

good condition for autumn wheat as if it had been regularly summer fallowed. The same applies to the Indian corn ground, only with greater force, as the horse-hoings and ploughings given the land, for the purpose of eradicating the weeds, and imparting a vigorous growth to the corn crop, would abundantly clean and prepare the soil for wheat, so that simply a seed furrow would be all that would be required for the wheat plants, after the removal of the corn. The only objection to this system is the liability of the corn crop being damaged by early autumn frosts. By planting early varieties, this may be obviated, to a great extent but to get the entire crop off the ground by the 10th of September will require excellent management; and, indeed, it cannot be done in the eastern and northern portions of the Province, if the crop be cultivated to a great extent. When all things are considered, a crop of Indian corn and pumpkins, planted upon a newly broken up old sward, will pay better than any other crop with which such land can be cultivated; and the following year it may be sown with spring wheat. If spring wheat should be precarious, peas, barley, or flax may be made to succeed the corn, for the purpose of preparing the ground for autumn wheat. The greatest objection to peas on such land is, that in very favourable seasons for vegetation, the growth of straw will be so abundant as to lessen the yield of grain. This, however, may be avoided, by sowing some one of the dwarf varieties, which are only adapted for the richest description of soils, in which case nearly double the quantity of seed will be required, to what is necessary if the long-hauled varieties are sown. On soils that are too rich for most other crops, the dwarf pea may be grown with the greatest certainty of success. By sowing on such land from three and a half to four bushels of seed per acre, a yield of from forty to sixty bushels may be confidently relied upon. In breaking up stubble land, in the spring, it is well to bring up to the surface some new soil, or, in other words, it may with advantage be ploughed a little deeper than it ever was before. On very adhesive clay soils, and where the subsoil is composed principally of sand, deep ploughing is not advisable, for it is worse than useless to bring to the surface a soil that contains no fertilizing properties, to be mixed with the active soil. Where the subsoil is composed of a permeable clay, and where there is also a large quantity of lime and potash mixed with the subsoil, within the reach of the common plough, from two to three inches of the new soil, mixed with the old, worn-out surface-soil, will improve its texture, and impart a degree of fertility that cannot by any other process be so easily obtained. The proper principle to govern the ploughing of most soils is, to yearly deepen them with the plough, until they have reached the greatest depth that can be attained by the common plough, without destroying the appearance and efficiency of the work. This can scarcely be more than ten inches, for the width must always exceed the depth of the furrow at least fifteen per cent. The average depth of furrow in this country does not exceed six inches, and a very large breadth of land has never been ploughed beyond five inches in depth. Year after year a few inches of surface-soil, being turned up to the

parching influence of the sun, and sown broadcast with the cereal grains, without any regard to its fitness or adaptation for the particular crop of grain sown, may satisfy those who know but little of the principles of vegetable physiology and the habits of plants; but those who cultivate old mother earth with a view of obtaining a profitable return for the capital and labour invested, will scarcely be satisfied with the stunted and half-starved crops that such shallow ploughing is calculated to produce. The soil should be deepened on many accounts, but the principle reasons for doing so are, that it is a means of mixing with the partially exhausted surface-soil, a liberal store of food for the plants, thereby bringing within reach of the roots those properties in the sub-soil that were previously exhausted from the surface-soil, by frequently cropping it with the cereal grains; that it prevents damage to the crops from drought, in those seasons when rains seldom occur; that it causes a stronger growth of straw, and thus the crops are not so much liable to mildew and rust; and that it imparts a mechanical influence upon soils, through which those that are naturally light, and porous, and that are altogether unadapted for the profitable growth of wheat, may be made to yield, in many instances, the heaviest crops, for a succession of years, without any perceptible diminution.

(To be continued.)

NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "NIAGARA."

NEW YORK, April 6, 1849.

The "Niagara" arrived at Halifax after a passage of 12 days. The news commercially is important. Cotton is fallen $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb, and rallied on the 8th. The market closed with a brisk demand. Breadstuffs have not improved, and prices continue to recede. Flour—Western Canal, 23s to 23s 6d per bbl. American Wheat, 6s to 7s per 70 lbs. Indian Corn, moderate demand. 27s to 29s per qr; best Yellow Corn Meal 12s 6d to 13s 6d. American Stocks maintain their prices. Cured Provisions steady. Beef has fallen from 3s to 5s per tierce. Pork 55s to 57s, chiefly for ship store. Bacon active at former prices. Lard has fallen 6d per cwt.—Trade had been depressed in consequence of the continental news, until 3 days before the steamer sailed, when favorable news caused an improvement. The Indian news has created great feeling among the English people. In the manufacturing districts the demand for goods has fallen off. Manufactured iron has slightly receded. Trade in India is healthy. Money in London is abundant. First class paper 24 to 24. The Navigation Bill passed its second reading by a majority of 52. Mr. Gladstone explained that if the Americans did not give them reciprocity, the British could, by the Bill, retaliate. The Cholera is disappearing. Total number of deaths, 14,060. In Ireland, however, it still rages.

IRELAND.—The West and South of Ireland seem to be in a deplorable state. Several frightful murders are reported. The Cholera is committing extensive ravages in Limerick. To compensate for their sad and distressing visitations, the farmers have commenced tilling the ground to a vast extent, and the potatoe is again planted to a greater breadth than heretofore. The attachment of the Irish to this precarious mode of subsistence, cannot be eradicated. It is hoped, from the fact that early sowing has been adopted generally throughout the country,—that the chances of failure must be diminished.

FRANCE.—The trials at Bruges are going on. Two of General Brea's murderers have been guillotined, and the others pardoned. The Red Republicans clamour loudly against the executions. Mr. Proudhon is especially savage. Clubs have been abolished by the Assembly, by 378 to 359. The Socialists are unusually active in sowing disaffection among the troops. In consequence of the state of Italy, troops are embarked at Toulon, and the