

ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

PERU.—We learn that a revolution has broke out in Peru, and that General Santa Cruz is in possession of Lima. Piñira was in possession of the forces of Santa Cruz under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Angelo, formerly an Adjutant to the Commander in Chief. No country is more frequently visited by revolutions than Peru, and unaccountable as it may seem, its prosperity is continually advancing.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS.—In the money markets there has been little doing of late, though money is easy at reasonable interests; but commercial interests are on the decline, and political events begin to produce an unfavorably effect. The accounts of failures among the manufacturers of Scotland are very distressing, and letters from Manchester and the vicinity, are also exceedingly gloomy. A sale of £100,000 reduced 3½ per cent, by an insurance office, excited a momentary uneasiness in the beginning of the week. August 2nd, money has been sold to be loaned on mortgage at 4½ per cent.

FISHERIES.—The Peterhead whale ships from Greenland have returned home, bringing with them 165 tons of oil, being the produce of 37 whales and 19,000 seals.

WHEAT was selling in London on the 2d instant, at 66s. 3d. per quarter. Rye at 35s 5d. Barley at 32s 9d. Oats 22s 9d.

DUTIES ON FOREIGN GRAIN.—Wheat 22s 6d. Barley 15s 4d. Oats 13s 9d. Rye 35s 5d. Flour per stone 68s.

GLASGOW.—The census of Glasgow being taken for 1911, shows the population has arisen since 1831 from 202,126 to 290,676, showing an increase of no less than 78,250 persons in the short space of time alluded to. We are sorry to say that the prosperity of the country has not increased with the rapidity of the population.

SOUTH AMERICA.—We learn from the Glasgow Chronicle that the duties on many articles imported into South America is entirely taken off, among which are, live animals, Agricultural improvements, Books, drawings, cooking stoves, statues of all sorts, machines of all descriptions, steam engines, gold, silver, copper, brass or zinc, carriages, printing paper, seeds, jackets and staves. Material reduction is made on many others.

EXTRAORDINARY PASSAGE.—The Steamer *Britannia* performed her trip from Halifax to Liverpool in the unprecedented short time of nine days and eighteen hours. The quickest trip ever performed by any of the Cunard line of steamers.

CHINA.—Business has again been resumed, and foreigners are presented at the factories during business hours. Teas were very scarce, silks said not to be plenty.

An attempt is about to be made by Capt. Elliot to retake Chusan, and immediately to make an onset upon Peking.

UNITED STATES.—The bill providing for a U. S. Bank, which has been passed by Congress, was vetoed by President Tyler. The probability is that the Sub Treasury will yet prevail in spite of all opposition.

THE LAUNCH.—The frigate Congress, was launched at the Navy Yard in New Hampshire on the 15th inst. under a salute of 13 guns, and loud cheering from the surrounding hills. She is said to be a beautiful ship of 44 guns. She is 100 feet long on her spar deck, 50 feet beam, and of 1700 tons burthen.

FRIGATE RARITAN.—Orders have lately been received at Philadelphia to launch the frigate Raritan and fit her out for use. She is intended as a portion of the home squadron.

BANKRUPT BILL.—On Thursday and Friday last a spirited debate took place in Congress on the Bankruptcy Bill, which finally passed, and has received the President's signature.

DREADFUL FIRE AT SYRACUSE, N. Y!—On Friday evening Aug 20, a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop near the Weigh Lock. A large concourse of people, and among others firemen, had assembled in a few minutes after

the alarm: all set to work to extinguish the fire, when the cry was made that the building contained a quantity of gunpowder—hundreds fled—others did not heed the announcement—the explosion took place, when twenty three persons were in an instant hurried into eternity—and forty three more dreadfully burned and otherwise wounded.

We learn from the N. Y. papers, that Congress has appropriated one million five hundred thousand dollars for the fortification of the frontier, and for military purposes.

HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.—The much talked of and closely contested Municipal Bill has at been passed by a vote of 42 to 30.

HEURON ELECTION.—The committee on Elections gave in their report on the 21st inst., declaring Wm. Dunlop Esq. duly elected.—He accordingly took his seat.

FORECAST.

There is no profession or calling wherein not only the energies of the body, but those of the mind, are brought into more profitable requisition than that of agriculture. Those who entertain the opinion that farming can be carried on with reputation and profit, without a good deal of sound reflection and thought, appear to labor under a grand error of judgment in the matter, for of all kinds of business in which man is engaged, none requires more sound discretion and *forecast*.

During the winter, in addition to the current duties of the season, of threshing out, and preparing his grain for a market, and taking a *fatherly* care of the domestic animals constituting his stock, he must carefully lay his plans, and carefully and wisely digest them, so as to enable him to carry on his spring and summer operations effectively; and all this requires a good deal of sound discretion and *forecast*.

On the opening of spring, nature never waits to accommodate an idle careless farmer; he must therefore be up and doing, for there are scores of matters to do, and no such thing as stretching out the time for accomplishing them. There is the oats which can't be too soon in the ground; the Indian corn (the most important and valuable crop which we produce) won't permit any delay or neglect in the preparation of the ground, or of its subsequent treatment, without affecting his interests very seriously; the garden can't be started too early, and the grass fields and fences must be looked after and attended to, at as early a period as possible; all these with a host of minor duties of the season, keep the mind and body in perpetual motion, and show the importance of sound discretion and *forecast*.

Summer, with its numerous heavy cares and duties, is down upon us, almost before we are aware of it, and generally before most farmers are ready for it. Here is hay making, corn dressing, and harvesting with numerous other important matters, all requiring prompt and vigilant attention, and all impatient of delay. These are heavy duties, and the penalty for their neglect is so serious as to call forth all our energies, and to bring into requisition a double share of sound discretion and *forecast*.

Now comes the autumn, when there is every thing to do, and you don't know how short the time may be you will have to do it in. The winter grain must be put in nicely and completely, or there is a heavy penalty in store for the delinquent: the potatoes and other root crops, the buckwheat and the Indian corn must all be gathered in and housed and taken proper care of. In fact, the labors of the fall months resemble the preparations for a siege; they have to be extended not only to the winter, but much has to be done in anticipation of the succeeding spring; the oats and corn grounds should be ploughed, so as to give the benefits of the meliorating influence of the winter frosts; and the garden grounds should be thrown up and trenched for the coming season.

son. Now where is the person who will venture to say that the man who conducts all those various processes effectively, has not a necessity for a double dose of sound discretion and *forecast*.

FAT MUTTON—ROOTS.

It is to be regretted that so little attention is paid to the proper sheltering of cattle in this country. One would naturally suppose that the interests of owners would point out a proper course; and that once systematized, and the advantages of strictly attending to the comfort and convenience of our cattle made manifest, even to the most skeptical, that whole neighborhoods would adopt the system, and that, in a reasonable length of time, it would very extensively, if not universally, prevail. It is lamentable to say that this is not the case. For some reason or other, which I have not as yet been able to ascertain, improvements make but slow advances among our farmers. It may be that they consider improvements as innovations in those customs which have "grown with their growth."—Some, with the evidence before their eyes, evidence which they cannot possibly resist or gainsay, refuse to profit by the experience of others. I have several cases in point, one of which I will note. For a number of years I have been in the habit of attending the Philadelphia market, principally with mutton, and as I always personally superintended my sheep and other animals on the farm, and saw that they were regularly and sufficiently fed, I generally brought meat which I was not ashamed of, and which by its good quality recommended itself to purchasers, inasmuch that I had no difficulty in securing a regular set of good customers, who cheerfully paid a fair price for a good article. Some of my neighbors attended the same market, but as I generally sold out first they thought I was 'uncommonly lucky.' Four years since I obtained a quantity of the seed of the French sugar beet, and put in an acre by way of experiment, not in the way of making *sugar*, but the making of *fat*. This first trial fixed me. My cows, sheep and hogs were very fond of them, during the long and severe winter which followed. They all kept in good heart and condition: what surprised me most was the rapid manner in which my sheep, fed on the sugar beet, took on fat; and when carried to market the saddles excited particular attention, from their very superior appearance. But it was not in appearance only; the meat was of a much better quality, more juicy, and exceedingly tender. The inquiry was, "why, sir, on what do you fatten your sheep?" And when I replied, on the sugar beet, hay, and a small portion of corn, it would generally call forth an exclamation of surprise. Ever since I have been a grower of sugar beet the meat I take to market is always in demand, and brings several cents more per pound than that fattened in the old way; and yet, strange to say, some of my neighbors, although I have urged them, will not plant the beet for their stock. I have been benefitted to the extent of several hundred dollars by the introduction of this root; the effects are visible; my neighbors know it, and yet they stand lookers on, halting between two opinions. But, light is breaking in upon us, and of one thing you may be assured, that is, that the time is not far distant when every extensive stock feeder will be an extensive root grower.

To the delinquents, and there are many in my vicinity, I would say, rouse ye from your lethargy, and although for the present season you have lost the advantage of planting the sugar beet and the mangel wurtzel, yet you may in some measure atone for your past neglect by putting in immediately a sufficient quantity of ruta бага. The ruta бага is an excellent root: plant it liberally, cultivate it thoroughly, and you will find your account in it in more ways than one, if you are spared until the ensuing winter. Depend upon it, there is nothing better for your stock than