

the most careless farmer. Land adequately manured, deeply and finely ploughed, and properly seeded, can alone be relied on as a source of profit to the cultivator; yet how few are the farms around us, where these desirable things are carried out to their full and proper extent. The earth is barely skimmed in ploughing—what sailors call a wide birth is given to the stones and stumps—the seed is put on unequally and sparingly, and then the farmer attributes to wonder his crop is no better. We do not conduct our business as we know it should be done; we undertake more than can be performed well; our manure is not applied to the proper crops, and in these various ways nearly one half of our labor may be said to be lost.

The garden is that part of the farm where the effects of thorough ploughing and manuring are seen in the increased product and profit for labor bestowed; though our gardens are too often only the shadows of what they might be, and should be, if cultivated properly. The farmer ploughs his garden deeper and finer than the rest of his premises, and manures it better, scarcely seeming to remember that field crops require the same depth for the free expansion of their roots, and the same richness of soil to promote their rapid growth, that is required by the vegetables of the garden. Let a farmer examine the extent and depth to which the roots of corn in a loose and favorable soil will spread, and he will cease to wonder at the failure of a crop where the subsoil at the depth of three or four inches has never been stirred by the plough, and over the hard-pan of which the tender fibers of the roots vainly wander in search of proper nutriment, and as fruitlessly strive to penetrate.

In loamy or sandy soils, the roots of trees have been found to penetrate to the depth of ten or twelve feet; and the roots of the Canada thistle have been traced six or seven feet below the surface. Wheat, if planted in a mellow rich soil, will strike its roots three feet downwards, and elongate much further horizontally.—The roots of oats have been discovered at eighteen inches from the stem; and the long thread-like roots of grass extend still farther. The roots of the onion are so white, that in a black mould they can be readily traced, and in a trenched or spaded soil they have been followed to the depth of two feet. The potatoe throws out roots to the distance of fifteen or twenty inches; and the tap rooted plants, turnips, beets, carrots, &c., independent of the perpendicular root, spread their fibers to a distance which equals if it does not exceed the potatoe. It is perfectly absurd to expect to succeed with roots of this class, unless the ground is so mellow as to allow them to penetrate and grow freely: we have measured a carrot drawn in our garden, smooth and straight, which exceeded twenty-six inches in length, yet the soil when first applied to the purposes of a garden was far from being deep or penetrable. Land cannot be considered in good tilth, unless by ploughing the earth it has been mixed with vegetable or animal matter to the depth of 10 or 12 inches, and Judge Powell states, that by manuring and ploughing he has converted shallow unproductive earth into rich fertile soils to the depth of at least fourteen inches.

There is a constant tendency in earths to consolidate, clayey or aluminous ones more than others, which manuring and ploughing will in a great measure prevent; and loosening the soil in all cases allows the roots to sink beyond the reach of drouths, permits them to range freely in search of proper nutriment, and in the same proportion increases the chance for a profitable crop.

NEWS.

Parliament had risen, after a long and laborious session, in which a great number of important subjects had been discussed, with very little actual result. The present ministry complain of the same difficulty that the whigs laboured under, namely, the great amount of opposition offered to their measures, both in and out of Parliament.

A good crop, and consequently reviving trade, had come most opportunely to the relief of all classes in Britain.

The prices of all kinds of bread stuffs had fallen, and manufactures were advancing.

Contracts had been entered into, to furnish Irish pork as low as 20s. per cwt., probably because much of the grain that used to be converted into whisky, has this year been used to feed hogs.

The Queen and Prince Albert have paid a visit to France which, being the first of the kind since the time of Henry VIII, has occasioned no small stir. Magnificent preparations were made for Her Majesty's reception.

Efforts are making by Britain, to induce Texas to abolish slavery.

The commissioners from the Sandwich Islands are succeeding in their negotiations with Great Britain for the independence of their country.

Money is unprecedentedly abundant in London, where the rate of discount has fallen to 2½ per cent. on the best commercial bills.

A great fire has taken place in Kingston, Jamaica, by which nearly 600 houses, and two or three churches, have been destroyed.

The United States *Catholic Magazine* states that "a project has been formed, to collect, or to purchase up, all the (Chinese) infants, whom the indifference of families would sacrifice, to educate them in the neighbourhood of that vast empire, and, at length, send them back into their own land Christians, missionaries, the friends of European civilization."

RESULT OF THE GREAT INDIAN COUNCIL.—"We learn from the *Van Buren* (Ark.) *Intelligencer*, of the 15th, that the great Indian Council at Tahle-quah, in the Cherokee nation, closed its deliberations on the 3rd instant. Delegates from the Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Delaware, Shawnee, Piankasha, Wea, Osage, Seneca, Stockbridge, Ottawa, Chippewa, Peoria, Wicetah, Pottowatomac, and Seminole tribes, were present. The result of their deliberations was a compact, binding upon each nation, party thereto, embracing the following objects:—To maintain peace and friendship among each other; to abstain from retaliation for offences committed by individuals; to provide for the improvement of their people in agriculture, manufactures, and other arts of peace; that no nation, party to this compact, shall, without the consent of the whole, sell, cede, or in any manner alienate to the United States, any part of their present territory; to provide for the punishment of crimes committed by the citizens of one nation upon the citizens of another; to admit the citizens of one nation to citizenship in any other nation, party to the compact; to endeavour to suppress the use of ardent spirits within the limits of their respective nations, and to prohibit its introduction by the citizens of one nation into the territory of another."

It is stated that the Canadian Cabinet have decided upon recommending Montreal as the future seat of Government, and that in consequence, one of the Secretaries of State has resigned.

A strong and organized effort, by petition and otherwise, is now making to place King's College, Toronto, and McGill College, Montreal, on a liberal footing.

The ex-Regent of Spain had arrived in London, and been well received.

The Barings contradict the report that they are going to cut a canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

Monies Received on Account of

Advocate.—W. L. Copeland, St. Catharines, 5s, J. Richardson, Beauharnois, 5s, S. S. Hagar, Welland Port, £1 2s. Gray, Norwichville, 3s 6d; R. Crozier, Bowmanville, £1 2s 6d; W. Lemon, Stamford, 8s 8d; R. Boa, St. Laurent, 2s 6d; T. C. Lee, Saultslet, Stony-Creek, 1½s, J. Coombs, Biltown, 3s 6d; G. Durane, Toronto, 3s 6d; J. W. Rose, W. Williamsburgh, 15s; J. B. Sterling, Simcoe, 3s 6d; J. Lamb, Hawkesbury (in full), 17s 9d, George Lamb, Greenock, £1 12s Sterling; Sundrice, Montreal, £1 16s 3d.

Arrears.—Sergt. Raymond, Niagara, 15s; T. Lynch, Montreal, 5s.

Open Accounts.—D. Matheson, Embro', £2 10s.
Donations and Subscriptions.—Bowmanville Society, 7s 6d.

Penny Subscriptions.—Mrs. Thomas Gray, Norwichville, 11s; Jane Hamlan, Stamford, 3s 1½d; Rachel C. Brown, Stamford, 2s 1½d, Cordelia Killman, Stamford, 3s 7d; Robert Pew, Stamford, 2s 6d.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.—Sept. 30.

ASHES—Pot	25s 3d	LARD—	4½d a 5d p. lb.
Pearl	26s 6d	BEEF—Mess	\$12
FLOUR—Fine	26s 6d	Prime Mess	\$9½
U. States	26s 6d	Prime	\$7½
WHEAT—	5s 3d	TALLOW—	5½d
PEASE—	2s 3d per munit.	BUTTER—Salt	5d a 6d
OAT-MEAL	8s per cwt.	CHEESE—	3d a 5½d
PORK—Mess	\$14	EXCHANGE—London ½ prem.	
P. Mess	\$11½	N. York	¾
Prime	\$10	Canada W. ½ a 1	