teen no great discoveries of gold as get, or I bor would command a price. This com pany tu ther rep rt that they raw wagon-sold at Cherry Creek for \$5 to \$10 that were worth \$14).

They were only one 'ay's travel from home with one year's provision's ten wagons, eighty oxen, and other necessary equipments, and therefore these farmers ought to be early ludian poures, etc.; had not slept in a house or cabin for forty five nights, and encountered heavy snows nearly all the way. They were indeed a forlorn-looking set of beings.

Some other members, of much experience, spoke to a similar import, and to the point. The feeling of planting early was decided and therefore these farmers ought to be early all the way. They were indeed a forlorn-looking set of beings. They were only one say's traver from none of the drawage.
when I saw them, and frankly told me, that drawage.
Some other members, of much experience If their report be true, it is yet too soon to embark in the Cherry Creek speculations. However, there may yet, in the course of time, be valuable mines found in that locality. You can not imagine what hard hips have

to be undergene, living on the frontier. I have seen teams coming two handred miles for provisions; yet they tell me that when they get them home they make money, especially those that are located on the great \mathcal{E}_a lifornia ruads.

THICK AND THIN SOWING. This is an agricultural topic which should never be los: sight of. It implies much more than at first meets the eye, and puzzles the "practical farmer" to see its application. Not so with the gardener, for the latter nea sured and weighed, observed the nature and tendercy of the seeds and plan's, long before the "practical farmer" thought of such matters. The latter worked the soil "a bit," threw away the seed on it, and gave the land a rough tumble over, and left all else beside to the winds, rain, and weather. The gar dener not only looks at a plant or seed, but looks till he gams a knowledge of its nature, properties, and tendencies, and thus he has ecome far in advance of the ordinary farmer. Farming cannot better advance or improved, and, therefore, it is we have always our agricultural friends to make themselves acquainted with the practice of the best gard ners. There is no question among gar-deners as to "thick and this sowing." They may, and most properly, start their seed plan's in thick well-prepared beds, but only to transplant or thin out. The gard-ner's his vaguarded remarks on the existing destricts. and cultivated condition. Why not the farmer's soil? We, unbesitatingly reply, be-not drain out wet land, work it deep in a proper mainer, ent pulvenze it. never can a proper manner, and pulsers it never can tell the most economical quintity of seed to spelly, and, therefore, to make sure be thrown it on the soil in the dark, as it were, thus sowing dealer or treble the quantity necessary and proper. In a few years, a great ry and proper. In a few years, a great sowing deube or treble the quanty necessary and proper. In a few years, a great change to the tetter must take place in this respect, and in other departments. De-p tulinge, d an ing, cheap steam-cul ure in Aulage, will produ e great improvement in ag riculture, and ad ance reputly the practice of We have been led to make these remarks

by perusing a report of the Oxford Farmers' Club, the main conts of which are embodied in the following:"Mr. Mein, of Blenheim Park, at the re quest of the meeting; introduced an impromptu-subject, and said, he thought in the absence of any other topic, they might employ an hour very profitably in considering the subject of thick and think sowing. He was well aware that the President of the club, Mr. Thompson, was in favor of thick planting because he thought it shut out the blight; but he (Mr. Mein) differed from him on that but he (Mr. Mein) differed from him on that point, for he believed that blight was caused by a want of free circulation, and by too thickly planting. If they planted early, the land quest pe in good conduient for it would be cause he in good conduient for it would compelled to eare his wife and children by land must be in good condition; for it would not do to plant on land which was poor, or in an impoverished state. Where they had good land, and in good condition, they might plant early—say the end of January, or the beginning of February—and then they would be enabled to effect a saving in the blacksmith's short store and many to the blacksmith's short store and the extensive blacksmith store are stored and the extensive blacksmith store and the extensive blacksmith stored and the extensive bl would be enabled to effect a saving in the quantity of the seed. It they took barley at 4s per bushel, and used 1 bushel to the acre, if they planted upon poor land, and later in the season they would require three times of their contents. The argines were main more to the acre, which would recrease the cost of seed to 18s. When they went to market they found that the desiers gave the preference to the barley planted early, because it was fine in quality. If they planted late, it was necessary to put more seed, and to plant thicker, in order to keep out the dry weather as much as possible. They were obliged to resort to strategem to produce early maturity, for if they did not do so, they prolonged their harrest to a great extent, if they planted early, they reaped early, and If they placed early, they reaped early, and it was a great advantage to harvest as early as possible, as it enabled them to proceed with their Autumn cultivation. Early planting was more beneficial to them than any thing else, and he had never found either birey or oats cut down by frost. It was usual to plant barley before oats; but he thought that oats ought to be planted first, bec. use they required to be longer in the ground, and that made a material difference. Let the weather be wet or dry, he preferred poor land, for they got a better crop thin when it was sown this. With regard to peas, he peferred planting them trickly, heat and rain. We are happy to say no casulty occurred. One of the buildings belonging to the planting them trickly, ing to the Foundry was insured for \$600, with an advance of 1½ in proces. The sales for three days foot up about 33,000 better, in with an advance of 1½ in proces. The sales of three days foot up about 33,000 better, in three days foot up about 33,000 better,

PIK 6'8 PEAK GOLD MINES.
The Miner's Journal, published in Po'ts deans, he had had the credit of producing two o'credk p. m., the gale was truly terrific. Lard—No transactions resorted, and prosess the control of the sort the more same of the necessaries of the necessaries of the parties of the exception of meat. They report that the Lawrence Company have no more, and in consequence have had nothing the necessaries of the parties as far as we can learn when they found a man sowing with a seed with his wife and child. Their bodies have Deer, etk, antelope, and bear can be procured without much trouble. Labor commend, nothing, and most certainly there has other crops as well as corn. In conclusion Mr. Osborne observed that seventeen reach Mr. Osborne observed that seventeen years ago the Rev. Mr. Chutterbuck advocated the system of deep drainage, and although it was not the custom at that time, it had become o now, it was acted upon in all government

Spring sets in with dry weather, pulver ze and sow. Mr. Mein was of opinion that drilling all crops was not beneficial. He will not live long till he changes his opinion. Too great regularity of crop cannot exist. It is best for the wettest as for the dryest and

DESTITUTION IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

[From the Southampton Star] e have been pained to ob-erve in our erent exchanges a rumour of great destitution prevailing throughout the County of Bruce, its extensive publicity, and the manner n which it is commented upon by some of our contemporaries, would lead a stranger to upone that half the people in the Countwere dying in heaps, and the other half on the lift. As we believe the circulation of such reports has a decided tendency to injure the County we have been at some pains to ascertain how far such statements are borne out by facts, and we are gratified to be able to record that, although the rumour is not wholly without foundation, owing to the defect of last year's cro s, still it is generally exag gerated, and very much of the suffering exists only in the imagination. From all we can learn the whole hue and ery originated in an article which appeared in our Kinemachine contemporary, by which he has obtained rather an unenviable notoriety, so much so that his last issue would seem to imply a desire on emporary now admits that the suffering i-but temporary and all that is required is asing the are-ssary funds at a reasonable in erest. This action of the Municipanty would County Council, for their prompt and decis ve action, we reiterate our opinion that the des-titution is not near so general or so exten-sive as people at a distance would be led to

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT KINGSTON.

[From the News.] Within a few minutes to twelve o'clock n Friday night, a fire broke out in a large wooden building formerly known as the steem mill," on the wharf adjoining the exensive premises of the Kingston Foundry, belonging to Mesers. Bruce, Davidson and blacksmith's shop, store room, moulding shop &c , belonging to the foundry, successively took are, and in spite of the efforts of the three engine companies were entirely demol of their contents. The engines were mainly occupied in protecting the large stone buildings fronting on Union and Ontario streets occupied by extensive machinery, valuable patterns, models, &c., which were happily saved. The fire had got considerable headway before any alarm was given, and to windward of it the sould not be heard on restort we the wind could not be heard, so violent was the wind.
The sparks and brands filled the air with a perfect shower of fire, which was carried to the northern limits of the city, falling upon the roofs of the houses in its line of flight.

INGTON. New York, March 16, 1859. The City of Washington, arrived at nine o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates of the morning of the 2nd, peaced lat. 46° long.

The Morning Advertiser repeats the assurance that the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Manners and Sir E. Lytton, only hold office

he C ty of Baltimore hence.

peles almost the entire passage. She brings pect. There are rumours in Paris that Autria had made counter proposals to Lord Cowley, in which the is supported by Prussia. The French and Austrians will evacuate the Papal States is because that the Pope has invited them to do so. Nothing has transpired to indicate how either powers will pro-

War preparations continue active, and the funds which were so buoyant on the departure of the Arabia, had become depressed.

Lord Cowley had reached Vienna and had an interview with the Emperor.

Mr. Disrael's Reform Bill confers the

franchise upon all members of the learned profession, and upon parties having small investments in the tunds and Savings Banks.

The representation of 15 small boroughs is

Lord Cowley would leave Vienna, on the duced from two to one member each, and he vacated seats are given to counties and new boroughs. The bill is strongly at a ked by the Reformers; but a large meeting of It is also stated that a violent controversy Conservatives. 200 strong, at Lord Derby's, had occured between Prince Napoleon and

London, Wednesday morning.
The D ily News ays—Gloom once more wer-hadows the Stock Exclange—the most ea sur ng portions of the s atement made ty e Mi isters on Frd y having be a : ficialy explained away. The prospect of a Mini-tial critis has likewise some effect on the Paris B u se yesterd y.

Rents tell one balt per cent.

M ney continued in tair demand at 2 a 23

Exchange on Austria further advanced. At the meeting yest-rd-y of the Conserva-Derby stated that if on a second reading ip in any main clauses of the bill in Comm

Kiang extended as far as Hangkow and is reported successful. The steamer Powhattan was at Hong-kong; the Mississppi in Canton river; the ship Flying Fish had been sold at mented her army in Georgia. Foochoo Foo.
LONDON MONEY MARKET.

As advised in the latest news by the Arabia. oth ult. under the influence of the pacific a surances in Parliament on the night previous.

At one time in the day the advance was equal to the e-quarters per cent, but it was not

eavy and under the unfavorable tone of the

depressed, and prices gave way a per cent.
The official closing quotations for Consolwere 964 to 954 for money and account but afterwards sales were made as low as 784 money to meet a payment on the Turkish tariff.

d only, the unless they commenced only yesterday morning in a small sail boat dy, with retail sales at 5s 10d a 5s 2d for consisting of Mesers, Simpson denly, the unless they commenced for Whitby. Towards the middle of the day mixed and yellow, and 7s a 7s 3d for white. It son, Carried, would be fruitteen, and they would a strong south east wind rose, and before they bent duil, but holders firm. Perk quiet, moves—Carried.

New York, March 18.

The steamer Weser, which left Cork on the 6th March, arrived here to-day, bringing Liverpool advices up to the evening of the 4th instant.

GREAT BRITAIN. Parliamentary proceedings were interesting An important movement had taken place mong the leaders of the liberal party. Par-

nox, one of the Lords of the Treasury, had resigned, and was succeeded by Peter Blackburg.

temporarily.

The war question remains unaltered in as

The Bourse continued sensitive, and fluc

The Constitutionelle had announced pos

culars not given.

Lord Len

The Paris correspondence of the London

ournals write as if war was almost certain

mented her army in Georgia.

Paris, Saturday evening.

A pacific article in the Moniteur was causing great excitement on the Bourse, and advance of one-half in rentes-closing firm. London, Saturday evening. int Hardinge, Under Secretary of

Var, has resigned.

Manchester markets firm, particularly fo yarn, and prices a trifle dearer. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet; pork after. Holders wishing to sell at one shilting decline. Ashes flat. Pots 23s 6d; pearls 31s 6d to 32s 6d.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Toronto, Tuesday, March 15. Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. Mr. Caring pre-ented a peti ion from cer-tain parties in London against the proposed

Mr. Munto also presented a petition from

A Marselles despatch says that Russia has 60,000 troops on the Pruth, and has augmented her army in Georgia. man spoke also as to the French view of the question—contending that thus viewing it,—and hon, gentlemen might be excused for each viewing it from a sectional view, it could not be denied that the greatest part of the trade of Canada—the timber trade—was carried on between Ottowa and Quebec. The idea, he said, of making Mon real the seat of Government, filed him with horror, when he thought of the events that passed there in 1849, to which he had never before alluded in number. But passing this he would say in re-

sign was more hundrical to them than any though gar, and he had never found either greated, greatly relieving the analogoed in the true for best hide sear are ly until the post of the state of the sta to the speech of the mover of this resolution, the Council would teach the Government and he confessed that he was pained that he that they could carry out no public measure

Mr. Riggar introduced a bill to amend the act succept rating the British Farmers' Insurance C mpany.

Atton y General Carrier brought in a bill to authorize the making and mein sin new of Roads through the Indian Reserves, Lower Canada.

Mr. Terrill introduced a bill to amend the charter of the St. Francis Back.

The following bills were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Dunbar Ross' bill to make uniform provision for the distribution of the Separate to move the Property of the members of Partnerships in Lower Canada. [Irom Legislative Counced.]

Mr. Chapmas' bill to Prevent the Fraudilent Conveyance of Real Earste charged with hypothecs, after proceedings have been insitted to enforce payment thereof.

Mr. Dunkar's bill to Prevent the Fraudilent Conveyance of Real Earste charged with hypothecs, after proceedings have been insitted to enforce payment thereof.

Mr. Dunkar's bill to enable the Rector of the Protestant Parish of Montress, with the coasset of the Bishop of his diocese, to raise a Loan for the purposs of finishing the Parish Church.

Mr. Stirton's bill to assection a cértain agreement be'ween the Country of Wellington and the Dawadhans of Waterlee, Wilmot, Woolwich, and Wellesley, concerning the Dawadhas of the House had and an agreement be'ween the Country of Wellington and the Dawadhas of Waterlee, Wilmot, Woolwich, and Wellesley, concerning the Dawadhas of Waterlee, Wilmot, Woolwich, and Wellesley, concerning the Dawadhas of Waterlee, Wilmot, Woolwich, and Wellesley, concerning the Dawadhas of the House, when mostum bon gentleman, the mover, of the Government were in no way connected with the matter. For his own part, he was a certain agreement be'ween the Country of Wellington and the prevent the formal parish the formal parish to the present resolution, were called upon be (Mr. V.) knew that he also would any that the government were in no way connected with the motion. He had bad no conversation with the motion. He had bad no conversation with the motion. Indeed he had all agreement be'ween t and the Townships of Waterloe, Wilmot, Woolwich, and Wellesley, concerning the Dundas Road Debt.

as regarded the motion. Indeed he had all conversation on matters connected with the business of the House, when meeting hon, gentlemen of the Provinces Woolwieh, and Wellesley, concerning the Dundas Road Debt.

Mr. Stirton's bill to amend the act relating to the Goelph and Dundas Road Company.

Mr. Feley's bill to enable the County Councils to raise money for assisting persons in certain cases to sow their land.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Toronte, March 16, 1859.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Hon. M. Dessaules presented a petition against the Tariff.

Hon. Co'onel Prince presented a petition from Homeopathic physicians praying for certain privileges.

Hon. Mr. Alexander presented a petition from the Township of Lobo against the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Ways made it a rule to escnew all converted with the business of the House, when meeting hon. gentlemes who gentlemen is eleft too gentlemen; he left that dirty work to those who thought they had anything to gain by it. He left hon, gentlemen to their own good sense and free will, believing they would act consistently for the good of the country, and never appealed to ought but this honor. To take a course contrary to this he looked on as benefit and against the Tariff.

Hon. Co'onel Prince presented a petition from Homeopathic physicians praying for certain privileges.

Hon. Mr. Alexander presented a petition from the Township of Lobo against the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Hon. Mr. Alexander presented a petition from the Township of Lobo against the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Hon Mr. Campbell brought in a bill to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the Niagara and Detroit River Railroad Company.

The bill was read a first time.

The Clerk called over the names of hon. gentlemen in pursuance to the call of the house for the next motion. More than three fourths of the hon. gentlemen were present.

Hon. M. Armand, seconded by Hon. M. Desaules, moved, in pursuance to his motion previously given, for a call of the House.

That the Ex-cutive Government of this Province having thought fit to take the initiative on the question of the Confederation of the Provinces of British North America, as appears by the Despatches and other Documents submitted this day to the House; in the late and the motion was far from being settled. That question of a federal union of the Provinces, and the construction of a railroad between the Lower Provinces and Lower Canada. He more than it was also then the government of this Province of British North America, as appears by the Despatches and other Documents submitted this day to the House; it should done the House of the Provinces. The motion be ore the House or the Provinces and demanding from the Provinces as binding the province of the Provinces. The motion be ore the House or the provinces and between the lated more than it was the the motion the motion the would not be allowed to be withdrawn, it would not be allowed to be withdrawn, it would not be allowed to be would not be allowed to be withdrawn, it would not be allowed to be interfere with the carrying out of the Queen's decision, and to settle the matter on the question of a federal union of the Provinces. He was opposed to the thone arriving out of the Queen's decision, and to settle the matter on the question of a federal union of the Provinces. He was opposed to the thone arriving out of the Queen's decision, and to settle the matter on the question of a federation.

Hon. M bad pledged their unanimous support to the measure.

Wa'pole, the Home Secretary, and Healer, President of the Buard of Trade, had retired from the Cabinet on account of differences of opinion in regard to reform.

Mr. Sotheron Essoutt succeeds the former, and Lord March succeed Encourt as President of the Poor.

The Poor Law Board.

Rumours of further secessoons from the Cabinet, necluding the Poor Law Board.

Rumours of further secessoons from the Cabinet, necluding the Poor Law Board.

The Paris correspondence of the London Trades and Mr. Adderly, are rife.

The British exports show an enermous in crease over last year.

Latest Paris Latest Par The British exports abow an enormous in crease over last year.

Latest Paris letters say the chances of war or peace continue still the same.

The war fever ran high in Germany.

BRAZIL.

Later news from Brazil says that President Lopes, of Paraguny, had accepted the mediation of the Brazilian Government in the difficulty with America.

The Havre Journal announces that Prince Napole on had contracted with a shaping adopted the choice could not be can dered to be binding. He also spoke at a me to be binding. He also spoke at a me to be binding. He also spoke at a me to be binding. He also spoke at a me to be binding. He also spoke at a me to be binding. He also spoke at a me to be binding. He also spoke at a me to be binding. He also spoke at a me to be binding. He also spoke at a me to be binding. He also spoke at a me to be binding. He also spoke at a me to be deeped to make a sound pure a spoke at a me to be deeped to make a sound pure a proposed and this too, at a success of Lord Cowney's massien.

SARDINIA.

The Austrian troops at Pracened are increasing daily, 12,000 hvs been placed on a war footing since the lat March.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN Uerty saved that if on a second reading of up any main classes of the built in Cannit inc., they found themselvers in the minerity play a fair in the minerity play a fair in the minery type is an old measurement that miner type is an old measurement of the miner type in the miner type is an old measurement of the miner type in the miner type is an old make an any man of 15,000 men during March.

LATEST FOREIGN.

There is a remoner that Count Caverin there is it is melectrated that the exaction of 15,000,000 had not be been negociated at Paris.

The Sariann loan of 2,000,000 had not be been negociated at Paris by M. Peald, as was at one mine supposed. This is lookies upon as an unhavorable symptom, since M. Fourt, as Minister of Stata, must have oppore to make the minister of Stata, must have oppore to make the most of the Martin and the proper to make the most of the Martin and the proper to make the most of the Martin and the proper distribution of the State of the Cavery 7, have been received at Liabon. Lorg a bear competed for the minister of Stata, must have oppore to make the most of the Martin and the proper distribution of the State of the Cavery 1 make the minister of Stata, must have oppore to make the most of the Martin and the proper distribution of the State of the Cavery 1 make the minister of Stata, must have oppore to make the most of the Martin and the proper distribution of the Martin and the state of the Martin and the proper distribution of the Martin and the Martin and the proper distribution of the Martin and the

Hon. Mr. Deblaquire wished that his hon. friend had gone further as regards the issues before the House. He did not deny that persons had been sent down to Ottawe to

1849, to which he had never before alluded in public. But passing this he would say in reference to the motion that if when the next four years had expired in Quebec, the permanent buildings were not completed at Ottawa, then it could be argued that there would be no use in moving the Seat of Government as there were appropriate buildings at Quebec without consulting the Legislative Council. And he trusted that the day was not far distant when no Government could make any public law without the oncurrence of the Council; and that the time would constitutionally arrays when the Council would teach the Government

Mr. Biggar introduced a bill to amend the . Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet was so curious to of every gentleman who had voted for the

the Mucicipality of St. Aptone de l'Isle any Groes detachment bill.

The bil was read a third time and passed.

Hon, M. Tes-ier moved the seco ing of the bill to ame id the act relating to Building Societies in Lower Canada.

The bill was read a second time and refer red to a special committee.

The bill to prevent the carrying of deadly weapons was postponed, owing to the laten of the hour. Several bills were received from the As sembly, and advanced a stage.
The House then adjourned.

ACCIDENT NEAR DUNDAS THIS FORENOON.

owing particulars have been elicited:— Charles King, the fireman, has died.

In charge of Dr. Rosebrough — Henry Post, Buffalo, 20 years of age, leg broken. Doing well — Wm. W. Smith, Kalamazoo, Michigan, head and bands bruised; not seri-D. Adams, wife and two children, Buffalo Mr. Adams had his right leg broised and his left hip crushed and broised—no bones broken. Mrs. Adams is slightly broised about the head. The children are very slightly in-

Dr. Byrant, Pootiac, rib broken over the heart—set and doicg well.

Thomas Sackett, West Avon, Livingston County, N. Y., slightly bruised.

Adam Wilson, of Hamilton, wounded in the back and bruised on the face and head—no—

the Legislative Council. And he trusted that the day was not far distant when no Government could make any public law without the concurrence of the Council; and that the time would constitutionally arrive when the Council would teach the Government that they could carry out no public measure without first consulting them.

Hon. Mr. Simpson was in a dilemma which slight bruises on other parts of the body—re-