

cheapness. I hold it as a principle that a nation that can support itself abundantly with soul and manufactures, and still have a large surplus of the necessities and comforts of life to exchange with other nations for luxuries, is in a happy and prosperous condition. If you differ from me in opinion, test the proposition by its converse.

The multiplication of our industry by means of steam power, by machinery, and railway communication, is an important cause of the wealth of this country. It enables us to produce more than we require, and thus purchase with our surplusage the silver and gold of the world, the cotton of the West, the silk, tea, and spices of the East, the ivory and gums of the South, and, to our shame be it said, the grain in the North.

It is a disgrace to agriculture that it produces no superabundance—nay, not even abundance—but leaves us to the mercy of large foreign importations.

It is this that evidences and accounts for the poverty of agriculture. I venture to predict that agriculture will never be rich until it produces superabundantly. This can be done, will be done and must be done, for the concurrence of increased employment of food, with a multiplied population, can alone prevent anarchy and confusion.—It is impossible to avoid seeing, in every direction, the singleness, ignorance, and neglect of our national agriculture. Unlike our manufactures, it has neither availed itself of mighty steam, nor general science. Enshrouded by prejudice, ignorance, and self-sufficiency, isolated localism has been her curse. But better times are coming. She can no longer withstand the rays of intelligence, or facilities of intercourse. Without passing an opinion as to the policy of the late free trade measures, it is quite clear that foreign competition is arousing us from our lethargy. Landlords, and tenants too are aware that they must produce more food, and at a lower price. This can only be done by the removal of every impediment.

Our landlords will not permit the corn field to be encumbered with miserable pollards, and worthless timbers, which can be grown in the wastes of Canada at one-tenth the cost of producing them here. They will no longer find themselves able or willing to pay high rents for undrained lands, on which there are no conveniences of an abundance of live stock, there will be corn rents, liberal covenants, a just valuation to tenants' improvements, and an encouragement to permanent occupation by good and improving tenants. Tenants will have to keep more live stock, make and buy more manure, and take more care of what they do make. There will be more labor employed, and less weeds grown. Deep and frequent cultivation, by improved implements will combine the utility of a fallow and growing crop.

### Oriental Sayings.

One of the Arabian Kings once directed the officers of his treasury, to double the salary of one of his officers, as an acknowledgment for his regular attendance on him, and for his readiness in carrying out his orders; for, added the King, whilst all my other officers are enjoying or diverting themselves, this good servant always attends to his duty. A good and holy man, who overheard what the King had said, heaved a heavy sigh, and groaned from the bottom of his heart. Those standing by, asked the good man what vision he had seen, that he sighed so heavily. The holy man, lifting his eyes towards heaven, replied, my friends, the exalted mansions of God's devoted servants will, in like manner, be portioned out at the judgment seat of a Most

High and Mighty Deity, for if a person is thus rewarded by an earthly king for his assiduity, surely, the devoted servants of God, and the sincerely pious shall not depart disappointed from God's threshold. The rank of a prince is the reward of obedience; disobedience to command is a proof of rejection. Whoever has the aspect of the good and upright will lay his face of duty at this threshold.

Sadly, the Persian Moralist, says, whoever will argue with any one more learned than himself, that others may take him for a wise man, only confirms them in his being a fool. If a person superior than thou art, engages with thee in a conversation, do not contradict him, though thou mayest know better.

### Miscellaneous.

#### COINTEGRAL STATUE OF "THE DUKE" AT EDINBURGH.

The citizens of Edinburgh have this year appropriately commemorated the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo by the inauguration of a splendid Statue of its illustrious hero. This great work of art has just been placed in front of the Register House, Edinburgh, and forms one of the most striking objects in that romantic and beautiful city. The Statue is colossal in its dimensions, measuring nearly 14 feet in height; and, together, with the pedestal, which is of Aberdeen granite, rising from the ground about 26 feet. The bronze weighs nearly twelve tons. This is by far the most perfect sculptural work ever produced in Scotland, and will serve to extend and perpetuate the fame of the already eminent sculptor, Mr. John Steell. It also derives additional interest from its being the first bronze statue ever cast in Scotland, and from its having been executed in the artist's own studio under his immediate superintendence, as was the practice of the celebrated Chantrey.

Unlike most other bronze statues, in this the different parts are not riveted together, but fused, an improvement attended by considerable labour and difficulty. The only parts of the horse which touch the pedestal are the hind feet and the tail; great skill was required in apportioning exactly to each part its proper weight of metal. We believe, the only other equestrian statue in a similar posture is that of Peter the Great, at St. Petersburg, where the difficulty is chiefly overcome by the not very appropriate introduction of a serpent, upon which the horse is trampling, and which not only strengthens the hind legs, but projects far behind, and serves as a balance.

The Statue represents the Duke mounted on his charger, and issuing orders; therein he looses on the neck of his plunging steed; in one hand he holds them and his plumed hat, and with the other points commandingly to a distant part of the field. The time of life selected by the sculptor is that at which the character and intellect of the Duke have stamped themselves in fullest vigour upon his countenance—apparently between forty-five and fifty, nearly approximating to the Duke's age at his crowning field of Waterloo. The head is uncovered; and the shortness of the somewhat crisp and wavy hair displays the well turned contour of the head and the bold firm features of the face. In his younger days, as Lady Hesketh Stanhope assures us, the Duke possessed the charm of beauty in no common degree; but the statue embodies rather the indomitable firmness of resolve, which so peculiarly characterised his maturity. The steed is in a rearing position, and in a state of high excitement; his dilated nostrils, expanded eye-balls, and startled mane embodying the description of the war horse in Job. The likeness of the Duke is admirable; the draping chaste and effective; and, while the habiliments and accoutrements of a Field-Marshal are faithfully depicted, the military cloak is arranged in a manner to secure a continuance of flowing line, and

to render the bald trimness of the modern costume less observable. We beg to congratulate the artist on his success, and the metropolis of Scotland on the possession of this noble memorial of the hero of Waterloo.

The Statue was inaugurated, with grand Masonic ceremony, on the 15th ult.; and the event was celebrated by a public dinner at the Hopetoun Rooms.

"Why do you not hold up your head as I do?" inquired an aristocratic lawyer of a neighbouring farmer. "Squire" replied the farmer, "look at that field of grain, all the valuable heads hang down like mine, while those that have nothing in them stand upright like yours."

Life.—What a serious matter our life is; how unworthy and stupid it is to trifle it away without heed. What a wretched insignificant, worthless creature any one comes to be, who does not, as soon as possible, lend his whole strength, as in stringing a stiff bow, to doing whatever task lies first before him.—*Serling's last Letter to his Son.*

### Biographical Calendar.

	A. D.	
July 18	1374	Petrarch, died.
	1613	Hampton, died.
	1720	Rev. Gilbert White, born.
	1792	Paul Jones, died.
" 19	1821	Iturbide, (ex-Emperor of Mexico), shot.
" 20	1301	Petrarch, born.
	1453	Lord Talbot, killed.
	1690	Richard Cameron, killed.
	1819	Playfair, died.
" 21	1652	Inigo Jones, died.
	1661	Matthew Prior, born.
	1633	Lord Wm. Russell, beheaded.
	1796	Robert Burns, died.
" 22	1403	Percy, (Hotspur,) killed.
	1621	Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, born.
	1832	Napoleon, Duke of Reichstadt, died.
" 23	1705	Francis Blomefield, F.S.A., born.
" 24	1816	Preserved Fish, (noted only for his singular name,) died.

Augustin Iturbide was born at Valladolid in New Spain, in 1781, and entered the army at the age of 17. In 1810 he was lieutenant, but his talents soon gave him promotion, and in 1816 he had risen to the command of the northern army which occupied his native province. Being suspected of infidelity to Spain, he retired from the service, but was recalled in 1819, and immediately after joined the party in favour of the independence of Mexico. He marched his army upon the capital, took possession of it in the name of the nation, and established a regency which was wholly under his own control. The republicans now saw that they had only changed despots, and began to oppose him, while he, by the aid of the army, in order to consolidate his power, got himself proclaimed emperor, May 18, 1822. Shortly finding that this stroke had lost him all his former friends, and that he was not safe on his throne, he abdicated the crown, March 20, 1823, after a reign of only 10 months. He was to have a large pension, on condition that he would immediately leave Mexico never to return. He accordingly embarked for Leghorn, in Tuscany, May 11, 1823. He might now have finished his days in peace and comfort, but, led by his insane ambition, he determined to attempt the recovery of his lost empire. He left Italy for England, and thence sailed for Mexico, and arrived at Soto la Marina, July 14, 1824. The existing government had meantime proclaimed him a traitor if he landed in the country, so he was at once seized, tried, and condemned to be shot, which sentence was carried into effect July 19, 1824.—*Alquis.*