be deposited. Going Lgain in the same direction he first started, he will put his off-horse in the furrow, and it is evident that if his plough has been properly set, it will maturally enter the ground just 30 inches from the point at which it first entered, and will lay the soil raised by the plouch up accessing the started of the sector of the sect plough up against that raised from the bottom of THE COMMERCE. - Messre. Macpherson & Crane

same end, but it is believed that the one just attempted to be described is the easiest for a beginner. Where a double mould-board or dull plough is used, these drills can be formed in onehalf the time, and by a single instead of a double operation of the plough; but I have only seen two good ones in the country, and they were imported.

Having thus formed the drills, the manure to be brought out and carefully deposited in the bottoms of each, and then the drills split with the plough, so as to make the crown of the new ridgelet where the hollow was before. A little trouble may be here occasioned by one of the horses having to walk on the top of the drill, but with any ordinary horse patience and kindness will soon overcome the difficulty. Of course, where the land has been manured broad-cast, this last operation of splitting the drills and covering the manure is not wanted.

Where parties have turnip sowing machine they now proceed to sow them, depositing the ly on the tops of the drills immediately over the seed evenly on the tops of the drills immediately over the manure. As in these machines there is one roller infront followed by a coulter, and another roller in the rear, the whole operation of rolling and sowing is completed at once. But as the object of this communication is to assist those who have not been in the habit of cultivating turnips, and may wish to make a trial, I will deseribe the method I have adopted, having never yet gone to the expense of getting a drill barrow, or incurring the obligation arising from borrowing. My practice has been, immediately on [Talbot. the completion of the drills to pass the common roller over the land ; lengthwise of the ridges, of course. Then a man passes along with any instrument which will make a little furrow or mark exactly in the middle of the ridgelet and about an inch deep. Another man follows with tin flask, attached to a short handle, having a place in the top for filling in the seed, and a few holes (5 or 6) on the lower side, each of which is just large enough to permit the escape of one seed at a time. With this, the sower passes along in the years, and not only so, but on two of the crops a time. With this, the sower passes along in the hollow of the drills, and by a continual shaking of the flask, deposits the seed as fast as he can walk, and about as fast as 2 or even 3 men can the unlimed part of the field was as productive acres a-day. The common roller is then again passed along the drills for the purpose of covering in the seed, and this completes the process of sowing. I have n ver found that this double rolling compressed the dails too much, where the land was not wet. The drills are the better of

being rather flat. Al , tinsmith our males the Aple the shape of a watch-case, and 6 inches in dis meter, by 11 inch or so through at the centre.

Two or three york shillings will pay for it, and it | lime to their potatoes since the rot made its apwill last as long as any one man will want to use of their neighbor (To be continued.) B.

be deposited. Going zgain in the same direction Lambeth on the 25th, but produced no effect in retardin the future.

the first furrow, thus forming the first ridgelet. The other drills are formed in the same manner. There are other ways of accomplishing the same end, but it is believed that the one just at

13 In Nova Scotia the era of Responsible In Nova Scotia the era of Responsible Government has been ashered in by a very serviceable mea-sure for the people and a very disinter-sted act on the part of the members of the Administration. Under the old sys-tem the expenses of Covernment were as follows, viz.— Attorney General 4270; Solicitor General 4375; Treasurer 2000; Clerk #250; Olerk of Revenue £45; Land Office #2,079; Provincial sceretary £1,350; Collector of Excise Halifax, £700; Customs £7,144:—in all £12,943. Under the new system these charges are to be reduced by nearly \$5,000!! For the future they are to be only £5,070 viz.— Attorney General £500; Solicinor General £125; Receiver General £000: Clerk #250; Jand Office £750; retiring al-lowances £75; Secretary's Office, including the pension lowances \pounds 725; Secretary's Office, including the pe to Fir R. Genzy \pounds 1,200; Collector at Halifax \pounds 300. customs to be administered by a board consisting of the customs to be administered by a board consisting of the beers of the Administration, without pay for these as This is the sort of reform we want in Canada-we yhether members of Parliament in Nova Scotia vote selves such liberal renumeration, as those of our own Pr ament in Nova Scotia vote them ation, as those of our own Province

-Montreal Gazette.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 6th May, 1848.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointnents, viz. :--Geo. B. Hall, of Peterboro, Esq., to be Judge

f the Surrogate Court of the District of Co borne, in the place of Y. J. McKeyes, Esq., de-John Eden, Esq., of Gaspe Basin, to be Re venue Inspector for the Revenue District o

Gaspe. His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint the following persons Coroners in that part of the Province formerly Ipper Canada, in addition to those already appointed in the respectively-named Districts,

James Dunbar, Eso., District of Newcastle James Nichol, Esq., District of Bathurst ; Geo Southwick, District of London ; Robert Mullan, imes Mitchell, and Joseph Clement, Esqrs., District of Gore; Nathaniel Lawson, Jacob Walboth, and John Riach, Esqrs., District of

To PREVENT THE ROT IN POTATOES .- Spread a little slack lime under the seed, and cover the seed about two inches deep; then spread n; w lime over the whole surface of the field, to th amount of 100 bushels, slacked lime, to the acre What is put on the surface may be roach, but years, and have not found one rotten potate where the lime was applied, although my neigh I tried part of the same field with lime, and another part without it, and lost the greatest part of my crop by the rot for want of lime, th

It is but a triffing additional expense, and the crop will amply repay al. the expense, and future crops will be improved for five or six years amplication of lines pearance, and they have positively asserted that

hey had not one rotten potatoe, though most the latest from Yucatan rs lost heavily. Mr. Evans. The brig Van mortar can be obtained ; but lime can be obtained every where, and ought to be universally applied. my further assist ance.

the issue is lost in a dark cloud that covers SCHOOL-HOUSES.

provement of school bouses must ac-THE CONTINENT .- It has been the fashion with pany or precede all other efforts to promote ertain jealous advocates of everything wearing; the cause of public education. The health of the name of liberty, to describe those who have teacher and pupil-the capacity of application looked beyond the outside promise of the Euro- and mental activity-the moral influence of expean movements, as croaking politicians. That ternal propriety-and the arrangements that are there was too much ground for apprehension indispensable to the carrying out of any enlight the recent arrival must satisfy the most sanguine republican. Berlin agitated—Poland in insur-transiderations, require that these important build nsiderations, require that these important build rection-trade utterly prostrated-Germany is jugs should not be overlooked. At present, it anarchy-France in confusion; plots to assasin- seems for the most part as if one consideration ate the leaders. These are ominous expression ate the leaders. These are ominous expressions, alone governed men in the erection of public and who shall say what scenes are about to be schools and that is economy. If there is to be schools, and that is economy. If there is to be enacted, if they are not now enacting while we found a little space of ground that is of little or write? O, happy he who can enter to his cham- no value-that must be its site, and the cheapest ber and shut the door till the storm passes over, materials must be got together in the cheapest THE JESCITS .-- Amongst other instructive in- way. And not to speak of the utter neglect of dications of the state of popular feeling, the ex- taste, both in design and execution, comfort and pulsion of the Jesuits from Rome, Sicily, Vien health are recklessly or ignorantly sacrificed. It a, &c. cannot be overlooked. The Pope has will in many cases be true that the most unsight eluctantly dismissed them from Rome, not be- ly and uncomfortable place the scholar ever en cause he disliked their presence or disdained their ters, is just that place all whose association services, but because he feared the people. At should be elevating and pleasing. The bar-Naples also, it was intimated to the chief of the room of the nearest tavern, nay, the accommoorder that their departure was essential to the dations of the nearest prison, are probably elepeace of the city. It is a question which will gauce itself, compared with the filthy, unsightly be asked, not without apprehension, where will hovel in which people condemn their innocen hese dangerous men hide themselves ? In all children to learn to read and write. What wonprobability, under the cover of civil employments, der if the very name of 'school' awakens aver-

they will for the most part continue to hang the sion. There are few of us who cannot remem-Papal countries of Europe, though this continent ber days and years of great discomfort, in which will probably receive a liberal share in the new distribution of forces. WAR .- The preparations for war we advane for which we had the greatest relish. There was WAR.—The preparations for war we advance ng everywhere, and with increasing everyy. In minds, which 'neither the desire of improvement

large scale, both in naval and military forces.--At various points, opposing elements are clashprecedes the general melee are frequent. It is tions. England is without entanglement, and display. Both teachers and scholurs fall a prey dination. thus far is wisely neutral.

THE UNITED STATES .- Every mail seems to

ery and inefficiency upon a whole life. render the prospects of the treaty of peace more were preparing to cast themselves down.

The affairs of Yucatan have been brought before Congress by President Polk, and the afterwards. A farmer writes in the New York | earnest call for succor by the white inhabitants, at the rate of 100 bushels to the acre over those that had been planted in a similar soil, and in all that the naval and military force that can knows of only two farmers who have applied by some members of the Senate. No actioning been taken on the message. The following is

of the commotions of Europe on our social con-

dition. The American Press lays hold with

great avidity upon the report of one or two meet-

ings in the Lower Province, in which a few

youths from the spouting clubs have aped the

sounding fury of the Park meetings in New-York.

The only thing that has surprised us is, that

there were so few of these juvenile ebullitions.

If these commentators on Canadian affairs had

the benefit of even a hasty ride through the

Province, they would be satisfied that their con-

cern on our behalf is entirely uncalled for. We

Capt. Sweetzer, arrive whose opinion in agricultural concerns is entitled on Monday from Sisul, reports much trouble interested in the matter, 's possession of the re- tencher's table. to much weight, recommends the use of old among the Indians. They had taken the torn quite information on the subject, and to lay . We shall have occasion to speak of other armortar, and his authority is sufficient where the of Cero, and Merida was daily expected to be attacked. Two Spanish men-of-war were at Merida with ammunition which was landed, but the officers objected to render the inhabitants

The first thing to be considered about a school-

ouse, is its site. And a little expense, once for all, should not be spared to obtain a dry airy situation, with ample space for yards, and, if possible, for play-grounds. The size of the room hught not to be stinted ; health, comfort, and the maintenance of good order require that the scholars should not be crowded. The size also has an important bearing on the heating and ventilation of the apartment, to which we shall de vote attention in a separate article. For the esent we confine our remarks to the construction and internal arrangements.

Upon the imperfection of ordinary schoolhouses in these respects, it is not necessary to en- be indolent, triffing, engaged on his farm, or in those who designed them. Their sloventiness and evitable: The congregations got beyond the which a little more regard has been paid to churches, and other denominations occupied the eatness, but in which the building is spoiled for a school, from being intended to serve for all the public meetings of the neighbourhood. In remote situations this will long stand in the way of my material improvement. The sents must be kept moveable, and made of unsuitable height, and the desks for writing must be placed as much out of the way as possible, in order that the parents may be accommodated on occasion as well as the children. But there can be no excuse for perpetuating in our villages, those arrangements which were adopted in back setlements, in consequence of the want of meetingouses and halls

A glange into one of these schools will satisfy ny man how much is sacrified by their mal-ar rangements. The children are seated, some with France, warlike preparations are making on a minds, which neither the desire of improvement the faces towards the walls, some towards the fear of punishment could master. We their faces towards the walls, some towards the centre of the house ; in order to reach or change ing, and the skirmishes which too probably now satisfy us that it was to be traced to the a place a boy or a girl must elamber over half a vitiated atmosphere, and the uncomfortable house dozen benches. The younger children particuimpossible as yet to foresee what will be the up in which we were immured. There cannot be a larly must climb up on a beach which was hi timate arrangement of parties on the great battle-field, but there will be some strange conjune the ignorance or cupidity which these buildings it promotes confusion, discomfort, and insubor-

to it; and even when the children are not cut off Mr. Emerson, in his remarks on this subject in the seeds of disease are sown which bring mis- that valuable manual "the School and the Schoolmaster," 'suggests that the room should To maintain anything approaching to good always be large erough to allow every pupil to doubtful. It is alleged by the opponents of government, or to carry out any systematic and sit comfortably, to regive without being incomthe President, that he, and his party have no thorough plan of training, in one of those pens moded or incommoding others, and to breather a in which a crowd of children are necessarily ned healthy atmosphere. Each desk should contain what is put under the seed must be slacked. I the Presidential election, next fall. The court of he did together, is beyond the power of the most all the books. &c. of the pupil. There should be nquiry continues to throw additional light upon skilful and efficient teachers, until the evils we a sufficient unoccupied space for resitation; and the littleness, selfishness, and folly of the great point to are remedied. They will not risk life where it is possible in large schools there should aptains, and promises to wield considerable in- and health, to place themselves in a position in be separate recitation sooms. He considers that fluence in undoing the charm of military grays which they can neither respect themselves nor the master's desk and the space for recitation It is about to adjourn from Mexico to the United benefit their neighbours. No matter what salary should always be at the north end of the build-States, where, it is to be hoped, it may continue you offer, a good teacher who respects himself, ing, and that the entrance, should, if possible, be its philanthropic labours, showing up the heroes desires to advance his pupils, and has proper at the opposite or southern extremity. In the time, would be as preposterous as it is impractimake the small furrow for its reception. Three as that part which was limed, yet at the last of tolerably smart men may thus sow from 3 to 4 November three fourths of the produce was lost the United States to see before what idols they self up in a place that, in every respect but free-whilst special reference is had to the maintenance whilst special reference is had to the maintenance in their true characters, and giving the people of views of education, will not consent to shut him- accompanying plan it will be observed that, dom of entrance and outgoing, is inferior to any of order and quiet in the school, the social na ture of the child is not forgotten; each desk is There can be little doubt that whilst there is calculated for the accommodation of two pupils. ulpable carclessness and unpardonable avarice . When in their places, they will all be seated full Evangelist that the addition of half a pint of lime to each hill, increased his crop of potatoes t the resident in his message, seems to redomment of the body. The resident in his message, seems to redomment of the body. The numerous instances in which all that is nessesary seat, if necessary, without distarbing any one can leave his room for us all for many years to come.

> felt desirous of an opportunity of bringing the subject fully before the public of Canada, and for maps, globes, and a library. The desks and a ministry for Canada. If man a subject fully before the public of Canada, and Bays been willing to incur personal expense to seats should vary a little to suit children of dif- have been prepared for it, or who have already sectre it., It will, doubtless, contribute to the ferent ages, and it is desired that the younger enjoyed the advantages of such institutions,

SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS. MINISTERIAL EDUCATION IN CASAD

ns, and amo own, have suffered not a little by the neglect of dise preparation for the important work of the ministry. The prejudice against man made minsters arose to such a height, that not out, was considered unjustifiable to endeavor to cultivate the gifts and endowments of the minister by preparatory study, but it was regarded as in metsure a distrust of God's grace to betow envithing like serious thought upon the work after it was engaged in. A minister might ge. It is difficult to imagine the views of anything but study. The consequence was inreach and influence of such preachers, their teaching was despised, confusion catered the ground, to the exclusion of the primitive ordiances and doctrines. Men began to see when it was too late, that God would not honour either the indolence or the presumption of his children Many honest and devoted ministers have been the foremost to point out the disadvantages of their own ministrations, and have been the most earnest in advocating and aiding schemes for the romotion of ministerial education

It was not unnatural that, as the superiority regularly-educated ministers was the means o pnening their eyes to the importance of training en for the ministry, our fathers and predeces ors should have been led to copy after the academical training adopted by other bodies .-Ministerial education has, therefore, come to gnify a certain course of literary and philosophical studies, and a course of theology, ecclesiastical history, biblical criticism, &c., at the close of which a degree is given ; and as it is, taken for granted that the requisite training is omplete, the candidate enters at once upon his rofession. Accordingly, if we were to propose o the friends in this Province to make an effort to promote the education of a young and rising ministry, it would at once be expected that we must set about the crection of a suitable building, and the organization of "The Canada West Baptist Literary and Theological Institution."-It would be expected that nothing could be done until the preparations were all made for the manufacture of graduates and honorary diplomas. It will not be supposed that we are either hostile or indifferent to the promotion of learning, when dissent from this mode of procedure : on the contrary, we feel satisfied that the highest attainnents in scholarship can find beneficial scope in the service of the Church. Still, to attempt the crection of a Baptist college here in the meancable. The multiplication of little colleges is neither creditable nor useful to a denomination, and we should better serve the denomination. as well as the country, if we were to urge on he reformation and improvement of King's. College. If we find the need of additional and denominational training, Madison University has to secure an abatement of the evils, is to point The teacher's, table may, if it is thought desir-) mut we doubt the sequellency and propriety

king the curriculum of King's College of a ministry for Canada. If men whose minds called into the ministry, we rejoice in their accomplishments ; but we should hesitate about sendschool education, on being called to preach the gospel, enters a college with a view of graduating in the first instance, and finds himself, at the end of a toilsome course, with an enfeebled constitutior, the fire and energy of a young Christian life exhausted; and after all, he has not attained degree of scholarship, which will serve to do anything more than make him ridiculous if he centures to display it. Our readers in the United States are at no loss to find such instances, -Masters of Arts who are the most inefficient of all pastors ; and who, after dragging out a few years of useless disappointment to themselves and the churches, are fain to make the plea of ill health available, as an excuse for seeking a post in some academy or Western college. It is notorious that those who have received the advantages of such a training are, in the Western field, the least energetic and the least successful labourers. It may easily be accounted for; but our business at present, rather, is to inquire into the means of obtaining or training a ninistry for Canada. We do not require a ministry of the most finished literary acquirements. There is no deadvantageously used, and well-disciplined mental powers are peculiarly important; but these by no means depend upon classical accomplishments and high literary polish. If we do not need high academical acquirements, still loss do we need a class of smatterers in learning ; they will , soon be unmasked and exposed to the ridicule they deserve. We need men of elevated piety, full of the Holy Ghost, devoted love to the Redeemer, a burning zeal, great self-denial, dis-cretion, and common sense. The results which should be ained at in a course of study for the ministry in Canada are, a thorough and intimate knowledge of God's Word ; a sound and wellordered body of doctrine, not only lodged in the head, but wrought into the heart; such an asmake him feel at ease in discussing various points in faith and practice that have been affected by historical events; a sufficient acquaintance with the principles and practice of English composition to enable him to express his thoughts, in speaking or writing, in a clear, manly, and forcible manner. Over and above this, he ought to have such an acquaintance with literature and science, as would at least place a community. Above all, it should be kept constantly in view, that the thing wanted is a living spiritual ministry, not to seek the worldly influence of a denomination, but to seek the up-

A letter from France, to the Edinburgh Witness says: It is probable that in France the new Constitution will sanction the principle the separation of Church and State also apply it. Some of the members of the Pro visional Government are ardent partisans of the doctrine. Lamartine, in particular, leaves no doubt on this subject. It is true this question has not been debated by the press, and that the Provisional Government has not promised it in an explicit manner. Nevertheless, one may learn from some phrases which have appeared in its proclamations what its wishes are. In the last ad most important, one which they addressed the French people, on the subject of the elec-.s, you will find these words, 'Religion enfree, without inequality and without privi-The words of the Provisional Government, rate, show that Rome will not gain anything

by the Revolution, unless, perhaps, as respects the article instruction. The Protestants of France find themselves in the presence of a crisis, which is one of the most grave, perhaps, also one of the most ble sed. At all events, they are about to be placed in a state of liberty which they have never known before.

POVERTY OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.-General de Chabannes, Aid-de-Camp of Louis Philippe, has addressed a letter to the Journal des Debats, denying that his ex-Majesty had purchased an estate in England. "So far from being able to make such an acquisition," says the General, Houis Philippe lives in the greatest distress at Claremont, under the hospitable roof of King Leopold.'

THE REV. MR. MATHEW.—THE PEACE OF THE CONTRY.—Dr. sheil, a temperance enthusinst, wrote to Father Mathew :-evecting an address from him to the frish papels in these bested times. The following is the reply of the Rev Mr Mathew :--- "Cork, March 23.—My dear Doctor advise. My sentiments are sufficiently known; and I have done more, and that waccessfully, for the pace and quiet of Ireland than any other living man. Her Majesty's ministers especially the Irish government, have the strongest proof of the association. The sentiments are sufficiently that prevailed in our watched country on St. Patrick's day, notwithstanding the the cast of the disaffected, hore the strongest testimony to the blened results of my labours. The police reports demonstrate the almost increditable fewness of comwithels for drunken-n is on the ever-memorable day. The most Rev. Dr. Hele mass the convinced that the temperance movement lot in one 'orliv vitality by the official patronage con-ead on me.2—I am, with high respect, dear Dr. Sheil, saffectionately, Theobold Mathew. ANTI-STATE CHUKCH IN ENGLAND.—A most THE REV. MR. MATHEW .- THE PEACE OF THE

ANTI-STATE CHURCH IN ENGLAND .- A most

ortant meeting of the Brifish Anti-State Church Associa-was lately held in Losdon. Great enthusian prevailed. ... Kingeley, Eeq. has been holding public moetings in coshire in behalf of this Association. Meetings are tary. seril of the below in a large part of the towns of that en. It is very evident that the Association was never Jung more rapid progress than at the present time.

Scottish UNIVERSITIES .- The Lord Advocate premised Mr. Cowan M.P. for Edinburgh, a bill to i' the statute requiring the professors of the universities and to be members of the Established Church.

OF GERMANY .--- Germany consists of thirty

RATION OF DR. HAMPDEN .- On the 26th ult., the . Hampden was consecrated, at Lambeth Palace, of Hereford. An immense number of persons were t. A protest against Dr. Hampdeu's consecration, by opwards of 1,000 of the elergy, was received at in horror. The cup of suffering is filling up and whom their sympathy may be availing. B. B. black-board, re-there are hearts there pining for freedom, to back end of the room. R. R. recitation seat:

The following have paid 10%: for the Evangelical Piones CANADA .--- Our neighbours are borrowing a val. I.: good deal of unnecessary trouble about the Colchester, Edward Bee, John Sparks. Sombra, Neil condition of Canada, and the probable influence

McDonald. Ingersoll, Philander King. Lobo, A. Cohoc, James Stuart. Amiens, Duncan McKellar, 5s.

NEW AGENT,-Elder Neil McDonald, Sombra.

THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1848.

SUMMARY.

appeal to any one who has had opportunities of The recent news from England in so far as we knowing the state of feeling in different countries can judge by the meagre outline that has reachwhether there is a country on the face of the ed us contains nothing of fresh interest. The

globe in which there is a more entire contentpitiful exhibition of Chartist braggadocio has ment with the existing constitution. There is naturally a deep and earnest interest felt in the done fot a little to strengthen the hands of government, and to rally all classes in support of affairs of Europe ; the blood bonds of our popula order. At the same time the salutary progress tion secure that, as well as our political conne of enlightened reform must be secured by the tion, but the thought has nover been awakene moral force which has been displayed by the middle and even by the bulk of the lower classes.

Preliminary steps have been taken for a com- bulk of the people are calculating rather, what o a greater number. It is on a scale of 8 feet end of the room. plete organization of reformers, in the front of will be the effects of the revolutions on our comwhich appear the names of Hume, Cobden, mercial interests. In the thought that underly 40 inside.

ed that "a more cordial understanding and co- new stimulus to their industry, and are pre- if the entrance is a small room which may be operation are urgently required among such paing to supply Europe with food. All classes sed as a recitation room, and may be furnished members of Parliament as are favourable to the are satisfied that for the present our constitution with pegs on which to hang hats, cloaks, &c. one extension of the suffrage, an equitable arrange- with all its guarantees and responsibilities cannot br boys, the other for girls. ment of taxation, and the general advance of re- be improved upon, and address themselves hope- WW, windows, of which there are two in

form principles in Great Britain and Ireland; fully to the most perfect working of our institu-ront, and three on each side. The upper sash that Joseph Hume, M. P. be Chairman ; R. Cobtions. den, M. P. be Deputy Chairman ; and that Sir Is seems to be supposed, that the population o be lowered as may be necessary for ventila-

Joshua Walmsley. M. P., be Honorary Secre- of the Lower Province, in so far as it is of French ion. They should also be furnished with blinds. origin, must necessarily be deeply moved by the A A, aisles. The central one is three feet

A bill for the security of the crown and gov- revolution in France. And it may be, that here ride, and each of the other four is two feet rnment, which was introduced by Sir George and there some young Hotspur dreams aloud his ride. Grey, amidst great applause, has been carried airy enthusiasm. But those who know, the HH, desks, four feet in length, and varying

through the House of Commons with large ma- habitans best will be the most confident to affirm a height from one foot six inches next the teachjorities. It provides that any person devising to that the Queen has no more loyal subjects that w's table, to two feet two inches next the en-The National states that the physicians of Naples clared that Mehemet Ali, who is at present in that as dangerously indisposed, that he cannot survive her counsels; to constrain or overawe Parlia-her counsels

writing, publiching, public address, or any overt or increase which have been annexed to the s, but still retain their nationality. is ased dewn at 21,331 English miles; tion at 33,000,000, or 182 to the square the square state of affeirs in this unhouse. The state of affeirs in this unhouse the state of affeirs in this unhouse. The state of affeirs in this unhouse the state of affeirs in this unhouse. The state of affeirs in this unhouse the state of affeirs in this unhouse. The state of affeirs in this unhouse the state of affeirs in this unhouse. ment; and who shall express such device by aversion of the natives of the States secures that II, seats, varying in height from ten th six-

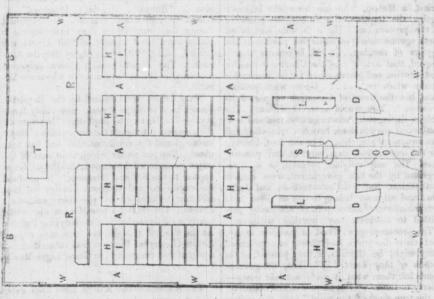
IRBLAND .- The state of affairs in this unhappy York and other American journals had bette rith a drawer, lock and key. country requires no comment. The heart shrinks turn their attention to the liberties of the south B B, black-board, reaching entirely across the

end we have in view to out Truster

R R, recitation seats.

felon's cell.

effer them the plan of a school-room adapted rangements in connection with ventilation and mind had been prepared, by previous study, to to scure the health of its occupants, and to the other provisions for health and comfort. Means profit by such a course. Instances are by no maatenance of order, discipline, and system in time, the ground-plan and internal construction means rare, in which a young man, having adeducation. That which follows is borrowed from will be sufficiently intelligible from a view of the vanced to manhood with nothing but a common theexcellent Annual Report of the Hon. Ira May: engraving, her, of Michigan.



in any mind, that these changes could, in the The plan is calculated to accommodate sixty S, stove, the pipe of which passing over the slightest degree affect our own affairs. Thesebolars, but may, of course, be cessily adapted central aisle should enter a chimney at the back gree of intelloctual strength which may not be

pure air may be introduced beneath the stove. Bright, T pupson, and men of that stamp. At wars and rumours of wars the arts of peace may D D, outer and inner doors. The entry should L L, moveable seats near the stove which may be neglected, the bulk of our population find are lighted over the outer door. On either side be occupied by scholars while warming, or by small children under charge of a monitor.

SAD BEREAVEMENT .--- One day last week, John W. Buchan, a fine boy of the age of three years' and three months, son of Walter Buchan, Esq., Paris, was missing for a short time, and on a if the windows should be hung on pulleys so as search being made, he was found in the following manner. Mr. Buchan had just had a new gate-post put down, and was suddenly called away while preparing to hang the gate, which he fastened temporarily and slightly. During quaintance with ecclesiastical history as would in that direction, and it would appear attempted to climb over the gate. He had pushed himself depose the Queen or her heirs; to levy war they. There are none who would sooner strik mance doors. The desks should vary in width partly through between the bars, when the fast ening gave way and it fell forward, pressing him . against her, or attempt to force her to change a blow in defence of the existing connection. If from one foot two inches to one foot eight inches, to the ground with such force as ultimately to suffocate him. When found, he was quite warm, but all efforts to restore animation were unavail-The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was Death from suffocation, caused by the acc tal falling of a gate over or through which he him on a per with the most intelligent portion of a sate over or through which he a community. Above a child his afflicted parents have followed to the grave within six months, and the peculiarly trying eircumstances of this last bereavement claim universal sympathy.

the inch, which will give the dimensions 56 feet 0 O, air-tube under the floor, through which