

**THE WEATHER IN SCOTLAND.**—The mild weather with which the year commenced still continues. During two days of last week a heavy rain fell, and a considerable quantity also fell during the last and the previous nights. Most of the daytime, however, is exceedingly mild, and enlivened occasionally by the faint but cheery rays of the sun. Vegetation is proceeding with a rapidity quite unusual at this season, and in some of the gardens at the south side of the town many native flowers will soon be in bloom, and we know of one or two instances where berries the size of a pea have been observed on gooseberry-bushes. Indeed, all accounts from the country speak of the unwelcome luxuriance of the season, and the uneasiness which prevails in consequence.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

**THE REVENUES OF THE MIND.**—The ear and the eye are the mind's receivers; but the tongue is only busied in expending the treasure received. If, therefore, the revenues of the mind be uttered as fast or faster than they are received, it cannot be but that the mind must needs be bare, and can never lay up for purchase. But if the receivers take in still with no utterance, the mind may soon grow a burthen to itself, and unprofitable to others. I will not lay up too much, and utter nothing, lest I be covetous; nor spend much, and store up little, lest I be a prodigal and poor.—*Bishop Hall*.

**LITERARY MISSIONARY.**—Fanny Foster (Miss Chubbuck) the popular magazine writer, it is said in a Philadelphia letter to the Journal of Commerce, is to be married to Rev. Mr. Judson, and will accompany him on his missionary labors in India. She will carry with her, it is added, the high devotion which a former one of the name exhibited, who followed the missionary fortunes of her husband in the East.

**INDIAN CIVILIZATION.**—The editor of the Cherokee Advocate asserts that, in proportion to the population, there are fewer men among the Cherokees who cannot read or write, either Cherokee or English, than are to be found in any State of the Union.

We copy the following Notices to Correspondents from the *Mark Lane Express* :—

**HEMPE.**—To "An Irish Farmer."—The quantity of British hemp is superior, when well manufactured, to that of Russia and India; it requires a rich moist alluvial soil or its cultivation; about 3 bushels of seed to the acre is an average quantity, and it should not be sown before the end of April. When it is grown entirely for the fibre, it is pulled when in flower, and no distinction is made between the male and the female plants; but when both fibre and seed are wanted, the usual method is to pull the male plants as soon as the seeds have set in the female plants, the female plants being left four or five weeks longer before they are pulled, so that the seed may fully ripen.

**URINE.**—To "Experimentalizer."—There is a very considerable difference between the quantities of nitrogen and phosphates contained in human urine and that of the horse; according to Fourcroy and Vanquelin the quantity is four times greater in human urine.

**FOR DESTROYING SLUGS, &c.**—To "Sufferer."—We do not know that you can do better for destroying them than by dusting with quicklime, which is very destructive to such depredators. Take the side of the land from which the wind blows; dust up your lime, and let the wind distribute it. A little judgment in the management is all that is required.

**PEPPER BRAND.**—To "C. A. W."—Pepper Brand is not considered identical with smut; it is by some considered to arise from a different species of the same fungi as smut. It differs from smut, in the heads of grain never bursting, and also in the feid smell which they give out.

**NITRE.**—To W. W."—The quantity of nitre applied to land varies very much, according to the description of the crop and the nature of the soil; from half a hundred weight to four times that quantity per acre has been used by some agriculturists.

**THE POTATO CROP.**—(To the Editor of the *Sherborne Journal*)—**SIR,**—I have seen in the newspapers a letter from the High Sheriff of Dorset, Mr.

Porcher, which is calculated to alarm the growers of potatoes in this country, as I think, more than necessary; and I therefore send you for publication the following facts: I planted in September some very badly diseased tubers of potatoes in small pots, and kept them in a cool frame until December, when they were shifted into larger pots and placed in my hot-house, and kept in a dry heat. The crop is now ripening, and I examined on Friday last one plot, and found all the tubers sound. I sent the haulm and the tubers, which I did not cut, to Dr. Lindley, and have just received his observations thereon:—He says, "Your potatoes have no symptoms of disease in the young tubers, and the stem and leaves indicate no tendency to assume the condition of the murrain. I fear they would soon do so if exposed to wet. It would be well to try the effects of a damp place on one of the pots of potatoes you still have. I expect that your Dorsetshire potatoes are among some of the best we have." If it should please God to give us a dry hot summer, we have, as I think, no reason to despair for the crop of potatoes that are now about to be planted. If the season should be like that of 1845, we may then perhaps have more cause for anxiety.—I am, your obedient servant, **PORTMAN.**—Bryanston, March 17.

**POTATO CROPS.**—(To the Editor of the *Corwall Royal Gazette*).—**SIR,**—The time is fast approaching when farmers will be selecting their seed for their general crops, and I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to impress strongly on their minds the great necessity for selecting all the small potatoes, from the size of pigeon's eggs and under and sowing them whole, as affording a greater probability of ensuring a healthy crop the ensuing season. If they trust to their seed from the large bulbs, the disease may again make its appearance; for it is more than probable that many potatoes which are tainted with the disease of last year, may escape the observation of the most particular scrutiny, and however trifling the defect may be, the whole bulb will be affected by it, and every plant produced from such seed may again be a failure. The small potatoe is generally found at the end of the root; and the large bulb partaking of the first nourishment carried down by the stem, the disease in a great measure will stop there, and the small potatoe will most probably be found healthy. This I found to be the case in 1832 and 33, when the potatoe suffered from dry-root.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, **RICHARD JOHN HEAD.**—Falmouth, March 9.

**THE POTATOE CROP.**—At the last ordinary meeting of the Horticultural Society, Dr. Lindley read two communications, and stated the results of experiments made on the propagation of potatoes from seeds, which had been suggested for the purpose of producing a more healthy future source of supply, from the probable present exhaustion of the stock. Such anticipations it was thought might lead to disappointment, and the experience of one case in particular, showed that little reliance could be placed upon it, as the seeds of the season of 1844, before the disease had appeared, produced 80 potatoes which were very much diseased, although the haulms were not in the first case affected. All the evidence on the subject was, however, very conflicting; for whereas in this country the results of the experiments were very unsatisfactory, the reverse was the case in Prussia, where crops of excellent quality had been procured from seeds, with most satisfactory results, both in the greater