

tions of liquors have fallen off at least three fourths."

"One of the partners of an importing house, in the city of—," says a correspondent, "one day called on the factor of a house in France, which had sent, for several years, 500 pipes of brandy from a French port home. 'I don't know,' said the factor, 'I'll tell you next week.' A few days after, the factor called upon the applicants for the freight, and said, 'I can't engage a cargo, I have been round to several merchants, and no one will promise to take any part of the cargo.—I don't know what it all means.' They replied, 'you need not fear to risk 200 or 300 pipes.' 'No, no,' said he, 'I will not risk it. I don't know what it all means. I returned from—, yesterday; I sat down to dinner with 60 gentlemen, and 52 drank nothing but cold water, and I won't risk it.'" To a similar application for a brandy freight, another French factor replied, "No, no, de devil is getting out of de Americans—dey drink no more Brandies."

The Report states that more than 400 dealers, either by wholesale or retail, have relinquished the trade in ardent spirits from a conviction that it was wrong to continue the traffic. More than 50 battalions, regiments, and smaller military bodies, have, during the year, taken orders for the disuse of ardent spirits on their days of parade and drill. A single town in Vermont has saved 8,400 dollars by temperance during the same period, and the state of New Hampshire is calculated to have saved more than \$10,000.

These and other animating facts which were presented, excited a lively interest in the minds of the crowded assembly, which was increased by the addresses of Drs. Cox and Milnor, Rev. J. Leavitt, and Mr. Edwards, Andover, Mass. one of the Society's General Agents. At the close of the meeting a collection was taking up, amounting to \$90.

New-York Journal of Commerce.

A society for the suppression of Intemperance has been formed by the inhabitants of Andover and Beverly, in the Gore District, (Upper Canada.)

AGRICULTURAL.

"TO PREVENT THE SMUT IN WHEAT."

As the preparation of wheat seed is now engaging the attention of the farmer, we publish the following account of "an experienced method of guarding against smutty crops of wheat, by a due preparation of the seed." The method may not be a novel one, but it may be equally efficacious notwithstanding: the smut in wheat is an evil greatly complained of, and not without reason, among farmers. As I write from experience, what I communicate may be depended on. I have for many years past, escaped having smutty crops, by a proper care of the seed-wheat before it is put into the ground; and the method I pursue, though efficacious, is in itself simple and cheap. I take four bushels of pigeon's dung, which I put into a large tub; on this I pour a quantity of boiling water, and, mixing them well together, let them stand six hours, fill a kind of strong lye is made, which, at the end of that time, the grosser matter being subsided, I cause to be carefully drained off, and put into a large tub for use. The quantity is sufficient for eighty bushels of seed wheat. My next care is, to shoot into this steep a manageable quantity of my seed, which is immediately to be violently agitated with birch brooms, or the rudders that are made use of in stirring the malt in the mash-tub in a brewing office. As the light grain rises, they must be diligently skimmed off; and after the seed has been agitated in this manner for the space of half an hour, it may be taken out of the steep, and sown out of the hand with great safety; and I can venture to say; that if the land is in good heart, and has been properly tilled, it will not when sown with these precautions produce a smutty crop."

Pigeon's dung, it is well known, is the strongest of all dungs, the alkaline salt being more observable in it. Dr. Horns says, "I have seen the surface of pigeon's dung covered with a white salt, which smelt as strong as the volatile salt of hartshorn. Every one is sensible of his eyes watering when he goes into a pigeon house, owing to the pungent volatile salt in the air. Farmers have discovered, by experience, that the dung of different animals varies very much as to the quantities to be used, and the ground upon which it ought to be laid. And a much smaller quantity of pigeon dung should be employed

than any other, and even that should be laid upon cold wet soil."

The shade of houses or of trees, a soil either ill cultivated, or where the cultivation is fresh and recent, are causes which produce and multiply smut. Experience has proved that wheat sown in the morning, in a thick fog, is more subject to smut than when sown in the middle of the day, when the fog is dissipated. In illustration of this curious fact we annex the following anecdote, which some of our readers may not be familiar with: A farmer, on working the lands of a commandry at Malta, was found by M. Hardoin sitting on a bag of seed; it was a beautiful day, the sun shone brilliantly, and not a cloud to be seen. M. Hardoin asked him why he was not sowing? "Because the earth is ill," said the labourer. "What is the matter with it?" rejoined M. Hardoin. "It sweats," said the other; stoop down, and you will see a cold vapour coming from it. I am sixty years old, and this was pointed out to me by my father. I shall wait, or else I should have black wheat." He considered this transpiration as having an influence upon the seed, if sown during its occurrence. The labourer added, that in the preceding year there had been only two days proper for sowing, and that the harvest had been most abundant; while the part of the field that was sown in unfavourable weather produced a prodigious quantity of smutty corn.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A CORRESPONDENCE has taken place between the Lord Bishop of Ferns and the Earl of Mountcashel, on the subject of the proposed reform in the Church Establishment, to which we recently adverted. The bishop very naturally clings to the present order of things, and defends, with the skill and obstinacy of a sturdy ecclesiastic, the rights and powers that the desired changes would modify. On the other hand the noble earl, whose theological and high-church sentiments are liberal and candid, meets his antagonist on broad principles, casts subtleties to the winds and urges the political necessity of an amelioration in that most gorgeous institution, the Church of Ireland. Some people who cannot separate forms from principles, think it sacrilegious to interfere with the existing incomes and settlements of the clergy, and believe that the overthrow of our doctrines would be involved in the reduction of temporalities. It is well in the first instance, be the result what it may, to clear away fundamental prejudices like these, and to show that the abstract tenets of the faith have nothing whatever to do with the models by which we pay their exponents, and that a man may be a sincere and exemplary Protestant in heart and deed, and yet desire earnestly a reformation in the financial administration of his religion. What have pluralities, unions, and abuses in the dispensation of patronage, to do with the essentials of Divine truth? Would the meek morality, the universal charities of our creed, suffer in estimation by reducing the income of overpaid bishops, and increasing the salaries of famishing curates? Are the following items articles of belief?

The Bishop of Ferns.....£5000 per annum.
The Bishop of Dublin..... 8000
The Bishop of Derry.....15,000

To distinguish between that which is spiritual and unsusceptible of improvement, and that which is the mere machinery of human construction, is the first duty of those who would render the church more respectable by making its expenses less exorbitant. A sudden, or violent attempt to wound the ministry of the Protestant religion would be resisted with indignation; but a wise, cautious, and salutary temporal purgation would be received with satisfaction by the zealous of all ranks.—Atlas 25th Oct.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The commencement of navigation between Lake Erie and Ontario is an event of great interest, on account of the extent of the great sheets of water thus connected, and the natural obstacle which has been overcome by the great work. A few years ago the sight of the falls of Niagara would have discouraged every idea of ever effecting a safe channel of navigation between the two Lakes; but it has already been accomplished.

The following we copy from the Buffalo Republican of December 2d.

The first Vessel from Lake Ontario.

To the surprise of the citizens of Buffalo and Black Rock, the Lake Schooners Ann & Jane, of York, U. C. and R. H. Boughton of Youngstown, arrived in our harbour on Wednesday last, having on board the enterprising projector of the Welland Canal, William Hamilton Merritt, with a company of gentlemen, (whose names the subjoined certificates disclose.)—The British vessel led the way. The locks were passed on the 30 of November, just five years from the commencement of the important work. The question is not, whether this work will increase or diminish the receipts of the Erie Canal, —we trust that we possess too much national pride, to complain of the success of even a rival work, begun by our neighbours before ours was completed. Its progress to its termination is now flattering, and the news we now communicate, that of the passage of vessels from Lake to Lake, surmounting the difficulty which causes the fall of the Niagara, must be cheering indeed to the stockholders, and gratifying to the inhabitants of Upper Canada. Both vessels passed into the Black Rock basin through the sloop-lock, and were saluted by the steamboat Henry Clay, and cheered by the citizens. On their arrival in our harbour, they were met with bursts of applause, and honoured by discharges of artillery from the terrace. The gentlemen passengers then repaired to the Eagle Tavern, where they were greeted by many of our villagers, who called to shake hands with the navigators of the Deep Cut! The passage of the first vessels was to have taken effect, by a notification of the W. C. C. Directors 24th ult. but owing to the storms, and unfavourable state of the weather, was postponed. The zeal of the projector and persevering Agent, could not be satisfied with a "postponement on account of the weather" so he and the gentlemen who accompanied him, made the attempt; and after cutting ice in some places three inches thick; ascending thirty-two locks, at the mountain; passed the deepest of all "cuts," looking down into the Welland River; sailed down that River, and Chippewa, stemming the strong and broad current of the Niagara; and, finally, the Black Rock harbour, which has been blamed beyond measure, opened its arms and gave the "tars of Ontario" a glorious hug.

The success of our neighbours may give an impetus to our national or State Governments, or a body corporate, in making a Canal or Rail-way from the Niagara River at Schlosser, to the same River at Lewiston. Truly, the bold features of the enterprises of the New World throw those of the Old World far in the shade.

[Here follow the certificate of the masters of the several vessels arrived at Buffalo via the Welland Canal, who certify it as their belief that the passage from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie through the Canal can be made within 24 hours. We subjoin the concluding certificate.]

MANUFACTURES OF PERTH.

About the year 1768, Silesia linens were introduced in Perth; they were made from 700 reeds to 1400, from 23 to 30 inches broad. Many of them were bleached and sent to the London Market, and then exported to the West Indies, under the name of Britannias, but the greater part were sold to the Glasgow printers in their green state. The usual price of weaving for 92 ells 800, 11s. 3d.; 900, 15s. 4d. 1000, 19s. 2d., 1100, 23s. and so on. From that period to about 1785, the Silesias, fine sheetings, some of them 3 and 4 ells wide, some diapers, damasks and shirtings, besides a very few looms on heavy checks, with linen warps and cotton wefts, and a few heavy napkins of the same fabric constituted the whole of the manufacturing in Perth, and the Silesia trade extended to all the country towns within 20 miles round, except to the eastward. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the trade within the town, from the fact, that there were six boiling establishments, which would each average 50,000 spindles annually, 300,000 spindles manufactured in the year. To this 10,000 may be added for cotton wefts, for checks, blunts, and winchies. Much of this yarn was imported from Ireland and from Hamburg. About the year 1786, thin linens for umbrellas were introduced, and great quantities made, also stout 50 inch half ticks, but by this time the spinning of cotton twist had been