HURON SIGNAL.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. | "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER" | TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME IV. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1851. NUMBER IX.

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BY THOMAS MACQUEEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH.

*** Book and Job Printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.

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No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, unless the publisher thinks it his advantage to do so.

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AGRICULTURE.

From the New York Tribune.

WILL GOOD FARMING PAY?

We are sometimes provoked by the receipt of letters from farmers who coolly undertake to set us right with regard to what we may term High and Low Farming—they considering our notions occasionally indicated in The Tribune entirely erroneous, or at least unsuited to the present condition of Agriculture in this Country. "Land is so cheap and labor so dear," say they, 'that we *can't afford* to farm so high as the English and Belgians do."—Now half the men who talk in this way have no clear idea of what superior farming really is, but, if pressed for a definition of it, will dilate on the unproductive expense of white-washing trees, planing boards for fences, or something of the sort, which has nothing to do with Farming at all. A farmer, good or bad, may expend so much capital in more fancy work as to render his farm unproductive and even an expence to him; but that does not invalidate the sound general rule that *Any thing can profitably be* WELL *done which can profitably be done at all.* To this rule we know no exceptions. One man's land may be unsuited to Corn, or Wheat, or barley, so that he ought not to attempt the growing of that particular grain; but if it will pay for growing ANY crop of it at all it will pay for growing a good one. If it will not pay for such a crop, it will not for any; and should be turned over to something of which it *will* yield a generous return; and, in default of that, given up to pasturage and put into wood as soon as possible. To raise a twenty-bushel crop of Indian Corn ought to be indictable as a perversion and waste of the bounties of Providence.

The farmer who plows (once) five or six inches, and manures feebly, and gets in his crop late, and about half cultivates it through the Summer, and gets a meager half crop in the Fall, (unless cattle happen to break over his shiftless fences and eat it up meantime) not only dooms himself to fence, and watch, and pay taxes to twice or thrice the extent he ought, but he is committing a flagrant crime against Nature by exhausting the Soil of its virtues. An official survey of our National Agriculture estimates the deterioration of the soil of this country since its settlement by white men as detracting at least Five Hundred Millions of Dollars from its value! All observing men are familiar with facts which sustain this estimate. There are whole Counties, and almost whole States, which would once have yielded an average of twenty bushels of Wheat or forty of Indian Corn to the acre, yet would now (unmanured) average not more than twenty of Corn and not five of Wheat. The virtue has gone out of them. They have been gradually robbed of their fertility by false, miserable, wasteful culture. The elements essential to the production of the cereal grains have been gradually abstracted, and not returned nor replaced. They have been sent off to the cities, to Europe and have long since served to fertilize British fields or have been thrown from the docks, or crept through the sewers of our seabord cities into the ocean. Every dollar of the diminished value of the Soil is so much robbed by indolence and ignorance in the past from the patrimony of future generations.

Every acre of land under cultivation ought to be worth more after each year's tillage than it was before. It may not, indeed, be in condition to produce a larger amount of that same crop; if so that is ample reason for changing to something else. To say that a farmer can't afford the fertilization and culture needed to obtain fifty bushels of corn from an acre but can afford to owning, till and pay taxes on it for twenty bushels, is an amazing absurdity.

Prof. MAPES of New-Jersey, in his 'Working Farmer' for April, thus bears testimony to the effects of science in improving the Agriculture of that State:

"Within the last three years we have visited many farms in New Jersey, and some of the owners of these farms sent certificates of results to Trenton. One represented that under our advice he had added the missing constituents to his soil, at an expense of only $4 12½ per acre, with proper tillage, and produced, in consequence the following crops: Corn 128 bushels of ears per acre, where formerly, with much larger expenditure for manures, but 30 bushels of shelled corn had been produced. Potatoes 310 bushels per acre. Mangold wurtzel 18 tuns per acre, and other crops in proportion. Another (a member of the House of Assembly) represented that on a piece of ground in Passaic County which had been considered of very inferior quality and unworthy cultivation for corn, he had raised, by adding the missing constituents of his soil, under our advisement, 138 bushels of ears of corn per acre, and that his crop of long orange carrots averaged 600 bushels per acre, and that the expenses for fertilization were less than for the ordinary method by barnyard manuring.

Another farmer from Monmouth County represented that by the use of the sub soil plow, under a recommendation contained in one of our lecturers, on a field of twenty acres, and by the application of decomposed bog on another field of similar size, he had increased his corn crop on each from 20 to 25 per cent.

Another farmer of Freehold represented that he had raised between 4,000 and 5,000 cabbages on half an acre, and at the prices at which he had made sales, the returns were at the rate of from $400 to $500 per acre. This land was thrown into garden heart at one operation, and the land left in so improved a condition after the cabbage crop, as to be benefited for future crops more than the whole cost of fertilizers used for cabbages. Many other farmers reported large crops resulting from our advice, and from some neighborhoods large numbers signed statements that the whole crop of the township had been materially increased by our efforts. It was also shown to the Legislature, that we have taken the first premium for our market garden from the American Institute, and that we had raised 1,500 bushels of parsnips, 900 do. of carrots, 800 do. of ruta baga turnips per acre, and other crops in proportion, but all these facts could not avail in causing the Senate to appropriate a sum only equal to the necessary expenses of a State Agriculturist during the delivery of five lecturers in each county in the State.

We asserted, without the fear of contradiction, that in no case where we had been furnished with an analysis of the soil, had we failed in increasing the income of the owner more than one-third, and this, too, after having advised under such circumstances more than one hundred farmers in New-Jersey.

Some members could not believe that we had discovered so much that was new as to enable us to produce such results, and they were right. We do not claim any such credit, but simply that we have put in practice what is well known to the few among the many. We often hear of large crops raised by individuals, whose neighbors produce no such results. In such cases we visit the growers, and find out, if practicable, their methods, manures, &c., and then by an analysis of the soil, compared with that of the crop, are enabled to advise others so as to enable them to produce similar results. We claim no originality, but merely, with the assistance of chemistry, to be able to duplicate on any soil containing a fair average of constituents, the same results which may have been produced on any other soil—all of which may be done by adding the missing constituents to the soil, with such cultivation as the peculiarities of the crop, mechanical condition of the soil, &c., may require."

—In another article in the same paper, Prof. MAPES gives the following glance at what is doing for Agriculture in Europe by Governments which we are accustomed to consider as far behind our own in knowledge of, and devotion to, popular well-being:

ADVANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Our readers will be surprised to learn how much is being done by European Governments for the advancement of Agriculture, while our own General and State Government are supinely inert on this all-important subject.

Every political economist knows that an increase of production adds permanently to national wealth, and hence the English Government are ever ready to lend judicious aid to their farming interest. As an example:—by long experience it has been ascertained that by thorough underdraining, an acre of land will produce one-third more nett results to the owner, and therefore the Government have enacted laws and appropriated funds to be used for this purpose. Several appropriations have been made during the last session of Parliament, one of which is £2,000,000 sterling, equal to $10,000,000. This sum is placed at the disposal of commissioners, who loan it to applicants on the following terms:—The farm of the applicant is first valued, and then a loan is made to him on mortgage, to be applied to under-draining his land under the inspection of the Commissioners. This mortgage is only active on the increased value of the farm by under-draining.—The borrower is required to pay 5 per cent. interest, payable annually, and 5 per cent of the principal, and thus in 20 years both principal and interest will be paid off: and the first instance has not yet occurred where the increased products of the land have not been sufficiently great to enable the occupant to meet these payments.—Should the borrower fail to meet the requirements of the mortgage, then the farm may be sold, but before the Government can appropriate any part of the amount toward the liquidation of their mortgage, they must first pay the borrower the amount at which the farm was valued before being under-drained; and long experience has established, that under-drained farms will always sell for more than the cost of under-draining added to Commissioners valuations.

Now, look at the position of all the parties at the end of twenty years? The owner of the land having paid off the mortgage from increased products, is as much richer as the value of the improvement; while the Government have been repaid and the wealth of the nation has been increased equal to the increased amount of products. Add to this the future ability of the soil to continue to produce this increased ratio, and the whole result is before us. In the face of the experience of a whole nation, is it not ridiculous at this time to hear American farmers railing against the practice of under-draining? In addition to this loan of $10,000,000, the Government have appropriated $1,000,000 for similar purposes in Ireland, and a further sum of $4,000,000, if the Commissioners shall think advisable.

Many other acts have been passed for inclosures, general public drainage, &c. &c. all requiring appropriations from the Public Treasury. In addition to these appropriations by the Government, we find half a column of advertisements in the *Mark Lane Express* of chartered companies, with capitals varying from $500,000 to $5,000,000, offering to make loans for under-drainage of land in terms nearly as liberal as those offered by the Government. We find, also, the reports of County Agriculturists paid by County Societies, whose business is to visit the different localities, deliver lectures, and give gratuitous advice to farmers. Schools for instructions in Scientific Agriculture are being established in almost every township, and the wisest and best men in the land are lending their aid to the general advancement of Agriculture.

Necessity may truly be said to be the mother of invention; but in our country it would seem as if old Mrs. Necessity was away from home, and her offspring had gone to sleep. Why is it, that while our mechanics are usually employed in the application of the sciences to their vocations, that farmers alone will suffer theirs to remain without improvement? The exceptions to this rule are really rare, nor do we claim from our legislators any amendment.

We find our Government ordering new steam vessels almost monthly, for the mere purpose of testing new inventions in steam machinery, and the whole mechanical interest of the country using their interest and influence to press forward the appropriation. More than $100,000 have been spent for improvement in the telescope, and not one cent has as yet ever been appropriated for improvements in the plough.—Within the last twelve months France has endowed 680 Agricultural Colleges and Academies, while the politicians of the United States have told the farmers that they were the bone and sinew of the country, and paid nine-tenths of the taxes, in consideration of which they had better attend to their business in the old way, and vote for them again at the next election.

Prussia, and indeed all the continental powers, are organizing institutions for the advancement of the agricultural interest, and while all the world beside are busy in the good cause, our General and State Governments seem to act with paralysed and decisive. The hackneyed excuse that we have so much spare land will no longer avail. Our whole sea-board, and indeed our middle States, do not produce half the grain crops of thirty years ago. The great majority of our breadstuffs are brought from the West; and even the wheat growers of the far-famed Mohawk and Genesee Valleys, are driven from the field by western competitors. One competent lecturer on Agriculture, visiting the different counties in either of the Northern Atlantic States, and delivering free lectures on Agriculture, would double the crops in five years. Let those who doubt it spend a single hour with us, and if we cannot produce the evidence beyond a cavil to any unprejudiced mind, we will break our pen and cease to urge our readers to increased exertion.

Poetry.

From Punch.

THE BALLAD OF JOHN BULL, AND THE LOATHLIE THING THAT SAT ON HIS SHOULDERS.

It was a large and lusty man,
In hose of the buckskin true,
And tops of the brown mahogany,
And a coat of Windsor blue.

And sore he toils, and more he moils,
At all work man may ply—
He taveth the rail, he setteth the sail,
He delves the land, and he plies the flail,
To the tune of "Never say die!"

His shuttle you hear, in the morning clear,
Its hum with the lark's song blending;
There's a glare from the gorge at his roaring forge,
Hours after the long day's ending.

O'er the ledger's red rule, at desk and stool,
You may see him patiently poring;
Or, till ready to drop, he sells in his shop
The goods he is ever storing.

'Tis work, work, work, without stint or shirk,
Till the world of his wares is full;
This worker, I trow, we all of us know,
And his name it is John Bull.

But in daylight or gloom, at forge or loom,
In mart, or eke in mill;
And whether he go, or sit, or stand,
And whether his work be of brain or hand,
He beareth a burden still.

A loathlie thing doth clasp and cling
About his shoulders square:
It weighs his back, till the bones they crack;
It clutches his throat, till the face is black;
It sticks like a burr, and it lies like a sack,
And still poor Bull must bear.

"Now what's amiss, what thing is this,
That sticks to thee like wax?"
With a doleful pull of his face, quoth Bull,
"They call him Income Tax.

"There doth he stick, 'tis vain to kick,
His weight I may not doff—
In grumble and groan nine years are gone,
Since he asked for a ride and I let him get on,
And now he won't get off.

"He said he'd but hide for a three years's ride,
And I felt no apprehension:
But when, in three years, I tried to pitch
Sir Income Tax off into the ditch,
He took a fresh turn, and a double hitch,
And announced a change of intention.

"For, he was easy he declared,
And meant to sit there still:
And when I swore, with rage and roar,
He said I was never so well off before,—
And declared he'd never come down any more:
And I don't suppose he will!"

Then the thing began laugh—and John chaff,
How he'd ride for many a year—
"And look," he said, "how fairly I'm laid,
On neck and arms, and shoulders and head—
Never was weight so well distributed,
So saith the Chancellere—"

Sir Charles the Wood, that Chancellor good,
Did hap to come that way—
And he passed by, John Bull's sore cry,
And Income Tax's pleasant reply,
To listen to did stay.

Quoth he, "Good John, forhear thy moan,
For Income Tax saith true:
His sitting there is easy, I swear,
For me, if not for you.

"I rede ye, bear him as ye may,
And grumble not so sore—"
Which rede John Bull did take in huff,
For he started forth, and with fist so rough,
He seized the Chancellor by the scruff,
And kicked him out of door.

Then turned his head up to Income Tax
That straight way began look blue—
Quoth he, "There's an end of the wooden friend,
That to keep thee there his aid did lend,
And now, my boy, for you!"

(*Cetera desunt.*)

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE RESCUED CRIMINAL.

A great number of persons who know the celebrated Dr. B——, a professor of the College of Surgeons, have often heard him relate the following anecdote:—

One day that he had procured the bodies of two criminals, who had been hung, for the purpose of anatomy, not being able to find the key of the dissecting-room at the moment the two subjects were brought, he ordered them to be deposited in an apartment contiguous to his bed-room.

During the evening, Dr. B—— wrote and read as usual previous to his retiring to rest. The clock had just struck one, and all the family slept soundly when all at once a dull sound proceeded from the room containing the bodies.

Thinking that the cat had been shut up there by mistake, he went to see what could be the cause of the unexpected noise. What was his astonishment, or rather his horror on discovering that the sack which contained the bodies was torn asunder, and on going nearer, he found that one of the bodies was missing!

The doors and windows had been fastened with the greatest care, and it appeared impossible that the body could have been stolen. The good doctor felt rather nervous on remarking this, and it was not without uneasy sensation that he began to look about him, when, to his horror and amazement, he perceived the missing body sitting upright in a corner.

Poor Dr. B——, at this unexpected apparition, became transfixed with terror, which was increased by observing the dead and sunken eyes of the corpse fixed upon him, whichever way he moved, those dreadful eyes still followed him.

The worthy doctor, more dead than alive, now began to beat a quick retreat, without however, loosing sight of the object of his terror; he retreated, step by step, one hand holding the candle, the other extended in search of the door, which he at length gained: but there is no escape, the spectre has risen and follows him—those livid features, added to the lateness of the hour and the stillness of the night, seem to conspire to deprive the poor doctor of the little courage he has left; his strength fails, the candle falls from his hand, and the terrible scene is now in complete darkness.

The good doctor has, however, gained his apartment, and thrown himself on his bed; but the fearful spectre has still followed him—it has caught him, and seizes hold of his feet with both hands. At this climax of terror, the doctor loudly exclaimed, 'Whoever you are leave me!'

At this the spectre let go its hold, and moaned feebly these words: 'Pity, good hangman! have pity on me!'

The good doctor now discovered the mystery, and regained, by little his composure. He explained to the criminal who had so narrowly escaped death, who he was and prepared to call up some of his family.

'Do you wish to destroy me?' exclaimed the criminal. 'If I am discovered, my adventure will become public, and I shall be brought to the scaffold a second time. In the name of humanity save me from death.'

The good doctor rose and procured a light; he muffled his unexpected visitor in an old dressing gown; and having made him take some restoring cordial, testified a desire to know what crime had brought him to the scaffold.

He was a deserter.

The good doctor did not well know what means to employ to save the poor creature. He could not well keep him in his house, and to turn him out would be to expose him to certain death. The only way, then, was to get him into the country; so having made him dress himself in some old clothes, which the kind doctor selected from his wardrobe, he left town early, accompanied by his *protege*, whom he represented as an assistant in a difficult case upon which he had been called in.

When they had got into the open country, the wretched creature threw himself at the feet of his benefactor and liberator, to whom he swore an eternal gratitude; and the generous doctor, having relieved his wants by a large sum of money, the grateful creature left him, with many blessings and prayers for his happiness.

About twelve years after this occurrence Dr. B——had occasion to visit Amsterdam. Having gone one day to the bank, he was accosted by a well dressed man, who had been pointed out to him as one of the most opulent merchants of the city.

The Merchant asked him politely if he were Dr. B——, of London, and on his answering him in the affirmative, pressed him to dine at his house; which invitation the worthy doctor accepted. On arriving at the merchant's house, he was shown into an elegant apartment, where a most charming woman and two lovely children welcomed him in the most friendly manner; which reception surprised him as he had never before met the parties.

After dinner, the merchant having taken him into his counting-house, seized his hand, and, having pressed it with friendly warmth, said to him:—

"Do you not recollect me?"

"No" said the doctor.

"Well then, I remember you well," and from your features I will refresh my memory—(or to you I owe my life. Do you not remember the poor deserter?—On leaving you I went to Holland. Writing a good hand, and being a good accountant, I soon obtained a situation as clerk in a merchant's office. My good conduct and zeal soon gained for me the confidence of my employer and the affections of his daughter. When he retired from business I succeeded him and became his son-in law; but without you, without your care, without your generous assistance I should not have lived to enjoy so much happiness.—Generous man! consider henceforth my house, my fortune, and myself as wholly yours."

The kind doctor was affected even to tears; and both these happy beings participated in the most delightful expression of their feelings, which were soon shared by the Merchant's interesting family who came to join them.

NEW POSTAGE LAW.

This most important measure, to which every friend of Canada has looked forward with anxious expectation, has at last been finally arranged, both in regard to Canada and the United States. The New Regulations on the part of Government are subjoined. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the Hon. James Morris, who has with much vigour and promptitude, succeeded in making this arrangement with the neighbouring Government. We also mention, with great satisfaction, the cordial and friendly manner in which Mr. Hall, the American Postmaster-General, conducted the negociation, and the anxiety he showed to bring it to a speedy and successful termination. Again would we congratulate the Province, that after Saturday next, a letter will pass to and from Canada to any place in either country, with a very few distant exceptions, for six-pence currency:—

LETTERS, &c. BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Toronto, 2nd April, 1851.

Commencing on and from the 6th inst., Letters, Newspapers, &c., will pass through the Mails between Canada and the United States, including California and Oregon, at the Rates of Postage and under the Regulation herein mentioned.

1. Letters posted at any Office in Canada addressed to any place in the United States, except California and Oregon, are to be rated with a uniform rate of sixpence Currency per half ounce.

2. Letters posted in any part of the United States except California and Oregon, addressed to Canada, will be rated there with a uniform charge of ten cents, equal to six-pence Currency per half ounce.

3. The postage rate on Letters passing between Canada and California and Oregon will be a uniform charge of nine-pence Currency, equal to fifteen cents, per half-ounce.

4. It is to be understood that the above rates include the whole charge for the transmission of a Letter between any place in Canada and any place within the United States, including California and Oregon.

5 The scale for computing the charge upon Letters weighing more than ½ oz. will be the same as that for Letters passing within the Province.

6. Pre-payment of Letters passing between Canada and any place within the United States, including California and Oregon, will in all cases be optional.

7. Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., posted in Canada, addressed to the United States including California and Oregon, are, excepting such as are hereinafter differently provided for, to be forwarded through the Post at the same rates of charge as if addressed to a place within the Province; the said rates must, however, be *pre paid*—as, if the ordinary Canada rate is not paid at the time of posting a Newspaper or Pamphlet, &c, it cannot be forwarded to the United States.

8. United States Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., addressed to places in Canada, will be received in the Province with the American postage thereon prepaid—leaving the ordinary Canada rate of charge from the Frontier Line to the place of destination to be in all cases, with the exception hereinafter provided for, collected by the Postmaster who may deliver the same in Canada.

9. Newspapers posted by Publishers in this Province, addressed to Publishers or Subscribers in the United States including California and Oregon, are to be forwarded through the post in Canada free of charge to the Province Line.

10. One copy of each United States Newspapers addressed to the Publisher or Editor of a Newspaper in this Province, is to be delivered to the said Publisher or Editor free of any Canada charge for conveyance from the Province Line.

11. Printed Documents coming from the United States addressed to the Publisher or Editor of a Newspaper in this Province, are to be delivered to the said Publisher or Editor free of any Canada charge—such documents must be without covers, or in covers open at the ends or sides.

12. The Canada Postage Stamps when used will be taken in the United States as evidence of pre-payment of Postage on letters going from Canada to the United States and in like manner the United States Postage Stamps on Letters coming into Canada are to be taken by Postmasters in this Province as evidence of pre-payment having been made in the United States.

13. The following are appointed to be the Offices in Canada through which the Post communication with the United States will be maintained, and to which Postmasters are to forward their Mails, after for the United States, according to the relative position of their several Offices—

PORT SARNIA.
WINDSOR.
FORT ERIE.
QUEENSTON.
NIAGARA.
TORONTO.
COBOURG. { A Communication during Summer only, by Steamer, to Rochester.
KINGSTON.
BROCKVILLE.
PRESCOTT.
MONTREAL.
ST. JOHNS.
DUNDEE.
STANSTEAD.

By Command,
W. H. GRIFFIN.

Another important regulation has been made Mails between offices of New York, Albany, Buffalo and Boston on one side, and Toronto, Kingston and Montreal on the other, are to pass each way as *through* mails, not to be opened at any intermediate Frontier office.

MICHIGAN WHEAT CROP.—We are informed by a gentleman who has lately passed through many of the counties in the western and southern portions of Michigan that the winter has been quite unfavorable in wheat, and that the crops in general look quite badly for the season. In clayey ground it has 'hove' and exposed the roots, and the many vicisitudes and changes of the past winter, together with the early disappearance of snow, has tended to winter kill it.—[Detroit Adv.

NEW YORK WHEAT CROP.—The wheat crop has passed the ordeal of winter without injury, and, in all this section, wears a very promising appearance. It is yet somewhat too early to speak positively as to its exemption from frost but no reasonable apprehensions of danger can be entertained. The plant was unusually well grown and rooted last fall, and the winter has been favorable. It has neither been winter killed or smothered by the snow.—[Syracuse Journal.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Horse Guards, 11th Feb., 1851.

It being desirable that the decipline and treatment of prisoners, confined in garrison and barrack cells should be assimilated as nearly as possible to the system established in the military prisons, the Commander-in-chief desires that, so soon as the necessary boards can be fitted to the bedsteads by the Ordinance departments, soldiers summarily committed by commanding officers for periods not exceeding seven days, and all prisoners for the first week after their committment to the cells under sentence of courts-martial shall be provided with their great coats, together with a single blanket, or rug only; and that they shall be similarly deprived of their bedding every third night during the remainder of their imprisonment.

His Grace has moreover been pleased to direct that the following reduced scale of diet be submitted for that which is prescribed in the abstract of the rules fixed up in the cells, and inserted at page 5 of the Appendix to the the Rules and regulations: viz,

DAILY.

For prisoners undergoing the ordinary disciplines of the cells under sentence of courts-martial.

Breakfast.—Eight ounces of oatmeal made into stirabout, or ten ounces of bread and half-a-pint of milk.

Dinner.—Three pounds of potatoes with salt, or nine ounces of Indian meal made into stirabout, at stations where it can be conveniently procured and prepared together with half-a-pint of milk.

Supper.—Half-a-pound of bread and half-a-pint of milk.

For Soldiers summarily committed, and for Prisoners in solitary confinement when not employed at hard labour, the above diet is to be reduced about one-fourth, viz.,

For breakfast, six ounces of oatmeal, or seven ounces of bread.

For dinner, two pound four ounces of potatoes, with salt, or six ounces of India meal.

For supper six ounces of bread, with half-a-pint of milk at each meal.

Prisoners ordered to be placed on bread and water, are, as heretofore, to have one pound of bread, with such quantity of water as may be required.

The mode in which the India meal is prepared and converted into stirabout in the military prisons, is understood to be as follows:—

"Sufficient cold water is poured upon the flour at eight, P. M. to saturate the mass, and it is left to steep till next morning, when it is transferred to the copper and boiled in sufficient water till one o'clock by which time it is thoroughly cooked; but, as it has a peculiar tendency to cake or adhere to the sides of the vessel in which it is cooked, if that vessel is in direct contact with the fire, it should be frequently stirred to prevent its doing so."—By command,

G. BROWN, Adjutant-General.

CROWN LAWYERS.—England and Wales, with 19 millions of people, speaking English and Welsh, have but two crown lawyers: Canada, with only 1½ million, has four: New York with three million has but one.