

JULY—WORK TO BE DONE.

The farmer now begins to reap some reward for honest toil, the results of his spring's labor are just assuming a tangible form in the harvest of grain and grass, which commences in the latter part of June with clover, and the early part of this month with orchard-grass, timothy, wheat, rye, &c.

A great variety of opinions exists as to the proper time for cutting wheat. The following accords with our experience in wheat growing: "Experiments, careful and repeated,—the true touchstone of all theories—have solved the question of the period of cutting grain, in favor of early harvesting. Don't delay this, until the grain is either ripe or dead ripe, but cut a week or ten days before it is either the one or the other. As soon as the straw immediately below the head turns yellow, becoming hard and dry two or three inches length, no more nourishment can be received from the root, and for several reasons the sooner it is harvested, the better."

Professor Norrie, who justly ranks among the ablest agricultural chemists, says: "The time of cutting grain very sensibly affects the proportion of flour and bran yielded by samples of it. Careful experiments have shown with regard to wheat, that when cut from ten to fourteen days before it is fully ripe, the grain not only weighs heavier, but measures more; it is positively better in quality, producing a larger proportion of fine flour to the bushel. When the grain is in the milk, there is but little woody fibre; nearly every thing is starch, gluten, sugar, &c., with a large percentage of water. If cut ten or twelve days before full ripeness, the proportion of woody fibre is still small; but as the grain ripens, the thickness of the skin rapidly increases, woody fibre being formed at the expense of the starch and sugar; these must obviously stand in a corresponding degree, the quality of the grain being of course injured. The same thing is true as to all the other grains."

It seems to be so, of which there can be no doubt, this is truly an important matter in this large wheat-growing region. If grain cut two weeks before it is fully ripe, will produce fifteen per cent more flour, and fourteen per cent greater weight of straw—both of a superior quality—in the aggregate, an important difference in product would result to the country from weekly harvesting. Every experiment, of which we have seen any account, proves unmistakably that such is the fact. "For seed, it is thought that wheat should be sown to stand until ripe. This is undoubtedly true, for all know that mature and perfect seed is necessary to produce healthy and vigorous plants. But this can be easily managed, by selecting a portion of the field to stand until the remainder of the harvest is completed."

We would recommend the use of a machine reaper for harvesting grain and cutting grass.

Great losses sometimes occur from the slow progress of cutting by hand, while, if a machine be used, the field may be cut at once and placed in a safe condition.

These reapers are so constructed, as to be easily converted into a mowing machine for cutting grass. They perform this operation equally as well as that of reaping grain.

Orchard grass should be cut while in flower. It is more tender, and will make better hay than when cut later. Timothy grass never should be cut until the seed has formed, and about the same rule may be applied to grain crops. If left longer, it will become tough and waxy, the starch, &c., will become changed in part to woody fibre, and of course is less nutritious than when cut at the proper season.

Clover should be mown closely to the ground, and the after-growth will be more rapid and even than if cut irregularly. The season when clover has passed the point of full bloom, and the blossoms are slightly tinged with brown, seems to be the most proper period for cutting. The usual method of stirring out the green clover to the powerful influence of the June or July sun should be entirely abandoned. By this process the leaves are immediately dried up and lose their sweetness. Clover hay made in this way proves injurious to animals fed upon it. This is more particularly noticed in horses troubled with Acacia.

The practice of some farmers is to follow the mowers—if the grass be dry—and lay up the clover in small heaps to remain so for two days to wilt, when they are turned over, aired, doubled, and then allowed to stand another day, turned up to the sun and air, and when freed from moisture carted into the barn. As soon as stored, it is usual to add from eight to twenty quarts of salt per ton. Some use no salt, but place a layer of straw alternately with a layer of clover, thus allowing them to stow it away in a fresh state. The use of too much salt is injurious to stock. Its tendency when used in large quantities is to purge the animal. This causes them to devour an inordinate quantity of food, with but slight benefit. Six to eight quarts of salt is an abundant supply for each ton of hay.

Timothy and other grasses are sometimes cured by merely exposing them to the sun by spreading, or allowing it to lay in the sun a day or two, but it is much better practice to throw it into snug cocks after the superabundant moisture is dried off by exposure to sun and wind. Hay made in cocks is much more valuable than when cured in any other way. It retains its sweetness better, and will keep longer in a good state in the mow. Hay which has been properly cured will come out in the spring with a fresh green appearance, while that not so cured will have become moldy and totally unfit to feed the stock. Let the mow be what is worth doing at all.

worth doing well," and your animals will not suffer from the use of poorly prepared provender.

STRAWBERRIES GRAFTED ON ROSES.—A short time ago there were exhibited in Paris, in a florist's shop on the Boulevard des Italiens, several roses, upon which were grafted a few strawberry plants. This curiosity attracted much attention from the passers-by. The process by which it was effected was as follows:—In autumn a few dogwood of good sort, on their own roots, are selected and planted in pots; at the same time a well-rooted strawberry is placed with each rose planted just beneath the stem of the rose. In spring, when the runners of the strawberries soon make their own roots, in due time these roots are cut away, making the cuts as for a scion, and then they are grafted on the rosestem "without cutting or tearing the runners from the parent plant in the ground." In this way, the strawberries will vegetate upon the rose tree for some time.

WHAT IS "CANVASSING"?—A witness having said, before the Clare election committee, that he had been "all day canvassing," was directed to "define canvassing, which he did thus:—"To try to induce the voters to vote for Conry O'Brien; and if they would not, to give them drink till they could vote at all."

A contemporary imagines that gold will go on increasing, until it becomes less valuable than old iron. In less than ten years he expects to see tenpenny nails take the place of breast pins. Gold in his opinion, is bound to be a drug, and, in a century from now, will only be used for coal-scuttles.

A singular mode of betting is resorted to on Sundays, on the western waters, on which days there is no card-playing allowed. The gamblers sit around a table, each having before him a lump of loaf sugar; a stake is put up by the players and he upon whose lump a fly lights first, wins the 'pile.' They also make side bets among themselves upon this important event. The excitement often waxing high, as the fly hovers over and around the sweet morsels undecided upon which to feast."

SCRAPS OF NEWS.

A Noble Memento.—To honor the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, a magnificent school is to be established, at which children of army officers are to be admitted free of charge. The Queen heads the subscription with £5000; Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge (the Queen's Uncle) follow with £2,500 each; and there are several subscriptions ranging from £500 to £1000. The entire subscription already amounts to £20,000, and will probably be increased to £500,000. Isn't this better than a pyramid of useless granite!

The Christians in Turkey are said to be daily increasing in wealth, power, knowledge and enterprise, and, in the fulness of appointed time, it is not unlikely that they will supersede the Turks as the dominant race.

In answer to a question from Sir J. Fakington, relative to the affairs of Jamaica, Lord John Russell stated that the Government has the subject under consideration, and would be ready to propose a plan for the pacification of that colony in a few days.

Samples of Tea, grown near the Himalaya Mountains, have been exhibited in England.

Several Rabbits have declared the experiments of the turning tables are opposed to the law of Moses.

Gen. Sumner has been presented to Queen Victoria; but it is stated, that her Majesty refused to receive Mrs. Beecher Stowe at Court.

It is now perfectly understood, that the policy of the Peace administration is strict non-intervention as regards European affairs, "except in a case of necessity so strong as to fall within the range of self-protection."

The New York Exhibition is positively to be opened on the 15th inst.; the inauguration to take place on the day previous. Preparations on an extensive scale are being made to put the affair through in good shape.

The heat appears to have been excessive in the several Atlantic cities, and quite a number of deaths are reported from the injudicious use of cold drinks. An unusual number of casualties, from lightning, fire, and steam, have occurred during the past week, not less than fourteen persons being killed and many others badly injured on Friday the 1st instant.

The price paid for the steamer Rose by Messrs. E. Cassard & Co., is said to be £1000000. This little craft was formerly owned by James Peake, Esq., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and having recently been put in a thorough repair, is at present nearly as good as new. It is further said, that the Admiral pays £200 per month for the use of her during the present fishing season.—Nova Scotia.

The Hall of the Sons of Temperance at Kingston, Richibucto, was blown up with gunpowder on the night of the 25th ult. It is expected that the perpetrators of this piece of villainy will be brought to justice.

Spain.—A fast train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, when near Greensburg, lately, ran ten miles in seven and a half minutes, which is at the rate of slightly more than an hour.

On the Island of Martha's Vineyard, there has not been a criminal case in any of its courts for sixteen years; in connection with the above it is stated, that during that time, not a glass of liquor has been sold on the island.

We learn, that the survey and location of the line of Railway between Sledstad and the Bend is now completed, and that Mr. Moston, our Government Engineer, who is expected to arrive on Tuesday evening by the Admiral, will immediately proceed to inspect it, after which the work of construction will at once be commenced. It is said, that the time for the commencement of the turning of the first sod will be fixed until the arrival of Mr. Jackson, who is expected by next steamer, but that it will probably take place about the middle of August. If Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Boney, and Mr. Jackson could be induced to be present on this occasion, they would be doing a great deal of good to the country, both as engineers and as men of affairs.

Of course the celebration must be held, John, as Sledstad or the Bend, could be no possibility accommodate a fifth of the people who might expect to assemble.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, July 20, 1855.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following are the numbers of votes declared for the respective candidates at the Sheriff's Courts held in the several counties.

Table with columns for County, Candidate, and Votes. Includes entries for Parnassus County, First District (M'Kay, Montgomery, 37; Snellett, 35) and Second District (Yeo, 326; Warburton, 295).

Warburton protested against Yeo—cause, that his proposer, Charles Crosswell, Esq., was not a qualified person. Snellett protested, because the polling place was not held where he considers, the proper place.

Campbell protested against Clark's return—cause—John M'Kinnon, Esq., proposer—not qualified.

Table for Queen's County, Charlottetown and Royalton. Includes entries for First District (Langworth, 272; Palmer, 263) and Second District (McLeod, 581; Cole, 566).

Mr. Beer demanded a Scrutiny, having objected to 62 votes given to Mr. Cole.

Table for King's County, Georgetown. Includes entries for First District (M'Anlay, 84; Haviland, 82) and Second District (McBachan, 286; McGowan, 249).

We have now before us the returns from all parts of the Island, which give us the same result as we printed in our last with the exception of Mr. Warburton, who is in the place of Mr. Gorman.

Whelan's Gazette with the usually one aided and garbled way in which it always puts forth its statements, gives a few of the returns of the Poll where they are favorable,—not in one instance correctly,—but says little or nothing where they in the least tell against the party.

With each party there is no manliness or honor, and we feel a reluctance upon entering into any controversy with antagonists so dishonorable. Why not give a fair statement of all; and then make what comment they please!

We shall commence our remarks with Charlottetown, here it will be seen the only man the Government could bring forward has been signally defeated, and little more than half the votes were polled which would have come forward had they been required.

In the first District, both of the two Government members have been virtually defeated, we doubt not the great Head himself will be found considerably lighted, after the scrutiny.

In the second District the Government had got a new member returned, in place of their old one: who we doubt not will do their bidding, but they have gained nothing. Mr. Mooney, has declared himself free of any party, and, it is likely, he will be found voting with the new party of the Government.

The third District has returned the same members—nothing gained here—but we do not doubt, had any other person than Mr. Davies offered, the Government would not have been able to return a member worthy of their principles—by the way Mr. Davies places himself to be free of party influence.—He has however yet to show that he is.

King's County. Georgetown has nobly sustained the cause of freedom, by returning her two old members, by a majority considerably larger than formerly.

Whelan hopes to see the respectable voters of this and every other district swamped, by the tide and the profligate, for the person who after a few years, is not able to qualify himself to vote, must be indolent and dissolute indeed.

Of course there may be occasional cases of misfortune or accident, but those we believe would be few.

The First District has returned two liberal candidates in opposition to the two radical degrading candidates in the especial favour of the Government. This is a sufficient evidence that the people of this district wish to see Responsible Government carried out by other hands than those now in power.

The Second District.—Although the majority of votes given, are in favour of the old candidates, Mr. Debraisy has demanded a scrutiny, and with every prospect of success he is now presenting it. He has objected to 159 votes.

The Third District has elected Mr. Wightman and Mr. Goff. The former has in many instances taken up arms against the present party, and although favourable to Responsible Government, would prefer to see it carried out by other, more honorable, and more honest men. The latter gentleman has been elected especially to oppose the destructive policy of the present party.

Prince County. The Government Candidate was obliged to abandon the field for Parnassus and Royalton, and the inhabitants have elected gentlemen, who will, we feel assured, support the policy of the present Government.

In the First and Second Districts, old members have been returned, and the Government have gained nothing. In the third District they have lost by the return of one of their sturdy opponents, Dr. Conroy.

union liberalism is, to be liberal with the public money for private uses—namely liberal means, liberal in promise and reckless of performance, or to throw the election of candidates into the hands of the lowest and least responsible in the community, if these are liberal and productive of the country's good, then the Government is liberal, but so we can prove, they are sacrificing the country for their own aggrandisement, as they are increasing the burden, by positioning individuals on the country in order to obtain the office themselves, and as they are keeping up an agitation on the land question, which they know can never be advantageous to the community, they should be styled by their proper name, as they most assuredly are, the most Radical Democrats that have ever yet disgraced our Legislature.

The late election has proved, the impossibility of carrying out the departmental system of Responsible Government in such a small place as Prince Edward Island. According to the principles laid down by the Radical party, we are virtually without an Attorney General, for that gentleman has been defeated by a large majority, considering the number of votes in the district—his opponents having each polled nearly half as many more than he. The question then, is, what should the present government do? If they are unable to carry out their principles and they are not their duty they would resign, on any such a score, for I have never known any gentleman, who think he will. By so doing, he will show that he is willing to carry out the principles upon which he started, and that he is not bound to the party individually. Time will show.

The Sheriff in the First District or Queen's County.—The Sheriff having appointed 11 o'clock on Tuesday, (yesterday) at Wheatley River Bridge, as the day of commencement of the scrutiny demanded by Mr. George Beer, who contested the Election for the first District with the Hon. Mr. Cole. The former gentleman attended, and the Court having been opened in due form, the Sheriff took and administered the oath to be taken by him, before William Crawford Esq., J.P., and then administered the requisite oath, first to his own Clerk Mr. N. LePage, and afterwards to Mr. William Matheson, an Elector nominated by Mr. Beer, on his behalf. Neither Mr. Cole nor any one for his opponent, Mr. Beer tendered a bond of £200 guaranteeing the expenses of proving the votes, that having been objected to might turn out to be good, to Mr. John Doraht, who it was thought was the agent of Mr. Cole there, as he had been at the hustings; but he declined taking it, alleging that he and Mr. Crawford, were equally spectators. The bond was then given to the Sheriff and the Court was afterwards adjourned until 11 o'clock on Thursday next—tomorrow—at the same place.—Con.

We have little to remark on the communication, save that it appears to us extraordinary that Mr. Cole who also demanded a scrutiny should have declined to appear and nominally acted in behalf of the poll. It is true he has given a written notice to the Sheriff that he does not intend to be present at the scrutiny, assigning as a reason, "That the Sheriff had already declared him George Cole duly elected" as the Sheriff did, as he was bound to do; his duty being only to ascertain in the first place, the greatest number of votes polled in the poll book, then to wait for the space of one hour, in order to give time to ascertain whether any votes had been polled, or polled in the wrong division. The hour having elapsed, the Sheriff very properly declared Mr. McLeod and Mr. Beer, the greatest number of votes, and Mr. Beer immediately forward and demanded a scrutiny, they would have been duly elected, and the Sheriff would have returned them so simply without note or comment. The moment however Mr. Beer demanded the scrutiny the Sheriff's hands are tied up, and he can no longer return Mr. Cole duly elected, but will have to wait the result of the scrutiny and will then return the proceedings that have occurred at the Scrutiny, leaving the House to judge who from what has been elicited there, had the greatest number of good and unquestionable votes.

I have been given to understand that from a subsequent examination of the disputed votes, Mr. Beer has not the least doubt but that the scrutiny will result in his favor. This may account for Mr. Cole's unwillingness to join.

SUPREME COURT.

TRIAL OF THOMAS HENDERSON.

The first witness was Thomas Pierce, who testified that he was acquainted with the prisoner, who lives on the Windsor road—that he was present at a party on the evening of his (prisoner's) daughter's marriage; he went there about 4 or 5 o'clock; deceased was stopping at Prisoner's house, and partook of dinner, and afterwards removed to a room, between the fire and the table. There were two witnesses. Did not see deceased at the table. Heard deceased sit for tea. Prisoner's wife told him that he did not want to; upon which he called her a nasty dirty strumpet, or something of the kind. She called her husband, the prisoner, to come and help his father quiet. The prisoner, upon this, came up, having in his hand a piece of iron, part of a sleigh shoe, which had been used as a poker; this he shook in a threatening manner over deceased's head, telling him at the same time, that if he did not hold his tongue he would strike him with it. Witness intervened, and begged the prisoner not to strike his father, and endeavored to wrest the poker from his hand; witness understood that both witnesses understood; saw no blow struck. Witness's wife and brother-in-law came to him and begged him not to interfere; upon which he left the room, and shortly after went home. Heard the deceased cry out while he was outside the house.

The Prisoner's counsel declined cross-examining James Oller, who sat at the wedding in the month of March last; went about 9 o'clock. Deceased was there; witness knew him, but not particularly well; he was an old man about 80, a cripple, could walk, but only with the assistance of a crutch. Did not sit at table either at dinner or tea, but saw it. Believe he heard him ask for tea a time or two. Prisoner told him to hold his tongue; deceased will have nothing to do with it. Prisoner then got the poker and held it over his head. Prisoner had taken some liquor, but not enough, in witness's opinion, to affect his senses. Thomas Pierce jumped up and took prisoner away; witness intervened and separated Pierce and him and took the poker from prisoner. He knew who struck it, witness's knowledge must have been the same if he had been.

Prisoner afterwards grasped deceased by the hair of the head and threw him down upon the stone hearth; he fell heavily he let him lie there, till I picked him up and put him again in his chair. Some little while after, prisoner threw him down on the bench in the same way, and I picked him up and again placed him in his chair. I then began to look for my hat and whip in the other room, and when I came into the room, I saw the prisoner strike his father with the poker, and he sat in his chair. The last thing I saw, was prisoner dragging the old man, chair and all, to the floor, in order to put him out of it. Old man cried out; I cannot repeat what he said, particularly heavy on the mouth; his legs seem of no use to him. I told prisoner, that he ought to be ashamed of himself, to treat his father so. He made no answer either to me or to others who told him the same thing. I did not again examine the person of the deceased, then, or at any time after. I saw no one else inflict any injury on deceased,—was some time absent when getting hat,—do not know that the old man could have been injured during my absence. I last saw him about ten or 12 minutes after I wanted to get away. I think that the injury the old man received was serious, but not such as to endanger his life. I always thought that he did not that night take sufficient harm to cause his death. The deceased had taken something to drink, I gave him some myself two or three times. I cannot say whether he was tipsy or not, nor whether he was inattentive from liquor, he was getting a little shabby. Saw the blood running down his cheek can't say whether from the fall on the hearth or the blows, it was on his cheek when I picked him up.

Cross examined by Mr. C. Palmer. The witness had a short time, about 15 minutes, might be less; there was no watch in the house I was very anxious to leave; I considered it a family quarrel. Deceased was about 80 years of age, had had liquor, I don't say it would have a greater effect on him, from his age. I suppose he was dry, and wanted to get well as the rest. Prisoner found that he was no for giving the old man liquor.—He gave orders that he should not have any.

James Adams—knows the prisoner, among the deceased; has lived 21 years on the Island; was at the wedding of the prisoner's daughter on the beginning of March (described the situation of deceased as sitting on a high-backed chair, between the table and the witness all agree as to this fact)—went up to deceased and shook hands with him—asked him how he was. Replied, that he was well in health, and at the same time took my hand in his, and put it to the side of his face, where I felt a lump; it was on the lower part of the face, about the neck—said something about the witness had the deceased and prisoner's wife for a cup of tea, and say that he would go to bed. I said to her, Jane give it, and he will go to bed; she refused. Deceased then asked for water; it was refused, some person had offered him a cup, which he took and threw away. Prisoner's daughter seemed distressed with grief, and said he had called her bad names; this he denied. Prisoner then came out; he held a poker in his two hands, and threatened to strike deceased; afterwards held it in one hand; did not strike him. Thomas Pierce then saw at him, and asked him if he meant to strike his father; he clenched, I interfered, for I was afraid of the witness, and he went back to the other room and called his brother Isaac. I told him that if he wanted to see any thing, now was the time. Isaac said it was time for someone to take the old man's part. Prisoner seized the deceased by the collar and pulled the old man down the chair. Deceased was nearly falling, Pierce took him up and supported him in the chair afterwards, prisoner struck deceased on both sides and on the crown of the head, blackened his eyes and made his face bleed. Prisoner would not allow any one to go near the deceased, to assist him; had the poker in his hand made a good at him, but did not hit him with it. Prisoner asked why he did not interfere, said that his wife begged him not; thought that he was as likely to be struck with the poker as any one else. I heard the old man screech on several times and cry murder, while he was down; he rose upon his hands and knees and said, get down from my neck, he was going to complain of bad usage. I think the old man was put in bed afterwards; saw prisoner pull him off the bed once, by the coat and then by the hair of the head; deceased was all doubled up; got hurt about the knee; was dragged by prisoner about 5 yards, for the purpose of putting him in bed; but he was moved by the bystanders. Did not see the poker in his hand this time. The old man was put back in his chair; this was about the last of it; all went away soon after. Prisoner looked back to see if any body was present, and when he saw no one, he took the deceased several times on the neck with his fist. 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