

the man who comes among us a beggar to-day with the assurance that twelve months hence he will be as rich and independent as the richest of his neighbors.

This is no fancy of the brain, no picture painted for effect that we are now drawing. It is a true, everyday occurrence, one that astonishes the stranger when he comes among us, and one that excites our own wonder and amazement when we steal time for reflection. It pertains to no one class of persons, but to all,—to the mechanic no less than the merchant, and to the honest industrious laborer no less than the mechanic. Our hotels, work shops and tradesmen, prove all we say to a demonstration. Upon the one side it is give, give, give, and in return take, take, TAKE.

There are no moments for recreation, no days for rest, no time for pauses, and but a few hours for reflection. If, reader, you doubt what we say, go with us through Nassau or Wall Street, at midnight. The very ground under you shall shake and tremble like an earthquake with the artillery of the press, and upon every side you can see nothing but the sky above you which gives even the appearance of night. Go, too, through Broadway, along the Park, and by the Bowery, and nothing but the illuminations that surround you, will whisper that night has succeeded day. Thus it is with us—day and night, night and day. Men here walk faster, talk faster, think faster, eat faster, drink faster, sleep faster than any where else. Speed is written upon every thing from the pulpit to the press, and from the press to the workshop. The age of poetry, of music, of fancy, of beauty, and of books, is all ideal with us, or with the male portion of us at least—and instead of it we have the age of business, of velocity, of enterprise and excitement. Nothing frightens us or impedes our progress. Fires and accidents are expected as a matter of course. The destruction of millions of dollars upon land or sea excites no alarm, and creates no surprise. Eight months since and the wealthier part of our city was in flames and in ruins. The alarm was but momentary: fear soon subsided, and the danger was over. Like practical common-sense men, instead of mourning over their losses, the losers immediately commenced gathering up the remnants of their fortunes, and by diligence and industry were again upon the road to wealth and prosperity. Not a failure followed; no distrust was created in the mind of any one; and now it would seem from the beauty (present and promising) and compactness, where once all was different, that our greatest calamity would prove our greatest blessing. Such is the enterprise of our great and magnificent city, which is known and well known, over almost the entire world—such, too, is the city which is destined in time to outstrip in wealth, in commerce, in influence and in population, the greatest cities in the Eastern world.

We might, were it necessary, continue this subject; we could remind our readers not so much of our present greatness, as what we are destined to be, of our vast and yet unpopulated tract of land—of our internal resources, our wealth, our favorable position, which invites the trade of every commercial country in the world. We could speak of our vast capital, our banks, our imports and our exports, and having spoken of all these, the half would then be untold.

AMERICAN WITTICISMS.

"What are you doing there, Solomon?" said the master of a broad river boat, a few evenings since, as he made his cable fast to a tree for the night; "I'm only just drivin' a nail in the boat at the edge of the water, to see if the river will rise any afore morning."

"Halloo, master," said a Yankee to a teamster, who appeared in something of a hurry, "what time is it? where are you going? how deep is the creek? and what is the price of butter?" "Past one, almost two—home—waist deep—and elevenpence," was the reply.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

PORT.

MR. EDITOR.—I consider the ideas brought to view by your correspondents in Nos. 17, 18, and 23, of your first volume, respecting the propriety of Farmers keeping more swine, than is generally kept, so important to the Agricultural interest, that I hope we Farmers shall look over their reasoning and remarks once more, at least. That they may be easily turned to, by those who have the bound volume, I have named the numbers of the papers where the several writer's ideas may be found; they urge the propriety of Farmers keeping more swine, first, because that any given quantity of pounds of pork can be raised at less expense than the same number of pounds of good beef, which I have no doubt of; secondly, because swine's manure is preferable to that of other animals, and that by placing in their reach thistles, mud and oats, they make more, &c. &c.

But the writers seem to make their calculations on potatoes, as much of the food of store swine. Experience has since shown that other food equally valuable as potatoes can be furnished them at less expense. Apples, and Ruta Baga, have been found as valuable, and double the number of bushels of the latter vegetable can generally be raised on a given quantity of land compared with potatoes, and no doubt they are worth as much bushel for bushel, for store swine, as potatoes, and a given quantity of land can be tilled, and the roots taken care of, at about the same expense, reckoning the cost of seed, &c. Again, if swine are kept in pens, or yards, clover grass mowed and thrown in green is good food for them, and if a farmer has a piece of land contiguous to his hog pen, this will be found a great saving of roots—but he may turn them out in a clover pasture several months in summer, and they will there grow, and thrive. This I should not advise, unless it be in an orchard, or on land soon to be ploughed, because there would be some waste of manure. By keeping many swine is not meant to keep more than the farmer can keep without their suffering from hunger, and then they will be of fair size. When put up to fat let their food be cooked or soaked. Oats and peas will fatten them fast. I would not recommend giving them much Indian corn, or meal, made of it—but a little toward the close of the fattening, produces the hardest and most palatable Pork. Clear pork is now from 25 to 30 dollars the barrel, in Boston, and generally in Maine. A farmer cannot go into a more profitable mode of making money, and certainly he may enrich his farm by it.

I would suggest, that it is never profitable to winter early pigs—they should be such as are farrowed in September, or the early part of October, kept warm in winter. Such will need but little expense in wintering, and they will make fine hogs the next fall; whereas, early ones cost very considerable the first summer, more in winter, and will be very little better the subsequent fall when slaughtered. Early pigs should always be killed in the fall, or early part of the first winter, after they are farrowed; by some they are thought to produce pork, at as little expense as any; I think otherwise, as they cost nearly as much in fattening, and large swine always bring most in the market.

TO CURE THE SWELLING OF THE THROAT IN HOGS.—In order to contribute to the usefulness of your valuable periodical, and to inform the public what I find from experience to be an infallible cure for a certain disease in hogs, viz. the swelling of the throat, I herewith send you a receipt for the disease with a desire that you publish the same in your work if you deem it of any import and the same meets your approbation.

Take of molasses one half pint, and a table spoonful of hogs' lard—to this add of brimstone a piece an inch in length. Melt it over the fire, and when cold or in a liquid state, drench the hog with it; and nine times out of ten it will be found to have the desired effect. My hogs were affected with this disease during the past year, and I found the above to be effective when all things else failed.—*Farmer's Register.*

Note.—We have no doubt as to the efficacy of the above prescription, but the trouble of melting the brimstone can just as well be avoided, by substituting flower of sulphur for the roll brimstone, and we have no question that if a tea-spoonful of cayenne or black pepper were added, the prescription would prove much more prompt in its curative effects. The compound of molasses, hogs' lard and brimstone, can only act in their combined form as aperient and cooling; but if the cayenne should be added, a decided improvement so far as the swelling of the throat may be concerned, would be effected, it would then act as a stimulant upon the indurated glands of the throat, thus giving them resolution and enabling them to resume

their wonted action, and take up the superabundant secretions, and thus restore a healthy condition to the affected parts.—*Editor of the Maine Farmer.*

FATTENING HOGS.—If your object is merely in fattening swine it will be advisable to take time for the process. A farmer, stating the result of some experiments in the Bath Society papers, Vol. VI. p. 382, says: "I invariably found that the quantity of food consumed (by fattening hogs,) increased every week, till the animals became three parts fat; after this period they ate but little, and almost all they ate turned to fat. It is, therefore, good policy to make them completely fat, and that can only be done by giving time."

LYNCH LAW AMONG SWINE.—It is said that hogs thrive best when there are but three or four in the same apartment or pen. They are fond of society, but exhibit the vilest propensities of a "swinish multitude" and become very riotous if congregated in a large assembly. As they know no law but Lynch law, and acknowledge no right but that of the strongest, they sometimes condemn a weaker brother in a popular assembly, and proceed to execute him without judge or jury. The sty, therefore should have a number of apartments separated by close partitions, and there may be a general feeding trough to which each division of animals may have separate access.

NEW WAY TO FATTEN HOGS.—It is said that Animal Magnetism is likely to do something yet.—Mr. Poyon, lately lecturing at Bangor, has produced quite a sensation in that city. He has learnt them the art of fattening hogs, by scratching their backs with an iron hoop.—*Lowell paper.*

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ANGUS McKAY,

of the East River of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND } Exrs.
DONALD McKAY,

Sept'r 7, 1836. m-m

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late

MARTIN McDONALD, SENIOR,

of Knoydart, in the Upper District of the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render the same within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted unto said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ALEXANDER McDONALD, } Adms.
JOHN McDONALD,

Upper District, County of Sydney,
21st July, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS McCOLL,

4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.

PETER DONALDSON,
Administrator

13th April, 1836.