

such stuff; when they come advising you for your good, stick up to them for the loan of a sovereign, and if you ever see them on your side the street again, skiver me, and welcome; but to do any good, I tell you over and over again, you must be a stickler. You may get fat upon a rock, if you never quit your hold of it.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

**THE BIRD ROCKS OF THE FAROE ISLANDS.**—The Vogelbergs, or bird-rocks, of the northern seas, one of which, at Westmannsharn, in the Faroe group of islands, seldom intruded on by man, presents a most extraordinary spectacle to the visitor. The Vogelberg lies in a frightful chasm in the precipitous shores of the island, which rise to the height of a thousand feet, only accessible from the sea by a narrow passage. Here congregate a host of birds. Thousands of guillemots and auks swim in groups around the boat which conveys man to their domain, look curiously at him, and vanish beneath the water to rise in his immediate neighbourhood. The black guillemot comes close to the very oars. The seal stretches his head above the waves, not comprehending what has disturbed the repose of his asylum; while the rapacious auks pursue the puffin and gull. High in the air the birds seem clustering like bees about the rocks, whilst lower they fly past so close that they might be knocked down with a stick. But not less strange is the domicile of this colony. On some low rocks scarcely projecting above the water, sit the glossy cormorants, turning their long necks on every side. Next are the auks gulls, regarded with an anxious eye by the kittiwakes above. Nest follows nest in crowded rows along the whole breadth of the rock, and nothing is visible but the heads of the mothers and the white rocks between. A little higher on the narrow shelves sit the guillemots and auks, arranged as on parade, with their white breasts to the sea, and so close that a hailstone could not pass between them. The puffins take the highest station, and though scarcely visible, betray themselves by their flying backwards and forwards. The noise of such a multitude of birds is confounding, and in vain a person asks a question of his nearest neighbour.—*Gallery of Nature*.

**GOOD AND BAD NEWS.**—Bad news weakens the actions of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops the digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face; fear blanches, joy illuminates it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses great energy. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to excite. Powerful emotion often kill the body at a stroke. Chili, Diogenes, and Sophocles, died of joy at the Grecian games. The news of defeat killed Philip V. One of the Popes died of an emotion of the ludicrous on seeing his pet monkey robed in pontificals, occupying the chair of state. Muley Moloo was carried upon the field of battle in the first stages of an incurable disease; upon seeing his army give way, he rallied his panic-stricken troops, rolled back the tide of battle, shouted victory, and died. The door-keeper of Congress expired on hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public speakers have often died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion that produced it has suddenly subsided. Lagrange the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another. The case of Hill, in New York, is still fresh in the memory of all; he was apprehended in theft, taken before the police, and, though in perfect health, mental agony forced the blood from his nostrils, and he was carried out dead.

**IMPROVEMENT OF LAND IN IRELAND.**—There are several provisions in the bill now before the House of Commons, respecting public works in Ireland which require particular notice. Out of the sum of £50,000, advances may be made to improve lands, which will of course give employment to the labouring population, and render the soil more available. By the ninth and other sections it is mentioned that further encouragement should be given for the improvement of land, by enabling parties to obtain advances on more favourable terms than were pre-

scribed by the 1 and 2 Wm. IV., c. 33; and for that purpose the provision recited it is declared should be amended. It is then provided that the Commissioners of Public Works may make any loan, or advance in aid of the drainage, embankment, reclaiming, or other improvement of land, upon the terms and conditions that the whole amount of such loan or advance shall be secured, and shall be repayable within such time or times, not exceeding 20 years, for the completion of such drainage, embankment, reclaiming, or other improvement, at interest payable half-yearly. As such advances in aid of permanent improvement of lands will benefit the proprietors, and increase the value of the lands, it is proposed that tenants for life and others having only particular estates, and are under legal disability or incapacity to raise or charge money on such estate for the purpose of such improvement, may charge their lands to the commissioners for advances, to be laid out in drainage, embankment, reclaiming, or other improvements, which advances may be paid off at any time; such advances to be made by instalments not exceeding £500, and no second or subsequent instalment to be made until it had been ascertained that the former one had been properly applied. After stating that in no case shall the advances exceed £5000 without the sanction of a court of equity, there is a provision in case of misapplication of the advances made. It is provided that in case of default in the application of any instalment, the commissioners may recover the amount and forthwith enter upon the land and complete the improvements intended to be made.

#### TIMBER TAKEN INTO CONSUMPTION IN THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF

	1843.	1844.	1845.
Deals, &c. colonial loads .	317,878	365,639	674,054
Ditto, foreign.....	208,692	300,414	322,957
Timber, colonial loads.....	554,607	503,221	722,466
Ditto, foreign.....	113,323	192,161	263,215

**AGRICULTURAL.**—Now lay down your copper wires, and commence galvanizing barren fallows. In chalky soils turn on your sulphuric acid, and dress with carbon. Stimulate slow vegetation with alcohol, and repress redundant growth with lunar caustic.—*Punch's Almanac*.

Twelve intelligent agriculturists, from different parts of England, have been appointed by the Central Agricultural Protection Society, to attend in London during the discussion in Parliament on Sir Robert Peel's new measure, as affecting the present amount of protection to agriculture, in order to furnish the members who are the supporters of the agricultural interest with any information they may wish to be supplied with on so important a subject. From this district our respected neighbour, Mr. George Turner, of Barton, has been selected for this purpose.

**IMPORTATION OF POTATOES FROM NAPLES.**—A ship load of potatoes has just arrived in the Cove of Cork from Naples, which to all appearance are as fine and sound as any we have ever seen. The captain of the vessel, with whom we have had an interview, states that there is an immense crop in the kingdom of Naples, and through the Italian states, and no sign of disease has been found in it. They are of the description called in this country "Potato Rosse."—*Cork Reporter*.

A new potato digger was recently exhibited in operation at Salem, West Jersey. It threw out upon the ground, with two horses at the rate of five or six acres per day, and as fast as thirty hands could pick up and carry them away. The soil produced 400 bushels of potatoes per acre by the use of compost muck.

Great workers are always tranquil and orderly, and being possessed of incessant activity, they never lose a moment. They apply their whole mind to what they are about; and like the hand of a watch, they never stop, although their equal movements in the same way almost escape observation.

**MORAL.**—The earth yields nothing to one who refuses to labour. Whatever the object of your pursuit you must give an equivalent; and, if that object be valuable, your offering must be in proportion; you must pay the best price if you want the best article.