poetry.

GIVE EVERY DAY.

Let us give something every day, For one another's weal: A word, to make the gloomy gay, Or the crushed spirit heal: A look, that to the heart will speak Of him that's poor and old: A tear for her, o'er whose wan cheek Full many a stream has rolled.

The objects of our love and care, In every path we see-And when they ask a simple prayer, O, shall we selfish be, And turn away with haughty thrust, As if the God above Were partial to our pampered dust, And only us did love ?

Let us give something every day To comfort and to cheer; 'Tis not for gold alone they pray, Whose cries fall on the ear: They ask for kindness in our speech-A tenderness of heart-That to the innocent soul will reach And warmth and life impart.

We all can give-the poor-the weak. And be an angel guest: How small a thing-to smile-to speak, And make the wretched blest! These favors let us all bestow, And scatter joy abroad,

And make the vales of sorrow glow With the sweet smiles of God!

Science and Art.

THE AGE OF IRON AND STEAM.

The Pyramids of Egypt look down in grim and solemn grandeur upon the architectural piles of the present age, and seem to laugh at every effort to rival them, either in gloomy grandeur or enduring simplicity. It is indeed true that the highest trophy of modern architectural genius will have mouldered in the dust, when in proud dignity the Pyramids will still rear their lofty rival not the ancient age in solemn monuments and enduring piles, we surpass the wildest vision of the author of Amadis in has hitherto attended his exertions. the creation of a wizard power that levels arena of the courser. This mighty creative power is the steam engine. By coal, and water, the magic ship marches triumphantly over the mountain wave, and PHERE -Mr. J. Wise, the eronaut, has recarries afar to distant lands, in comfort and cently published a work entitled "History safety, the spirits of the new world's free- and Pi dom-the light of its practical science- has been taken the following interesting the trophies of its genius—the tokens of facts. In one place he makes us acquaintits power, and the fruits of its industry.— ed with the "still quit of the heavens," beets, turnips, parsnips, artichokes, and vege-Oceans no more divide separate continents thus by the dangers of navigation, and the desert separates nations no more by its burn-

wing of the locomotive.

Who is he that can gaze upon the stately steamer as she moves from the wharf, as by magic, bearing a thousand human beings on her spacious decks, and not feel that the present age, with its wonderful inventions, proclaims more triumpantly the glory of our descent than all the splendid Placed on the car, it rested awhile, measufabrics or enduring monuments of the past? When we find ourselves transported a hundred miles in a few hours without an impulse of our own, and with all the comfort and ease of being seated in a parlor, if we reflect at all, we cannot but be

Wonders cease to be wonders when they no less wonderful for all that. The steamboat and locomotive are now no objects of astonishment to us, but take a chamois hunter from his snowy cliffs, put him on board, and let the huge engine be immediately set in motion, and what might we not imagine would be his feelings? He who had a hundred times beheld unmoved the avalanche thundering from crag to crag, would tremble, we belive, with fear to see himself borne away apon the water by a cause of which he can form no conception, and of which all he could tell was only the huge walking beam leaping irresistably up and down! And if he asked what was the power and what the cause which produced such wonderful results, and was shown a piece of coal, a piece of iron, and a cup of water, and be told that out of these three substances the genius of man had created this power, he would not believe the story, but laugh as Saladin did, when told by Sir Kenneth that his brave steed had carried him in safety as upon dry ground, over the lakes and rivers of a northern clime!

Such are some of the wonders of the present age, produced as it were by small things. Water can be expanded by the astion of coal to four hundred times its bulk, and a great deal more in propor tion to the strength of materials into which it is confined. This expansive quality of water applied to lifting up and down in an iron jacket a certain weight, is, with all the appendages of supplying and exhausting, in sweating the steam engine. This simple but great century. the steam engine.

machinery has revolutionized the age, and Farmer's Department. has done more to exalt humanity and bene fit the human race, than all the victories of Cæsar or the triumphs of Napoleon. We wish to hold up the true benefactors of the human race, and let the world know that although the names of Fulton aud Watt are but rarely mentioned in history, they are not to be forgotten while the monuments of their genius, far transcending that of earth's brightest heroes, are to seen careering along the railroad or sweeping over the wave.—Scientific American.

HOLLOW SHAFTS .- Forge a pound of iron into a hollow rod, and it will support a weight many times greater than if solid. Nature seems to have taken advantage of this, long before the mathematicians had discovered it, as all the bones of animals are hollow. The bones of a bird are large because they must be strong, in order to move their large wings with such velocity; but they must also be light in order to move their large wings with such velocity;
but they must also be light in order to
to shun the very spearance of it." Now,
float easily on the air. Birds also strikingthis excellent rule will hold good as to the asby illustrate another fact in natural philosophy. If you take a bag, make it air tight, and then put it under water, it will support a large weight—say a hundred pounds. But twist it, or diminit will support a large weight—say a hundred pounds. But twist it, or diminish the air in it, and it will support no such weight. Now a bird is just such a bag in the air-when he wishes to descend he compresses it, and falls rapidly; when he would rise, he increases it and floats with siderable portion of the wheat plants ar ease. He also has the power of forcing air into the hallow parts of the body, and thus to assist his flight.

NINEVAH DISCOVERIES .- Very late and highly satisfactory accounts have, within a few days, been received from Mr. Layard, in Assyria, giving intelligence of new and important discoveries in the Nimrod mound. He has made fresh and extensive excavations in parts of the eminence not yet explored, and the result has been the finding of nothing less than the throne upon which the monarch, about three thousand years ago, sat in his splendid palace. It is composed of metal and ivory, the metal being richly wrought, and the ivory carefully carved. It does not appear in what part of the edifice this discovery has been made; but it seems that the throne was separated from the state apartments by a large curtain, the rings by which it was drawn and heads, mocking the burning winds and the undrawn having been preserved. At the drifting sands of the desert. But if we time of his writing, Mr. Layard was pursuing his researches with renewed ardor, in consequence of the astonishing success that human bodies have yet been discovered, and the billows of the ocean to the wheels of every thing indicates the destruction of the the steamboat, as the roller smooths the palace by fire. It is said that the throne has been partly fuzed by the heat.

THE UPPER REGIONS OF THE ATMOS ractice of Æronautics," from which

"A bee was let off at 8,000 ft, which flew away making a huming noise. At ing breath. Continents are linked together the altitude of 11,000 feet, a great linnet by the iron shaft of the engine, and the de- was liberated which flew away directly, but sert is passed in safety on the lightning soon finding itself abandoned in the midst of an unknown ocean, it returned and settled on the stays of the baloon; then mustering fresh courage, it took a second flight and dashed down to the earth, describing a tortuous yet perpendicular track. A pigeon let off uuder similar circumstances afforded a more curious spectacle.ring as it were the breadth of that unexplored sea, which it designed to traverse now launching into the abyss, it fluttered irregularly, and seemed at first to try its wings on the thin element, and after a few strokes it gained more confidence, and impressed with a feeling of admiration and astonishment in respect to the wondrous power which can produce such results! lost from sight- In one of his assents, he become common occurrences, but they are held a distinct conversation in the clouds with Mr. Paulin, who ascended with another baloon about the same time.

> SIMPLE ELECTRIFYING APPARATUS .-The following we take from an exchange paper. Probably some of our readers would like to try the experiment. It is simple enough, if true:-

"Have a dry tumbler-glass upon the table; and place thereon a dry japanned tea-tray, (not too large) then take a half sheet of strong foolscap or cartridge paper, hold it before the fire till quite dry and warm, but not scorch it; lay it flat upon a table, and with a piece of India-rubber give of cold water, and then stand half chilled to it twelve or fourteen brisk rubs from left death, is highly injurious. But they should go to right. Lift it quickly and carefully by out a little while daily, in favorable weather, to right. Lift it quickly and carefully by the extreme corners, and drop it upon the tray (it will fall like a lump of lead). On presenting the knuckle to the edge of the tray, a spark an inch long may be obtained: remove the paper, by holding the corners as before, and present the knuckle again, you will now receive the second spark, or rather the negative brush: replace the paper, and you get the positive spark again. This plan of removing and replacing the paper may be repeated several times with once rubbing; but the electricity should be perfectly discharged, by touching the tray each time after drawing

INDUSTRY .- " There is more pleasure in sweating an hour than in yawning a

SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF SEED WHEAT.

In examing the gowing crops of wheat, about the middle of laly, when the plants are in full head, a careful observer must be struck at the vast difference in fields owned by different proprietors, with respect to the purity of the varieties sown; and also as to the presence or absence of chess, rye, cockle, and other impurities calculated to depreciate the marketable value of the article. If there is not result more than another, in the arrangemarketable value of the article. If there is one point more that another, in the arrangement of farming, the requires close and vigilant attention, it is hat of selecting the best varieties of grain for seed; observing at the same, to keep each variety distinct, and entirely free from other grains and noxious weeds. If care, in this respect, be observed, and the soil be in a tolerably clean state, the destrine of transpartition of grains would doctrine of transmutation of grains would very soon be disposed of at a great discount. combing, in the mixture, more than the farmer bargained for, of rye, chess, and cockle; the for which may be obviousls attributed to the fact, that these plants are more hardy and prolific than wheat, and hence, where any controved by frost, or other causes, the inferior grain sown takes the place of them. Chess, as a plant, is as distinct in variety as are wheat, rye, and oats; and when it is sown with the seed wheat, or previously exists in the soil, an abundant yield may be confidently expected. Chess is capable of enduring the rigor of a Canadian winter and spring as are

he plants of timothy grass. If seed wheat be entirely free from smut it is scarcely necessary to wash in brine and lime it, to destroy this destructive fungus: in that case, simply mixing newly slacked lime with the seed, before sowing would answer the required purpose. But as very little of such pure seed is sown, it would be a judicious expenditure for our farmers to wash the entire quantity of wheat sown, in a brine sufficiently strong to bear up a fresh egg; after which, the entire mass should be dried on the barn floor, mixing with it a sufficient quantity of fresh-slacked lime, to assist in drying the wheat that had been thus put through this process. When the foregoing suggestions have been prudently followed out, a pure sample of wheat, free from smut, may be confidently expected .- Farmer.

FEEDING AND MANAGING MILCH cows.

The grasses, particularly the clovers, are the best summer food. When these begin to fail, the deficiency may be supplied by green corn, which is very sweet, and produces a large quantity of mills, of excellent quality. The tops of beets, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage and turnip leaves, are good. Pumpkins, apples, and roots, may be given as the feed fals Give only a few at first, especially apples, and gradually increase.

Roots are of great importance, when cows

are kept on dry fodder. Potatoes, carrots. table ovsters, are good. cabbage and turnips keep good in the ground through winter, and are fresh and fine in the spring, before the grass starts.

Potatoes produce a great flow of milk, but it is not very rich. A little Indian meal is very good with them, to keep up the flesh, and give richness to the milk; and this is the case with beets and most kinds of turnips, as they tend largely to milk. A little oil meal or flax-seed is excellent, in addition to the In-dian meal, to keep up a fine, healthy condi-tion, and impart a rich quality to the milk, and give a lively gloss to the hair of cattle, and softness and pliancy to the skin. In all cases softness and pliancy to the skin. In all cases of high feeding in winter, particularly when cows have but few roots, shorts or bran are excellent to promote digestion or keep the bowels open. Three pints each of sil and Indian meal, or two quarts of one and one quart of the other, is as high feed in these articles, as a cow should ever have. On shorts bran, and roots, they may be fed liberally.— Four quarts of Indian, in a long run, will dry up and spoil the best cows, so that they will

never recover. Carrots are among the very best roots for milch cows, producing a good but not very great mess of rich milk, and keeping the cow in good health. Parsnips are nearly the same Ruta-bagas are rather rich, and keep up the condition. To prevent any unpleasant taste condition. To prevent any unpleasant taste in the milk from feeding turnips, use salt free-ly on them, and milk night and morning be-fore feeding with turnips. Cabbage turnip, (or turnip-rooted cabbage-below-ground,) has no such effect. I resembles ruta-baga, is raised in the same way, and yields as much

Some keep cows in the barn by night in warm season. They are saved from storms, and more manure is saved. There should be good ventilation in hot weather. much better for being kept in the barn nearly all the time in cold weather. To drink freely and be driven round gently, for exercise. In-action is death to all the animal race. Cows and other cattle are badly managed.

They are not watered, in short days until ten o'clock in the morning and their last chance for drinking is about four in the evening.— Thus they go sixteen hours without drink, and during that time they take nearly all food which is dry as husk. They suffer to a great degree from thirst, and then drink to excess. as remedy, give cattle a part of their break fast, and then water them, and water again fast, and then water them, and water again after finishing their morning meal; and if kept up, water at noon, and at night. If it be too up, water at noon, and at night. If it be toomuch trouble to take good care of stock, then
keep less, and they will be as productive, and
more profitable if well managed. We have
fed sheep that had constant access to water
within eight or nine rods, and after eating
thirty or forty minutes in the morning they
would all go and drink.—Cole's American
Veterinarian.

Horses.—Flies are a great trouble to orses at this season. They will eat the horses at this season. They will eat the skin off the inside of their ears, and then feed upon the flesh, producing a great deal of pain and uneasiness. This evil may be prevented by rubbing upon the inside of their ears a little grease or oil, which should be repeated onally.

Four thousand pounds of wool sold in Sc erset, Ohio, recently, at 42 cents a pound.

IRB

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL UFWARD OF \$900,000 !!

THIS old sud well established Company com menced doing business in July, 1836, and have been in operation 13 years, during which time they have issued in all upwards of 15,000 policies, insuring property to the amount of over \$12,000,000. Its principle is mutual, by which each pays only his proportion of the actual loss, and saves the immense profit annually pad to Stock Companies.

ADVANTAGES This Company will take RISES on any property, in BLOCKS or otherwise, [subject, however to the approval of the Directors,] when they would not in all common probability suffer a loss by one fire of more than \$6000.

Furnaces, Forges, Smith's Shops, Livery Stables, Distilleries, Brewries, Steam Mills, Car-penters' and Joiners' shops. Ciothing Works, Coopers' shops, &c., &c., are not excluded.

The Company for the last four years has enjoyed a constantly increasing prosperity; and notwithstanding the past year has been one of great and anusual losses to all Insurance Companies, and the great competition in insurance business, the capital of this company has increased nearly \$413,100 since the last annual report. ed nearly \$413,100 since the last annual report. The Directors, until quite recently have made but little effort to recommend the claims of this company to the confidence of the public, and from the success attending those efforts, they are encouraged to hope that by a continuance of suitable measures, which they are determined to persue, the capital will be greatly increased, and the company second to no other in the State.

The Directors would again call the attention of Members and the public to the facts, that during the whole time this company has been organized, embracing the most disnatrons period of fires ever known, the assessments on premium notes of the company, to meet all losses, will not average two per cent per annum and that the new feature introduced in their system of insurance, viz., Insuring for any period of time not exceeding 5 years, offer inducements to persons wishing to insure which no other company can offer.

offer.
ASA HOWARD, of St Thomas, CW.,
Agen.

NEW PAPER MILL.

THE undersigned announce that their new Paper Mill near Buffalo, N. Y., is now in full operation, and they are ready to exe-cute orders for all descriptions of

News and Book Printing Paper. Foolscap, flat and folded; Folio Post and

Letter Paper, Wrapping, Colored Mediums, Envelopes, &c., &c., in quantities to suit customers.
The above descriptions of paper may be

found on hand at all times at their warehouse in the city of Buffalo. Their mill being located near the city, they are enabled to execute orders with greater despatch than mills situa ted at a greater distance. Their machinery is all of the most modern kind, with all the valuable improvements.

Their Printing Paper is made upon the

Foudrinier Machine, and every printer who has used this kind of paper knows its superi-ority over the Cylinder made. It combines the principle of the old fashioned hand-made paper, with machine made, and is therefore The long experience of the undersigned in

paper making, enables them to speak with confidence of their skill in the business. Their connection with four large mills at Dansville gives them facilities for filling orders, scarcely equalled by any other mills in the State. All orders by mail or otherwise prompt

attended to.

Cash paid for rags at all times at their mills warehouse, in Buffalo.
Warehouse on Seneca, a few doors east of

Main street. BRADLEY BROTHERS. Buffalo, July, 1850.

MACPHERSON & CRANE.

Warehousemen, forwarders, and Commission Merchhnts: Hamilton, Dundas, Kingston, Prescott, and Bytown.

Macpherson, Crane & Company.

MONTREAL,

BEG leave to inform the Merchants of Hamilton, and the Merchants and Millers of the surrounding, that they have commenced the Warehousing and Forwarding business in Hamilton and Dundas, and are now prepared to receive property in the commodious premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. M. W. & E. Browne, and trust that their long experience in the business, and the strictest atter tion thereto, warrant them in expecting liberal

support.

Being owners of the first class steamers Commerce and Comet.

and a large fleet of first-class SAILING VESSELS, suitable for the Lake and River VESSELS, suitable for the Lake and River Navigation, with six St. Lawrence freight steamers, and the largest stock of barges in the trade, they offer such facilities for the transportation (without transhipment) of Pro-duce to Oswego, Montreal, or Quebec, and of Merchandize unwards as a second Merchandize upwards, as are not equallad by any other house, and can at all times give the greatest despatch to property entrusted to their

Liberal advances will be made on Product when placed in store and consigned to them

James' Street wharf. Hamilton, January, 1850.

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RESIDENCE AT THE HOUSE OF J. A. EAKINS, SPARTA. July 20th, 1850.

AUCTIONEERING!

JAMES JAY begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends, and the public generally, for the very liberal support he has received for the last 14 years, in the he has received for the 1883 14 years, in the above business; and will continue to sell all kinds of Framing stock, &c., on the most reasonable terms. From his general knowledge of such matters, he flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. Linley Farm, near St. Thomas,

August, 1850. THE NEW AND FAST-SAILING LOW PRESSURE STEAMER

CAPTAIN J. McECHRAN,

ILL leave PORT STANLEY, on her downward trips, for Burralo as follows: Every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at 9 o'clock, calling at Port Burwell, Port Rowan, and Port Dover, arriving at Buffalo at 3 o'clock the following morning.

Leaves BUFFALO for PORT STANLEY every Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, calling at the above ports, and arriving at Port Stanley at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following,

For Freight or Passage apply on board or ROUTH & DAVIDSON, Agents. Port Stanley, June 19, 1850;

1850! BUFFALO& CHICAGO

Splendid Steam-packet

CONTINUES to perform her regular trips, touching at the intermediate ports,

PORT SARNIA, C. W.,

As follows: Sunday, Aug. 11th, UP TRIP. Sunday, Aug. 4th, Sept. 1st, Sept. 8th, " 15th, " 26th, Oct. 13th, 224. Oct. 6th, " 20th, " 27th. Nov. 3d. Nov. 10th,

Travellers from St. Thomas, London, &c., can rely on the punctuality of the above arrangement. For comfort and safety, the Empire is un-

surpassed on the Lakes.

1 J. FORSYTH,
August 2d, 1850. Clerk of E Clerk of Empire.

FOR CLEVELAND.

THE fast-sailing schooner MARY, Capt.
BARROW, will leave Port Stanley (weathpermitting) every MONDAY, at 7 o'clock,
P. M., and returning will leave Cleveland
every Friday evening at the same hour. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to GEORGE WILLIAMS. Port Stanley, May, 1850.

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REDUCTION OF PRICES AT THE BUFFALO
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