

ed the edifices between which we were proceeding, spreading beyond the walls were blown about by the wind; and formed an arch over our heads. We walked on a ground of fire, beneath a fiery sky, and between two walls of fire. The intense heat burnt our eyes, which we were nevertheless obliged to keep open and fixed on the danger. A consuming atmosphere, glowing ashes, detached flames, parched our throats, and rendered our respiration short and dry; and we were already almost suffocated by the smoke. Our hands were burnt either in endeavouring to protect our faces from the insupportable heat, or in brushing off the sparks which every moment covered and penetrated our garments.

In this inexpressible distress, and when a rapid advance seemed to be our only means of safety, our guide stopped in uncertainty and agitation. Here would, probably, have terminated our adventurous career, had not some pillagers of the first corps recognized the Emperor amidst the whirling flames; they ran up and guided him towards the smoking ruins of a quarter which had been reduced to ashes in the morning.

To escape from this vast region of Calamities, it was further necessary to pass a long convoy of powder, which was defiling amidst the fire. This was not the least of his dangers, but it was the last, and by night fall he arrived at Petrowsky."

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ON THE AGRICULTURE OF CANADA.

No. XI.

MR. EDITOR,

In my former letters to you on the subject of Canadian Agriculture my remarks have been chiefly confined to the treatment of the soil and the comparative value of its productions: in the present paper I design to offer a few hints respecting farm stock, and the best methods of improving it. I may however premise that more attention has been paid to this branch of husbandry in Canada than to the other parts of the farmer's duty. But although it would intrude too far on your time to notice all those individuals who have contributed to improve our farming stock by importing the best breeds—there is still in some of our domestic animals something more to be done in this way.

We have as good horses for propagating their breed as could be desired—No expense or trouble has been spared to improve our breed of black cattle by the importation of various excellent bulls and cows. There is also a very good breed of swine in some parts of the province: although sufficient care has not been taken in others to preserve them unmixed with an inferior kind which is also to be met with. In sheep however we are still deficient; less attention has been paid to them than to any other kind of stock; this is partly owing to the difficulty of procuring good sheep; and partly to this species of stock having only of late become an object of attention with the Canadian Agriculturist.

To improve the breed of sheep in this country as in every other must