

GUELPH



HAMILTON

AND LITERARY, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. IV—NO. 51.

GUELPH, CANADA WEST, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 207.

Business Directory.

DR. W. A. LIDDELL,
House adjoining Rev. A. Palmer.
Guelph, Feb. 11, 1850. 190

JOHN HARRISON,
Joiner, Builder & Cabinet Maker,
'GUELP H.'
Plans, Specifications, Estimates, &c. for Buildings.
The different Artificers' Work usually employed in building, measured or valued, on the most reasonable terms.
ALEXANDER ALLAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,
Waterloo, by Preston.
[As the County Council have been pleased to dispense with his services as School Superintendent, he will now devote his whole time to professional business.]
Feb. 18, 1851. 191-ff

MESSRS. McNAB & MARTIN,
Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.,
Office under the "Advertiser" Office,
MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.
John McNab, } Edward R. Martin,
Toronto. } Guelph.
Feb. 11, 1851. 190

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
ALL persons may obtain MARRIAGE LICENSES at the residence of the Agent, half a mile from Guelph, on the York Road.
RICHARD FOWLER BUDD,
Feb. 20, 1851. 191-ff

REMOVAL.
MR. JARVIS,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Office removed to that recently occupied by the late T. R. Brock, Esq.,
North-east Corner Market Square.
Guelph, Dec. 24, 1850. 183

H. GREGORY,
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER & GILDER,
DUNDAS.
[The above is prepared to execute, on the most reasonable terms, Banners, Flags, Devices, &c., in a style that cannot be excelled on this Continent.]
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES,
N. D. Old Paintings renovated and touched up.
ROBERT OSBORNE,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,
VICTORIA BUILDINGS, KING ST.,
HAMILTON.
Gold and Silver Watches, finer Spoons, and Wedding Rings, always on hand. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
AGENT FOR GUELPH,
WILLIAM HEWAT, Esq., District Treasurer.
EMILIUS IRVING,
Barrister at Law, &c.,
Notary Public,
GALT.
Office in Main Street, opposite Mr. Ramore's Store. 186-ff

THOMAS GORDON,
LAND AND GENERAL AGENT,
OWEN SOUND.

ANDREW GEDDES, ESQ.,
Government Agent for the District of Wellington,
CROWN LAND OFFICE, ELORA,
On the regular Mail Road from Guelph to Owen's Sound.

MR. F. MARCON,
LAND AGENT, CONVEYANCER,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
GUELPH.
[Agent for the Canada Company, and Bank of Montreal.]

The undersigned have entered into Partnership in the practice of the LAW, under the name and firm of
Ferguson & Hurd,
OFFICE—MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.
A. FERGUSSON.
EDWARD E. W. HURD.
LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
Guelph, April 7, 1851. 198-ff

Business Directory.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Distribution of Marriage Licenses.
ALEXANDER PARKINSON,
Park House, near Worsfold's Inn,
Eramosa, April 23, 1851. 201

MISSSES FOXTON & WATSON,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,
FROM HAMILTON,
MACDONALD STREET,
Second House from Wymtham Street.
Straw Bonnets cleaned and made up in the most fashionable style.
Guelph, April 1, 1851. 197-ff

WALTER P. NEWMAN,
Accountant, Commission & General Agent,
Conveyancer and Notary Public.
AGENT FOR THE AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.,
ELORA, COUNTY OF WATERLOO,
April 2, 1851. 198-ff

JOHN STREET FOUNDRY.
E. & C. GURNEY & A. CARPENTER,
Manufacturers of
Cooking, Parlor & Plate Stoves
Of all Sizes and Patterns.
Also, —Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Turning Lathes, Paint Mills, Pipe Boxes, &c. —Castings made to Order.
CAREY'S PATENT THRASHING MACHINES,
The most approved in the Province always on hand.
John Street, Hamilton. 12

JNO. P. LARKIN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
Corner of King and John Streets,
HAMILTON.
Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms at the lowest Montreal Prices.
WASHINGTON Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company,
Capital \$1,000,000.
EZRA HOPKINS,
HAMILTON,
Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.
August 27, 1850. 166-ly.

ARCHIBALD MACNAB,
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
SYDENHAM VILLAGE,
OWEN'S SOUND.

JAMES GEDDES,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.,
ELORA,
COUNTY OF WATERLOO.
February 22, 1849. 36.

J. LAMOND SMITH,
Conveyancer, Notary Public,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
FERGUS. 149-ly

W. FELL,
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
Opposite the Building Society's Rooms,
KING STREET, HAMILTON.

NOTARIAL PRESSES,
Notary and Office Stamps, Professional and Business Cards, Door and Collin Plates, and every description of Engraving and Printing.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE WATERLOO COUNTY COUNCIL open every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.
COURT HOUSE, } 34-ly
Guelph. }

To all whom it may Concern.
MARRIAGE LICENSES may be had upon application at the office of the Distributor in FERGUS,
A. DINGWALL FORDYCE.
PROVINCIAL MUTUAL & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LOUIS W. DESSAUBER, Preston.
AGENT FOR THE TOWNSHIPS OF Waterloo, Wilmot, and Woolwich.
Preston, Nov. 4, 1850. 176-ff

A. D. FERRIER,
CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND
General Agent.
Waterloo County Clerk's Office, Guelph

Deferred Articles.

From the London News, of May 3. THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CANADA.

By crossing the breadth of the avenue we have travelled from Ceylon to Canada, and are within sight of the Cape of Good Hope, Van Dieman's Land and the produce of the three Australian Colonies of New South Wales, Port Phillip (or Victoria), and South Australia.

Canada makes the best display, as was to be expected from the energetic character of the people, the means of conveying their goods to this country, and the cooperation of the Governor, the Earl of Elgin, and their local authorities. The Canadians held a preliminary Exhibition of native produce, and selected from the exhibition the best specimens of raw produce and manufactures.

The most prominent object is a Fire-Engine, from Montreal, which carried off the first prize at the Canadian Exhibition of Industry, and has been sent, by subscription, from a few patriotic Canadians, to show what the mechanics of this fine Colony can do. As a carriage, it is extremely handsome. The panels are adorned with paintings of Canadian scenery, views of a great fire at Montreal, the principal churches, banks, and other buildings, and figures of an Indian on snowshoes, in winter costume, of a fireman, &c., executed with a spirit and feeling of reality which raises them above the class of ordinary coach-painting.—The body is of copper from the rich copper mines of Lake Superior, lined with wood.—The tool-box is of mahogany. The mechanical arrangements seem good, and the finish of both the wood and metal work is most creditable to Canadian workmen. It is followed by a hose-box, on two wheels, to carry three hundred feet of hose, and weighs, altogether, 35 cwt. It will pump up water from a depth of 27 feet; and according to the statement of the gentleman who manufactured it, it will throw 170 feet high from 300 feet of hose.—Five Engines throughout both British and Republican America, are drawn by men and not horses. They are usually the property of young men associated into voluntary companies, who take great pride in adorning their respective engines. Hence the profession of painting and other ornamental decoration.

Over the fire-engine is suspended a Canoe of white birch, which presents no especial difference from canoes we have seen a hundred times, except its size; but this canoe was actually paddled 3000 miles of lake and river navigation, with a crew of twenty men, before being placed on board a steamer for England. It is the same description of canoe employed by the Hudson Bay Company, in their annual journeys to the vast preserves of fur-bearing animals, under their command. We should have been pleased if it had been accompanied by one of the Voyagers, whose gay costume and songs, and simple semi-savage manners have been described in the book by Sir George Simpson, late resident Governor of Hudson's Bay, or, as it is now officially named, Ruppert's Land, and several North American Travellers.

A Piano, a large French Bedstead, a set of Tables and Chairs, all elaborately carved out of Canadian Black Walnut, next come under our notice as remarkable specimens of a wood as yet little known in this country. In color, size, beauty of grain, and polish, it is equal if not superior to the best specimens of French and Italian Walnut. A slab, which forms part of the Canadian trophy in the central avenue, was cut from a tree which made 27,000 feet of available timber. The workmanship of this furniture, although very fair, offers nothing remarkable for praise or blame. We like the emblematic beavers carved round the edge of the table; we cannot approve of the same animals crawling like rats on the cross-pieces of the legs. Among the chairs are a set unpolished and fashioned after some introduced into America by the earliest settlers. It is reported that Her Majesty has condescended to accept them. One Canadian gentleman was under the impression that the originals had been transported from England in the 16th century, by Sebastian Cabot; but it is unlikely, because although Cabot discovered Labrador, there is no evidence that he formed any settlement in Canada at all. The originals are probably of French origin and not older than the time of Louis XIV.

Around the fire-engine are arranged a set of Canadian Sleighs, the white one is a cutter for one horse; the next, an elegant long carriage of very graceful curves, is a tandem sleigh; the largest is for a pair or four horses and is made after the fashion approved by the military Tandem Club. With the sleighs we must notice a set of Harness hanging on the wall, which forms part of the Canadian trophy; white plumes of the same material are arranged to wave from the prancing horses. On a bright winter's day we can imagine no prettier sight than the whole turn out, with its blood horses, ringing bells fur ladies wrapped in furs, and dashing fur

wrapped driver, careering across the frozen road or the sounding ice of a water-courer.

Furs, skins, horns and Indian curiosities fill up the interspaces of the Canadian collection. The head and wide-spreading horns of a gigantic moose or elk may be compared with the European variety of the same species, from the Lithuanian collection exhibited in the Russian section.

From Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette. Canadian Products at the Exhibition. [Continued from our last.]

In the opinion of our visitors, whose observations I have every opportunity of hearing, Canada has very far surpassed the United States in the Exhibition. And I was glad to hear several gentlemen, who look like men of influence and standing, say to-day, that they had always been opposed to colonies, and would have been very glad to get rid of them; but that, having come to the Exhibition, and seen the full percentage being confined in their impressions, they had seen enough to convince them that they had been wrong. They were highly pleased with the very candid display Canada had made, and changed their opinions almost on the spot. One said he was glad to know that Canada had come out so nobly in this Exhibition; another said that Canada was a credit to England, and an example to the nation, for it was only in its infancy, while England had every favorable opportunity of skill and capital for generations. In fact, you would be surprised to hear and see the great interest that Canada produces is creating in the minds of the people; and our manufactured articles astonish them. They appear to have some sort of idea that we lived in wigwags, ate buttertarts, and sang Canadian boat songs in firch bark canoes all day, and had nothing else to live upon or sell in the fire-engine is pronounced by judges to be a complete piece of mechanism. There are ten fire-engines here to cope with the Canada one; but I can't think any of them better. The Jury, however, have not yet met for any class. Hundreds have come to examine it for its beauty, and several painters have admired the excellence of the wood-work, as done by an excellent artist. The mechanism is examined with curiosity, and all seem pleased also that Montreal appears to be so large and fine looking a city. Our sleighs attract universal notice and admiration; the people in fact are astonished at them, both as to the novelty of the kind of carriage, which few of them had any idea of before, and also from the beautiful workmanship and finish. They put a great interest in them, and express the pleasure and interest they feel in the country. The sleigh robes are the objects of universal wonder and praise. Gentlemen who have been in Russia, where they say there are many splendid turn-out of the kind, have declared them superior to any they ever saw.

In Furniture, however, Austria will beat us all hollow. There was a set made up for four rooms, and it sold yesterday for ten thousand pounds; another set, which is very much praised, especially the Black Walnut. The veneers from it could be sold a dozen times over. A most profitable business might be done in it, by people in Canada cutting the business of cutting veneers and selling them here. Almost any quantity of it could be disposed of. The *Illustrated News* is to have next week a cut of our pile of timber as now arranged. Our wheat and peas are pronounced super by every body, and the samples here will be purchased by some Agricultural Society for seed, and so will the yellow beans. Some of the cloth from Dundas is very much noticed, and one Merchant Tailor from Scotland has secured what there is of it. Allen's office chair I have twice refused the money for. A few such chairs could be easily sold, and to advantage, if sent over. The horses are pronounced good by persons who seem to understand about the article, but they are also thought too costly. The blankets are held much superior to the English, but they are also thought too costly. Our hops are regarded by most people as superior to the generally of English; they are from Mr Smith of Stanstead, and Mr Penner, Lachino. I might have sold all the wheat and other grains five times over to port wine merchants to lay it, but, as I stated above, the intention is to distribute it among the Agricultural Societies of different countries for seed. One gentleman is anxious for no order 20 bushels of Mr Logan's wheat, 20 of oats, and 20 of peas. The peas are from Mr Fox of St. Laurent, Mr Limoges of Terrebonne, and Mr Jones of Sidney. The oats are from Mr Watts, M. P. P., and Mr Muir of Hinchinbrook.

The horse leather has excited a complete enthusiasm. There are three different parties that want to purchase what is here, and to secure the right of buying all that is required for the English market. I shall write to Mr Tata about it next week. You will thus see that the Exhibition is going to be of great service to us in England, and I am sure the people will be glad that they went into it with such spirit. It shows that we should never be slow and say it is of no use to compete with so and so, nor try to make a show against such and such a country. It is always of use to do all we can, and to do it well.

In minerals, Mr Logan says there is little here for us, although our specimens attract great notice. The building is not yet entirely completed, and will not be for a month yet, but this does not interfere with visitors. The foreign countries make a great and a beautiful display, but the English beat them all in the machine shop, cut-and-out. The English indeed are astonished at themselves. All kinds of machinery are at work here; spinning and weaving are going on in one place, needle-making in another, to the extent of thousands—every thing as if the people were in their workshops at home.

The *Illustrated News* of next week, will contain the drawing of the sleighs, furniture, and fire-engine, from Canada. There are generally from 25,000 to 30,000 people in the Palace daily, and there are from 300 to 500 police on duty, with a sergeant's guard of soldiers at one end of the building. Altogether, it is such a sight as may never be seen again in our time, and every one who can come to view it, ought to do so. The names of Canadian visitors are registered in a book, and only 18 names are upon it. The complaint here is, that sufficient notice is not taken of the Exhibition in Canada.

I may also mention, that the copies of the newspaper collected by Mr Leaning have not arrived. In conclusion, I have to say that it is impossible to describe the great interest I hear daily expressed by the people in the Canadian Exhibition, nor the pride they feel in the capital above us have contributed; and as the rivalry and contrast are always put between us and the United States, when they come to see with their own eyes what the States have done and what we have done, they are glad that, notwithstanding Yankee brag, Canada is superior to them in the Palace. This has annoyed the Americans so much, that they have sought over for some goods to fill up lost ground.

Alarm of Fire in the Building.
What if this vast collection was destroyed by fire? Many cities might be burnt to the ground

without causing such a sensation as that would. Yet to that risk the Crystal Palace was for a moment exposed on Thursday morning. The fire attached to a gas stove in one of the offices of the contractor became heated, and ignited a piece of wood with bunting which rested upon or touched it. A piece of the burning cloth fell into a small open cask of Indian corn. All this mischief was being secreted in the southern part of the colonial collection on the east side. The drapery of the counter concealed what had happened, and it was only when the smoke began to break forth that an alarm was raised. Fortunately such casualties have been foreseen and amply provided for. There are no less than a dozen large fire engines within the building, besides an ample supply of water easily obtainable, and a thoroughly organized force ready to act at a moment's notice. The fire was extinguished before it had time to do more than slightly char one plank of wood, and no anxiety need be caused by an occurrence so trifling.

Application from the Country.
The executive committee continue to receive all kinds of applications from the country with reference to the terms of admission when the prices commenced. Among others several clerical men have written to them offering to bring up with them all their parishioners in a body. Fox and Henderson are contemplating a grand outing. They were out on Monday and Tuesday, to be given by their foremen and chief workmen to the workmen from foreign countries in the building. A general desire seems felt that every facility should be given to the industrial classes to see and enjoy the magnificent spectacle which their labor had created.

The exhibition was visited on Thursday by Prince Albert. His Royal Highness arrived at an early hour—before nine—accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, with whom he walked about until past eleven without the attendance of a suite—so that when the public were admitted, at ten o'clock, they were not without his presence. The other countries comprised in the Zollverein.

Silks and Velvets.
Beyond all comparison, the richest silk goods are exhibited by the Genoese. The colors and texture of the velvets are superior to any of the other countries comprised in the Zollverein.

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Irish Manufactures.
We are glad to say a few honorable words in this department. The manufacturers of Dublin, Belfast, and other seats of manufacturing industry, show to the eye a great variety of goods. Sufficient is shown to prove that Ireland has the means of making herself great and glorious by the only means by which any nation can become great—viz., the honest industry and perseverance of her people. The manufactures of Ireland are a variety of these fabrics is daily occupied in making a richly patterned piece: one yard and a half is a day's work. There are, also, some printed cambrics well worth attention.

Model of a Colliery.
A working model of a colliery near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, attracts much notice. On the floor is represented a plan of the beds of coal at present worked, which is about five feet thick, and by every bed, and the main and local trucks that convey the coal to the pit mouth. The furnace employed for ventilating the mine, and the ventilating shaft which acts as a chimney to the furnace, causing the draught of fresh air to rush down the shaft, are exhibited very correctly in the model. The peculiar part of the arrangement employed in this colliery is an arrangement of the machinery that lifts the coal out of the pit.

Needle Making.
A number of visitors generally may be seen round ingenious contrivances for making needles, the invention of Mr Morral, of Sudley-works, Warwickshire. The peculiarity of the process consists in making the needles in part of the wire by every body, and the samples here will be purchased by some Agricultural Society for seed, and so will the yellow beans. Some of the cloth from Dundas is very much noticed, and one Merchant Tailor from Scotland has secured what there is of it. Allen's office chair I have twice refused the money for. A few such chairs could be easily sold, and to advantage, if sent over. The horses are pronounced good by persons who seem to understand about the article, but they are also thought too costly. The blankets are held much superior to the English, but they are also thought too costly. Our hops are regarded by most people as superior to the generally of English; they are from Mr Smith of Stanstead, and Mr Penner, Lachino. I might have sold all the wheat and other grains five times over to port wine merchants to lay it, but, as I stated above, the intention is to distribute it among the Agricultural Societies of different countries for seed. One gentleman is anxious for no order 20 bushels of Mr Logan's wheat, 20 of oats, and 20 of peas. The peas are from Mr Fox of St. Laurent, Mr Limoges of Terrebonne, and Mr Jones of Sidney. The oats are from Mr Watts, M. P. P., and Mr Muir of Hinchinbrook.

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the different coats of arms, to Albrecht Durer's triumphal gate, the cuts of which have been collected, with the exception of a very few, by the Imperial Library.

THE SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUST.
The Baltimore Sun says: "The Locusts will soon make the woods vocal with Monotonous songs. For by scraping off a few inches of surface earth, myriads of these mysterious strangers can already be seen making their way toward the light. In all quarters, through the upper part of the State, and in and around this city, this is the case."
If there be any other insect than the Cicada Septendecim which is seventeen years in coming to maturity it is unknown to us. The habits and history of the locust are so unique and interesting, that we venture to give a description thereof, drawn from the most reliable authorities.
The American Cicada Septendecim is not the same insect known by the name of "locust" in Egypt and Syria, and it should be designated by another term. The earliest account that we have of the American seventeen year cicada is contained in Morton's "Memorial," wherein it is stated that there was a numerous company of flies which were like for bigness unto wasps or bumble-bees," which appeared in Plymouth in the Spring of 1633. They came out of little holes in the ground, and did not set up the green things and made such a constant yelling noise as made the woods sing of them, and ready to deafen the hearers." Judge Davis, (says Dr Harris,) in the Appendix to his edition of Secretary Morton's "Memorial," states that these insects appeared in Plymouth, Sandwich, and Falmouth, in the year 1804; but, if the exact period of 17 years was observed, they should have returned in 1821. "Circumstances may, however, occasionally accelerate or retard their progress to maturity, but the usual interval is certainly seventeen years according to the observations and testimony of persons of undoubted veracity.
The peculiar music, or "yelling noise" as it is called to the puritans of 1633, is produced by the male insect which is favored with a pair of kettle drums, one on each side of the body, which are plainly to be seen just behind the wings. These drums are formed of convex pieces of parchment, covered with numerous fine plaits of parchment, which are lodged in cavities of the body behind the thorax. The locust does not play upon his drums with sticks, but they are operated by cards (tondious muscles) attached to the parchment on the inside of the drums. When these muscles relax and contract, which they do with great rapidity, the drum-heads are alternately tightened and loosened, recovering their natural convexity by their own elasticity. The effect of this rapid alternate tension and relaxation, is the production of a rattling sound, like that caused by a succession of quick pressures upon a slightly convex and elastic piece of plate. The intensity of the sound is increased by cavities and an apparatus in the body of the insect, which we shall not attempt to describe. The apparatus of the female, which combines all the economical advantages of a saw and an auger, for performing the limbs of oak trees, and others, to form a suitable nidus for her eggs, is a more practical if a less artificial contrivance. It is a fact worth notice in this connection, that the latest and greatest improvement in constructing sawcutting tools of common augurs, was suggested by studying with a microscope the cutting and boring "fools" of grub and perfect insects that work in wood.
Nature is a wonderful mechanic; and the best that belong to the genus homo are now studying her works and models, with eminent success. As the female Cicada Septendecim has some 400 or 500 eggs to deposit in pairs, and a little distance apart, the labor of sawing small limbs or twigs apart, as is her work before she enters the soil, in the solid wood, or cuts a deep groove for the reception of her ova, this preliminary labor is a serious business. Indeed, it is the last work of her life, for so exhausted is "the tired nature" in attempting to lay when her task is accomplished, she falls to the ground and immediately expires. The eggs of the locust are the twentieth part of an inch in length, the sixteenth in width, and clear and white. The shell is so translucent that the insects within can be seen before the egg is hatched, which occurs, according to Professor Potter of Baltimore, in fifty-two days after it is laid. When the young insect bursts its shell, it is the sixteenth of an inch long, is of a yellowish white color, except the eyes and the claws of the fore legs, which are reddish; and it is covered with little hairs. This little grub has six legs and is nearly as lively as an ant, when it first emerges into a world where legs are scarce. It is also provided with a beak under the breast for suction.—Soon, however, it discovers that though born on the branch of an oak tree, that is not its abiding place; and how to get to the ground is the question. Unlike the canker-worm, it has no web by which to let itself slowly down, and knows not the way to travel ground-ward by the root of the tree, but reckless of all peril, it deliberately slips the hold of the limb and drops to the earth. A more obvious display of controlling instinct is not found in insects; immediately bury themselves in the soil, burrowing by means of their broad and strong feet, which, like those of the mole, are admirably adapted for digging. In their descent into the earth, they usually follow the roots of plants, and are subsequently found attached to those most succulent, from which they draw the aliment that brings them to full maturity. The length of time that elapses before they come to be larvae, and change into pupae, is not known. In Maryland they appear perfect insects or locusts in May; in Massachusetts in June; and in Alabama in February or March. Although seventeen years intervene between the time when the grub enters the ground and finally emerges from it, some of this species of cicada appear every summer.

From the Spectator.

Arrival of the Washington.
NEW YORK, JUNE 2.
The steamer *Washington* arrived at 4 o'clock, with 170 passengers. Cotton at Liverpool was more active. Trade in the manufacturing districts was improving. Flour was lower as well as corn. The *Pacific* arrived out in 9 days and 19 hours.
The *London News* says that at Liverpool corn has declined 6d.; the best yellow selling at 31s. from quay.
The Queen gave a grand State Ball at Buckingham Palace, on the 19th. Many American officers were present. A frightful accident had occurred in London, by the falling of a building in Graco Church Street, in process of construction. Several persons were killed and many dangerously wounded. The same day a calamitous fire took place near Lower Thames Street, — several persons lost their lives.