would much exceed the making fa new fence of dead wood. A live fence may ast for ages, and require very little repair except imming: not so with the common dead fences -they are constantly going out of repair and decaying. We do not admire the common tences re, and conceive that almost any change must be for the better. Live fences are wanted in many places where there is not a tree left to

Old Tory-" But why not make a strong Church-and-State question and preparing g tions to further an abject concerning which the public mind has given such full expres-sion for so long a period. Still it seems t necessary and may be required to stimulate ple. It is enough that they hold four fifths of the offices already. Let them die ont and give place to others. But allow me to and give place to others. But allow me to ask, when your friends were in power did you, or did you not recommend the course you now approve of ?"

Old Tory-" Can't recollect, memory not stinct." the doctrine so long as they retained pow-er. And don't you think it would be unjust to them to withhold the discipling to which their opposition to Canadian freedom enti

Old Tory - "Don't thisk so-long accus-tomed to the sweets of office-bitter pill to e deprived of them-must begin to think bout annexation.".

ties them ?"

Liberal-"For shame-submit with a good grace, and don't bring discredit on all your former professions of loyalty-and re tire into the shade till you have learnt that he principles of Toryism are utterly unfit for the present age.

## From the Examiner THE QUESTION.

Are the people of Canada under a Reform Government to enjoy religious equality, or are they not ?

There is one question which, with one There is one question which, with one exception perhaps, viz., that relating to the equalizing of the representation, demands the universel, estimated at a state at the inn of every inhabitant of Canada ;-we mean that which felates to our religious lib-erties. Are we, after so long & ardious toil to elevate the friends of the people to pow-er, to enjoy the right of religious requality, or are we used. Thus research of Parlierup. r are we not? Two sessions of Parliam ave passed away and nothing has yet een done, and there has been, and we fear been dure, and there has been, and we fear there is still, an extreme unwillingness on the part of some of our leading men, to dis-charge their duty to the country upon this all important subject. For what purpose have they been given the reins of Govern-ment if not to do justice to a long injured and insulted people upon a subject involving their most sacred rights and interests ?--We have been willing to exercise due no. We have been willing to exercise due pa-tience with our rules, being fully alive to the multitudinous cares of official life; yet we cannot close our eyes to the fact that measures of questionable propriety and un-asked for by the people, have commanded deep attention and unweatied effort to bring hem to maturity, while those to which we effer have been kept in abeyance, or, if no

iced at all, on'y under the pressure of sheet

No man, we aver, can hope to keep hi sition as a Reform leader in Canada un eshe is a sincere exponent of the sent nen's of hij party; and the more he have ren honored and coufided in, as a professe riend to the cause of human freedom; th more will be be dishonored and abased, if when the power to do justice to the people had been placed in his hands, he had either

The time is come when the friends, the full effect of the time is come when the friends of religious equality should make one strong and united effort to secure the eqitable set-tlement of the Clergy Reserves and Recto-ry questions. Every year they remain unthe cry of no party was reised, and it has been ecliced from that day up to the close of the first session of the Kingston Parlia-ment-alias the "Children of the Sun" We have often had much anusement in settled is not only depriving the country of the benefit of from \$50,000 to \$30,000 in revenue; but the money is being employed in building up party interests and speeding tracing up this cry to its source, and in un-ctarian errors and absurdities at the pub-

We are pleased to find that the Beclesi stical and Missionary Record-the organ f the Free Church Synod-intimates that Liberal-"I hope not-the public meas-ures of the Administration, and of the Le-gislature should even have for their object

whole community, and no rture was received . for iss origination to congregations to peti-tion the Legislature to make such as ap-

will stand in perpetual jeopardy. The events which have of late transpired in France Italy, and other European states, proclaim loudly to the world the vital necessity of avoiding the runnous political as well as moral consequences flowing out of Church and State alliahces. Indeed, the language of our past history is of itself sufficient to car-ry conviction to every mind.

From the Pilot. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT.

We had barely room in our last to call our readers' attention to the brutal article in the Gazette on the subject of the out-rages, which he and his fellow-labourers are so anxious to incite the Tory party to are so anxious to incite the Tory party to commit on the person of His Excellency during his expected journey through Upper Canada. We have no apprehension of any evil effects to result from such blood-thirsty appeals. Low as we estimate the general character of the leaders whom in Upper Canada the Tories delight to honor, we are satisfied that they will not decrede them.

satisfied that they will not degrade them-selves so far as to imitate the example of their brethren in Montreal. It is one thing to palliate and excuse such outrages mother to imitate them. Even if they di-not possess the small *molicum* of decency we are willing to concede to them, that de factured goods so as to prevent competition with our manfacturers. Now let us see how this will work. Our manufacturers will raise the price of their wares up to the erence to public opinion which their positi-on demands from them will deter them from be demands from them will deter them from the work. One manufacturers is the result of the avage idea that duty, will der to manufacturer will have a profit. To that the foreigner can afford to pay the duty and make a profit. To that subject, is the result of the avage idea that duty, point the Canadian manufacturer will have the profit of physical power or brute force over our fellow creatures; this idea excludes or overlooks the the threats, but they will take good care that those threats are never attempted to be earlied into execution. They know that the source to pay his operatives. Money his operatives. Money his operatives. Money his operatives. More to be the fact mathed to the deligates of their profit of the mess the manufacturer is the mess and intellectal beings, and the the fact mess and the the save more law inter the metal and intellectal beings. They know that the source to pay his operatives. Money his operatives his provision his physical strength ! Now we would almost operation of his physical strength ! Now we would almost operation of his physical strength ! Now we would almost operation of his physical strength ! Now we would almost his heat and bu ending their countenance to such proceed-ngs; and the recollections of the disastrous the discontented office-seckers in Eng land, is given wholly on the protestations of Sir Allan M'Nab and Mr. Cayley, that the violence in Montreal was a sudden ebul-lation, not preconcerted, and which it was the violence in Montreal was a sudden chul-lition, not precencerted, and which it was not in their power to prevent or control. It is true, no one possessed of common sense believes their protestations, and that, to use the words of Mr. Hume, "the worthy to use the words of Mr. Hume, "the worthy to use the words of Mr. Hume, "the worthy to use the words of Mr. Hume, "the worthy to use the words of Mr. Hume, "the worthy the better than all these nostrums—put out the presentatives of these worthy appeared."

representatives of these worthy persons" the house-burners of Montreal "will return laden with the indignation of every honest that further 'rascalities, evincing deep-settied design, should be perpetrated. The delegates cannot afford to lose the few friends in England who stick by them. The object of these threats in the Tory

papers is obvious. It is to throw dust in the eyes of persons at a distance, to first the belief that the Governor General's popu-tarity is confided to Lower Canada-and. ple complain, and which they sometimes talk of getting removed, but of which the instribute league-mon said not a word.— The Clergy Reserves and the Rectovies: hat the majority of the Upper Province are pposed to him. They know that the visit o Upper Canada, will demonstrate the al-chood of their representations — that Perhaps they mean to take up that matter at their next meeting and fare

interest must go before the commercial, but Mr. Wilson thought they must go to-gether. Both of these speakers spoke with butchered in the set of peaceably welcomcellency the Governor General, are to be butchered in the set of peacesbly welcom-ing the Representative of our beloved Queeh, as has been threatened. We hope gether. Both of these speakers spoke with a secret leaning to their own interests.— However, Mr. Wilson is the wiser of the two. There are two parties to be consult-ed on protecti n. Canada may wish her agricultural produce protected in Eng-land, but will the British matted duy free, The peo-ple of England must be consulted on that point, but there too, is that vile ruinous majority which even Lords and Sovereigns must yield to, and they, certainly will come

ple of England must be consulted on that gin to visit the Opper Province in quiet-point, but there too, is that vile ruinous majority which even Lords and Sovereight must yield to, and they, certainly will not consent to have their bread taxed for the benefit of Canadian farmers. To meet the evil Mr. Gowan has a ready remedy. We must have a "home market," To meet the evil Mr. Gowan has a ready remedy. We must have a "home market," i. e., we must eat all our own flour and beef and butter. There are here two starting difficulties. The first is, that it is abso-to the town if Lord Eigin was an wered that if by received. But he was answered that if by received. But he was answered that if by received. But he was answered that if i. e., we must eat all our own flour and beet and butter. There are here two, starting difficulties. The first is, that it is abso-lutely impossible for us to eat all the agri-cultural produce of Canada. Only think of the labour which would devolve on the bunchels, but the League men.propose that all this must hereafter be eaten at hous !-The other difficulty is, that if we eat all that we grow we shall have nothing where with to buy such articles far we need, but do not ourselyes produce. The American won't take our corn, because they have more by some hundreds of millions of bushels that mey crn, use. It is a literal fact, in-cultury !--actually exports what she can -

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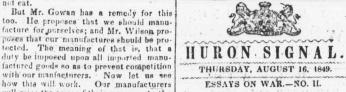
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The supremacy which man, even in the most savage state wields over the other portions of the animal creation, sufficiently proves that the out the present ministry, and put the Tories in their place, send the Governor about his business, and get one of the Metcale school, who can make the minority rule the minor Author of Nature designed him for a superior bewho can make the minority rule the majori-y, and all would be right enough. An elec-tive Governor, and elective Legislative this is not the case. He wields authority over the other animals, and supports the dignified Council, annexation and the union of all litle of "Lord of the creation," chiefly through the Provinces, and comming checks to keep the balance, would all be forgotten. Oh no! they neer would mention them. There is one griavance of which the pro-ties in rendering himself more brutal than the

ties in rendering himself more brutal than the beast, in the destruction of his own species .-This, however, is a fact, man is more cruel and destructive on his own species than any other race of animals ; and to aggravate the criminality of this conduct he boasts of it, and adduces it as a proof of his superiority ! He has, as we observed before, overlooked or forgotten the fact

that he is an intellectual and a moral being, the idea that killing his fellow creatures in large num-

afford shade and shelter to cattle .- Ag. Journal. Dropincial.

From the Globe. WE DON'T WANT A PARTY GOV ECNMENT."-The Tories when out of Office. This Cuckoo ery is at present universal among the Tories, with a few hopourable exceptions. With some it proceeds from ignorance, but in general it is the offspring

miliar with almost every portion of the Union. There is a sociability too, so to speak, about

though they might be, yet would I clasp th a party. the hand as friends. And are they not friends "Exactly my opinion." Yes-friends in the cause of agriculture. They have labored to elevate that calling, great and

eral-" The administration of justice Courts of Law should never knows noble in itself, but too long neglected and tramtinction of party or denomination ry—" Certainly not, and the filling dices there should be no disting. Much has been done for agriculture, but much of party ; that is what I call no party

hall not have a party Government.

remains to be done. Some of the recent state- tio ments before the agricultural societies, show an incient. al-" Oh !I begin to understand you improvement in culture and tillage that was not point Tories to office as readily as their even dreamed of a few short years ago .-The men of New England and the middle states supporters

Old Tory-"I do; it is the true way to remote the good of the country, and put an it to parts " need these statements to encourage them onward. What are we to do by and by? is a question nd to party sometimes asked by farmers of these parts. How Liberal-" Do you expect that there will are we to compete with the great west ? Rail-

ther in Parliament or out of it ?" Old Fory—"I do not know; but suppose roads and canals are multiplying-fecilities are becoming greater every day for bringing produce

from those markets to our sesports. They can cre may ?' Liberal—"There will undoubtedly be an raise every thing cheaper than we can, What are we to do? Not sit down and mourne over Interact of the position, and I should be sorry if it were therwise. It is inseparable from a free puntry and a free legislature, and  $n_2$  govour fate-not sell our farms and move there too therwise. -but stay where we are, and work head work nt would long continue without a of an efficient constitutional opposi-But as this must be the case, it is Raise 100 bushels of shelled corn where we formerly raised 20; raise 2 tons of hay where we used to grow one ; keep 10 cows, and good on too, and keep them well, where we formerly dia

We may not be able to do so this year, or next or with all the governments." Old Forev-" Then it will be a party go-strangent." Liberal-" It will not be a party govern-for instance, that a writer who but Vegin the good work and it will not be man years before we can. Industry, science, econ my-must be brought to aid us in the fulfilling

Who are the men destined to the in the age cultural world ? I answer, those who read a reflect. Now, more than ever, has a time con when the farmer must think. He that worke ever so hard with his hands, if he work not will his head too, will find his intelligent nei, hbor fa outstripping him, with half the physical labor he to be they their influence, with the public-he choice of offlice helders oughly as a neral rule, to be among their own sup-ities. But athough this will be the rule, exerts. And those men, so wise in their own conceit as to suppore that they can learn nothing from a book or peace, on farming, will discover their error, perhaps too late to retrieve it.

it should not be invariable, particularly in interary and professional appointments, un-connected with politics." Putnam Valley, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1849. RUST IN WHEAT -The Directors of the Sain

Old Tory-" But would it not be better make no distinction of party in all ap-John (N. B.) Agricultural Sociecty, in their re-point for the year 1848, make the following re-Liberal-" You would not have men t

marks es oue of the causes of rust in wheat .ight the battles of what they believed to be good government, and then to appoint hese to carry it oot, in whom they have no They observe that the ideas are thrown ou rather as a supposition than an opinion, and ar onfidence. No, no ; it is one of the diff

designed to excite inquiry; " The oat draws nutriment from the earth by solutions of every government that there are many belonging to their own adherents socking office who cannot be supplied. But eide roots which spread over the ground. The wheat plant has similar rootlets; but in addition. how it would aggravate the cyll if they were to divide the offices with their oppothereto, when about to head, sends down a tap root into the earth, for the purpose, it may be nents. Duty to the country requires that presumed, of procuring that additional natriment they only who maintain the principles of the Reformers should receive office, if they poswhich its large rich ear requires; and this tap root has been known to go down to the depth sess the necessary qualifications."

plication of the Clergy Reserve Funds as may promote the general interests of the Province, without occasioning the discords, jualousies, and other evils that " arise from the present appropriation of " them. It was agreed to sustain theover-" ture, and in consideration of the alconed " period of the session, to drive the consid-" cration of it till another Synod."

We hope that when the Synod shall next assemble it will give a very docided expres-sion of its mind both upon the subject of he Rectories as well as of the Reserves .-Both are in one category -alike unjust and inimical to the religious interests of the Province. Whatever may be the opinion f the Synod, we hope the people will see to their own interest and that of their fami-lies, by petitioning for the abolition of the one and the sale of the whole, either for education or some other general and nublic purpose in which all will participate without distinction of creek. We have very little idea of the extent to

which appropriations have been made from the sales of the Reserves, and we doubt not h the right and the duty of government give the efficient to their own friends and that if the ne pole are duped into the tight of ponents. This is the spice with all free governments." ahey of the

Liberal—"It will not be a party government the exclusion of the Deiscopen ent, but a government through a party, the exclusion of the Deiscopen r the good of the whole community. The big sect in King's College, c r the good of the whole community. The big friends in the confortable or the good of the these is a part of the big friends in the confortable or the good public effices is a part of the big friends in the confortable or the good public efficiency of the big friends in the confortable or the good public efficiency of the big friends in the confortable of the big for the good public of the big for the b oanin int, but a government interest, The line second affective interest waves a stronge of public effices is a part of the is friend- in the comfortably nuclear waves is a part of the is friend- in the comfortably nuclear waves is a part of the is friend- in the comfortably nuclear waves is a part of the is friend- in the comfortably nuclear waves is a part of the is friend- in the comfortably nuclear waves is a strong of the comfortably nuclear waves in the comfortably nuclear waves is interested affort to be comfortably nuclear waves is interested affort to be comfortably nuclear interested affort to be an use in the interest in the paper, dut, such was the increasion unde upon our mind by reading the article, and we are included to be invest, for the act would be in keeping with the well-known character and tar-seeing efficient to be interested in the interest. a ru

What then should be done to stay the progress of this injustice and to see inestimable blessing of perfect a th

inceturable blessing of perfect religious liberty and equality for all the ishabitants of the Province? The formation of Specieties in every Township whose sole of ject should be to advocate the abolition of Sittle grants or even to religious and the grants n every form to religious communities, and the removal of all sectarian preferences, ight be the best means to be e Such have been formed in other Colonies under the name of "Anti-endowment Soci-sties" or "Associations, and amongst our-

selves indeed the example has already been set by some active and intelligent friends of religious liberty in the village of Bowman-ville. An Anti-State Church Association declined. was formed there some months ago and

lieve any one will be madenough to attempt it. The empty bluster and the insidious advice of the Tory press are alike spirned with derision. Wheresever Lord Elgia advice of the Tory press are alike spinned with derision. Wheresever Lord Eligin may visit he will be received with the re-spect due to his office, and with the affice-tion due to the man. The Tories may or may not join in these demonstrations; but

we emphatically warn them not to attem to obstruct them. We are sure that IIis Excellency will not deviate from the "dig-bilied neutrality" which he has invariably deserved since his assumption of the reins of government; and no man of proper feel ing would wish him to do so. There will of course be nothing political in the token There will of regard with which he will be greetednothing to wound the feelings of those who may be opposed to his Administration.— But those marks of respect hitherto accord ed to our Governor General will be freely

paid, and on this occasion they will be the spontaneous feelings of the heart. These remarks on what will be done on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Upper Canada, are in some degree drawn forth by articles which have latterly appear ed in the Tory papers; the object of which, as we have aireally said, is to deter His Ex cellency from visiting Upper Canada., We have treated the subject with calimees: we can afford to smile with contempt at the impotent mallee which the faction are displaying. They know well that they dare not attempt to execute their threats: that there is an all-but unanimous through the length and breadth of Upper Canada, which would speedily crush them, were they to proceed to extremities. They have been permitted to practise their "fantastic tricks' quite long enough; if they re-new them on the Governor General's visit, on their heads be the consequences.

From the Canadian Free Press THE LEAGUE PROTECTIONISTS.

The League-men undertook also, to We may well suppose that they would enet should ter on these matters con amore. Protec

wed .-

tion was the grand remedy, and on this they were wonderfully harmonious. It was treated as an axiom that all great the Governor's Visit to Brockville, has been proty well discussed, during the week, and if the "Black Flag" article of the States-man has been good for anything, it has de-termined the Reformers of this Ditrict as to what course they will adopt. They will show their respect for Lord Elgin, should be below the surfaverno a sigit. The Torice countries had grown great by protection.-The United States protect, and therefore are great. Britain once protected and she was then great and prosperous, but she has adopted the unsound principle of free trade, and her prosperity has from that moment

There are some cramp questions about protection, in reference to which the league-men did not seem quite at home. Mr.

could it be ?-Globe.

The Kingston

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country !-- actually exports what she car

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account of the concruming processing the Children of the Sun :-"The Leagne met Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M. and when the doars were opened, Mr. Gumble was on his legs read-purpose of killing, the fighting men of some purpose of killing, the fighting men of some repared by Mr John Broakenridge. The other nation, are emphaticly said to have ocument was so terribly long, that it oc-noid fully two hours in the reading and The wanton slaughter of thousands-the devasother nation, are emphaticly said to have adoption, paragraph by paragraph, and was a said and serious infliction upon the patient downfall of empires, and the production of fu-of the League and the outsiders. Part of this address was very poetically worded— and affunded correction of of "victory." all dignified with the appelation of "victory," and afforded occasional anusemement to and talked over in tones of triamph and congratulation ! We learn it in the tales of the nursery One portion of it was very unjust and very ungenerous towards the British Whig. \_\_\_\_\_ -it stimulates the daring of our boyhood-it is ascribed the honor of conceiving and origithe topic of our social intercourse and even in nating the League to the good people of Montreal and Brockville, whereas it was through the columns of the British Whig, our religious exercises, we are edified from the pulpit by the introduction of tropes, figures and similies borrowed from the tactics and technicalthat the idea of a Conservative League was ities of the battle-field !

This reminded all of the exclamation of the We certainly think that every thinking man who is acquainted with the history of nations, truly sensible Scotch woman, who after must admit that of all the curses which have earing a radical orator said, "I could na ever been inflicted on mankind (if we except the ave conceived I had been sae truly misera-le, had I na been telled it." A red faced introduction of intoxicating liquors), war has been the most degrading, the most expensive and entleman from Georgiana kicked up a little in now and then by brawling out "no! o! I won't be bullied by Gamble," but as the most destructive, whether it is viewed as a pecuniary, a moral or an intellectual debasement -and whether it is prosecuted and practiced by dy paid any attention to his bawling and shouting, it is presumed that the League hal been interrupted before by the same red-ficed gentleman. One of the fa-Tory, Whig, Radical or Republican Government, the same withering, blighting consequences will ensue. Yet such has been the mania vourite side speeches of this very amiable for Hero-worship, that kings and civil counte side epecches of this very anniable individual was that the whole Address was a d-d pick of trash, which is a cruel slur on the really tilented author, to say noth-ing of the Leaguers who adopted it. When the reading of the Address was concluded, there was great joy and gladness exhibited on all sides, and every body wanted to be off. Several resolutions were adopted, thanking the Chairman, the Secretarias and ments have starred, and gartered, and Duked, and Lorded, and roundly pensioned the warrior. Priests have prayed for success to his arms, have called his victories " glorious," and have canonised him. Historians have flattered and poets have laurelled him. The duped populace have made bonefires, and raised monuments in honor thanking the Chairman, the Secretaries, and of him-and the illustrious Milton has sanctified had done, and after suitable thanks had been returned to the League adjourned sine his profession, and given it a divine origin by representing Jehovah as the commander-in-chie dic. There were forty persons present when the adjournment took place." Who could the red faced man from the north be ? It wasn't Scobie, was it—he service of our country?" But, however serviceble war may be to kings and civil govern-

servicable war may be to kings and civil governused to cultivate cabbage up there ? Who ments in the present political condition of the world, we do think it would be very difficult to

shew that it was pleasing, or at least profitable, THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT .- The subject of to the great body of civilized mankind. We have some faint recollection of the last war between France and Britain. We recollect the fascinating music-theldazzling displays of gaudy apparel and glancing armour-the large bounties and larger promises of promotion, and other alluring artifices employed by the numerous rehe honor our town by a visit. The Tories alluring artifices employed by the numerous re-of Toronto shouted and fired cannon, on the arrival of the Hon. George Moffatt, the and villages of Scotland at that period. We reholds its meetings periodically for the pur-pose of promoting intelligence upon the Ermatinger thought that the agricultural interruption from Reformers. It remains