

belonging to a miller, in Eberstadt, the total weight of which amounted 3lbs.; and Dr. F. Simon has lately described a similar concretion found in the horse of a carrier, which weighed 1½lb.

It is evident that the seeds of corn could not be formed without phosphate of magnesia, which is one of their invariable constituents; the plant could not under such circumstances reach maturity.

Some plants, however, extract other matter from the soil besides silica, potash, and phosphoric acid, which are essential constituents of the plants ordinarily cultivated. These other matters we must suppose, supply, in part at least, the place and perform the functions of the substances just named. We may thus regard common salt, sulphate of potash, nitre, chloride of potassium, and other matters, as necessary constituents of several plants.

Siberian Spring Wheat.

This variety of wheat is now pretty generally cultivated in the central district of the Province, though it may be had in the largest quantities in the vicinities of Cobourg, Port Hope, and Peterboro'. We expect that thousands of bushels may be purchased in the neighbourhood of the above towns, for about the same rates that good fall wheat commands. We sowed 47 bushels of Siberian wheat last spring, which has given a return of about 25 bushels per acre, and its flouring qualities are nearly equal to read chaff winter wheat. Our average was not equal to many of our neighbouring farmers, who only sowed a few acres upon land prepared in the best possible manner; notwithstanding we have no reason to complain, as it yielded a much more profitable return than about an equal number of acres of autumn wheat, which was summer fallowed, and prepared with the greatest care. We also sowed about 30 bushels of white chaff, called spring wheat; and, acre for acre, the Siberian will yield 25 per cent. more than the common variety, and will bring 2d. or 3d. more per bushel in the market for grinding purposes. We have met with a number of instances, in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, where from 40 to 45 acres of Siberian wheat have been harvested the past season; and those large yields have been grown without an exception after potatoes, with no other preparation than an autumn ploughing, and a thorough spring harrowing. Potatoes follow we believe to be the best preparation for spring wheat, and if the ground be properly managed in the autumn, it will require no further trouble in the spring than a harrowing to prepare it for the reception of the seed. The sooner it is sown in the spring the better, but the land should in all cases be allowed to get dry, before it be harrowed. To facilitate the spring work it should be ribbed in the fall, and the furrows should be ploughed as deep as the strength of the team will admit. Many inquiries have of late been made, relative to the peculiar appearance of this wheat, which we shall briefly answer. The chaff and straw are red, and if free from rust, are beautifully transparent. The diameter and length of the straw are considerably under the common varieties, and the straw is much harder and of a more wiry appearance, like the straw of chese, than other kinds of wheat. The heads are remarkably long, and the grains are placed at a considerable distance asunder, notwithstanding we have frequently counted ninety grains upon a single head, but the average number is about sixty. The grains are short, plump, and of a light colour; and the bran is very thin and light when compared with the common kinds. The high character which we gave of the Siberian wheat has been fully born out from numerous and repeated trials; and from this fact, we feel an additional confidence in soliciting the Canadian farmers to sow this valuable variety of wheat, in preference to all other varieties of spring wheat. We trust that merchants and millers who are interested in this matter, more than even the farmers themselves, will purchase this wheat from the present holders and retail it out to the farmers in their respective neighbourhoods, for seed for the coming season.—*British American Cultivator.*

NEWS.

The difficulties in the Established church of England appear to be increasing, and now form a prominent subject of discussion in the political papers. There are three parties, viz., the old High Church, and the Low Church or evangelical parties, and the new Puseyite party. Several members of this last division however, have joined the church of Rome altogether, and one or

two of the Low church party have left the establishment, and commenced a Free Episcopal Church of England.

Three Bishops of the Scottish Episcopal church have recently excommunicated three evangelical and popular ministers on account of their zeal in preaching the Gospel and want of conformity to strict Episcopal discipline.

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE.—How naturally free evangelical religion develops itself in efforts for the spread of learning. The Free Scotch Church has begun a new College on a magnificent scale. Dr. Welsh has lately announced that £19,000 had been received from nineteen individuals, in subscriptions of £1000 each.—*N. Y. E.*

The youngest child of Queen Victoria is named Alfred Ernest Albert. His parents having neglected to register his birth till six weeks after it occurred, were compelled to pay a fine of seven shillings and sixpence.

They have a law in Switzerland indemnifying those who are acquitted of crimes for which they have been indicted. A married couple accused at Berno of being incendiaries, received lately 229 francs for 73 days imprisonment.

THE GOSPEL AMONG THE HINDOOS.—A recent letter from Rev. M. Winslow, missionary at Madras, presents the following succinct view of what progress the gospel has made in that land of idols. It should provoke the Christian who has long prayed "thy kingdom come," to renewed prayer and liberality. How does God help our faith, by these visible encouragements:

"In the conversion of individual brahmins at Madras, Bombay and Mangalore, and in the spirit of inquiry excited, especially in the southern part of the Peninsula, where many villages have put themselves under Christian instruction, and some hundreds of persons have already been baptized, there is abundant evidence that Heaven is smiling on our work. The Madura mission received more members from heathenism last year, than in all the previous years of the mission; and they have had applications from villages to send them preachers, offering to put themselves under Christian instruction, more than they could supply, either with a schoolmaster or catechist. At Madras there is every opening, and a call on all sides, for vigorous efforts to extend Christianity. We ought to have the means of supporting three times as many schools as we now have, and of making them suitable places for preaching, also of conducting an efficient high school, and a boarding school for girls. The high school now has but eighty lads, because no more can be properly instructed in the school-room, which is taken off from the bungalow chapel, and has only a mud floor and half walls."—*New York Evan.*

MASSACHUSETTS AND LOUISIANA.—There is a probability that the attempt of Massachusetts to protect her colored citizens in Louisiana, will meet with a similar repulse as in South Carolina. At the time that Mr. Hoar was designated as agent to the latter State, Henry Hubbard, Esq., was appointed agent to reside in New Orleans. At the last advices Mr. Hubbard's arrival was daily expected, and the papers are very bold to say, that if he attempt to fulfil his mission, he will be as summarily ejected, in defiance of law and Constitutional rights, as Mr. Hoar was from Charleston. We hope that Mr. Hubbard has enough of the New-England spirit in him not to be frightened from the discharge of his duty; and let it be fairly tested whether there is no respect to be paid by one sovereign State to the solemn proceedings of another and whether there is no possible means short of force, for protecting our free citizens in their visits to the different States, if they happen to be guilty of a colored skin.—*Id.*

VICTIMS OF THE SLAVE LAWS.—Rev. Charles T. Torrey has been sentenced for the offence of which he was convicted at Baltimore, of abducting slaves, (i. e. assisting them to escape). He made a motion in arrest of judgment, but it was overruled by the Court, and the following sentence was pronounced upon him on Saturday last—a sentence which we fear he will never live fully to endure; "On the first indictment, confinement in the Penitentiary from December 28th, 1844, to 2nd of April, 1847. On the 2nd indictment until 2nd April, 1849. On the 3rd indictment until 2nd April, 1851."

Miss Delia Webster, of Massachusetts, tried for the same offence in Lexington, Kentucky, was found guilty, on Monday the 3rd ult., and also sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Rev. Mr. Fairbank, who was indicted with Miss Webster, had not had his trial, at the last accounts, though it is probable that he is to be added to the list of victims of this insatiable monster which we are nursing in our bosom.

Henry Boyer, another citizen of Massachusetts, has also been arrested, tried and condemned for the like offense in Virginia,