

as the supply. Other sources of supply are looked for, and substances, not hitherto known to possess fertilizing properties, are collected for the use of the farmer. The refuse of the sugar-boiler, of the glue-manufacturer, of the miller, the mulster, the currier, the horn and knive-handle manufacturer, and even of the harrower, are all collected and readily sold as manures; because they are shown by the Chemist to consist of the same animal and vegetable substances which, in other forms, are known greatly to benefit the land.

Special manufactories for the preparation of manures next spring up. The first object taken up in most countries by these manufactories, is to give a portable and less perishable and offensive form to the night soil and urine of the larger towns. Here Chemistry is more directly and obviously employed in the service of the farmer, and under the names of *poudrette*, animalized carbon, and *humus*, or of urate and sulphated urine, these substances are recommended to the practical man by the new race of dealers to which his wants have given rise. To meet the ignorance and gaudiness with which some of their number assail him, and to arm himself against imposition, the farmer must now acquire some scientific knowledge himself; or must have a ready means of access to scientific men, on whose skill and integrity he can rely.

Meantime observations of another kind accumulate, which gradually bring into use an entirely new class of substances as fertilizers of the land. From the most remote times, and in all countries, animal and vegetable substances have been principally employed as manures; and the farmers are comparatively few in number still, who will believe that their crops can be fed by anything they can add to the soil which is not either of animal or of vegetable origin. But here and there solitary cases have always been observed, in which substances dug out of the soil, and obviously neither of animal nor of vegetable origin, have greatly promoted the growth of our cultivated crops. In some places sea salt—in others wood ashes—in Italy and Egypt the natron, or soda, which encrusts the plains of the latter country—in India its native saltpetre—over whole states in Germany and North America, crushed gypsum or plaster—and everywhere, almost without exception, marl, and shell-sand, and lime, are known to impart new fertility to the soil, and renewed vigour to the growing crops. Such substances as these, however, were not regarded as manures—they were supposed merely to stimulate the plant to an extraordinary growth for the time, leaving the ground, like a drunkard after a debauch, proportionably weaker and less fertile for the future. Thus their uses was checked, limited, and looked upon with suspicion. They appeared to fertilize, while in reality they robbed the land. They increased the present but diminished the future crops—enriched the fathers, but impoverished the sons.

(To be Continued.)

NEWS.

SPAIN AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—The efforts of the British government to procure the consent of Spain to the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, have been crowned with success, and one more great blow has been struck at slavery. Spain has never yet stipulated to regard the slave trade as piracy, as nearly every other Christian power has done, though in 1817 she contracted with England an obligation to do so. In the discussions on the convention in the Spanish Senate, some noble sentiments respecting the subject were uttered, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the eleventh-hour conversion of that nation may be marked by zeal and fidelity enough to show it to be sincere.—*N. Y. Es.*

RUSSIAN EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENT.—The Czar is the most thorough churchman in the world out of Oxford. He allows no dissent, not even to the Romish brethren, so nearly the same—churches, priesthood, and people being but little else than the personal property of the Emperor. He has lately organized a system of education for the empire, which is also made part of the church. There are four districts of teaching, having each its academy—at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiew, and Kasan. Under the academies are forty-five seminaries, one hundred and seventy-three circles, and one hundred and ninety parish schools. In 1842 the total number of pupils was sixty thousand three hundred and sixty-eight. There are in the empire thirty-four thousand four hundred and fifteen churches of the Greek creed, besides nine thousand and fifty-nine chapels. The number of clergymen is one hundred and seventeen thousand four hundred and forty-five.—*Id.*

MISS WEBSTER PARDONED.—Governor Owsley, of Kentucky, has done himself the honor to pardon, unconditionally, Miss Delia Webster, confined in the penitentiary on the charge of abducting slaves. The bad state of the building is mentioned as a reason for the act; but we prefer to think it owing more to the pressure of public opinion, which even in a slave State could not fail to see the meanness and wrong of such a deed. If His Excellency will now go on and liberate—as no doubt he will—the other victims of the slave laws, and then exert his influence to secure their abolition, he will prove himself a genuine Kentuckian. The gray streaks of the day of freedom began to line the horizon of that gulf-lant State.—*Id.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(Condensed from the Baptist Register.)

THURSDAY, March 6.

The amendments of the Council to the Bill to authorise a tax on dogs in Upper Canada, as amended by this House, were read the third time and passed.

A message was received from the Council, stating that they had passed the Bill to amend and consolidate the laws regulating the District Courts in Upper Canada, without amendments.

And the following Bills were returned with amendments, viz.: The Bill to incorporate a Company to construct a plank road from Niagara to Ten Mile Creek in Grantham.

The Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishops of Kingston and Toronto, in their respective dioceses.

And the Bill to make for the regulation for holding the Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, &c., in Upper Canada, and to provide for the trial of prisoners under certain circumstances.

The following Resolution adopted yesterday in Committee, was reported and agreed to:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to grant £250 for each District in Upper Canada, for the encouragement of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies.

A committee was then appointed to draft a Bill on the Resolution.

FRIDAY, March 7.

The Bill to incorporate *Les Reverends Peres Oblats de l'Immaculee Conception de Marie* was read the third time and passed.

The Bill to provide for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada, was read the third time and passed.

The Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the Collection of Small Debts in Upper Canada, was read the third time.

Mr. Dickson moved an amendment, which was carried on division, and the Bill was passed.

The Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company, was read the third time and passed.

The Bill to incorporate the town of Niagara, was returned from the Council with amendments.

TUESDAY, March 11.

At seven o'clock, Mr. Draper rose to move the second reading of the first Bill, "to erect a University by the name and style of the University of Upper Canada." His speech, the delivery of which occupied three hours, was listened to by the House with marked attention and respect.

The Honorable gentleman said that he would have willingly avoided the discussion of the question, but it was forced upon him, because the people called for it. He felt that he had no other alternative; he must either meet the question and settle it at once, or retire from office; but it was his hope to procure such settlement—a final settlement—and so adjust as to obtain the approval of the country at large.

He then went into lengthened historical detail. In the first place, he showed that when the lands now held by King's College were granted by the Crown for educational purposes, they were not so granted for the benefit of anyone denomination, but of all. He then referred to the first charter, by which the College was constituted a Church of England, and, therefore, an exclusive establishment. The expression of public opinion, on that occasion, was so strong, and unequivocal, that despatches were received by the Lieutenant Governor from the Colonial Secretary of State, stating His Majesty's disappointment at the failure of the measure, strongly asserting his desire that the Institution should be so organized and managed as to meet the wishes of the people of Canada, and directing the Governor to procure a surrender of the charter of King's College, and of the lands held under it, that another charter might be given, and a new College estab-