

students. If a fellah Arab be sick, he must either die or go to a quack doctor, and this in the very village where there is a refined European surgeon for the garrison. Then agriculture is improved, but the peasant is plundered, starved, and ruined, turned out of house and home a beggar. The cotton is sold for English money, which finds its way into the pasha's coffers, and from thence, through various strainers, to the unpaid soldiers, to maintain the artificial fabric of which Mehemet Ali is the centre. His imported artisans do their work, come and go or stay; but the people are not taught.

The revenue is unnatural and forced, ground by the most savage exactions from the penny of the people. Everything is secure indeed from others, but not from himself; in monopolizing power he has claimed the sole right to rob. Under the Mamelukes the mosques enjoyed grants of property in land, and extensive districts belonged to them, being the donations of pious men who had not advanced to a contempt for their faith. These have been seized, and the priests and colemans are now stipendiaries of the government, upon a reduced scale. Not a peasant in the land can call his rough wool shirt his own for two days.

Speaking of the agriculture of the country our author says:—

Now, the pasha is lord of the soil; as pasha he claims the power of Pharaoh, to whom his subjects mortgaged all their property in the soil. To improve his agriculture, there is a central council for this purpose in Cairo. They decide upon the gross amount of sugar, cotton, corn, and other produce to be raised during the year; and in various parts of the country there are magazines for collecting the district production. Now should a fellah have sown his own wheat, and the crop be come up a foot high, yet if an order be come from the central board that cotton must be planted instead of wheat, then away goes the wheat and cotton is planted; and if when the cotton is first, he wants a part for his own use, he must first take the whole to the magazine, and there redeem, at the pasha's rate of sale, the part he wants, with money paid to him at the pasha's rate of remuneration for labour, which is little enough.

The present general poverty of the country is also represented as incredible. The author says:—

Now, on landing at a village, a few blind old men and women are seen together with some ragged thin children, like the Cyclops, with but one eye: the second has been put out to prevent their being taken for soldiers when they grow up. The able men are hiding in the mountains to escape a conscription or heavy tax that may be collected. Often not an egg or fowl is to be had for money. In a word, misery of the worst description reigns in the whole of his dominions; and notwithstanding he is called the renovator of Egyptian greatness.

The author thus pictures the character of the man, and draws his forecast of the future:—

The great originator of all this change is now become an historical character; and his name will, in some degree, belong to his country. I venture to predict that he will be remembered rather as the cause of some singular movements of the European nations drawing closer and closer round the coming fate of the Turkish Empire, as foreseeing the day not far distant, when the aspect of European power will take its complexion from events to be brought about at the Bosphorus, than as an agent of permanent good or evil to the country over which he rules. That his power and his family will speedily lapse into insignificance may be safely foreseen, in that the military constitution of his government has no element of prosperity during peace; and there is a curse upon rebellion that ever comes sooner or later. At the same time, that he is a master-mind none can deny; none who have seen him can fail to recognize the mild, affable, and dignified sovereign; none can refuse a certain sort of tribute to the keen, resolute, bold and fearless cunning by which he steered himself through the difficulties and mazes of the outset of his career; and granting the maxim of every Eastern usurper, that the art of government is to aggrandize the ruling power at the cost of the people, none can refuse to admire the more than usual share of impartial justice that has characterized every subsequent act of his despotic power, when freed from necessities and exigencies left him at liberty to act as he thought fit.

He is a mixed character, and his greatest misfortune I believe to have been his connexion and association with the worst elements of Europe.

European tactics were the first to suggest and have since furthered the rebellion; now European force has turned against him, and prescribed him limits and peace. He is a strange mixture of faith, credulity, discrimination, and earnestness, without learning, and yet the bone of contention between the most enlightened nations. Childish in the extreme at times, at others composed when all besides have trembled; a lover of justice, and yet an oppressor, polite, frank, and open, and yet designing, shrewd and suspicious; in short, a great contradiction, a great rebel, and yet a great man.

Scientific.

NEW MANUFACTORIES.—AN ADMIRABLE ARRANGEMENT.

Four Companies for the manufacture of cotton and wollen fabrics have been recently organized at Uica, the capitals of which vary from \$100,000 to \$300,000. One of them is already in operation. It has been found that steam is not only an economical motive power, but a large contributor to the value of the manufactured article. In addition to its heating the building, and driving the machinery, it is used to dry, full, dye, and soften the fabrics, with the most perfect success. The steam, after performing these various functions, is condensed and transformed into the purest water, which is used in washing and cleansing the wool, to which it imparts great softness and lustre. The goods thus far produced, are in great demand, and are sought for here in Boston, at which latter place, they have brought a handsome advance upon the usual prices.—[Far. & Mechan.

HYDRAULIC ENGINE.

Mr. Elijah Bishop, of Jamestown, N. Y., has invented an engine on a novel plan, but on the true scientific principles, and calculated to supply the place of water wheels, for propelling machinery, &c. We shall not attempt a full description without an engraving, but merely say that it consists in part, of two large vertical cylinders with pistons and rods extending up to two ends of a horizontal shaft above. The bottoms of the cylinders are furnished with large disk valves of peculiar construction, and so arranged that while water is admitted into one of the cylinders from a water-pipe or pent-stock at the bottom, the water is discharged from the other and vice versa alternately. Thus while the force of the water is applied to raising one piston, the other is forced down by atmospheric pressure equal to the weight of the water contained in the cylinder, and the valves are reversed by a simple connection of machinery on the approach of each piston to the bottom. No other packing is required, than that of an ordinary pump piston, and consequently there will be but little friction. The power is communicated from a drum or gear wheel mounted centrally upon the crank shaft. It may succeed well.—[Ib.

A NOVEL TREE PROTECTOR.—A correspondent of the United States Gazette says:—We are indebted to Austria for a recent and happy invention. An individual of that country has thought of using the galvanic power for the preservation of trees and plants. He used for that purpose two rings, one of copper, and the other of zinc. Having placed one upon the other, he fixes them round the trunk of the tree, and if an insect but touch the ring of copper, it receives at once a galvanic shock, by which it is killed, or made to fall. The effect of this apparatus is equally good in dry or wet weather, and its action is unceasing.

NEW INVENTION.—Mr. John Y. Savage of this city has invented what is described as a perfectly secure method of fastening the doors of bank vaults and iron chests, by bolting them on the inside, and causing the bolts to be drawn at any future time, by a click or any other preferable motive power.

GLASS.—It is difficult to foresee to what perfection the manufacture of glass may be brought, and to what purpose the article may yet be applied. The balance spring of a chronometer is now made of glass, as a substitute for steel, and possesses a greater degree of elasticity and a greater power of resisting the alternations of heat and cold. A chronometer with a glass balance spring was sent to the North Sea, and exposed to a competition with nine other chronometers, and the result of the experiment was a report in favour of the chronometer with the glass spring.

PLANTING POTATOES IN ENGLAND.—The Fal-mouth Packet, says, "The planting of Potatoes in the neighbourhood of Newlyn, is now becoming very general, and the plan of first immersing the potatoe in a liquid compound of two ingredients, viz., one quart of coal tar with five quarts of water, has been adopted by many; while some few have still adhere to the old one of placing them under a good layer of common manure."

For the Ladies.

THE WIFE.

Oh, cherish her dearly,
And love her sincerely,
Be faithful indulgent and kind;
Make not a slight failing
A pretext for railing,
If such you should happen to find.
Oh, do not misuse her,
And never refuse her,
When proper her wishes may be;
And thy cost, care, and trouble,
She'll recompense double,
By the kindness she'll lavish on thee.

PERSONAL BEAUTY.

Let them, the Ladies, observe the following rules:—In the morning, use pure water as a preparatory ablution; after which they must abstain from all sudden gusts of passion, particularly envy, as that gives the skin a sallow paleness. It may seem trifling to talk of temperance, yet must this be attended to, both in eating and drinking, if they would avoid those pimples for which the advertised washes are a cure. Instead of rouge, let them use moderate exercise, which will raise a natural bloom in their cheeks, unimitable by art. Ingenious candour, and unalloyed good humour, will make them universally agreeable. A desire of pleasing will add fire to their eyes, and breathing of the morning air at sunrise will give them a vermilion hue. That amiable vivacity which they now possess may be happily heightened and preserved, if they avoid late hours and card-playing, as well as novel reading by candle light, but not otherwise; for the first gives a drowsy, disagreeable aspect to the face; the second is the mother of wrinkles; and the third is a fruitful source of weak eyes and sallow complexion.—[Lady's Book.

WOMAN.

The good government of families leads to the comforts of communities, and the welfare of States. Of every domestic circle, woman is the centre. Home, that scene of purest and dearest joy, home is the empire of woman. There she plans, directs, performs; the acknowledged source of dignity and felicity. Where female sense is most improved, female virtue most pure, female deportment most correct, there is most propriety of social manners. The early years of childhood, those most precious years of life and opening reason, are confined to woman's superintendence. She, therefore, may be presumed to lay the foundation of all the virtue and all the wisdom that enrich the world.

THE GOOD WIFE.

She commandeth her husband in any equal matter, by constantly obeying him. She never crosseth her husband in the spruigle of his anger, but stays till it be ebbing water. Surely men, contrary to iron, are worse to be wrought upon when they are hot. Her clothes are rather comely than costly, and she makes plain cloth to be velvet by her handsome wearing it. Her husband's secrets she will not divulge; especially she is careful to conceal his infirmities. In her husband's absence she is wife and deputy husband, which makes her double the files of her diligence. At his return he finds all things so well that he wonders to see himself at home when he was abroad. Her children, though many in number, are none in noise, steering them with a look whither she listeth. The heaviest work of her servants she maketh light, by orderly and seasonably enjoining it.

A MOTHER.

Some females had met at the house of a friend for an evening visit, when the following scene and conversation occurred:—The child of one of the females, about five years old, was guilty of rude, noisy conduct, very improper on all occasions, and particularly so at a stranger's house. The mother kindly reproved her. "Sarah you must not do so." "The child soon forgot the reproof, and became as noisy as ever. The mother firmly said, "Sarah if you do that again I will punish you." But not long after, Sarah did so again. When the company was about to separate, the mother stepped into a neighbour's house, intending to return for the child. During her absence, the thought of going home recalled to the mind of Sarah the punishment her mother told her she might expect. The recollection turned her rudeness and thoughtlessness to sorrow. A young lady present observing it, and learning the cause, in order to pacify her, said, "Never mind, I will ask your mother not to whip you." "Oh," said Sarah, "that will do no good. My mother never tells lies." The writer who communicated the above for the St. Louis Observer, adds "I learned a lesson from the reply of that child, which I shall never forget. It is worth everything in the training of a child, to make it feel that its mother never tells lies."

TO YOUNG FARMERS.

We wish to employ a young, active, intelligent person in each District of the Province, to act as general Agent for the Canada Farmer. We find that local Agents do not interest themselves sufficiently to do us much service. To general Agents who will take the trouble to make occasional detours through the different townships to procure subscribers, the most liberal allowances will be made. We feel assured that no intelligent person need be ashamed of our journal, or hesitate to recommend it. We are determined that it shall occupy the first position as the Farmers' Paper; our readers can, by this time, form some opinion as to our ability to place it there.

Those who may be willing to undertake an Agency, as above, will please communicate with us as soon as possible, when we will make known our terms.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

We give below the remainder of the List of Premiums, continued from page 55:—

Table listing exhibition prizes for various categories like 'Class II—Woolen and Flax Goods', 'Class I—Dairy Products and Sugar', and 'Artificial Oysters'. Each entry includes a description of the prize and its value in pounds and cents.