...ARRED...
...OW TO THE LADIES.
...old an experienced nurse and Female ...all the attention of the Ladies to her ...teething. It will immediately relieve ...mmedic action, soften the gums, reduce ...regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it ...ourselves and relief and health to you,

...antities of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing ...ure, several thousand the last year. We ...the world for children teething or for ...rrhea in Children, whether it arises from ... It gives universal satisfaction—never ...any one using it, never sold a medicine ...elieving pain and effecting cures—relief

CURTIS & PERKINS,
Druggists, Bangor, Me

...OF THE WORLD.
...of five years standing.
...s, Bangor, Me.
...entirely cured of the Gravel, by the us...ller. I commenced taking the Cramp ...g of 1847. I had been a great sufferer ... four or five years of the time I suffered ...cribe.
...nd medical aid, and tried various spe...lief until I obtained your Cramp and ...after I commenced using it, I began to ...use it for a year, all the time improving

MILES STAPLES.

...51.
...well acquainted with the above case, and ...t of facts.

CHARLES CLIFFORD,
HANNAH CLIFFORD,
STANTON ELLIS.

...ractising Physician, of East Machias, ...ch 20, 1847:
...allon of your Cramp and Pain Killer—...e what it is represented to, that I ever

... of it in his own case, for a severe sprain ...e upsetting of a stage, and found imme...ed it in his practice.
...wing. It speaks for itself.
...ATISM CURED.
...ed with a violent Rheumatic pain in the ...tirely disabled me, so that I could not ...pain and effort; nor could I walk with...tle with. I applied Doctor Johnson's ...id Opodeldoc, and several other remedies, ...ffering in this way about a week, I pur...d Pain Killer, prepared by CURTIS & ...r three applications was entirely relieved ...now entirely well. I also cured a friend ...ring for a long time with a lame side, ...lieve it the best medicine in the world, ...timony in its favour.

OLIVER TOWNES.

...for CURTIS & PERKINS' Cramp and ...ring this name are base imitations.
...e. For Sale by
WM. R. WATSON.

...1852.

...RY STABLES,
...ntends keeping good Horses, Sleighs, ...ch he offers to the Public for hire on low

...ling, and the greatest care taken with ...his charge.
...perance Hall, Grafton Street.

WILLIAM JAKEMAN.

...I take the opportunity of informing his ...e Debts have been some time standing ...by their making an early settlement ...against him will please forward them as

For Sale,
...ot 23, ONE THOUSAND ACRES ...tions of 25, 50, or 100 acres at moderate

ALSO,
...part clearances. For further particulars,

ROBERT RENNIE.

...25, 1852.

...ASHES
...ves saving ashes, when you can buy the ...SH at the Drug Store of M. W. SKIN...ent and cheap article for making Soap, ...all risk which is incurred in saving ashes. ...alrymple's Corner,
...2.

...nd Cod Liver Oil Candy,
...edy for Coughs, Common Colds, Cold in ...es, Bronchitis, Asthma, Tickling in the ... of the Lungs and Bronchal Affections. ...composed of Pure Cod Liver Oil, com...ingredients, which completely disguise the ...without detracting from its medicinal vir...m by which it can be administered to the ...out inconvenience. The medicinal influ...s the exact tract of the inflammatory ac...t, soothing the organs of the voice, its se...along the mucous lining of the windpipe ...ing pulmonary irritation, giving ease and ...ring the voice to its accustomed clearness ...Phlegm, Acrimony in the Fluids, and Ob...are gently and safely discharged by easy ... disagrees with the stomach, a common ...influence in a few hours, and when resorted ...far advanced, all danger of CONSUMPTION

... Retail, at the Drug Store of M. W
...t.
...3.

...uilding Lots for Sale.
...gible Building LOTS anjoining the Tan ...and Hearts, and running 160 feet on Great ...et on Fitz Roy Street. For Terms of ...Property, application to be made to T. ...Esq., Barrister-at-Law, at his Office in

...Pasture Lot for Sale.
...e Contract, that beautifully situated plot o ...ty of JOHN NICHOLL, being pasture Lot ... of Charlottetown, comprising 20 acres of ...e Buildings thereon. This Property is well ...et part with a dyke fence; and the greater ...under cultivation.
...viewed at any time on application to John
...lo will be made to the purchaser, and pos...on. For terms and further particulars, ap...Esq., Barrister at Law.
...24th 1852.

...HARLOTTETOWN.
...Superior first-class A 1, fast-sailing Barque ...R ALEXANDER, 309 tons, Captain ...lsh, will sail from Liverpool, G. B., on the ...pril, 1853. This Barque has comfortable ...ABIN and STEERAGE PASSEN...wner has had this vessel built and fitted up ...g trade between this Port and Liverpool, ...of public patronage.
...assage, moderate.
...re, please enquire of Messrs. D. Cannon, ...or to the Owner,

W. W. LORD.

...14, 1852. 10w.

...T, for a Term of years, as may be agreed ..., with immediate possession, if required ...known DWELLING HOUSE, late in ...pation of ANDREW DUNCAN, Esq. ...lo at the Store of
A. & J. DUNCAN, & CO.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Established 1823. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Tuesday, January 11, 1853. New Series. No. 2.

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GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher.
R. B. IRVING, Editor.

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AGRICULTURE.

SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA, BY J. W. DAWSON, Superintendent of Education, Nova Scotia, Cor. Mem. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phila. Pictou, Published by J. Dawson and Son, 1853, pp. 99. (Printed by G. T. HASZARD, Charlottetown, price 1s. 6d. currency.)

We beg to call the attention of our country readers to the following extracts.

With respect to the effects of the winter on stock, we have these to contend with in common with all the inhabitants of the northern parts of America and Europe; and though this difficulty must always, to a greater or less degree, be felt, it may and will be greatly alleviated by attention to the following points. 1. More comfortable housing of cattle, which will cause a less consumption of food. 2. The more extended cultivation of turnips and other green crops for winter feeding. 3. Greater attention to the saving of manure and collection of composts for the purpose of promoting the growth of green crops, hay, and straw. It is no exaggeration to say, that with as little attention to these points as they usually receive here, the winter keeping of stock would be nearly as difficult in Scotland or Holland, as in Nova Scotia. Professor Johnston's opinions on these subjects are well worthy of attention.

"It is acknowledged at present by chemical physiologists, that warmth is equivalent to a certain portion of food—that an animal which is exposed to more cold will eat more—and that one that is better housed and warmer kept will eat less. To keep an animal comfortable therefore is to save food, and this alone ought to be sufficient inducement, where a scarcity of winter food is complained of.

In my tour through the Province, (New Brunswick,) I have frequently observed how little attention appeared to be paid to the proper housing of the stock. Wide chinks between the boards or logs, of which the cattle houses or barns are built, or large openings about their feet, too often admit currents of cold air in the winter season. The most of the prevailing winds also find their way through the walls, and the comfort of the cattle is thus continually liable to be disturbed, the chance of their thriving interfered with, and their consumption of food increased. Those who allow such a state of their cattle-houses to continue, unjustly blame the winter for what arises from their own want of care.

One of the opinions regarding the winter, which I have inserted above, makes it a matter of complaint, that much care, attention, and experience are required to keep cattle in condition while the winter lasts; this is no doubt true, but the same qualifications are necessary to success in any other branch of husbandry; and he who is unwilling to bestow all he possesses of them upon the business in which he is engaged, may happen to thrive, yet scarcely deserves to prosper.

According to some, an acre of land in turnips will go three times as far as the same acre under hay.—Crops vary so much however, that no general rule can be established. It is certain only, that by feeding cattle partly with turnips and partly with hay or other dry food, not only will the same extent of land support more stock, but the same amount of food will go further than when either of the two is given to cattle singly. Nor is the good conferred upon the farmer by large green crops, confined to the immediate influence upon the cattle and upon the extent of land necessary to support them; but the manure of a rich quality, which they are the means of placing at the Farmer's disposal, enables the same extent of land to produce more corn than before; so that in a double sense he is benefited by the culture—He employs less land than before in feeding his cattle, and he grows more corn per acre on the remainder of his farm."

By these and similar improvements in husbandry, the winter may in fact be shortened, or its evil effects on stock removed. The present difficulties are not so much to be attributed to the climate, as to the attempt to keep stock, without a sufficient culture of green crops to furnish succulent food in winter. The cattle fed on dry food become in winter almost wholly unprofitable, and in spring are turned out half famished, to gain in summer, sufficient strength to endure the privations of another winter. Thus the farmer becomes the slave of his stock, and, "the winter eats up the summer."

Rust or Mildew.—A reddish or rusty substance attached to the straw and leaves of wheat, in the end of summer or in autumn. When examined by the microscope, it is found to be a parasitic fungus or mould, whose minute and invisible seeds are wafted by the winds, or borne into the plant with the water it absorbs from the soil, and taking root in the cells and vessels of the stem and leaf, weaken or kill it by feeding on its juices.

It attacks are favoured by the following causes:—*First*, damp and cold weather succeeding warmth, at the time when the straw is still soft and juicy; hence late grain is very liable to rust. *Secondly*, a deficiency of the outer silicious coat which in the healthy state protects the surface of the straw, or an unnaturally soft and watery state of the plant. These unhealthy conditions may proceed either from poverty and want of alkalies in the soil, from the presence of too much crude vegetable matter, as sod or raw manure, or from a wet and undrained state of land, which both causes the crop to be late and fills it with watery juices. *Thirdly*, it is probable that when the *germ* of rusty wheat is sown, or when sound wheat is sown in ground in which wheat has rusted in previous years, the crop may be more easily affected by the disease, because the seeds of the rust fungus may be attached to the seed or may be in the soil.

The best preventives of rust therefore are; *First*, healthy seed; *Secondly*, early sowing; *Thirdly*, draining; *Fourthly*, abstaining from sowing wheat in lea land; *Fifthly*, preparing the soil in such a manner that it shall be sufficiently rich, yet not filled with crude vegetable matter.

It is unnecessary to follow the writer through his descriptions of the soils of Nova Scotia, and we will therefore pass over to a subject highly interesting to us all, *The Wheat Midge, &c.*

The Wheat Midge or Weevil, Cecidomyia Tritici of naturalists, has in recent times been the most destructive of all wheat blights. It is improperly called weevil; the weevils, properly so called, being a tribe of beetles, the young of which destroy corn in granaries. It is only by a careful study of the habits of a creature of this kind, that we can hope to counteract its ravages. I therefore give here the substance of a paper contributed by me to the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, detailing the results of experiments on the habits and developement of the wheat midge.

The observations of naturalists in England, where the creature has been much longer known than in America, have proved that the destroyer is the larva or grub of a minute midge, which deposits its eggs in calm summer evenings, on the chaff scales, whence the little grub when hatched creeps inward to the young grain, on whose juices it feeds. The only point on which any uncertainty remains is the manner in which the animal passes the winter—the prevailing opinion on this subject being, that it enters the ground in autumn, though it does not appear to have been confirmed by experiment. To determine this point more precisely I made the following experiments.

I procured a quantity of the larva, full grown and in that motionless and torpid state in which they usually appear when the grain is ripe. A portion of these larvæ were placed on the surface of moist soil in a flower pot. In the course of two days, the greater number of them had descended into the ground, previously casting their skins which remained at the surface. I afterwards ascertained that they had penetrated to the depth of more than an inch, and were of a whitish colour, softer and more active than they had previously been. The fact is thus established, that these apparently torpid larvæ, when they fall from the ripe wheat in autumn, or are carelessly swept out from the threshing floor into the barn yard, at once resume their activity, and bury themselves in the ground.

The larvæ thus buried in the ground, were allowed to remain undisturbed during winter and spring, the flower-pot being occasionally watered. About the end of June they began to re-appear above the surface, in the winged form; the little grubs creeping to the surface, and projecting about half their bodies above it, when the skin of the upper part burst and the full grown winged midge came forth and flew off. This completes the round of changes which each generation of these little creatures undergoes, and we have thus actual evidence of each stage of its progress from the egg to the perfect insect.

The perfect midge is a pretty little creature, its body being of a bright yellow colour like that of the larva, its two large wings perfectly transparent with iridescent reflections, its eyes black, and its antennæ or feelers long and jointed; the male is smaller than the female, and has its antennæ ornamented with hairs. The flies are most active in calm and warm evenings, when they may sometimes be seen in clouds over the wheat fields. British observers say, that the female deposits her eggs within the chaff; but here, they appear to be generally deposited without.

However we may dread the destructive powers of the midge, we cannot withhold our admiration from the singular instincts with which it has been endowed. The female insect depositing her eggs where food and shelter are provided for the young brood; the larvæ when hatched from their summer abode by the storms of autumn, at once entering on a new and natried life in the soil; and the chrysalids working their way to the surface in the ensuing summer, to assume their winged state in time for the new crop of wheat, display a series of adaptations which may convince us, that, however annoying in the mean time to us, a creature so gifted cannot be without important uses in the economy of Providence.

It is evident, that if no check were opposed to the increase of these creatures, they must ultimately in every country where they occur, consume the whole or nearly the whole of the wheat crop. There are however such checks, some in natural causes, and others in expedients which may be adopted by man.

In Europe the larvæ of a small parasitic insect, *Platygaster Tipula*, prey on those of the midge, and no doubt greatly limit their increase. I have not observed this creature in this Province, but probably it may occur here also. In this country, in cold and bare winters, it is probable that many perish; though it is quite an error to suppose, that wet weather can kill the larvæ when in the ground. Moisture in the ground, indeed, appears to be essential to their life. Windy or stormy weather at the season when they are on the wing, must also greatly interrupt them in depositing their eggs. Accordingly they are observed to be most abundant in sheltered situations, and elevated and dry places are less liable to suffer from their attacks.

It appears from what has been said above respecting the habits of the midge, that during the greater parts of its existence it is beyond the control of the farmer. He cannot prevent it from depositing its eggs, nor can he extract the larvæ from the growing crop; and in the ground in autumn and winter, they are almost equally beyond his reach. *He can however destroy as many of them as he can house with his grain.* In this country, as in Britain, the full grown larvæ remain in the chaff until the grain is ripe, or until they are shaken to the ground by the first violent storms of autumn. When grain is observed to be infected, it should be attentively watched and cut as soon as this can be done without serious loss. In this country, wheat is often left till it is too ripe; over ripe grain being much inferior to that which is early cut in the quantity and quality of its flour; and when the weevil is present, there is a double gain in early cutting. It would also be advisable, whenever it is possible, to reap, rather than cradle, the grain, in order to avoid shaking out the insects. The wheat should be threshed on a close barn floor which will not allow the larvæ to fall through, and when the grain is cleaned *all the chaff and dust separated from it should be burned*, or if the chaff be saved for fodder, it should be *kept dry*, and none of it allowed to be mixed with the litter or thrown on the manure heap.

This method costs little trouble, it causes no loss, and if faithfully followed out, would greatly diminish, if not altogether prevent, the loss occasioned by the weevil. It is worthy of attention, even in cases where the crop is only affected to a small extent. The midge often destroys a fifth, or fourth, or even a third of a crop, without exciting much attention, and it is only when almost a total loss ensues, that great alarm is excited, but even these partial losses are not of small importance, and by destroying the larvæ in a season in which only a fourth of the crop is lost, we may perhaps prevent a total loss in the next season. It is true, that when this precaution is neglected, Providence, kinder to the farmer than he is to himself, may, by some of the natural causes already mentioned, check the increase of the destroyers; but this will not always occur, and certainly furnishes no excuse for neglecting the means of safety which are placed within our reach.

As an illustration of this saving which can be effected by destroying the larvæ which are housed with the grain, I may mention, that the friend who furnished me, with specimens for experiment, informed me that from the wheat of eight acres he had obtained about *four bushels* of larvæ of the weevil. After making a large deduction for dust mixed with them, this quantity must have contained about 150 millions of the insects. If these insects, instead of being burned, had been scattered over the ground, they might, if the ensuing season had proved favourable to them, have destroyed the greater part of the wheat crop on the farm.

Various other expedients for the destruction of the midge have been proposed or adopted. When the flies are observed to be on the wing they might be prevented from depositing their eggs by kindling fires on the windward side of the field, or by agitating the grain by stretched lines carried by men or boys, in the calm evenings when the midges are most active. These however are clumsy and troublesome expedients, though, when they can be attended to, they may do much good. It is also probable, that if the ground were deeply ploughed, after the larvæ had fallen upon it in autumn, they might be too deeply covered to permit of their escape in the spring. In the ordinary system of rotation however, this could not be done without losing succeeding hay crops; and it is doubtful if it would be very effectual. Perhaps the most effectual remedy ever proposed, is that of discontinuing the culture of wheat for a year, and thus depriving the midges of the necessary food for their larvæ. This is however an expensive expedient, and it requires the consent of all the farmers in the district affected. In the great majority of cases, it might be rendered altogether unnecessary, if the method of destroying the larvæ already described were generally adopted.

The most popular remedy hitherto tried has been late sowing. This however subjects the grain to rust, and necessitates the use of early varieties of grain, which are not usually so heavy or productive as others. It is also probable, that in a few years the habits of the creature and the date of its appearance will *change to suit the lateness of the grain* which forms its food, and then the late sowing will prove quite ineffectual. It is also deserving of notice, that bearded varieties suffer less than the bald, as the awns obstruct the insects in depositing their eggs.

The facts above stated may be summed up as follows:—

1 The insect deposits its eggs on the grain about the time when it is in flower, and usually in the evening.

2 The larva when hatched attaches itself to the young grain and prevents its growth.

3 When full grown it becomes stiff and torpid, and if left long enough falls to the ground.

4 It buries itself in the ground and thus passes the winter.

5 In July, it emerges from the ground as a perfect insect, in which state, if the weather be favourable, it seeks the growing wheat for the purpose of depositing the germs of a new brood.

Lastly, though there are many partial remedies, the *only sure one is to cut early and destroy all the grubs found after threshing the grain.* To ensure safety, this should be kept up as regularly as the washing of seed wheat to avoid smut.

6 The Hessian fly (*Cecidomyia Destructor*) is a relative of the wheat midge, and at one time threatened like it to destroy the culture of wheat. Its ravages have however in late years materially diminished. It attacks the stems of the young or half grown plants, establishing itself at the base of the shoot or in the joints, and when abundant wholly destroys the crop. The best remedies are careful tillage and preparation of the ground, and abstaining from sowing on lea land, wheat grown on which is especially liable to its ravages. It is probable, that several distinct species of insect are popularly known under the name of Hessian Fly.

The total quantity of wheat produced in the Province in 1851 was 279,157 bushels; of which 88,196 or nearly one third was produced in the county of Pictou; an evidence of the extent to which this crop has been neglected in most of the other counties.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

SIR:

It is a subject that is well known, that the general Education of the youth of this Island, is one which has attracted a deep and lively interest among all ranks of the community; and as the Act for Free Education, passed last Session, has received the Royal assent, the question is now no longer, whether the body of the rising generation shall be educated, —that is settled; we may now say, that they will be educated; and the question for all reflecting persons to consider, is, *how* they are to be educated—what direction is to be given to that education; for, according to the direction given to it, it may be an instrument either of good or of evil. The realities of Education consist, not merely in the cultivation of each intellectual quality in man; but they consist most of all in establishing the supremacy of conscience over all, in regulating the motives of man, by well-ordered and well-grounded principles; and this formation of principle, this regulation of heart, can come from nothing but Religion. We must be aware that there are certain features in Education—certain results which Education proposes to produce, for which there is a demand in the science of the world. The business of the world will always have a demand for the skill of the artizan, for the correctness of the accountant, and for all those other qualities which feed the aspirations of commercial enterprise, or contribute to the welfare and enjoyment of man; and, therefore, we may safely trust, that the world will always provide for its own wants, and that there will be always such a strong pressing demand for these objects, as will effectually secure a supply commensurate with the demand. The world will never allow itself to suffer from the want of the things that minister to its own purposes. But beyond this, there are certain other features in Education, for which the world has no demand, or one so cold, so slack, that it never will produce, never will create a supply. It will require the skill of the engineer, the taste of the designer, the accuracy of the accountant; and will take care, by high rewards, to bring forward talents of these peculiar qualities, to answer its own peculiar purposes; but all that is within the man, all that which shall regulate his temper, which shall decide his course towards the God that made and the God that redeemed him, or which will make him valuable in domestic life,—all that shall make life a blessing to the man himself, —for these the world has no value, and for these there is no demand in the business of the world. And therefore, unless an education can be found to anticipate that demand, or rather, to create that supply for which there is no demand in the world, we shall have allowed that species of supply to fall short, which lies at the foundation of all human prosperity, and without which all other qualities are like the paint and varnish that cover the rottenness beneath. Those qualities are those which are the peculiar productions of the Cross of Christ, brought home to the heart of man in infancy, and rendered almost instinctive, by their close, their particular, their individual application. For, after all, what is Education? Is it merely the enlargement of any one feature or quality of the human mind? Is it simply the expansion of the reasoning powers? Is it merely the enlarging the powers of calculation, or some other single talent? Unquestionably, real Education, like the growth of the human body, is a simultaneous expansion of every power of the human mind, until the whole body of intellect, "knit and compacted together by that which every joint supplieth, may grow up into a whole man, to the edifying of itself in love." But to expand one portion of the mind, and to leave the others in a state of stunted pupilage, is, at best, but inflicting on the intellect of man one of the greatest evils to which it can be subjected. To consider man merely as a creature of intellect, and to forget his immortal constitution,—to hold up a purely intellectual education as the object to be desired and pursued, and to lose sight of the moral responsibilities of man—of the duties he owes to his Maker and his fellow-creatures—would be a perversion of terms, deserving the execration, instead of the approbation, of all wise and good men.

But, to sum up all in one single illustration: We have heard much of knowledge and education separate from religion. Now, permit me to shew what knowledge, separate from religion, is, by an illustration so manifest, that it might come home to the comprehension of a child. We are familiar in the world with two species of light,—the light of the sun, and the light of the moon. In the light of the sun, we know that warmth and light are inevitably and essentially connected; and every ray which proceeds from the great source of light, carries with it warmth and gladness. Every ray of the sun, while it spreads over the surface of the globe, and is reflected from every surface on which it falls with that beauty and variety of colour which the eye is enraptured to behold; that same ray carries to every surface which it visits, the warmth which ripens and matures the fruit, and expands the animal frame, and spreads the blessings of plenty and enjoyment over every creature that moves on the face of the earth. Through the blessed influence of that ray, the vine takes its colour, the grape its sweetness; whence comes that wine that "maketh glad the heart of man," and the oil that was designed to make him "of a cheerful countenance;" whence the wheat derives its nourishment, and all animal life its extension and existence. Such is knowledge, when combined with religious truth; and wherever education thus comes, combined with religion, and sanctified by the combination, it quickens those whom it visits, and gives life, as surely as it conveys light. But there is another species of light—the light of the moon; picturesque, we may admit, in point of effect, but at the same time pale, cold, and spectral,—a light which is supposed, not only to fall with unhealthy influence on the body of man, but also by some mysterious power, to carry blight and sickness where it falls,—which sends not man forth to the cheerful exercise of his labour, but by which the assassin plies his midnight work; a light which does not give colour to the flower, nor sweetness to the fruit, but gives expansion to the unwholesome mors that grows upon the wall,—not the light that calls animal life to that cheerful playfulness which we may observe when we see myriads of tiny insects dancing in the sunbeam, but a light under which things that creep and crawl, things which hiss and mutter, things deadly and dangerous creep forth. Such is education, when separate from religion; such is knowledge, however recommended by circumstances, however addressed to the imagination by the temporal advantages which it promises; such is knowledge, and such will it ever be found, when separate and distinct from religion. We may, indeed, do what we please with such an education, for time; but suppose the little period shall be past; suppose we have enabled men to save themselves from some few hours of labour in the day, and to obtain something more of ease and comfort for themselves; suppose we have made them altogether things of time,—but those things of time, and time itself, will soon be no longer,—when the achievements of monarchs and heroes are forgotten, —when every monument of human ingenuity is destroyed, and when the decrees of Heaven are accomplished in the total destruction of this dissolving globe, —then what will they have? Let us educate them then with reference to both worlds,—for heaven, as well as for earth,—and then, when time and change shall have passed away, we shall have prepared them for eternity, in which we hope henceforward to be fellow-dwellers with them, in the sight of that Eternal Being and that Eternal Saviour in whom is the fulness and perfection of our happiness. We must have some such education as this. We must have a spiritual education mingling with intellectual education, which, by a sweet and curious, but powerful convergency, shall direct all to the great point of love to God. It is thus we must act. We must not give them an education, which will carry every man upon the wings of his own selfishness, whithersoever these wings may carry him; but one which will make the community just like God's people, when journeying through the wilderness, when each arranged himself under the standard of his tribe, and all around the ark of God; and when the ark stopped, they stopped; and when the cloud and pillar of fire went before them, they proceeded; and so the whole moved on in beautiful and exact order towards the promised land, whither they were directing their steps. Such is the education we are called upon to give to the rising generation. It must be an education which will give some antagonistic development to those developments which are now so continually brought before us—those developments concerning either the lower passions and appetites, or something relating to the intellectual faculties; these are being brought forward and exhibited, and developed, to the danger and detriment of others of far higher moment. And we must call out the benevolence, and the hope, and the conscientiousness, and whatever is necessary, not merely to give beauty, to exhibit the beauties of form, tune, order, time, and so on;—and language, if you please, —but which shall counteract those other developments whensoever they are dangerous, and give them their true direction and noblest impulse.

Your obedient Servant,
A DISTRICT TEACHER.

King's County, Jan. 6, 1853.

THE CHARACTER OF FALSTAFF.

BY REV. H. N. HUDSON.

The third of this series of Lectures was delivered on Thursday evening, Nov. 23, at the Hall of the Brooklyn Institute, before a large and highly appreciative auditory, by Rev. H. N. Hudson, of Northampton, Mass., upon the character of Falstaff.

Mr. Hudson commenced by saying that in his former lecture he had occasion to remark that the First and Second Parts of King Henry the Fourth are substantially one drama; and that the ground of this unity lies in the character and history of Prince Henry. It was also seen how that man's deportment, as King, seemed to contradict all that he had given promise of while Prince of Wales. He appears to jump all at once from the wild, giddy, thoughtless madcap, Prince Hal, into the brave, wise and heroic Henry the Fifth. There is a sort of dramatic necessity for the unimitated inimitable Falstaff, whose character stamps itself as thoroughly on the proceedings at Eastcheap as the King's does on those at the palace. Whatsoever may have been the facts of the case, there was strong artistic reason why he should be just such a marvellous congregation of charms and vices as he is. None but an old man could be so dissolute and so discerning, or appear to think so much like a wise man even when talking most unwisely; and he must have a world of wit and sense, to reconcile a mind of such native rectitude and penetration to his riotous and profligate courses. In the qualities of Sir John, we can easily see how the Prince might be the mad-cap reveler that History gives him out, and yet be all the while laying in choice preparations of wisdom and virtue,—thus needing no other conversion than the calls of duty and the opportunities of noble enterprise. Falstaff is a very impracticable subject for criticism to deal with, his character being more complex and manifold than can well be digested into the forms of a logical statement. He has more, or *is* more, than that one can easily tell what he is. Diverse, and never opposite, are the qualities that meet in him; yet their opposition only enriches, not distracts, their working; and so perfect withal is their fusion—so happily are they blended and so easily balanced, and they move together so smoothly and in such mutual good-will—that no generalities can be made to set him off. If we undertake to grasp him in a formal conclusion, the best part still escapes between the fingers; so that the only way to give any idea of him is, take the man himself along and show him—and he is both too real, and too plump in his reality, for this to be an easy task. One of the wittiest of men, yet he is not a wit,—one of the most sensual of men—still he cannot with strict justice be called a sensualist; he has a quick, strong sense of danger, and a lively regard to his own safety; a peculiar vein, indeed, of cowardice, or of something very like it, yet he is not a coward; he lies and brags prodigiously, still he is not a liar nor a bragger,—no such general terms applied to him can do otherwise than mislead, causing us to think we understand him when we do not. His immoralities are mostly such wherein the *ludicrous* element is prominent; and in this he loses and makes us lose, sight of their other qualities.—The animal susceptibilities of our nature are in him carried up to their highest pitch. His several appetites hug their respective objects with exquisite gust. His vast plumpness is all mellow with physical delight and satisfaction, and he converts it all into thought and mirth.—Moreover, his speech borrows additional flavor and effect from the thick foldings of flesh which it oozes through; therefore he glories in his much flesh, and cherishes it as being the procreant cradle of jests: if his body is fat, it enables his tongue to drop fatness; and in the chambers of his brain all the pleasureable agitations that pervade the structure below are curiously wrought into mental delectations. With how keen and inexhaustable a relish does he pour down sack! as if he tasted it all over, and through his body to the ends of his fingers and toes! [Laughter.] Yet who does not see that he has far more pleasure in discoursing about it than in drinking it! And so it is through all the particulars of his ceremonious sensualities. But I cannot leave Sir John without remarking how he is a sort of public brains, from which shoot nerves of communication through all the limbs and members of the commonwealth. The most broadly representative, perhaps, of all idle characters, his conversations are as diversified as his capabilities; so that through him the vision is let forth a long-drawn, yet clear, perspective of old English life and manners. What a circle of vices and obscurities and novelties are sucked into his train! How various in size and quality the orbs that revolve around him, and shine by his light! from the immediate heir of England and the righteous Lord Chief Justice, to poor Robin Ostler, who died of one idea, having "never joy'd since the price of oats rose!" Verily, he is a most multitudinous man —a thorough epitome of ancient John Bull, and can spin fun enough from his marvelous brain to make all the world laugh and grow fat.

In closing, Mr. Hudson briefly glanced at Dame Quickly, and remarked that she could never think or speak of things out of the order of their occurrence. Her mind runs altogether in the ruts of actual events. Her character throughout savors strongly of her whereabout in life; and she has as much of moral as intellectual passiveness. But, notwithstanding all this, she has always an order of womanhood about her. Nor is her character, with all its sensual qualities, unrelieved by those of a more generous nature. Upon the whole, however, Dame Quickly must be set down one of the wicked ones,—at least the poet evidently meant her so.

LAZY BOYS.—A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked twig makes a crooked tree. We never yet saw a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances! The great mass of thieves, paupers, and criminals that fill our penitentiaries and almshouses, have come up to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business portion of the community, those who make our great and useful men were trained up in their boyhood to be industrious.

When a boy is old enough to begin to play in the street, then he is old enough to be taught how to work. Of course, we would not deprive children of healthful, playful exercise, or the time they should spend in study, but teach them to work little by little, as a child is taught at school. In this way they acquire habits of industry that will not forsake them when they grow up.

Many persons who are poor let their children grow up to fourteen or sixteen years of age, or till they can support them no longer, before they put them to labour. Such children, not having any idea of what work is, and having acquired habits of idleness, go forth to impose upon their employers with laziness. There is a repulsiveness in all labour set before them; and to get it done, no matter how, is their only aim. They are ambitious