

tion secures the crop against smut, and promotes the growth. The quantity of seed found most judicious as a general rule for sowing, is 5 to 6 pecks per acre; on the heaviest clay soil two bushels per acre is none too much, the same causes requiring variation as in barley and other grain. Some kinds of seed tiller better than others, which of course should vary the quantity sown. Some pertinaciously adhere to sowing the largest, plumpest berry, when it has been found that a medium size, or even shrunken berry, of a choice kind, will give quite as good a crop. The best kind of wheat is the Improved White Flint.

SPRING WHEAT.—This does best on land which has been ploughed in the autumn, and should be sown immediately after the frost has left the ground in the spring, while it is still rough and uneven from its effects. The seed will fall into the little depressions thus formed, and as soon as the harrow can be put on it may be dragged in. It should be brined and limed before sowing, the same as winter wheat. The best varieties are the Italian and the Siberian; but in consequence of these having been more subject lately to the ravages of the fly, they have given place to the Black Sea wheat. Sow 5 to 6 pecks per acre; on a stiff clay soil 2 bushels per acre.

INDIAN CORN—This should be planted for ripening as soon as the spring frosts are out. The soil must be light, dry, and rich, to produce a good crop. It is always best to soak the seed before planting, in a strong solution of saltpetre. This gives an early, vigorous growth, and if crows and other foragers incline to deprecate on the fields, this will give them so rank a condition that they will hardly go beyond the first crop tall. An absurd principle is adopted by some farmers to set up scarecrows, or kill off the birds visiting the fields. Even if they take some of the seed they will probably more than make up for it by the quantity of worms and bugs they will also destroy. But by soaking in saltpetre, or pouring into a barrel, containing a bushel or so of seed, a quart or more of very hot tar, stirring the whole mass rapidly, every kernel will have become coated, and the plunderers after picking up a few and finding them all of one pattern, will gladly give up the pilage and betake themselves to an extermination of their rival enemies to the corn, the worms, bugs, and beetles. Corn should be planted on well ploughed ground, in hills, with three to six stalks in a hill, according to the kind of seed used; three to four feet apart each way, so as to admit of weeding and stirring the earth both ways with the plough or cultivator. For light land, even cultivation (not hilling) is best. The tops of the corn should never be cut off till the corn is nearly ripened; but instead of the top the whole stalk close to the ground should be cut as soon as the grain is thoroughly glazed and well into the dough-state. It will, if shocked up in the field in this state, fully mature the grain and yield good fodder from the stalk. Sugar or sweet corn is the best for cultivating in the garden for table use. Sowing corn for soiling or fodder has been adopted of late years. This is best done by sowing in drills, say 18 inches to two feet apart, and quite thick in the rows, or broadcast at the rate of three to four and a half bushels per acre. The best kind for soiling is the sweet corn, as its stalks are the sweetest, most juicy, and tender. Where it has taken well, and the season has proved favourable, an enormous quantity of fodder is thus raised. Every farmer ought to sow at least one acre to every five head of cattle he may design to winter. This will ensure him against drought and the loss of his hay crop.

BROOM CORN—Should be planted on land similar to the preceding, and somewhat later, as a spring frost, which could be resisted by the greater vitality of Indian corn, might effectually destroy this more unresisting plant. The rows should be about three feet apart, and the hills about two feet distant from each other; 15 to 20 good seeds should be planted in a hill, so as to ensure 8 or 10 good plants, to which number they should be thinned on a second weeding. Early and frequent stirring of the ground is essential.

News.

Reshid Pacha, some time since, read in grand council at Constantinople, the translation of a leading article, which appeared in the *Daily News*, on the misunderstanding between Turkey and Greece.—A sign of the times; the *Daily News* in a Turkish dress!

Frederick Douglass has abandoned the idea of commencing a newspaper, as he finds, since returning to America, that there are no less than four papers already established, conducted by colored editors, and devoted to the cause of emancipation. They are the following, viz:—*The Rams Horn* (New York), *The Mystery* (Pittsburg), *The National Watchman* (Troy), and *The Disfranchised American* (Cincinnati.)

FROGS.—Millions of small green frogs have appeared in Saint Lawrence county, New York. They cover the road from Plattsburg to Cumberland Head, and thousands are crushed by the wheels of passing wagons.

OUTRAGE AT St. Louis.—On the 20th ult., a lady of St. Louis was beset in broad daylight at one of the most public crossings in that city. Sulphuric acid was thrown into her face for the purpose of blinding her, and she was then robbed of her watch, money, and other articles. All this was done so rapidly that it failed to attract attention at the moment—and the scoundrels succeeded in making off with their plunder. Her eyes are much injured, and probably destroyed. It is expected she will die of her injuries.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—A letter has been received from Hobart Town, by a party in Monmouth, from which the following is an extract, whence it will be seen they have uncontrolled liberty in Van Dieman's Land;—"I saw the Chartists, Frost, Jones, and Williams, not long since. Williams is at New Norfolk, in good health, but unhappy; wants to get to England; he talked of opening a shop in the general line, if he does not hear favorable news soon from home. Jones is in partnership with a watchmaker named Duchene, a Frenchman, at Launceston, far better off than ever he was in England; I saw him a few weeks since extravagantly dressed. I believe Frost is living at Bagdad, some miles from here, with Geach and his wife. They have all very great indulgencies."—*Gloucester Journal*.

At the late Stafford Assizes a person named Bedwell was sentenced by Mr. Justice Paterson to six months imprisonment for refusing payment of a Church-rate. The sum demanded was sixteen shillings.

A meeting of Chartists was held at Manchester last week, and a congratulatory address to the Nottingham electors agreed to, for returning Mr. Feargus O'Connor, "the champion of the people's rights."

Several of the Irish papers state that Indian corn is a perfect drug in the markets.

In his last charge, says the *Church of England Journal*, the Bishop of Ely "strongly enforced residence upon all his clergy. And yet we are positively assured that the bishop himself spent not less than eight months of last year away from his diocese!" Very proper; a bishop is not amenable to the discipline he prescribes his clergy.

La Democratic Pacifique mentions that the Archbishop of Lyons had actually ordered prayers to be put for the conversion of the Pope! Several of the clergy refused.—The poor Archbishop is in the plight of Gil Blas' Archbishop, when he turned Gil out of doors.

"The parish clerk of Winkleigh," says the *Sunderland Herald*, "has a salary of a guinea a year for winding up the church clock daily. To earn this sum he has to travel 102 miles, ascend and descend 29,000 steps, and haul up 18 tons weight 26,030 yards!"

The *Times* states that "at the late Tiverton election, Lord Palmerston was 'far more communicative and even confidential to a lot of 'beery' electors than he has ever been to the legislature or any ambassador."

The English elections have attracted much attention in Paris, and the defeat of Mr. Macaulay and of Mr. Roebuck, the former especially, caused much surprise.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt last week at Aix. It was of very short duration, and caused no damage.

The *London Times* contains an important letter from General Pasley, censuring the proposed construction of the railway tube bridge across the Menia Straits.

NEW ZEALAND.—By advices from this part of the Australian continent to the 20th March, we have received rather important intelligence, as the accounts state that the land question between the natives and the Governor had been adjusted at an interview between his Excellency and several of the chiefs. The amount of compensation to be received by the natives is £5000, namely, £2000 for the disputed lands at Parau, and £3000 for the Warau.