

that in certain situations where the memory is otherways perfect the actions and perceptions may pass through the mind, with so great velocity that they make no sufficient impression to enable the memory to recall them.

The order or arrangement of things is always grateful to the memory, because it is by this order that we are enabled to recall any event back after it has passed away. The chief parts of science and judgment are their order and arrangement; and memory which enables us to recall these is the foundation of science. Without order and arrangement memory might exist, but it would be vague and useless; hence we may say that whatever mutual aid these give to each other, the one could not be effected without the other, and the latter would be of no use without the former.

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THE ITINERANT.

No. VIII.

The place we now approached with the intention of landing was on the south side of this noble river. The bank here presents a gradual ascent for the space of about one hundred and fifty yards from the water's edge, not so steep as to render the access difficult, but of a sufficient elevation to exhibit the objects on the top in a commanding aspect, and at the same time to hide the interior of the ground from the view on approaching this bank by the river. On landing and ascending to the top of the acclivity where the house was situated, a scene opens to view of the most gratifying nature to the eye of the agriculturist, and not without interest to the admirer of nature. The ground which from this point slopes gently down to the water, is covered with orchards and gardens—while the beautiful extensive river which here stretches to more than a mile across presents to the mind an idea of grandure, when compared with our largest rivers in the old country; and gliding past with an imperceptible motion, imposes a tranquilizing effect on the beholder. While the opposite bank, with the high lands in the interior presents a back ground to the picture, such as we see in some of the finest compositions by our most celebrated landscape painters. The distance across the river is sufficient to soften the rugged inequalities, in a close view of a mountain scene, without being so remote as to render the outline indistinct. Turning to the interior; the agriculturist will find an interesting scene for him.—The soil is a dark loam, seemingly well adapted from its richness, for the purposes of the grain farmer. The fields extend in one flat unbroken level as far as they have been yet cleared of their native forests. This part of the country seems to have been long settled, for where the timber has been cut down the stumps and roots have decayed, (a process which I understand is left to time to accomplish,) so that there is not an inequality or any one object, save the fences, to break the view to the edge of the wood-land. The farm house had a