The Weekly Observer.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1850.

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The Observer.

Published on TUESDAY, by DONALD A. CAMERON at his Office, corner of Prince William and Church Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Jardine & Co.—TERMS: 15s. per annum, half in advance.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber.

I. WOODWARD.

St. John, Nov. 11, 1846. *Secretary*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have appointed Messrs. W. & G. RITCHIE to act as my Attornies, and to settle the affairs of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON, deceased; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having any claims against the said Estate, will please hand them in to my said Attornies for adjustment.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBERTSON.
Sole Executrix of the Estate of the late JAMES ROBERTSON.

Dated ninth day of February, A. D. 1849.

VICTORIA HOUSE,

October 16th, 1849.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

From LONDON, LEEDS, MANCHESTER and GLASGOW, per ships *Snowdon, Lisbon* and *Unicorn*, comprising—

BRITISH and French SATINS & SILKS, *in newest shades and patterns*,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, newest styles, in French Merinos, DeLaines, Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Orleans, and every kind of newest WOOLLEN and WORSTED Materials,
Long and Square SHAWLS, in *Plaid Wool, Fine Cloth, Paisley, Maude, &c.*
CLOAKINGS, in every new style, in Plain and Fancy Fine Cloth, Tweeds, Plaids, &c., with Trimmings to suit, and a few LONDON made FRENCH PATTERN CLOAKS.
FURS of every description, in CAPES, BOAS VICTORINES, MUFFS, Gauntlets, &c.
SILK VELVETS in Black and Fancy colors,
TERRY Velvets in all colors, with RIBBONS to match,
British and Fancy Bonnet and Cap RIBBONS, newest styles,
VELVET SATIN and Silk NECK TIES,
HOSIERY and GLOVES of every description,
Thread and Wove Laces, Edgings and Footings,
ILLUSION NETTS, white and colored, for Ladies Dresses, &c.
Fancy and Plain BOBBINETTS,
Black and colored LACE VEILS of every kind,
Limerick LACE CAPES,
French and British Embroideries, in COLLARS, Chemizetts, Habit Shirts, Sleeves, &c.
Infants' Embroidered ROBES and CAPS,
Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HDKFS., in Plain and Trimmed, with Limerick Lace,
WHITE MUSLINS, in Jaconet, Checked, Striped, Book, Mull, Tarlatan, &c. &c.
French and English Garment and FURNITURE PRINTS,
Earlston and Power Loom Heavy GINGHAMS,
Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirtings, Checks, &c.
PILOT, BEAVER, and BROAD CLOTHS,
VELVET, SATIN, and CACHMERE VESTINGS,
FANCY TROWSERINGS, in Kerseymeres, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c.
Gent's Silk and Satin NECK TIES, in Squares, Scarfs, Opera Ties, STOCKS, &c.
Gent's India Silk and French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs,
WHITE FLANNELS in Saxony, Welsh, Swanskin, &c.
Red, Blue, and Yellow FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, SERGES, &c.
MOLESKINS, Cantoons, Drills, Tickings, &c.
IRISH LINENS, Lawns, Diapers, Hollands, &c.
Damask Table LINENS, Napkins, Towels, &c.
OSNABURGS, CANVAS, &c., &c.
White and Grey COTTONS, SHEETINGS, and WARPS,
Tailors' Trimmings and Small Wares, &c., &c.

☞ *The above being personally selected in the best markets, will be sold at the LOWEST RATES, FOR CASH, and ONE PRICE ONLY.*

JAMES DOHERTY & CO.

Oct. 6, 1849.

FALL GOODS.

Received per *Lisbon* from London, and *Snowden* from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of GOODS, comprising—

MUFFS, BOAS, CAPES, CARDINALS Victorines, Cuffs, Caps, &c.
Black and Colored SILK VELVETS,
Gro de Naps, SATINS and SATINETTS,
Lambswool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk HOSIERY
BLONDS, Netts, Laces and Edgings,
GLOVES of every description,
SILK, RIBBON VELVETS, all colors,
Gimps, Fringes, Bindings and Braids,
Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties;
A variety of Woollen Square and Long SHAWLS,
GALA PLAIDS and Fancy Cloakings,
Fashionable DRESS MATERIAL, of various kinds,
A large lot of BONNET RIBBONS,
Umbrellas, Stocks, Braces and Shirt Collars,
Witney, Bath, and Rose BLANKETS,
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES,
Pilot and Beaver Cloth, Doeskins,
BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Kerseys,
Velvet and Satin VESTINGS;
Grey, White and Striped SHIRTINGS,
Printed Cottons and Furnitures,
White, Red and Yellow FLANNELS,
Green Baizes, Kerseys and SERGES,
QUILTS, Counterpanes, and FRINGES,
Blue and White COTTON WARPS,
Linens, Lawns, Diapers and Towellings,
OSNABURG, Canvas and Duck,
Black, Brown and Check'd HOLLANDS,
CARPETING and Floor Cloths.

With a variety of other Goods, the whole of which are offered at the very lowest market prices.

W. G. LAWTON.

Fresh Ground Corn Meal.

100 BAGS very superior quality CORN MEAL, ground for family use—for sale by JOHN V. THURGAR,
Dec. 18. *North Mill Wharf.*

New and Cheap Room Papers.

THE Subscriber has just received a new Supply of very handsome Cheap *ROOM PAPERS*, which are offered for Sale from 4½d. to 9d. a Piece.

S. K. FOSTER.

November 6.—6i.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

Corner of Market Square and Dock Street,
OCTOBER, 1849.

The subscriber has received per Brigantine *Portland*, from Boston, and schr. *London*, from New-York:—

A LARGE assortment of COOKING STOVES, of various kinds and sizes: superior Rotary Cooking Stoves; Open-front Parlor Stoves; Cylinder Stoves, and a few Drawing Room Grate Stoves.

Also—a large selection of American HARDWARE, consisting of Mortice, Rim, Chest, and Cupboard LOCKS, LATCHES, &c.; Rosewood, Argalls, and Glass Knobs; Rules of all kinds; Auger Screw Bitts, Screws, Axle Pullies, Glass Paper, Counter Scales, Fire Kindling, Looking Glasses, Glass Curtain Pins, Glass Lamps for burning Fluid, &c. &c.

Ex Lisbon, from London—
3 rolls SHEET LEAD, 2½ to 3 lb.
2 casks SHOT, assorted,
1 cask LEAD PIPE, 1¼ to 1½ inches.

Ex Unicorn, from Liverpool—
2 casks Tacks, Rivets, Cut & Wrought Broad Cut Tacks, &c.
1 package Shoe Thread,
1 bundle Iron Wire RIDDLES,
1 cask Metal WEIGHTS,
2 crates COAL SCUTTLES,
1 cask Screws, Bolts, Cornice Slides, &c.
1 cask Block Tin Dish Covers; Tea Kettles, with and without Stands, Coffee and Tea Pots, Japanned Candlesticks, Foot-tubs, &c.
1 cask Hair Seating, Hair Sieves, Twine, assorted kinds; Brushes, Japn'd Tea-trays, &c.
1 cask Gridirons, Italian Irons, Box Irons, Coffee-mills, Sauce-pans, stock & plate Locks,
1 cask Mortice, Rim, Closet, Dead Till, Chest, and Cupboard Locks; Drop, French, and night Latches; Carpenter's Patent Hall-door Locks; Patent Latch Keys,
8 casks BRASS GOODS, of various kinds—Hinges, Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, copper bell Wire, Wire Cloth, Britannia metal and German Silver Spoons, Bronzed Fenders, Percussion Caps, Steel Knitting Pins, Copper Coal Scuttles, Slop Pails, Coffin Mounting, and Skates,
1 cask CUTLERY, consisting of Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Carving, Pen, Jack, and Pocket Knives; Butcher & Sheath Knives; Putty Knives; Files, Rasps, &c.
8 bundles SHOVELS.

☞ The above lot of Goods, together with the assortment formerly on hand, comprises one of the largest Stocks of Hardware in this City, and will be sold low for *Cash* or approved payment.

T. R. GORDON.

No. 1, SOUTH WHARF!

HARDWARE, &c.

WALKER TISDALE & SON

Have received per *Unicorn, Charlotte* and *Olive*, a perfect assortment, which, with their stock on hand in the above line, will be sold at greatly *reduced prices for cash.*

6 SHEETS LEAD, 3 to 5 lbs.;
1 ton SHOT, assorted Nos.;
Pots, Bakepans, Frypans, Griddles, Teakettles, Saucepans and Fish Kettles;
Ox Chains, Horse Traces, Short link Chain;
Cut and Wrought Board Nails, Horse and Ox Nails, Clout and other Nails;
Cut and Wrought Tacks, Spikes and Sheathing Nails;
Cart and Waggon Boxes, Patent Axles, Block Bushes and Rivets;
Heel and Toe Sparrowbills, Heel PLATES, Tip NAILS;
Smiths' BELLOWS, Vices, Anvils, Hammers and Sledges; *Naylor's* CAST STEEL;
Blister, German and Sleigh Shoe Steel;
Vickers' Mill, Cross-cut, Smiths' and other FILES and Rasps;
Hoole, Stanforth & Gray's 5½, 6, 6½ feet Mill SAWS;
Welch & Griffith's 5½ and 6 feet MILL SAWS;
Do. do. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 36 inch warranted Circular SAWS;
Rowland's Philadelphia 5, 5½, 6, 6½ and 7 feet MILL SAWS;
Also, Cross-cut, Hand, Tenon, Buck and other SAWS by the above makers;
Shovels, Spades, Manure and Hay Forks; Cast Steel American SHOVELS;
Axle Sash Pullies, Sash Cord and Fasteners, Door Springs, Bolts, &c.
Carpenters' Bench and Moulding Planes;
A superior assortment of Locks, Hinges, Latches, Mortice Locks, with Mineral, Glass, China, and Porcelain Knobs;
Chest, Pad, Cupboard, Desk, Till, and other Locks in brass and iron.
Hair CLOTH, plain and figured; Curled HAIR; Iron Wire, Copper and Brass WIRE; House Bells, Sleigh Bells, strung or otherwise; Brass Bells for cattle's horns; Gridirons; Italian Irons; Sad Irons, improved make; Iron WEIGHTS and SCALES; Fire Irons; AND IRONS and Fire clogs; COFFIN Furniture, &c. &c.
BRASS GOODS in great variety;
A good assortment of CUTLERY;
HORSE and OX CARDS and Curry Combs;
Thomson's AUGERS, Axes, Zinc;
5000 feet 9x7, 10x8, 12x10 Window GLASS, &c.

December 4.

Window Glass, Nails, Tin, &c.

By the "Olive," from Liverpool:

7000 FEET 8x10 to 12x16 English Sheet GLASS,
25 Kegs 7, 8, 9 and 10 Horse NAILS,
10 do. 1¼ to 2½ inch BOAT NAILS,
20 do. 6 and 7 inch *SPIKES*,
20 boxes IC. Charcoal TIN,
20 do. DC. ditto do.
20 do. IX. ditto do.
18 bundles No. 22 *SHEET IRON*,
18 do. No. 24 do. do.

For Sale by JOHN KINNEAR.

November 27.

Sugar, Oil, Stoves, &c.

By the Dolphin, from Boston:—

15 HHDS. Bright SUGARS,
10 brls. best Sea Elephant OIL,
2 cases Metallic India Rubber SHOES,
11 Box STOVES,
31 bundles warranted CHAIRS.

JOHN KINNEAR,
Nov. 6, 1849. *Prince Wm street*

TOBACCO.

Just landing per "*Mary Ann*" from New-York—

36 BOXES TOBACCO—8s., assorted brands;
Daily expected per Dolphin—
19 cases Bright SUGAR,
20 do prime MOLASSES.

FLEWWELLING & READING,
Nov. 6 *No. 10, King street.*

The Garland.

THE CHILD AND THE DEW DROPS.

"Oh! father, dear father, why pass they away,
The dew-drops that sparkle at dawn of the day,
That glitter'd like stars in the light of the moon.
Oh! why are the dew-drops dissolving so soon?

Does the sun in his wrath chase their brightness away,
As though nothing that's lovely might live for a day?
The moonlight had faded, the flowers still remain,
But the dew-drops had shrunk in their petals again;
Oh! father, dear father, why pass they away,
The dew-drops that sparkled at dawn of the day?"

"My child," said the father, "look up to the skies,
Behold that bright rainbow—those beautiful dyes;
There—there are the dew-drops in glory re-set,
'Mid the jewels of heaven they are glittering yet.

Then are we not taught by each beautiful ray,
To mourn not earth's fair things, though passing away;
For though youth of its beauty and brightness be riven,
All that withers on earth blooms more sweetly in heaven.
Look up," said the father, "look up to the skies,
Hope sits on the wings of those beautiful dyes."

Alas! for the father—how little knew he,
That the words he had spoken prophetic would be,
That the beautiful cherub—the star of his day,
Was even then like the dew-drops, dissolving away;
Oh, sad was the father, when low in the skies,
The rainbow again spread his beautiful dyes,
And then he remembered the maxims he'd given,
And thought of his child and the dew-drops in heaven.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN EUROPE.

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON'S ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Annual Exhibition of the New York State Agricultural Society, at Syracuse, September 13, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—One of the first lessons a European has to learn after he has landed on the shores of this new world, is to dispossess his mind of all those associations, rich and rare, with which the history of past ages has connected the names of remarkable places. In passing through New England it was my fortune to stop at towns and villages called by names long familiar to my ears—the sounds of which seemed to say "in a few hours or minutes you will arrive again at your own home and hearth."

But in travelling from Albany to this place, I have met with people fresh from Troy—I have come through Utica and Rome—and from the lips of children have heard of other mighty cities which our earliest European lessons clothe in the hoar of remote antiquity, and illumine with the glory of immortal deeds. In the desire thus to connect your new towns with the recollection of famous actions, I would read an adoration of the actions themselves, and secret aspirations after similar renown.

In the old world I have just left, there exists an ancient Syracuse, rich in all those bounties of heaven, which especially favour the husbandman—a genial and sunny clime—clear, blue skies, balmy air, and never failing dews—a soil fertile in oil and wine, and abundant in corn, almost beyond belief.

Thousands of years ago, when no Saxon or Celtic foot, not even that of the roving Northmen, had yet trodden the American shores, this ancient Syracuse was the capital of a kingdom of six millions of souls; and though it had so many mouths of its own to fill, the produce of its teeming soil left still a large surplus for exportation. An energetic people, comparatively free—unbroken in spirit by frequent wars, by foreign conquerors, and by the degradation and oppression which afterwards beset their domestic hearths—availed themselves to the utmost of the bounties of nature, and by patient industry made their country the "*horreum Romanorum*," and in the language of Livy, "*populo Romano, pace ac bello fidissimum annonæ subsidium.*" Now cast down and degraded, the successors—scarcely to be called the sons of the same people—languish in comparative indolence; and though the bounties of nature are ever fresh and new as in its palmiest days, there are few countries in which agriculture and the arts of life are in a more debased condition than in modern Sicily.

But time, which has wrought this melancholy change, has caused others more cheering to happen too. It may be, that amid the ruins of old Syracuse its ancient fires may still live, on some future day to be lighted up anew, and more successfully, into a steady and enduring flame, which the foot of despotism shall never again be able to trample out. But however this be, it is gratifying to me to see—as it must be to you—that in a new country, peopled by a new race, a younger Syracuse has sprung up, emulous of the worth and glory of the ancient—nourished by free institutions—carried forward by the untiring energy of the Teutonic blood—above all, emulous of the agricultural renown of the Syracuse of distant times, and by the application of more mind and knowledge, to a less exuberant soil in a less favoured clime, bent on creating a new granary of the nations, an unfailing western store house to a great and growing people.

It is a happy omen to me, coming among you for the first time, that I should meet to discourse with you upon scientific agriculture, in a city which recalls the vast fertility of the plains and slopes of Sicily—may the modern name, like the ancient, descend to after times, associated with ideas of rich cultivation and prolific fields of corn!

It is not without anxiety, as you will suppose, that I appear for the first time before a large transatlantic audience. But though you are American born, gentlemen, your faces are familiar to me.—They tell me you have Scotch and English hearts, and I believe I may throw myself confidently on your kind indulgence.

I cannot presume to address you on the general importance of agriculture; its fundamental connection with the welfare and power of every state; the estimation in which it has been held in all ages and among every cultivated people; the natural proneness of man to till the soil; the pleasure with which the most talented men, and the highest in station, have always looked forward to the time when leaving business and profession and the cares of office to younger men, the small farm should alone employ their quiet leisure; nor upon the greater attention and respect which this art and its cultivators everywhere demand, and are everywhere receiving. These topics are familiar to you, and you are too rich in native talent to require a stranger to address you on generalities like these.

Nor does my very recent arrival in the United States, entitle me as yet to speak from my own observation upon the existing condition of agriculture on this side the Atlantic. I have selected, therefore, as the subject of my present address, the existing condition of agriculture in Europe.

There are two very different ways in which I might bring this subject before you. I might illustrate in the abstract, the amount of practical and scientific knowledge which Europe possesses in regard to each of the departments of rural economy, which its climate enables it to prosecute. Taking the methods of the best practical men, and adding to these the knowledge of those most skilful in theory, I might present to you a picture, every detail of which was true, but the effect of which, as a whole, would be to convey to you a most exaggerated idea of the actual condition of the art—even in Great Britain, where both in theory and practice it is supposed to be best understood, and most skilfully carried into operation. Or I might take you from country to country, and show you as we passed hastily along, the character of its rural population, the excellencies or defects of its cultural practices, the condition of its arable soils, the qualities and treatment of its cattle, and generally what is doing by governments and people in each country for the improvement of the rural arts. I should thus set before you a series of pictures, true, not only in detail, but in their general effects upon your minds, though not partaking of those broad and comprehensive views, which a sketch of European Agriculture, as one whole, would be expected to present.

I propose, to some extent, to follow both methods. After a brief outline of the state of practical agriculture in the leading countries of Europe, derived chiefly from my own observations, I shall endeavor to give you an idea of the position in which agriculture as an art now stands—of what is doing to advance it—and especially of the aids which science is now lending to the practical economics of rural life.

SWEDEN.—Commencing in the north of Europe with the Scandanavian peninsula, I would remark that in Sweden,—especially since the accession of the late king, Carl Johan, better known by the name of Bernadotte—much attention has been paid to agriculture. The improvement and increase of the flocks of sheep for the growth of wool, the introduction of better breeds of stock, of newer implements, and of an improved rotation of crops—have successively received much attention; but of late years the great force of the people has been expended on the drainage of the lakes and marshes with which the country is so plentifully studded over. The agricultural societies of the provinces, in conjunction with the Academy of Agriculture in Stockholm, have devoted much pains to what may be called the arterial drainage of their several districts; and though the more refined method of improvement, known in Great Britain by the name of *thorough drainage*, has not as yet been any where introduced, it is only just to the energy of Sweden to say that no European people, in proportion to its natural resources, has done more during the last twenty years in the reclamation of improvable land from the dominion of overflowing water.

Further advances are also secured by the translation, especially from the English, of the best works on scientific agriculture, under the auspices of the Academy of Agriculture, and by the establishment of agricultural schools and model farms, one of which each Province is expected in a few years to possess. Thus in Sweden, as in all other countries, the period of improvement by mechanical means—the nature and economical application of which latter means, books and schools will have taught, when the time for more generally applying them shall have come.

RUSSIA.—In Russia, agriculture as a whole is in a very imperfect condition. Here and there, especially in the neighborhood of large towns like Moscow and St. Petersburgh, laboriously and skilfully cultivated fields may be seen, while herds of improved Swiss and short horned cattle are carefully raised on the domains of the rich nobility.—The Emperor also, who knows well the importance of this art to the strength and prosperity of his dominions, sets an example to his subjects by the efforts he makes to introduce a better system of culture among the serfs on the Imperial estates, by the establishment of schools for the instruction of farmers in art and experimental science, and by the maintenance of model farms upon the appanages of the crown. But Russia, nevertheless, is half a wilderness. Millions of acres of perpetual forest cover rich soils which there are no hands to till. The value of an estate is measured not by the number of acres it contains, but by the number of souls which live upon, cultivate, and are sold along with it. As in the first clearings of a North American wilderness, where land is comparatively worthless, the soil is cropped till it is exhausted, and then new land is subjected to the plow and exhausted in its turn. In no country of the world, with the exception of Northern America, is there so vast a field for the useful emigration of agricultural settlers, as in the mighty Empire of Russia. But language and religion, and political institutions, oppose barriers which the Saxon, and I may say the Teutonic races generally, feel themselves unable to overcome.

GERMANY.—In order to obtain a correct opinion of the agriculture of a country, a man must not only view the country with his own eyes, but his eyes must be taught both what to look for, and how to look for it. The reports of travellers who are unskilled in rural matters—the educational institutions of the country itself—and even its agricultural statistics, are all unsafe guides where a really correct appreciation is desired of its true position in reference to this important branch of social economy. This observation is illustrated by the actual condition of the several branches of rural economy when compared with the state of agricultural instruction, and with the attention that has been paid to statistics in the different kingdoms of Germany and France.

SAXONY.—In Saxony, a country greatly favored by nature in the character of its soils, the chief attention of the great landholders and of the government, has been long directed to the improvement of the breed of sheep, from which the celebrated Saxon wool is obtained. This state exhibits generally a very different appearance from the neighboring country of Bavaria. In passing from the latter kingdom to the former, you "seem to pass," says Mr. Royer, "from the desert into the land of promise." "Two-thirds of the rich proprietors in Saxony," he observes, "cultivate their own properties, and have established an order, neatness, and method, which, though far from agricultural perfection, you seek for in vain in France."

WURTEMBERG.—In the kingdom of Wurtemberg, where the instruction at the agricultural school of Hohenheim and elsewhere, is better organized, and at this moment more famed, than in any other part of Germany, and where in fact, the art of culture as a whole is the farthest advanced, the general cultivation is described by Mr. Royer as being melancholy, and, at a distance from the capital, very different from what the eulogies of authors had led him to suppose.

BAVARIA.—In Bavaria we find an imposing array of institutions and means of instruction specially provided for the rural community, which are fitted to impress the superficial observer with a high idea of its agricultural condition. As in Wurtemberg, there is a central school of agriculture. There are also Chairs of Rural Economy in the Universities, and more than twenty Chairs of Agriculture in the Seminaries and polytechnic schools of the provinces, besides a general Agricultural Society, counting more than 8,000 members. These facts convey the impression of much zeal on the part of the government; much interest in agriculture on the part of the people; and an advanced state of the art of culture in the kingdom generally. But the miserable aspect of Bavarian agriculture would lead one to suppose that all these means of encouragement are very inefficacious." (Royer.)

The schools are badly organized or conducted. The great land owners are indifferent on the subject, while the miserably defective condition of the roads and other means of internal communication indicate, that even the government which has organized all the formal apparatus we have mentioned, is not itself alive to the most fundamental element of agricultural progress.

PRUSSIA can not boast either of its practical agriculture, or of its system of agricultural instruction. It is a proof of how very little has in past ages been done in the way of teaching the rural population the principles of the art of culture, that Prussia should so long have derived an undeserved celebrity from the existence of a private agricultural school at Moeglin, established in 1806, and conducted till his death in 1819, by the distinguished Von Thaer. After his death, the school he had founded was made a Royal Academy, and is still in existence. It contains at present only twenty pupils; and even in Von Thaer's time it never contained more than thirty four. In the much praised primary schools of Prussia, a little instruction in gardening is the only teaching which bears an immediate relation to the future occupations of the rural population.

In the nature of its soils, which are sandy, light enough to be blown by the winds, and apparently almost sterile, Prussia has much to contend with. This is especially the case in its most ancient and central Duchies. Westphalia and the Rhenish provinces are naturally richer, and are also more advanced and better cultivated. Besides, until the revolution of the past year, the burdens of servitudes upon land, of a feudal kind—and of which in the New World you have no examples, except a few of a milder form in the seignories of Lower Canada—were so onerous and so unequally distributed, as greatly to retard the development of its agricultural capabilities. The state of the roads and other means of communication also, as in Bavaria, and the scarcity of large towns, have concurred with other causes, in retaining the agriculture of Prussia in a very backward condition.

(To be continued.)

MR. COBDEN AT SHEFFIELD.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening, in the Music-hall, to receive Mr. Cobden, the member for the West Riding. The spacious room, which will accommodate about 2000, was most densely crowded, and hundreds went away, unable to obtain admission. The Honourable Gentleman was surrounded by the most distinguished and influential Liberals of the town and neighbourhood. Before Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting, resolutions in favour of financial reform, and an extension of the franchise, were passed. Mr. Cobden, in the course of his observations on the movements of the Protectionists, said,—There is a gentleman in the room here, who showed me, just before I came in, a curiosity in the ante-room. He has brought with him a penny loaf which was made in 1801. (Laughter, and cries of "Show it." The loaf was handed to Mr. Cobden by Mr. Banks, of Wentworth, along with a penny loaf of the present day, which was about four times the size of the former.) Now, this is a loaf made in January, 1801. The weight is 2½ ounces; and the quartern loaf of 3½ pounds sold at that time for 1s. 10½d. This curious specimen of protected bread is brought from Wentworth, by a gentleman, to-day. The free trade penny loaf, which was bought to-day, was made in January, 1850, just forty-nine years after the other. Its weight is 8½ ounces, and the quartern loaf of 3½ pounds is now sold at 5d. It's 5d. against 1s. 10½d. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, if you can go back to that size of a loaf for a penny—if you can restore the times when a penny loaf was sold of that size—(laughter)—why then you will place the landed interest in this country in the most happy possible condition. They will be quite satisfied then. But I think I may say that I have the unanimous vote of this assembly in favour of the bigger loaf. (Cheers.) The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to state that their aim should be to compel the Government to retrace its steps, at least to the expense which was found sufficient in 1835. He did not believe any financial reform to be worth a snap of the fingers without a reform by which the people of this country may have a more thorough control over their representatives, and they must not talk of an extension of the suffrage, unless they had a fair distribution when it was extended. He had no doubt that, in the course of the session, when the people saw the small chance there was of effecting any thing like a thorough reform, or an effectual reduction of the expenditure, they would arouse themselves, first by qualifying themselves as voters for the county, and then by joining in associations for the effectual reform of the House of Commons, by the vote of the House of Commons itself. He had no doubt they should see a great movement in this country to effect these changes, which he considered highly necessary for the prosperity, security, happiness, and well-being of the people. On Wednesday morning a public breakfast was given to Mr. Cobden, in the dining hall of the Cutlers' Company. There were about 200 ladies and gentlemen present.

CHINA.

From "The Pilot Gazette," in "China Mail."

THE COURT.—The Emperor remarks of his old minister Pwan she-gan, that he entered office in the reign of Keening, or more than fifty years ago, and he is therefore the oldest statesman alive. In Kea-king's time he was made president of one of the boards, and Taouk wang appointed him minister of the cabinet and privy counsellor, and promoted him to various other offices, in all of which he gave satisfaction. Though now eighty years of age, he is still vigorous and in good spirits, which affords great joy to the Emperor, who has conferred upon the grandson of his favourite the honour of a graduate of the second degree, without making it incumbent on him to pass the usual examination. Pwan-she-gan is neither a Metternich nor a Guizot, but a quiet old man with a silver beard, which he frequently strokes whilst giving assent to or echoing the sentiments of his masters. His decease, happen when it may, will probably produce a radical change in the ministry, for with the exception of Keying, (Ko-lao being still absent in Szechuen,) there is not another working man amongst the number.

Everything remains quiet at the capital. The old Emperor, though tottering on the brink of the grave, increases in popularity. If a subject's occasionally get a sight of him when he proceeds to the pleasure palaces outside of the city. But in other parts of the empire disturbances are of frequent occurrence, not, however, on account of popular movements, but because the robbers have grown so daring as in several districts to put the whole power of government at defiance. The misery in Ho-nan and Hoopeh in consequence of the inundations is extreme, and pillage and plunder are of daily occurrence.

Taouk wang is an early riser. Having walked through several departments of his palace—a building resembling a small city in extent—he entered a mansion known by the name of Improvement of Heart, changed his dress, took breakfast, and called together his ministers for the transaction of business. The following day he paid his respects to the Empress Dowager, by going in front of the harem and inquiring after her welfare. He subsequently appointed one of his brothers to proceed to the Temple of Fire and other places, a second to go to the Temple of the God of the Winds, and a third to the fane of the God of Clouds, to burn incense.—(Such are the idolatrous rites in which the august functionaries engage.)

AGAINST THE SLAUGHTER OF BULLOCKS.—Yih, Prefect of Canton, issues the following clear command:—

Bullocks are animals which in heaven are represented in the stars (Taurus) and on earth are useful. As they injure none, prohibitory regulations were long ago enacted against killing and skinning of this industrious creature.

Since I have held the office of Prefect, I have sought out the benevolent hearted, and therefore thus speak of kindness to dumb animals.

Considering that our Government never without sufficient cause puts any one to death, how dare the lower classes clandestinely to slaughter (these animals, although it is strictly forbidden?—the more so because, for stuffing your mouths and filling your bellies, you have fat sheep and portly pigs; and when you give a feast for the entertainment of your guests, there are the delicacies of the sea and the bicetus of the land, which you reject and will not eat, but wish to injure this hard-working, industrious servant of agriculture. This conduct is unaccountable.

Wherefore I issue a severe prohibition, in which I address myself to the military and people for their information. If after this any without fear open shops for the sale of beef, or establishments for the slaughter of bullocks, I allow the local officers to inform me of such, that they may be instantly seized and punished according to law. A special edict.

FILIAL PIETY.—It has become quite fashionable to ask for loans to repair ancestral tombs. In a late number of the *Gazette* we find another Mantchoo applicant asking for ten years' pay, which he proposes to refund in twenty annual instalments. As his request proceeded from motives of filial piety, it was granted.

CHINA.—Gutzlaff, the indefatigable Missionary to China, who has just returned from that country, on a visit to Europe, lately stated in London the important intelligence, that the Celestial Empire is now open to all travellers, the Emperor having removed the old prohibition. He recommended to some European travellers to proceed over this stupendous Himalayan chain in Thibet, investigating the plateaux of that unknown country, and thence descending to the tributaries and sources of the Yang-tze-kiang, to follow the course of that immense river to the sea. This noble tour, through a vast and unknown territory, would, he felt confident (and he lamented his own want of strength to make it) be productive of the greatest and most important discoveries in geography, as well as in other branches of science.

NOVEL EXPORTATION.—The skill and enterprise of English artificers have frequently been called into operation for the service of foreign countries—instance the completion of a suspension bridge for the Emperor of Russia, a short time since, and an iron lighthouse for Bermuda—to say nothing of habitations for settlers in New Zealand, and latterly in California. A still greater novelty in exportation has just been completed by Messrs. Winsland and Holland, the eminent builders of Duke street, Bloomsbury. This consists of an entire church, capable of accommodating 360 persons, which is intended to be erected on the rock of St. Helena, for the accommodation of the English residents in that island. The edifice is in the early English style of architecture, from the design of Mr. Benjamin Ferry. It is composed of stone, all of which has been hewn into form on Messrs. Hollands premises; this portion of the material is already on its way to St. Helena, in the bark Glentanne. The roof and other woodwork of the building, the ironwork, paving slates, &c., are all completed, and will be shipped on board the Juliana in a few days. The dimensions are as follows:—The body of the church is 75 feet long by 30 feet wide, the chancel 25 feet by 18 feet, the vestry 10 feet by 10 feet, and a monument room of the same size. The design includes a belfry and a porch. The pulpit is of carved stone, and the seats of stained pine.—[London paper.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW GREEK CHURCH.—On Monday week the first building erected in London, or, indeed, in England, in connection with the Greek Church, was consecrated with unusual ceremony. The edifice, which has recently been erected, is situated in London Wall, opposite to All Hallow Church, and is designed for the accommodation of the families of the Greek merchants resident in London, numbering between 200 and 300 persons, almost all of whom were present at yesterday's ceremony. The officiating priest was the Rev. M. Morphinos, who delivered an animated sermon in modern Greek. He remarked, that the day selected was the day on which they were called upon by their Church to commemorate the birth of the Saviour of the world. The Greek Church had not adopted the new style, so that it was twelve days later in its observance of Christmas-Day than any other Church. The edifice has been erected at a cost of nearly £10,000. On the front there is an inscription in the Greek language, which sets forth that the Church was erected in the reign of Queen Victoria, in the midst of the great British nation, to the honour of God the Saviour, and in veneration of the custom of their fathers. It is intended that there shall be one service every Sunday, commencing at eleven o'clock.—*London paper.*

A MOTHER'S LOVE.—Last among the characteristics of woman is that sweet motherly love with which nature has gifted her; it is almost independent of cold reason, and wholly removed from a selfish hope of reward. Not because it is lovely does the mother love her child, but because it is a living part of herself—the child of her heart, a fraction of her own nature. In every uncorrupted nation of the earth this feeling is the same. Climate, which changes everything else, changes not that. It is only the most corrupting forms of society which have power gradually to make luxurious vice sweeter than the tender cares and toils of maternal love. In Greenland, where the climate affords no nourishment for infants, the mother nourishes her child up to the third or fourth year of his life. She endures from him all the nascent indications of the rude and domineering spirit of manhood, with indulgent, all-forgiving patience. The negress is armed with more than manly strength when her child is attacked by savages. We read with astonished admiration the examples of her matchless courage and contempt of danger. But if death robs that tender mother, whom we are pleased to call a savage, of her best comfort—the charms and care of her existence—where is the heart that can conceive her sorrow? The feeling which it breathes is beyond all expression.—*Montgomery.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRESENT AGE.—The present may well be called the thinking age. To study, plan, alter, improve, invent and develope, seems to be the prevailing passion of all classes. As a country we seem fairly and rapidly rising to greatness. The grand secret of progression is Education, and the attention which the people begin to pay to it shows, that they have at last been aroused to its importance. In the neighbouring Republic the sovereigns have long been aware of the necessity of fostering and encouraging general education. The most liberal grants are made, and in that country teachers receive a good compensation for their arduous labors, and in fact every means is taken hold of for the promotion of that which is the surest safeguard of true freedom, good order and universal prosperity. Mighty are the changes the intellectualists is destined to accomplish in our world. Science will be made to unfold her exhaustless treasures, and art will be compelled to yield to ever restless inquiry a thousand means of happiness and improvement.—*Niagara Mail.*

Education does not mean going to school in your boyhood, or college in your youth; but it means the power to take your mind and make it the instrument of conveying knowledge and good impressions to other minds, as well as being yourself made happy.

The new mayor of Drogheda has given £50 to be distributed among the poor, instead of spending it on a civic dinner.