

Miscellaneous.

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The present production of Gold in New South Wales is at the rate of £100,000 per month, or £1,200,000 per annum, and that of Victoria from £3,500,000 or £4,000,000 per annum say in both Colonies about £2,000,000 per annum. Nearly the whole of this product is sent to Great Britain, at a per cent yields a gross annual amount for freightage of £28,000.—*Australian Gazette.*

POLITICAL ON DIT.

It is said that the Earl of Derby is about to issue cards to the leading members of his party, for a grand dinner on the 3rd of next month, being the eve of the opening of parliament. The principal dish at this entertainment will, we understand, consist of a large humble pie, which the guests will partake of previously to renouncing protection, and making amends to the memory of Sir Robert Peel.—*Punch.*

A GOOD PRECEDENT.

An important decision, upon a point never before settled in England, was given in the County Court of Yorkshire, held in this town yesterday, (20th ult.) before Mr. Thompson, the deputy Judge. The plaintiff was Mr. Raikes, the banker, and the defendants were the York and North Midland Railway Company, one of whose trains being a "heavy" one—that is, unusually full of passengers—had arrived at Milford Junction half an hour too late for the Great Northern quick train for London. The Jury gave £5 damages.—*Hull Packet.*

MARRIAGE OF A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Amongst the various expedients to which parties desirous of contracting this sort of alliance are having recourse, the one most in favour is that of tying the nuptial bonds in Denmark, where the facilities are greatest. A trifling impediment, however, stands in the way of candidates of hygienical honors. They must be provided with certificates of having been vaccinated, or the ceremony cannot be performed: such is the Danish law. Now, to the majority of middle-aged gentlemen and ladies, whose boyhood was spent in good old times before vaccinations came into fashion, the obtaining of this certificate is impossible except they, in anticipation of the difficulty that will hereafter await them, cause the operation to be renewed. Some of the knowing ones, duly admonished of the necessity, make the necessary provision; but a far greater number, on their arrival in Denmark, learn for the first time the conditions on which alone they can be united, and submit to the operation on the spot, thus furnishing an interesting case of ardent lovers bleeding for each other's sake.

THE EXODUS OF THE BAR.

The exodus of Ireland to America, and of England to Australia, is rivaled by the exodus of the bar from the temple. You cannot pass through that region at any hour, but you will meet laden porters going out of it, or see suspicious vehicles at doors receiving piles of dusty lumber and mountains of mouldy books. The bar is migrating—some to dig gold or to keep a store in the land of wealth, others to follow some more hopeful calling at home; but the majority to the provinces, anticipating the localization of law and better chance for themselves in the local courts. Soon the bar that hitherto has been centralized in London will be scattered over the whole face of the country. At any season than this when so many questions of practical law are claiming attention, it would have been a curious and interesting object for speculation what will be the consequences of this great change to the bar itself, to the profession generally, and to the public. For our own part, we believe that it will be equally injurious to all. The bar never can be again what it has been, and we have little doubt that in no long time its entire functions will be changed, and it will take a different status. But while lamenting such a catastrophe, we must admit that it was inevitable. It has been the result of other great social changes. Society has advanced faster than the lawyers, and is now running over them. The functions of an attorney are a necessity that rather increases than diminishes;

but those of the barrister, except as an advocate, are not necessary and therefore society is striving to do without him. If this be the true theory of the decline of the bar, we fear that it will not be stayed by a flight to the Provinces.—*Law Times.*

PROFESSOR NORTON.

With the deepest sorrow we announce the decease of this distinguished and promising scientific Agriculturist, who has been, according to human judgment, prematurely cut off in the midst of his usefulness. In the domain of Norton and Downing this continent has lost two of its most able and successful cultivators of the important and attractive arts of Agriculture and Gardening, whose places will not be readily supplied.

Professor Norton had enjoyed the great advantage of studying under such able chemists as Professor Johnston, in England, with whom he continued on terms of the most friendly intimacy, and Professor Mulder, of Holland; and distinguished himself for patient and original research in completing a series of analyses of the soil, for which, the Highland Society awarded a premium of Fifty Pounds. His excellent little treatise on Scientific Agriculture, for which he received a liberal prize from the New York State Agricultural Society, is well known and appreciated; while his Notes to the American Edition of Stephen's great work, the Book of the Farm, or, as it is called on this side the Atlantic, "The Farmer's Guide," display an intimate acquaintance with practical as well as Scientific Agriculture that must render that truly able and original work, of still greater usefulness to American farmers. He was likewise a frequent contributor to the Albany Cultivator, and occasionally to other periodicals of a similar character. Mr. Norton filled the Chair of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, and took a warm interest in the establishment of a University in Albany, in which Agriculture should hold its rightful position. Over exertion seems to have developed that insidious destroyer—consumption, which rapidly hurried him to the grave at the early age of 30 years, but not till he had laid a sound foundation of substantial learning, and acquired for his sterling integrity and moral worth, the profound respect of all who knew him.—Truly, the memory of the wise and virtuous is blest.

ROBERT HOPE, ESQUIRE.

Mr. Robert Hope, the Scotch agriculturist, died a short time since at an advanced age. For upwards of half a century he has been tenant of the farm of Fenton Barns, East-Lothian, and held a prominent position in connection with Scottish agriculture. He succeeded his father in the same farm, and was early noted as a skilful and intelligent cultivator, and as one of the pioneers in those improvements in the agriculture of Scotland, which East-Lothian may be said to have begun first and carried furthest. In early life Mr. Hope was a contributor to "The Farmer's Magazine," and to the works published by Sir John Sinclair. Almost the last article of any length which he wrote was the General Observations on the County of Haddington in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, where he graphically describes the changes witnessed in his life-time. He states that he remembered when the public roads in his neighbourhood, particularly the one along the coast to North Berwick, were without metal, and ploughed up every summer to lessen the inequalities, and to remove the water, the condition of the agricultural districts being at that time as primitive as the roads, and he lived to see the best of roads intersecting a country cultivated like a garden, and a railway passing his own fields, carrying to market in tons, in a few minutes, the produce which he used to see conveyed on horseback or by sea. "Mr. Hope's reputation as an agriculturist, and as a man of general intelligence and probity," says the *Scotman*, "being more than local, he was one of the Scotch farmers selected to give evidence before the Parliamentary committee on agricultural distress in 1830, and his evidence then given is very remarkable for fulness of information and clearness of statement, not only regarding questions purely agricultural, but on the Scottish system and other topics. In personal qualities—in gentleness, benevolence, kindness, and the strictest and most sensitive integrity—Mr. Hope stood very high

and he enjoyed throughout life the respect and affection of his neighbours of all ranks and opinions. As a master, he was remarkable for his careful study not only of the interests and comforts, but of the feelings of those he employed."

Biographical Calendar.

Nov.	21	A. D.	1572	Sir Thomas Gresham, died.
			1835	James Hogg, died.
			1840	Princess Royal, born.
"	22		1620	John Bradshaw, died.
			1724	Archbishop Tillotson, died.
			1774	Lord Clive, committed suicide.
"	23		1815	James Lackington, died.
			1837	Lieutenant Weir, died.
"	24		1848	Sir John Barrow, died.
			1572	John Knox, died.
			1628	Archbishop Sancroft, died.
			1713	Lawrence Sterne, born.
"	25		1848	Lord Melbourne, died.
			1562	Lope de Vega, born.
			1626	Edward Alleyn, died.
			1748	Isaac Watts, died.
"	26		1841	Sir Francis Chantrey, died.
			1723	A. W. Ernest, born.
			1851	Marshall Soulé, died.
"	27		1628	Frontenac, died.

ROBERT CLIVE, Lord Clive, and Baron Plassey, was born in 1725, at Styche, in Shropshire. When about 18 years of age he obtained a Clerkship, in the East India Company's service, and arrived at Madras in 1744. In 1745 Madras surrendered to the French, when Clive, with others, was made prisoner, but escaping in the disguise of a Moor; he entered the military service as ensign in 1747, and as such was at the siege of Pondicherry. He also led the forlorn hope at the attack on Devi Cotah, as lieutenant, when only three of his comrades besides himself escaped. After a short return to the civil service, he again resumed the military character, and as Captain, in command of 210 Europeans and 500 Epeyas he took the city of Arcot, and soon after successfully defended it against Raja Saib, who was assisted by French Engineers in the attack. In 1753 he returned to England, where he was presented by the Company with a sword richly set with diamonds, and went back to India with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The Nabob Dowlah having taken Calcutta, and by confining his prisoners in the "Black Hole," caused the death of so many, Col. Clive in conjunction with Admiral Watson, determined to avenge their countrymen. With an army of 2000 men, he soon brought the Nabob to terms, although the army of the latter numbered 60,000, besides cannon and elephants.—Despairing of peace, while the then Nabob was in power, he now determined on dethroning him in favour of Meer Jaffer, a discontented courtier. He did not scruple to attempt this with an army of about 3000 men, against 70,000 which composed that of the Nabob. He attacked the latter at Plassey, and, partly through the treachery of Meer Jaffer to his prince, obtained an easy victory with the loss of about 70 men. He was now made Governor of Bengal, receiving, to support his dignity, lands worth £27,000 per annum. Leaving affairs in a prosperous state, he returned to England in 1760, and, in 1761, was created an Irish Peer by the title of Lord Clive Baron Plassey. New difficulties having arisen in India, he was again appointed Governor of Bengal, and embarked for India 1764. In 1767 he returned to England after settling matters satisfactorily. In 1773, six years after his return, he was impeached in the House of Commons for mal-administration, and though the motion was lost and Clive exculpated, yet it so preyed upon his mind that in November, 1774, he put an end to his existence by his own hand.