

year will present. It should then be observed, that the emigrants from Ireland generally are not the aged nor the very young, but persons whose removal would in a few years sensibly affect the natural increase of the population by the increase of births over deaths. The necessary consequence has been, that great numbers of those births which would have been registered in Ireland have been registered in the United States or the colonies, and many of them in this country.—*News of World.*

LORD BROUGHAM.—There is reason to apprehend, has found it necessary to retire, for a time at least, from public life. His restless, and to himself resistless, energies, have it is feared, proved more than a match for a constitution certainly of much greater than ordinary strength, and in the maturity of his intellectual greatness—at a period of life distant from advanced age—Lord Brougham finds himself compelled to seek retirement and repose. It has been said of many men that only in business—only when actively employed—they were at rest. No other description would accurately portray Lord Brougham. Occupation was his idol; and his biography, be it written when it may—and the day is distant, we trust, when his character and his labors will become matters of comment or description to his successors—will disclose an amount of work performed by a single individual, which, when looked at in the mass, will appear incredible. The law was his profession; but in science, in literature, in legislation, in politics, in moral and physical philosophy, in all, the observer of the times will find evidence of the activity and of the great ability of Lord Brougham. To him we owe much of the education, and many of the educational institutions of our era—an era of which he himself will ever stand forth as one of the most distinguished ornaments. His Lordship has quitted town for Brougham Hall. In the debate on Chancery Reform on Monday week, His Lordship alluded to the infirm state of his health, which, he said, would preclude him from taking any further part in the business of the Session, but spoke as forcibly as ever in reprehension of the enormous vexations, delays, and costs attendant upon the simplest proceedings in Chancery.

Mr Silk Buckingham has at length succeeded in his long contest with the East India Company for indemnification for his losses as an Oriental Journalist. The Bill before Parliament for restitution has been withdrawn, the Court of Directors and the Government having agreed to settle upon him a pension of £400 per annum.

KILNS.—Joseph Christian Davidson, of Yalding, Kent, Brickmaker, for improvement in lime and other kilns and furnaces. Patent dated November 2nd, 1850. 1. Mr. Davidson's improvements have relation to lime kilns, in which, as usually constructed, the fire has been lighted in the kiln underneath an arch built of the limestone to be calcined. According to this method, a great waste ensues from pieces of the stone chipping off by the action of the heat, and falling into the fire, from which they have necessarily to be removed. It is now proposed to have the fire-place alongside of the kiln, and to conduct the flame and products of combustion through the side of the kiln, to act upon the limestone, which is to be piled in the kiln on an arch built in the usual manner and so as to act as a reticulated flue. 2. The same principle is applied to the kilns used for baking bricks, the fire-places being arranged at the

side of the kiln, in such position as to make the openings in the wall thereof the throats of the furnaces.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

THE FAMOUS ST. CHARLES INDIAN BREAD.—Receipt for making the St. Charles Indian Bread as prepared at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans:—

Beat two eggs very light, mix alternately with them one pint of sour milk or buttermilk and one pint of fine Indian meal, melt one table spoonful of butter and add to the mixture, dissolve one table spoonful of soda or salaratus &c., in a small portion of the milk and add to the mixture the last thing, beat very hard and bake in a pan in a quick oven.

The above receipt, Mr. Editor, was sent by a lady friend in South Carolina, to the lady of a neighbor of mine, in the upper end of our country. I have eaten of the bread, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the very *ne plus ultra* of Indian Bread.—[Germantown Telegraph.

HOW TO TOAST BREAD.—If you would have a slice of bread so toasted as to be pleasant to the palate, and wholesome and easily digested, never let one particle of the surface be charred. Chestnut brown is even too far deep for good toast; and the color of a fox is rather too deep. The nearer it can be kept to a straw color, the more delicious to the taste, and the more wholesome it will be. This is done by keeping the bread a proper distance from the fire, and exposing it to a proper heat.

A NEW REMEDY IN DIARRHEA, CHOLERA INFANTUM AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—We have the following recipe, says the Tribune, from the Professor of Chemistry in the New York Hospital: "I would wish, through the medium of your paper, to give publicity to the fact, that I have seen instant relief given in cases of Diarrhea, by the use of Hydro-Sulphuric Acid, a tea spoonful of a saturated solution being mixed with four times its bulk of water. Also in a case of Cholera Infantum, in which the child was very much reduced, and the stomach in an extreme state of irritability, so that nothing would be retained, this remedy was administered with ease and the child immediately improved, and has since recovered. Believing that this is a new remedy, and that there is no reason to apprehend any effects where it does not produce a cure, and believing that it has some specific effect in counteracting the cause and immediately arresting the disease, I am yours, respectfully, Laurence Reid,

THE CHARM OF AN OLD HOUSE.—"I love old houses best (says Southey,) for the sake of oad closets and cupboards, and good thick walls that don't let the wind blow in, and little-out-of-the-way polygonal rooms with great beams running across the ceiling—old heart of oak, that has outlasted half a score of generations—and chimney-pieces with the date of the year carved above them, and huge fire-places that warmed the shins of Englishmen before the House of Hanover came over. The most delightful associations that ever made me feel, and think, and fall a dreaming, are excited by old buildings—not absolute ruins, but in a state of decline. Even the clipped yews interest me; and if I found one in my garden that should become mine, in the shape of a peacock, I should be as proud to keep his tail well spread as the man who first carved him."