

Often times the neglect of doing what we know to be right, is productive of more evil than a positive wrong. We are therefore called upon to do whatsoever our reason teaches us to be right, as well as to abstain from what we know to be wrong.

Every man should feel that he is individually responsible for his acts, and that because others do what his judgment teaches him to be wrong, it is no excuse for him supinely to follow in their track. Every man should think for himself, and so thinking should act. In political matters, his vote should be given according to the dictates of his judgment, regardless of how others vote around him—it is his privilege, the sign of his freedom, and he knows not how much, in the aggregate, may depend upon this individual exercise of his will. In morals, in religion, it is the same. The individual is accountable, and he should never forget the responsibility that attaches to him, or fancy that the humbleness of his situation in life deprives him of the rights and privileges of manhood, or exempts him from a performance of the duties belonging thereto. In a moral or political point of view, we are all equal, and the most important results may (and more frequently do) hinge upon the actions of a poor man, as well as upon those of his richer neighbor. Let us never forfeit our independence and manhood by supineness or fawning, or forget how much may be accomplished by individual effort.—*Boston Bee*.

#### IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN FLOUR INTO ENGLAND

Sir Robert Peel's Canadian Corn Bill has, in the past six months, come into practical operation to a considerable extent. By the last returns received from Montreal, we find the exports from the St. Lawrence, since the opening of the navigation to the 11th September, comprise

Bushels Wheat.	241,276
against	15,417
Barrels Flour.	351,692
	57,497

in the same period of last year, which is evidence sufficient of the large and growing trade we may look for from this measure. The natural causes which have tended so materially to depress our home markets, in the same period, could not in the course of things, leave any other than indifferent result to the exports from Canada; but we are

sorry to remark, that the receivers of Colonial Flour have had other difficulties, independent of the adverse course of the market, to contend with—the quality, on arrival, having proved worse than any previous year within recollection. Fully *three-fifths* of the shipments, since the middle of June, have arrived quite in bad condition, being more or less heated and sour; the consequence has been the sale of considerable quantities at ruinous prices, varying from 21s. to 23s. per barrel—besides establishing [we trust only temporarily] a strong prejudice with our dealers against many brands that are intrinsically good, and deserving of a fair price for baker's use. The only way we can account for this unpleasant fact, is the hurried manner in which the process of flouring has been conducted; owing probably to the pressure of supply of the raw material upon an extent of power inadequate to its proper manufacture; and the consequent dressing, packing, and shipping Flour in a warm state at a period of the year when natural cooling [much preferable to any artificial process] is more especially necessary. We are the more inclined thus to account for the great depreciation of this season's Flour, from the circumstance that our supplies of Canada Wheat have been mostly of good quality and landed in fair condition. It becomes, therefore, a duty on our part urgently to impress upon the Canadian millers the necessity of much greater care for the future, when preparing their Flour for the English market, as it is quite evident to us an opposite course must re-act upon themselves in the falling confidence that will prevail among the buyers, both here and in the provinces; leading, as it assuredly will, to a lower range of prices for their staple export than greater care would insure them.—*Wilmer and Smith, October 12.*

*A Word to Correspondents of Agricultural Papers.*—For the purpose of making every communication which may appear as useful as possible to readers, we would suggest a careful attention to the following particulars.

1. In giving the weight of Animals, state their age; 2, breed. 3, quality of carcass if dead, or appearance and shape if alive; 4, manner of feeding and treatment—mentioning especially any derivation from the ordinary course pursued in rearing or fattening them.

If Crops, specify, 1, the exact kind of variety, 2, where the seed was obtained, and of whom; 3, kind of soil; 4, mode of culture, including a statement of the previous condition of the ground, kind and quantities of manure added, &c.

The purpose should not be to amuse so much as to interest, and to publish that such a person has raised an Ox, weighing 4000lbs.; a Hog, 1500; or a Sheep, 200; or had sheared 16lbs. of clear Wool, is to inform them simply of a monstrosity? but if we tell them at the same time, where they can procure such breeds, and how they may attain such weights, we place information in their hands, that will enable them to derive a practical benefit from the communication.