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A Family Journal, devoted to Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Literature, Science, and General Intelligence.

Vol. I.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1847.

No. 23.

REMARKS

Of Mr. Brondgeest (of Hamilton) on the articles which we should produce for exportation.

raised so easily and hemp grows spontaneously, we should import both our sail cloth and cordage." We differ, however, as to the reason given for the "strangeness." It may be, in accordance with a principle of political economy we have often alluded to, that we could import "sail cloth and cordage" cheaper than we can make it. We may much has been said on the superior quality of antly, and the variety of uses to which both the seed and the plant can be applied, we hear of no attempt to raise it in quantity. And yet every one is aware that it also may be said to grow spontaneously! The way in which Mr. B. speaks of Rape cake might lend the reader to suppose it of no value, but while it bring a from £5 to £6 per ton, as it does in England, it is not to be overlooked. It is probable, however, from the labour of transplanting, exposure to the fly, and precarious nature of the crop in general, that it will not be worth much attention in this country for some time. When sown as food for sheep, it is a valuable substitute for turnips on land too wet for the latter, and after being fed off, may be ploughed under with great advantage as a

"When freights are reduced, it is probable that other grain beside wheat may become worthy of attention. Peas have been shipped for years past, but it has been difficult to get them of proper qualty; they should be all white, and good boilers. Rich land, especially if manured with plaster, causes them to be the reverse. When split, most difficulties are got over; and as there is very good demand in England, it would be well if more attention were given to the subject. seen may be carried on at the same time parent for much totting before the other Peas should be shipped in barrels of four

Indian Corn was required last year to some extent, but it is of so perishable a nature, that it should always be kilndried, whether shipped as grain or made ped to Britain last season, was more or less injured, which should act as a coution against similar errors.

Barley will probably be an article of export after the freights to shipping should be always shipped in burrels, and the cake employed in feeding; -thus, sesses far greater strength and darability, These might be made to hold a quarter or giving a fair price for the seed on the and is much more e egant in appearance, duce two groods in the year. eight bushels, being lighter t an wheat.

an article of export to any amount. It is world as food. The cake is not as value come into competition with cotton, and pected, and much may, in different seasonly a year or two since they were inable as linseed cake.

ported. It is to be hoped they will have Rape seed gives a good burning oil, Hemp can be prepared in just the and the condition of the bird.

An extract of Mult and Hops is made in Britain, and sold so as to enable indiyiduals to brew their own beer. Such could be made far more economically in Canada and would reduce the harley and hops in a very small bulk. It is worthy of at- linseed, being colourless as spring water;

be put up in barrels, a quarter in each, as than that of linseed for feeding; and the and hemp grows spontaneously, that we they must be kiln-dried like corn.

But, in the form of Oatmeal, there is to the succeeding crop. We continue the observations of the President of the Hamilton Board of Trade upon Great care should be taken to encourage raising of poppies, the seed gives a considerable quantity of the finest oil, both Were not the local demand so considerable quantity of the finest oil, both would be one of the best the important subject of our Agricultural prother that it does seem the taste of the British consumer, and by for food and painting, also limpid and erable, Wood would be one of the best wind for colourless; and the cake is very good for articles for export the country could be consumer, and by colourless; and the cake is very good for articles for export the country could be consumer. strange, that in a country where flax can be taising the Potato Oat—the best kind for feeding cattle, the seed not possessing making meal. Oats are too often raised feeding cattle, the seed not possessing upon land unsuited for anything else, the slightest narcock quanty, upon land unsuited for anything else, the slightest narcock quanty, other hand, being sweet and nutritious. This is a great error; they repay manure other hand, being sweet and nutritious, and tilth as well as any crop, provided Opium might be prepared from the growthey are of a good kind.

White Beans have been too much neglected. The crop is as good as of wheat, for the plant; but the process is tedious. the demand constant, and the price amply | the demand constant, and the price amoly remunerating. They require only more would answer for the purpose of export, add that it also seems strange, that after so derate soil - are in requestin Lower Cana- would answer for the purpose of export, da and generally over the country. They Britain. the oil which the Sunflower yields so abund- would pay to export to the Lower Ports and the West Indies, and even to Great

> The Horse Bean only suits very heavy soil, but would have a good local demand to inferior wheat, in manufacturing flour.

> Rye is so little in request in Britain as not to be worthy of notice. It only serves for local use in distilling or for bread; it only answers for sandy soils, as good soils produce wheat in as great abundance, and at as little injury to the

> Millet is much used in Britain for puddings; it would be desirable to raise use, instead of rice, for which it is a most excellent substitute.

the old processes of Water or Dew-rot-bleach it in soap and water. This broke ting, the fibre of flux plants that had per-the fibre too much, and was very labofected their seeds, produced a very coarse rious. supposed that the raising of flax or lin-portions are ready, seed, is scourging to the ground. If Steam was then cattle are fed on oil cake, and their mat the fibre to be exceedingly weak. nure spread on the ground from which a. The fermenting process is open to none may, the greater part of the soil of West- from flax so prepared. ern Canada is well suited to flax and scoring than wheat or corn.

spot, and giving the farmer an opportu-

subject to be destro ed by the fly, this plant is difficult to raise.

Sunflowers give a large quantity of most excellent oil—equal to Salad for food and for painting, very fur superior to gention, whether it might not be advan- thus, not giving, like linseed oil, a yellow

ing plant, if labour could be got at a sufficiently low rate. Children answer for the purpose of gathering the gam of

The production of flax for the sake of the fibre, is now rendered comparatively easy, from the new process of preparation allowing the fibre of plants that have ripened their seed, to be used instead of if produced in quantity. These would the fibres of immatured plants. It con ing used there for horse food, and by sists in pulling and drying the flax, like Millers, in bad seasons, to give strength preparing hay; then, when convenient, steeping it in vats kept to the temperature of 100 degrees of Farenheits's ther mometer; a fermentation takes place, and in two or three days the fibre separates from the vegetable matter, leaving the latter fit for food for animals.

This plan is a modification of many

The first was water-rotting-putting the flax in cold water until the vegetable matter decayed; this was a nuisance to some in Canada for export, and for home the senses, injurious to the health, destrayed the vegetable matter as food, produced a stain very difficult to be re-Flax Seed is raised in Lower Canada moved by b'eaching, and if left too long, to some extent, the fibre of the plant being weakened the fibre. An attempt was employed in domestic manufacture. By then made to hackle the flax dry; then

thread; but, as by the new process, to Dew rotting was then tried, and is still be hereafter described, ripe plants give practised. This rots the fibre, from the as good flax as green. The raising of impossibility of taking away the unpreseed may be carried on at the same time pared from the prepared; ane get-

Steam was thin tried, but this caused

hemp, and these crops are not more utility of this. It furnishes an excellent material for domestic manufacture. There

The demand in Britain being very

ported. It is to be hoped they will have a fair trial. The more articles we have but the cake is worthless except for marginally greaters the part to February (the very time we mure. Owing to the young plants being cisely. It bring a smaller price, but the vember to February (the very time we

they are liable to heat. If at all damp, quantity, both of seed and oil, is three should import both our sail cloth and cortimes as great as lineed, with less injury dage. In a year or two our Mines will provide our ships with Copper. Let the

afford. The quality, however, must be the slightest narcotic quality; on the improved; it should be either fine wool, or long combing wool, the one paying from the good price obtainable for it, the other from its abundant yield. The half way sheep answer neither end. fleece, also, when sheared, should be so folded that the wool staplers may separa e the back from the belly, and both from other coarser parts. For want of this eystem, the wool is valued as all coarse. It is to be hoped that very shortly the home demand will be supplied with merino and long combing wool, and a large surplus on hand for shipment.

Were labour sufficiently abundant, silk could be raised as easily as in France or Italy. The cold of winter being of not the least consequence, as no silk worms are raised there in winter.

LAYING HENS.

To promote fecundity—To have eggs in cold weather—method adopted by the uncients— Reaumur's experiments—some hens lay more eggs than others

The question is often asked "why hens cannot be made to lay as well in the winter as in the summer?" They can, to a certain extent; but they require, as a condition, that they be well provided with warm and comfortable lodging, clean apartments, plenty of food, in all its variety, consisting of grain, vegetable and animal food, pure water, and gravel lime, and sand, to roll and bask in.

A writer in the Southern Agriculturist says: "To make hens lay in winter, they should be shut up in a warm place. Boiled potatoes, turnips, carrots, and parsnips, are cheap and good food," &c.

"The reason why hens do not lay in Winter," observes a writer in the New England Farmer, "is because the earth is covered with snow so that they can find no ground or other calcareous matter to form the shells. If the bones of meat or poultry be pounded and given to them, er p of Linseed has been taken, it will be of these objections; while its colour is either mived with their food, or by useif, found that the land is enriched instead of uninjured, and very moderate bleaching they will eat greedily, and lay eggs as into meal. The greater part of that ship-impoverished! Be that, however, as it produces a perfectly white linen, if made wed as in warm weather. When hens om flax so prepared. are fed on oats, they lay better than when It need hardly be pointed out the great fed on any other grain."

There seem naturally to be seasons of the year when hens Jay; early in the To have, however, the full advantage, is no comparison between linen and cot-spring, and atterwards in summer; indiports are reduced. To avoid heating, it the oil should be pressed in the country, ton for most articles of clothing: it pos- casing that if towls were left to themselves, they would, like wild birds, pro-

Spring-hatched birds, if kept in a warm Barley must not be kiln-dried, otherwise nity to buy oil cake; not only giving fine afford an excellent article for export, will generally commence laying about the Britain but are larger to few fluctuations in price; Christmas, or even somewhat carbers are first in Britain but are larger to few fluctuations in price; Christmas, or even somewhat carbers are larger to few fluctuations in price; Christmas, or even somewhat carbers are larger to few fluctuations in price; Christmas, or even somewhat carbers are larger to few fluctuations in price; Christmas, or even somewhat carbers are larger to few fluctuations in price; Christmas, or even somewhat carbers are larger to few fluctuations in price; Christmas, or even somewhat carbers are larger to few fluctuations in price; Christmas, or even somewhat carbers are larger to few fluctuations in price; Christmas, or even somewhat carbers are larger to few fluctuations are larger to few fluctuations and the few fluctuations are larger to few fluctuations are larger to few fluctuations and the few fluctuations are larger to fe sumed in Britain, but have never been burning-also used in some parts of the indeed, with the new modes, flax will In cold and damp this is not to be ex-

production is proportionably greater; the demand is considerable in Canada for manufacturing; and in Britain a market is open for hemp, to a value equal to a laying in the hen, it is necessary that they million pounds a year. It may here be well fed on grain, boiled potatoes noted that hemp, when properly preparately makes a demantic shirting as the property and food. In the summer that gar their ed, makes a domestic shirting, as cheap mal food. In the summer, they get their as cotton, and more dutable than linea supply, of animal food, in the form of shade to colours it is mixed with—grow- as cotton, and more durable than linea supply, of animal food, in the form of Oats are too bulky for shipment, unling darker by age—but, on the contrary, itself.

Uses of the very finest kinds—such are not preserving the first clear tint for an indemnded in Canada. They require to finite period. The cake is more valuable country where flax can be raised so easily, as to consume beyond the supply in their

occasionally, and give my fowls a run in the garden and field adjoining their yard, for a few hours in the day, when grasshoppers and other insects are plenty. had two objects in view; one to benefit the fowls, the other to destroy the insects It will be found, that the fecundity of the hen will be increased or diminished according to the supply of animal food for-

Hens moult and east their feathers once every year, which generall commences in August, and lasts till late in creical time for all birds. All the period can only produce a certain number of while its lasts, even to the time that the jeggs, we should be glad to have a porlast feathers are replaced by new caes, til these are full grown, the wast-.ag of the nutritive pri es, prepared from the blood for the very purpose of promot ing this growth, is considerable; and quantity to be spoiled every year, from hence it is no wonder there should not re-main enough in the body of the hence to tion in preserving them; and hence the cause her egg to grow.

Old hens annot always be depended on for eggs in the winter, they scarcely being in full feather before the last of December; and then, probably, may not begin to lay till March or April, producing not more than twenty or thirty eggs; and this is probably the cause of the disappointment of those who have supplied themselves at the markets for their stock to commence with, and get but few or no eggs. As pullets do not moult the first year, they commence laying before the older hens, and by attending to the period of hatching, eggs may be procured during the year. An early broad of chickens, therefore, by being carefully sheltered from cold and wet, and fed once a day on boiled potatoes, warm, with plenty of grain, in the feeding hoppers, (which will be hereafter described), and occasionally a little animal food, will begin to lay in the fall, or early in the winter.

"When," says Bosc, "it is wished to have eggs during the cold season, even in the dead of winter, it is necessary to make the fowls roost over an oven, in a stable, or to creet a stove in the poultryhouse on purpose. By such methods the farmers of Auge have chickens fit for the table in the month of April, a period when they are only beginning to be hatched on the farms around Paris, although farther to the south. It would be desirable to have stoves more common in poultry-houses near cities, where luxury grudges no expense for the convenience of having fresh eggs."

A writer in the Cultivator under the signature of B., says, "I never allow my cocks to run with my hens, except when I want to raise chickens." He recommends giving them fresh meat chopped fine, once a day; never allowing any eggs to remain in the nest, for nest eggs. "My hens," continues the writer, "always lay all winter, and from 75 to 100 eggs each, in succession. There being nothing to excite the animal passions, they never attempt to sit. I have for several years reduced my theory to practice, and proved its entire correctness.

It must be obvious that the presence of the male is not necessary for the production of eggs, as they are formed whether the male be present or not., Of course such eggs will not produce chickens."

In contradiction to the foregoing, Boswell says, "To promote fecundity and great laying in the hen, nothing more is necessary than the best corn and fair water; but malted or sprouted barley has a good effect, whilst the hens are kept on solid corn, but if continued too long they are apt to scour. It must be noted, that nothing is more necessary towards success in the particular of obtaining plenty all the wire-worms will be banished by the 36,465 tous, and in 1844 39,611, being an adof eggs than a good attendance of cocks, especially in the cold season; and it is also especially to be observed, that a cock whilst moulting is generally useless."
"Man," says Parmentier, "who thinks

of nothing but his own interest, has at-

cating new laid eggs."

The method of the ancients was, rich and stimulant food, such as toasted bread soaked in ale or wine, barley half sodden,

M. Reaumur made several experiments with a view to the object in question. A out choice; for in this way, the sum of great quantities of eggs in the season when they are laid, causes an uncommon application. importance of the question-" Whether it may not be possible to make hens lay in winter?"

TO CORRLSPONDENTS.

J. W., St. George, Nov. 22, rec'd. Port Robinson, 29th do., papers sent.

W. K., Paris, request attended to.

do. always mention the amount of money you enclose.

J. T. Otterville, received.

J. T. Selborne. One of your queries is answered on the 172th page. The other we can answer very shortly by saying that a read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest :-Lawyer should make out his bill or the party may refuse to pay it. When made out the have our thanks for your efforts.

are sorry for your misfortunes and have no objection to your doing as you propose.

CANADA FARMER.

Docember 4, 1847.

THE WIRE WORM.

Our correspondent, Mr. Stephens, assures us of the appearance of this enemy of the farmer in some of the Townships in the western part of this District; we have also heard it complained of in this neighbourhood. Its ravages occasionally destroy whole crops. or render them of so little value as not to be worth the trouble of harvesting. It is generully confined to a particular description of soil, and we have no apprehension that its appearance will be general. Unlike the weevil there are certain soils where it never makes its appearance. To prevent the partial ravages which it may make, every proved remedy should be made known. In nethods which are resorted to to effect its destruction. Mr. Tarrant, in the British Farmers' Magazine, recommends the clean- 122,688-increase 10,488 acres. Suppose sing of infested fields of all weeds, and drilling white mustard seed, by which, he says, end of the season. This, however, is a very inconvenient remedy : the difficulty of ridding | unlion of dollars. In three years, since the the land of the mustard proves to the farmer that he has only exchanged one evil * r value of flax was estimated at £675,000 or another. The use of a heavy roller, when would country has the writer, which

velopment of those it does not hill, so as to and other things? Help us in these inquiries render their power of mischief pretty nearly a solution of vitrol applied to lands infested the great demand for flax at present, I may with the wire-worm; but the costliness of mention that from this port alone, orders are now out for 300 tons of flax from Egypt, and for 2000 to 3000 tons, value \$\mathcal{C}70,000 to \$\mathcal{L}\$ told without to \$\mathcal{L}\$ told without \$\mathcal{L}\$ told \$\mathc certain class of food, and of seeds, he says, are much extolled in many places, as tending to promote the laying of eggs, and to, in England, to destroy the worm. but nothing has yet been determined by This, of course, is an effectual remedy, but the ensuing year, and which it is calculated quite impracticable in this country. Salt, at will consume 3000 tons additional flux, of the eggs laid by the hens of a poultry yard, the rate of four to eight bushels in acre, has value of half a million dollars yearly." There mught be distributed in a far more equa- lately been fired in England with entire suc-November. It is the approach, the dura- neight be distributed in a far more equa- lately been tried in England with entire suction and consequences of this period, ble manner, over the several months of cess. In desperate cases this is a remedy which put a stop to their laying. It is a the year; and if, as is probable, each ben which might be necessary and advisable for our farmers to adopt : for, independant of its tion of them yearly produced in winter, effect upon the wire-worm, salt, on certain The necessity we are under of keeping soils, serves a valuable purpose as a manure and thus a double advantage is gained by its

FLAX CULTURE.

The following remarks on the subject of Flax, are by Mr. Skinner, the veteran Editor of the Farmer's Library, published at New York. We believe that having a due regard to all the wants, exigencies, and circumstanes of our country, the culture and manufacture of Flax must engage a large share of the wheat, our chief export, is threatened with serious loss, and it becomes us to be prepared for contangencies that are very plainly foreshadowed. The remarks of this American shadowed. The remarks of this American writer are just as applicable to Canada as to his own country. Let us be on the alert;

ON THE CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT of flåx.

party may take it to the proper officer and hend the agriculturists of the United States get it taxed. A lawyer is not obliged to might have recourse, to diversify their staples, write to a deft. but may ussue a writ at and so, by diminishing the production, augonce. The items seem to be right enough if are inclined to think would several the the the amounts were so. We can't tell what applied to it, if that labour were enlightened by the amount should be, not knowing exactly a knowledge of the most approved methods of what was done. Not over £1, exclusive of cultivation, and preparation for market. Prowhat was done. Not over £1, exclusive of cultivation, and preparation to make well fessing not to be ourselves by any means well fessing not to be ourselves by any means well Shift, fees. Every thing that is charged versed in the details of this branch of industry, for must not only have been necessary or it is our intention to seek the best lights to be rather legal, but also proved to have been had; not only on this, but in regard, also, to done or the taxing officer will not allow it. Hemp and to all other articles, which, though Yours of 2nd Dec., just received. You of less importance in amount, serve yet to make up the aggregate of National wealth. May it not be assumed that the extension of D. C., Nov. 23nd and Dec. 1st received. We the growth of flux is restrained not only by the substitution of cotton, as a cheaper article of clothing, by the dearness of labour in our country, but also by ignorance of the best kind of land, and mode of preparing it; and especially by an impression that its cuttivatuan as attended with great exhaustion of the

We have just received from England a work lately published there, which appears to go fully into all other views of the subject, besides " the improved mode of the cultivation and management of flax."

From much more that is said on the point of its being a great exhauster, and in contradiction of that impression, we have only room now for what follows in the next page.

We have on other occasions, intimated how much better it would be to form associations for the promotion of knowledge and the growth of particular branches of industry, than to attempt, vainly as we do, to achieve great improvements, by means of a siggle society to embrace a great number of objects. Aiming to do too much, we end by accom-

plishing next to nothing.

In Ireland, a society was lately formed, called the "Flax Improvement Society." Under its suspices behold the steady increase each acre, according to their estimate, to give nn average produce of 600 of scatched flax, ditional value of £141,507 or more than half a formation of the society, the increase in the

roving distance. I find it quite advantagement as it seems very hard to pass destroys many of them, and prevents the de- flax, wool and hemp, and grapes and wine, roving distance. I find it quite advantagement as it seems very hard to pass destroys many of them, and prevents the de- flax, wool and hemp, and grapes and wine, roving distance. I find it quite advantagement as it seems very hard to pass destroys many of them, and prevents the de- flax, wool and hemp, and grapes and wine, and prevents the de- flax, wool and hemp, and grapes and wine, and prevents the de- flax, wool and hemp, and grapes and wine, and prevents the de- flax, wool and hemp, and grapes and wine, and prevents the de- flax, wool and hemp, and grapes and wine, and prevents the de- flax, wool and hemp, and grapes and wine, and grapes are the de- flax wool and other things? Help us, good readers,

James McAdam, secretary to the Belfast in spinning flax, who keep in constant em-

ployment at least 10,000 hands.*

Why cannot America rival them in this, as it has done in the manufacture of cotton and wool? Are not all the mountian valleys, in the neighbourhood of our immeasurable but unused water power in the south and southwest exceedingly well adapted to the growth of flax ! But as to the exhausting nature of the crop, says the writer in hand:

"The main point upon which we rest our assertion that flax is not necessarily an exhauster of the soil, as far as its composition is instructive on this point is this: Exhaustion of the soil, as the word implies, is the removal out of it of those Clements at venetable food which it contains and in ments of vegetable food which it contains, and in the abundance of which its fertility consists. Now plants derive all their immeral portions from the soil—all those portions, in fact, of which, when they are burnt, their ashes consist-and upon the quantity and quality of them their power of ex-

BUT THE FLAX SHOULD BE CARRIED OFF THE FARM; BUT THE FLAX SHOULD BE CONSUMED UPON IT; the the seed should be consumed upon it; the STEEPING WATER SHOULD BE USED as liquid manure—and none better can be applied, the bone or stalk on which the fibre grew, when separated from the flax by the operation of breaking and scutching, should be burnt—as it will not rot for years as manure-and carried to the dung-The fibre is THE ONLY THING CARRIED TO MARKET: and the point to be ascertained by one who cultivates flax as he ought, in order to make up his mind as to the exhaustion of his farm con-sequent on its cultivation, is the mineral matter carried off in the fibre; and this, on Dr. Kane's anthority, and for the satisfaction of all who wish to cultivate the crop, we proclaim to be most in-significant in quantity; in fact, you may take a bundle of flax libre, and burn it, and it will leavo O ASHES.

"I shall conclude these remarks by adding, from the columns of the Agricultural Gazette, a report of the speech of Dr. Kane, on this subject, at of the speech of Dr. Rane, on this subject, at Markethill Agricultural Society. The chairman, W. Blacker, E-quire, sad:— Gentlemen, I reg now to request your particular attention to such observations as D. Kane may be kind enough to

"Dr. Kane said that he felt great pleasure in according to Mr Blacker's request that he should endeavour to explain to the farmers present the principles upon which the employment of the relinse of the flax crops, as mannre, is proposed. It is really very simple; and he felt satisfied that, in that neighbourhood, where so much activity and intelligence were applied to the improvement of Agriculture, it only required that the reasonableness of any practice should be shown, in order that its adoption in practice might be secured. Every farmer present was aware that crops exhaust the soil; that the plants take out of the round a number of materials, and that it was necessary to restore a similar material to the ground, in order to keep up its fertility; therefore, the manure which the farmer puts in with o before his seed is, in a degree, the raw material of which the grown crop is to be made. It is just as much a part of the plant as the seed itself. When the farmer sells and sends away his grown crop, to be used for food, as in the case of wheat, or oats, or potatoes, he hereby sends away and sells the essence of manure which he had put into the ground; and, as he thus gets paid for the manure, when it is exhausted, he must put in a much more for the next crop, which is to be dealt with in the same way. Now, in the case of flax, there is the important peculiarity that it is not manure in the ordinary way, while it takes out of the soil just the sume material as outs or postoce; proved remedy should be made known. In which has taken place! In the spring of 1844 so that it is really a very exhausting crop, if we only the quantity of flax sown was 40,896 logs- look to the growth of it. But the flax crop different the value of seven bushels each, while in 1843 it fers from other crops in this—that the value was 37.400. On the estimate that each hogshead would sow three acres, the quantity of land in 1843 was 112,200; and in 1844, 192.688—increase 10.488 acres. Suppose away a bundle of flax-straw, it will leave behind a large quantity of white ashes, which consists of the different substances which the plant was ont of the ground; but if you burn away a bundle f well-dressed flax, it will leave no ashes. Now, what has become of the ashes? They have evidently been carried off with the waste parts of the plant in the steeping and dressing. They are thrown away; and yet they are materials of which the plant had robbed the soil, and which should be

tempted several means of rousing hens from their torpidity, when they cease at the moraing, is sometimes tried with good effect.

If it does not entirely eradicate the worm, it the naturual period of the year to lay, in-

given back to the sod, in order to keep up its fer-tility. To the practical farmer it is, therefore, of the greatest importance to recollect this principle—that the fibre or valuable part of the flax is not formed by the exhaustion of the soil; but that the materials which the plant takes out of the soil are all found in the steep-water and the chaff; and that, if these be returned to the soil they will restore its fertility, and that thus the flax crop may he rendered one of the least injurious to the ground, and most reminierative to the farmer groupd, and most reminerative to the farmer. I am aware that there are many persons here ready to speak us to the practical use of flax steep-watter as a manure. I should, therefore, rest satisfied with having stated the principle on which it rests. The flux crop can be rendered little or not at all exhausing, by a proper use of its residues as minure: but it must be recollected that, unless! these residues be thus economized, the flix crop

o Since the meeting, Mr. Blacker has received the following letter from Dr. Kane, in reply to some queries of his, relating to the exhaustion of the soil by the ripening of the seed of the flax:—

o' I am glad that you have noticed the subject of the ripening and collecting of the seed of flix, as it is important that farmers should not fall into the error of extending my views beyond their instance in reference to this subject, for the error of extending my views beyond their instance, the ingreens tessue being formed from any tant product of agriculture. And there is and water, the exhrustion of the soil may be counteracted by restoring to the soil, by means of the flax-water, what had been taken away. But when flax is grown for food, or for seed—when this seed is seperated by ripening, then it becomes like wheat, or any other food crop. The formation of the seed takes from the soil introgen and phosphates which are consumed in use, and caunot be returned to the soil. Hence the economy nothing of the milling and mixing, the yeastof the residual flax products as manure refers to
mig and rising, and cakeing and bakeing, and
the crop as grown for fibre, and does not extend
to the growth for food or seed; these like
indispensable production. And he always wheat or potatoes, should pay independently for the good they take out of the land. The flax-chaff is certainly in itself very attractable, but not so much so as it looks. When stepped, all that is of any use is dissolved out; and the dry chaff, when worked up along with fermented stable-dung, will pass into a good mould. The chall is, however, of little importance compared with the the flax-water, which certainly holds dissolved inne-tenths of all that the plant derived from the ground.
...To W.Blaker, Esq. ROBERT KANE.'"

WORM-WHEAT, BEEF, PORK, &c.

Nonval., Nov. 27th, 1847.

DEAR SIRS, -Since I wrote you last, I have spent some time in the townships of Trafalgar and Chingingousy. You will of course be able to judge of my success, by the list of names that I cuclose; but here in these townships, as well as in others. I met with frequent objections to subscribing, because the postoffice is so remote. It is no doubt, difficult part of the water, will be well paid for their for the department to keep pace with the trouble in fatting it.

wants of a population like ours, that is so In some parts of the country, this year's with any regard to prudence or economy, to appears to be the fact, that unless the fat of place a post-office in every neighbourhood, last winter's unts has been started off the where the inhabitants might desire it. But pork still continues soft and oily. where we find a leading thoroughfare, running through a thickly settled country, we must agree with individuals in thinking it hard, that no mail-bag has ever been opened within less than from 8 to 12 miles of their residence: as is the case on the third line west, in the township of Chingoucousy.

And although, they are not quite so badly off in any section of Trafalgar that I have been in; yet even there on the 7th line, from Oakville to Hornby, there is no post-office a distance of 12 unles, ulthough it is the great leading thoroughfare to the back townships. And here, a great improvement could be made without any additional expense; with the ex-ception of the purchase of a mail-bag, by establishing a depot, when the road crosses Dundas Street, at Post's, or Applebic's cor-her. I was informed that frequent application had been made for this, but some influence was at work that prevented them from ob-

In my communication published in the 20th number of the Farmer, I mentioned something in reference to the ravages of the wireworm upon the wheat, in the township of Trafalgar. I have since learned some facts

"But the stoves save so much fuel,"

"Granted: but it is at the expense of human life! Rooms are made almost he was in the labit of leaving a great part of his land in clover lie, for 5 or 6 years without breaking it up: and he says, that the wire-worm was bred in such quantities, that it almost destroyed the follow
quantities and in clover lie, for 5 or 6 years without breaking it up: and he says, that the wire-worm was bred in such quantities, that it almost destroyed the follow
quantities, that it almost destroyed the follow
quantities days.

"But the stoves save so much fuel,"

days; but gradually became frozen under it is said, be prevented by placing a num
days; but gradually became frozen under it. They would probably endure 30 de
ber of smooth poles, with the larger ends outward, at the bottom or mow on the stack before commencing it, and permitted with a red hot stove, then breathed, then to almost destroyed the follow
quantities and in clover lie, for 5 or 6 years without breathed the almost destroyed the follow
what little remains shut up, is roasted with a red hot stove, then breathed, then to almost destroyed the follow
to always; but gradually became frozen under it is said, be prevented by placing a num
days; but gradually became frozen under it. They would probably endure 30 de
ber of smooth poles, with the larger ends outward, at the bottom or mow on the stack before commencing it, and premit the larger ends outward, at the bottom of smooth poles, with the larger ends outward, at the bottom of smooth poles, with the larger ends outward, at the bottom of smooth poles, with the larger ends outward, at the bottom of smooth poles, with the sait is said, be prevented by placing a spring, which had a most promising appears, and then, the whole crop disappeared, eing cut off by this "creeping tking": He case when loused in the comployment and utility of guano; but the case when housed in damp state, had better at once be throw the comployment and utility of guano; but the case when housed in damp state, had better at once be throw the comployment and utility of guano; but the case when housed in damp state, had better at once be throw the comployment and utility of guano; but the case when housed in damp state, had better at once be throw the comployment and utility of guano; but

then waited until the season was far advanced, ground was unujured, and what was sown we spent the long cheerful winto on the fallow was destroyed. It would be ings of our youth, building "ca well for those farmers who have suffered the coals" of the great wood fire. from this pest, to look back, and see how far their experience accords with the facts mentioned b ' Mr. McCurdy.

Since viiting the above, I have been told by an old farmer of Chinguacousy, to whom I mentioned the subject, that it had been discovered at the Forty (which I believe is in the Nugara District) that buckwheat preceding is one of the most severe, the find can have, and , fall-wheat, secured the latter crop from the that the loss of substances to the soil is actually worm. It is generally too late to sow fall-greater than with a corn or potatoe crop. Wheat after the buckwh at crop has come off, but it might answer the same purpose to sow buckwheat on the fallows, and plough it down for manure, for which it answers a very good

> nothing that a Canada farmer will listen to. with more enterest and attention, than something about wheat; for between sowing and growing, ripening and harvesting, and threshing and marketing, together with the rising and falling of prices; it occupies his hands or his thoughts, great part of the year. To say ing and rising, and cakeing and bakeing, and cutting and cating—the family share of this indispensable production. And he always delights to associate in his mind, a bushel of wheat and a dollar, and an acre of wheat and at least 20 bushels. And whenever the wireworm, or weavel, or falling prices. &c., &c., separate these pleasing associations, he feels very much in the dumps, especially if there is a large balance under his name, on the debtor side of the storekeeper's ledger.

After I left Dundas a few weeks ago. I overtook a drover behind 140 head of cattle, WANT OF POST OFFICES—WIREthat had been sent down some weeks before, are to be fattened this winter, at a Kingston distillery. On my return from the Hamilton exhibition, I saw a drove of about 200 that were on the road to the lower part of the State of New York: so that the tables are turned, when we are sending beef and flour to the American market.

And now to close this dissortation upon post-offices, wheat, beef, and pork, I remain.

Your obed't serv't, W. A. Stephens.

WARMING ROOMS WITH "HOT AIR" AND STOVES,

I conceive to be "one of the inventions of the devil for destroying human life.' What! stoves? the old curmudgeon! not allow us any stoves? we should knowledge of it will be often useful.

freeze to death!" I hear a thousand tongues exclaim. All of which I don't grees Farenheit; and as a guide from this believe a word of; for when I was once point, it may be said that those fruits, a little boy there were none of these aboninable inventions in that part of of it, will freeze much sooner than those Yankeedom where I was warmed into which contain less. existence by one of these old-fashioned christian fire-places, with the "old settle" in one corner and oven in the other. And who ever heard of folks freezing in those days.

bours who were in the habit of ploughing up death whenever they encounter such a than under any other temperature.

their clover, the second or third year, had blast as our ancestors would have consid
Beef brine or pickle of hams were not season, sown a field of oats very early in the stoves in a well ventilated kitchen, I don't it safe to test them.

In a room warmed by a fire-place, there the manner in which it is applied as ma-

But I have done. I am aware that I am in a heathen land, where stoves are worshipped, and to avoid "burning my own fingers" I must how my knees to the national idol. friend, Solox Robinson.

Our friend is pretty hard upon the air tights," We have used one for 3 winters, and do not see that there is any need of suffering the evils pointed out On the Contrary, we are more in favor of tight stoves, and never intend to use any other as long as we can get them.

Still there is a liability to the evils of which Mr. R. speaks. And if the stove, placed in a small tight room, is to be kept fully charged, and the doors kept shut, however hot it becomes, the results are easy to be told. If any one is silly enoughto manage in that way, we would commend him to the open fire places; and advise him that "caution is the parent of safety."

It is for their immense power and teadiness, that we prefer tight stoves. The room can be heated at once, and the door throws open fresh air; and thus the air of the room can be changed as often as desired. Then the stove can be closed, and a steady warmth maintained all day, and nearly all night. It is not necessary to keep the room any hotter with this stove than any other. Every room where one is used, should be supplied a thermometer—an implement costing from 75 cents to \$2, and which should be kept in every house-and when the mercury rises above about 75 degrees, open the door.

It cannot be denied, nevertheless, that ventilation must be more studied in the construction of houses. At present there is comparatively no attention paid to it. While the old fire-places were in use, there was no need of it—indeed, there was I have but little doubt that those who will too much already. But a different mode have stall-fed beef for sale, during the latter of warming has been brought into use. while no mode has been studied of correcting its habilities to evil.

It ought to be known that we cannot rapidly increasing; and perhaps impossible pork is affected by last year's beechnuts. It secure the greatest economy of heat, without sacrificing ventilation; nor can we ventilate perfectly without some expense of neat. What we need is to secure the benefits of both with the least-loss.— Prairie Farmer.

TEMPERATURE OF CELLARS.

The question is often asked, thow cold a cellar may be without injury to its con-tents. This, it is very true, will depend upon what the cellar has in it, but the the temperature which the most important articles usually stored in such places will beer, is easily ascertained, and the

point, it may be said that those fruits, roots or vegetables, which contain most

For the sake of experiment, we have kept thermometer in a cellar this winter. We found that pumpkins would freeze at precisely 30°; beets and carrots bore 285, and even 26°, well enough for a few

and sowed with oats again; and the result is a constant current of pure fresh air nune in Peru, seems to be but luttle was the same. After this, he sowed hah he kept up by the draft of the chimney, known. The Peruvians use it chiefly in field in buckwheat, and followed the rest; and Besides, who can forget those healthy, the cultivation of maize and potatoes. A sowed fall wheat on the whole; and the result happy hearths of and lang sync, where few weeks after the seeds begin to shoot, we spent the long cheerful winter even- a little hollow is dug round each root, ings of our youth, building "castles in and is filled up with guant, which is afterwards covered with a layer of earth! after the lapse of 12 or 15 hours, the whele field is laid under water, and is left in that state for some hours. Of the Guano Blanco a less quantity suffices, and I remain your frozen the field must be more speedily and better watered, otherwise the roots will be destroyed. The effect of this manure is incredibly rapid. In a few days the growth of the plant is doubled. If the manure is repeated a second time, but in smaller quantity, a rich harvest is certain. At least, the produce will be threefold that which would have been obtained from the unmanured soil. The haciend of the valley of Chancay have, during the last fifty years, consumed annually from 33,000 to 36,000 bushels of guano brought from the islands of Chucha, and Pisco. The price of a busnel of coloured guano is one dollar and a quarter, and the price of the white from two to three dollars. The price has recently undergone many fluctuations, in consequence of the great exports to Europe. The employment of this kind of manure is very ancient in Peru; and there is authentic evidence of its having been used in the times of the Incas. The white guano was then chiefly found on the Islands opposite to Chincha; so that for upwards of 600 years the deposit has been progressively removed from those Islands without any apparent decrease of the accumulation. The uniformity of climate on a coast where there is not much rain must contribute to render the Peruvian guano a more arid manure than the African, as fewer of the saline particles of the former being in solution, they are consequently less subject to evaporation.

Tomatous for Cows.—It is not generally known that this vegetable is a superior article of food for milch cows. We have tried it two summers and find it decidedly superior to any other food we have yet tried. They add as greatly to the quantity, as to the richness of the milk, and a rich golden colour to the cream, and butter, which is at least pleasant to the eye, even if the flavour was not improved. We do not know, however, that they impart any richer flavour to the

We have known cows to refuse them when first off red, but soon became very fond of them; others, we believe, a large majority, eat them greedily from the

Thus far we have fed them only in a raw state, but if boiled with corn meal, say half and half, or two thirds tomatoes, it will doubtless be far better.

To one who has a dairy farm, the cultivation of an acre or two of tomatoes. would be repaid by a greater profit than any vegetable we know. From an acre not less than eight bushels might be gathered every day, from July until frost.

There is some trouble in picking them, but then nearly every farmer has children; his little boys-ay, and big boys too, who will not be the worse for a little work. We should be glad to see the experiment tried on a larger scale than ours, and to learn the result.

quantities, that it almost destroyed the following crop; and he has on diging up the old hast chance of renewal, until the occupaid no attention to the above named declover, seen as many as a hundred worms in pants of such rooms become so enfeebled
a single root; and he observed, that his neighthat they are in dang ref freezing to with the mercury standing from 26 to 28,
of the gasses arising from fermentation. of the gasses arising from fermentation. The more of tuese there are, the better comparatively escaped injury from the worm. cred a healthy breeze. As for cooking affected at all: but we did consider it der of any kind, is by no means palatable to cattle, and when badly injured, as is frequently the case when housed in a damp state, had better at once be thrown

Civil and Social Department

THE UNIVERSITY.

This subject has occupied the politicians and political journals of the country for some months back, and is at present a fruitful theme of discussion. We have an opinion on just and popular basis. But what is the plan the subject as well as our cotemporaries, and [proposed? It has been arged on every side as it is in some respects different from the that the University being supported out of the opinions of either of the two political parties. public funds, should be free and open to the we see no reason why we should retrain from 'public without distinction or restriction, that expressed it, merely because certain people ht should be in the hands of no one party or have chosen to make the question a political, sect, but accessible to the members of all parone. As there is a great deal of humbug, dis- pites and seets, and to those belonging to no honesty and falsehood abroad in reference to party or sect, in the same manner that nex it, we are anxious that all our readers, what- other public institution, built up and sustainever their political opinions may be, should ed out of the public purse, is, and should be understend the real nature and ments of the accessible. But can any one for a moment question, (which is not of necessity, and never) contend that splitting up the University ennction comes, for the good of their country

and not for the purposes of faction. In the first place, what is the foundation, the origin of all this talk and pother? For this young country may resort for instrucwe apprehend, that notwith-tanding all the tion in the higher branches of learning withmeetings, speeches, resolutions and newspaper discussions relating to this "University the religious faith of their parents! The question" there are hundreds, aye thousands of people in every District of the Province who know nothing about it, and as many more who care nothing about it. The great mass of the people are induferent as to what is done, because they never expect to derive any benefit from the University-it is beyond their reach, and they have therefore never felt any interest in the matter. But let us consider it for a moment. A large quantity of land was granted many years ago by the Crewn, for the establishment and support of ealls himself a Churchman, while his neighan institution for teaching the higher branches of Jeaning to the youth of the Province. What remains unsold of this land, with some other property in which a portion of the proceeds was invested, forms the tangible and valuable subject of the present fierce contentions. This land is known through the country as the " College Lands," a good share of which has now become very valuable. Until Mr. B. does not choose to do so. He conscirecently, the Church of England body had the management of these lands and claimed the grant as having been made to them and for them exclusively. Great opposition was his children to the danger of imbibing its eroffered by the other religious denominations and parties in the country, against this claim us soon as it was set up, and all kinds of injustice, trickery & fraud were charged against the leaders of the body asserting this exclusive right to so large a share of the public domain. Into the truth or justice of these charges, and with this early aspect of the question we have nothing to do. The first claimants have, as it is now understood, abandoned their excusive claim. They admit that the public have an interest and rights in the matter. Various alterations were made by Parhament in the original charter in order to meet the demands of the public and under this more popular form the College went into operation. Still it was objected that the whole affair remained in the hands and under the control of one religious body. They had one of their clergymen filling a Chair of Theology; the forms and ceremontes of their church were adopted, and various other peculiarities characterized the college which amounted to a practical exclumore than paid the cost of sending these stu- that is used to quiet all other denominations dents to England or elsewhere and comple- in the country, and all that portion of the ting their Education! that is to say, the community not belonging to either of the four University Estate to four denominations, by extensive whereas and other facilities will be in forward state by the Spring of the ensuing year.

Public have paid more for the education of favoured bodies, who justly exclaim against means of a "Quadratic Equation"? These

these young men at home, than it would have

cost abroad. In consequence of the opposition and clamour that has been kept up against the College as at present organized and managed, the Government have felt it necessary again to interfere, and settle the question on a more ought to have been made a political one,) then adownment and giving it to four, out of the hundthey will be able to act when the time for red and one religious denominations in the country, is opening the University to the pubhe? That this is the way to build up a great National institution , to which all the youth of out let, hindrance, or question, on account of Church of England, the Presbyterians (Residuary), the (Wesleyan) Methodists, and the Roman Catholics, are to be the cachaire recipients of this public property! But why ! answer that. Is there a shade of difference in the principle, or in the wrong, of taking what belongs equally to a hundred, from one who had seized it, and giving it to four ?-What right has Mr. A. to enjoy the benefits of a University or College for his children, maintained at the public expense, lie tuse he bour Mr. B. is excluded from that benefit for his children, because he is a Baptist? We are aware it is said Mr. B. may send his children to Mr. A's college, they will not be "excluded." We answer, so can Mr. B. go to Mr. A's church, he may take his children to hear the sermons of Mr. A's clergyman. neither he nor they will be "excluded." But entiously thinks that Mr. A's church is un scriptural, that it tenches erroneous, as well as sound doctrine, he prefers not to expose rors; and to compel him to do so by depriving his children of the advantage of education at a college, to the support of which he contributes, and in which he has just as great an interest and as undoubted a right as his neighbour, in case of refusal, is a glaring injustice, it is oppression of the most detestable kind. No man of honourable principles or feeling, should wish to place his neighbour in such a position, and certainly to christian who has any respect for that golden rule, " Do unto others" &c. will listen to such a proposition for a moment. We answer further to the Methodist or Catholic, who tells his Lutheran or Free-Church neighbour that he may send his son to one of the four sectarian Universities, so you may send your sons to the one University now in operation, and with this advantage; that whereas the whole re venue of the Endowment is barely sufficient to maintain a suitable number of professors for one, when divided it cannot maintain enough for four Universities; you therefore have at present an Institution complete in all sion from its halls, of all those who did not its departments, mother words a eniversity; wish to submit their cluidren to Church of England influences. The result has been that notwithstanding the low charges, and the acknowledged high literary character of many boasting the possession of a grand seat of cause of the Navigation Laws by studying Newton's of the professors, very few but those of that learning, equal to any in Europe, can boast of one sect, and most of these, sons of the weal- four petty sectarian Colleges, labouring to prothy, have availed of its advantages. It has pagate their several antagonistic dogmas, and been stated, and no doubt correctly, that the mursing the elements of future religious strife, professors' salaries and the expenses of keep- the most bitter, the most cruel, the most dising up the conege since its commencement, astrons, in which any people can engage-exclusive of charges to students, would have unless all history be a lie. The argument

tenfold force against any meddling with the University as it now exists.

The facts of the case then are these; this litical binge, upon which one of the two great parties that divide our country, expects to swing into power. It is well known that the members of the present Government are not. as individuals, in favour of the partition scheme, but the exigencies of politics are stronger than their private opinion, and more to be regarded than the good of the country. Instead of making the University better, it is about to be made worse-to be in fact destroyed, as a University. The manifesto and resolutions of a Roman Catholic Bishop and twenty-six Priests just published, signifying their approval of the division scheme, which they have lutherto been considered opposed to, seems, in the opinion of many, to shut out the hope of a successful resistence to the present measure. What then is to be done? The following is our plan :- Let the Church of England retain the present university buildings, and the grounds attached thereto; let the remainder of the College Lands be placed under economical and responsible management and the income, which might be made to reach 10 or £12,000 per annum, applied to the support in each District, of an Academy or High school, with say 50 acres of land attached, in which, experiments ir agriculture may be tried and, in connection with the higher branches of learning, the elementary principles and the best practices of that science be taught, by a Teacher properly trained for the management of the department. Or, let the amount be added to the common School Fund, and let other lands be set apart so as to lay the foundation of a permanent Common School Fund for the education of the people, which in a few years will amount to a sufficient sum to render unnecessary the present unjust system of taxation, or indeed any system of taxation for such purposes.-The former disposition of the Endowment wo should prefer before the plan proposed by Mr. Baldwin, the present scheme, or allowing the Income to be consumed as it is at present. For the following among others reasons. First, because it will yield "the greatest good to the greatest number" which we hold to be a principle at the bottom of all sound purse. The absurdity, inconsistency and inlegislation among a free people.

Secondly, because in a new country like Canada, even one great school for teaching those branches of learning which are beyond the reach of a good grammar school, or well conducted academy, is not required, much less four. It is an absurd notion to think that we can reverse the order of nature. We must go through the trials, and fill up the periods of infancy, boyhood, youth, manhood, and old age. We cant jump from the first to the last It is fatile to attempt to transplant the old Institutions of an old country-which are the result of long and patient study, careful cultivation, and great expenditure of time and money-into the virgin soil of a new country like this. We must prepare the soil, and ameliorate the climate, or the exotic will soon wither and die. To change the figure, we can import the article cheaper and better than we can produce it. What effect will the teaching of Greek or German, to 15 or 20 young men every year, have upon "the balance of trade?" What share of the Western carrying trade shall we secure by instructing a few of ur youth in "Conic sections" and the "Inof the Navigation Laws by studying Newton's "Principia"! Can any one point out signs of prosperity in the pauper emigrants that have been, and are yet to be sent us, from his knowledge of the Algebraic signs. plus and minus? or tell how many will die this winter. because he can deal with 'unknown quantities'?

the contemplated robbery, may be urged with things are desirable and useful enough in their place, but all that is essential in a state of society such as ours, can be taught in the District School, if it be properly organized and sufficiently endowed. When the demand for very learned men exceeds the supply, it will be time to think of setting up a manufactory of our own. We shall be none the poorer for having expended this 10 or £12,000 a-year in the way we propose; the capital will still be here, and the Legislature will be able to find funds to endow a suitable University.

Thirdly, because it is chiefly the rich who desire to educate their children so highly; their sons and theirs only, with but few exceptions, have enjoyed the benefits of the University so far, and it is from this class that students will be taken for years to come, should it even be populatized and kept entire. Those who are abundantly able to pay for the education of their children abroad, or to employ proper tutors for them at home, should he the last to ask the Government to assist them, out of the public purse.

Fourthly, because believing as we do, that n is of infinitely greater importance to have the umsses well informed, to have a sound, practical education, embracing all the essentials, without the accomplishments, placed within the reach of the farmers and middle classes of this Agricultural and working country, than to have a few men of high education among the wealthy; and knowing that in the proposed scheme the promise of Grammar Schools and Model Farms to be supported out of the "remainder" after the whole income has been exhausted, is all "moonshine," and can never be fulfilled without creating a fund from other sources, we go for establishing these schools and model Farms first; for laying the foundation before we creet the superstructure, and when the latter is required, let these other sources be resorted to.

Fifthly, because we desire to see party feeling, and religious animosity die away, and more noble, generous and patriotic impulses in their stead, which can never take place while the public funds are appropriated to the plain, direct purpose of fanning and feeding the unholy flames.

Sixthly, because we are opposed to the principle of the State contributing to the supjustice, of singling out three or four, each in hostile opposition to the other, is so glaring as to shot out all argument in its favor, and to require none against it.

Seventhly and lastly, because we see no other mode, in the difficulties that at present beset this question, by which it can be settled. To suppose that the plan proposed will benefit the country, or satisfy the public, or settle the question, is vain. It cannot remain as it is, and it appears impossible to meet the views of a majority and keep the University entire. We therefore recommend those whose views. coincide with ours, to send men to Parliament who will carry them out. While those who expect a share of the spoil, are declaring that they will support only those candidates who will pledge themselves to their views, let us support those only who will pledge themselves to our views, and if the subject is properly understood, we doubt not we shall have an overwhelming majority.

It is possible that some interested parties may raise a cry that we are "meddling with politics." But when a question of such great importance as this, especially to the farmers. of Canada, is understood to be lying before the people for their consideration, we have a right, and it is our duty as one of the guardians of their interests, to express freely our opinion. And we shall never show any squeamishness in doing so, let it affect political parties as it

GREAT WESTERS RAILROAD.—We are gratified to announce to the inhabitants of Hamilton and the surrounding country the intelligence, that it is the intention of the Directors to commence And, to conclude this mode of illustration, will on which occasion the novelty of a Steam Pile in operation, and it is expected that

APOSTROPHE TO THE IROQUOIS. ву чи. н. с. нознев.

Tribes of the Solemn League! from ancient seats Swept by the whites like Autumn leaves away, Faint are the records of heroic feats, And few the traces of your former sway; Loved woodland brants, deep shadowy, and grey,

No longer wave deli mee to the roar And rush of whirlwinds 'und their cool retreats; The wild beast harbors in their depths no more, And ploughmen turn the glebe they darkly clothed of yore.

Tribes of the Mighty! dwindled to a few, Dejected, trampled children of despair; And only like your ancestors in line. And the wild beauty of their flowing hair; With laugher rude inquisitors by bare The ghastly secrets of your green old graves, To moulder, peacemeal, in dissolving air; Forgetful of past glory, when your braves. Surrounding nations made poor, weak, depend ant slaves.

Where our young hoary Magi-wrinkled seers Clad in their dread apparelling, who made, Rude, rocky altars, stanted and mossed with years And held terrrific orgies in the shade? Whore is the plant oor of slender blade.
That urged the burdien vessel on the stream?
Long council fulls with ced ir bark o'erlaid! Gone, like the shapes that populate a dream, Or twinking dew, drunk up by morn's effulgent beam:

And where those whooping legions, fierce & free. Who back the tide of French invasion bore, Defeating warr Atramed beyond the sea.

And bathing granted Montreal in gore l Their day of power is ended, and no more Ring out their pans londer than the sound Of bonning waters on an iron shore, While captive hundreds, bleeding, faint, and

Expire in flame, or fall transpierced by many a

Ye were wild Romans of this Western Land, When the far parent of our Inland Seas Beheld your bownen print his barren strand, Finshed with a thousand woodland victories And heard the war shout on his frosty breeze, While the red manarchs of the bleak domain Bowed to your fierce supremacy their knees; And when the sacred Nepercentains of Maine Sought Hudson's tey bay to shun the captive

Where are your thrilling orators, who caught Their eloquence from nature, and allied Wild powers of fincy to the glow of thought, And grace of gesture to ancestral pride?
Their sylvan voices on the wind have died:
And your last master of the honeyed tone, Commanding port and gesture dignified, No longer wails an empire overthrown And near his couch of dust blue Eriga maked moan. Red Jacket.

Literary Department.

OREGON MISSIONS AND TRAVELS OVER THE BOURY MOUNTAINS.

By Father P. J. De Smets.

This is the title of a book recently published at New York of a very interesting character. The author is a Jesuit, but has nevertheless shown himself a man of general learning, close observation and excellent powers of description. His attention has been directed to something beyond the business of his " mission"—the mere religious, to which the members of this far famed order are supposed to be so exclusively devoted, as to pay little regard to any thing which cannot be made subservient to the objects of the Propaganda. We have no such horror of Jesaccepting at the hands of one of that body such valuable and entertaining contributions eloquent pages of Father Smets.

among us which should be corrected. We are mightily pleased with descriptions of travels, scenes and wonders in "foreign may be to confess it, a contemptible opinion he find the loveliest scenery, the most varied stance, have spent their lives within a day's journey of Niagara Falls, and yet never beheid that stupendous curiosity of nature ? Thousands have crossed the Atlantic to visit this wonder of the new world, while thousands in Canada, not from inability but from mere lack of inclination to see it, could not say but Goldsmith's statement that " Indians in their canoes had ventured down the falls in sufety" was reasonable and true! As Camadians we should take a pride in our country, prepare them for the boiler. Such an exist the four and wintry months in complete indo-

make ourselves acquainted with its history, topographical as well as political, study its peculiarities and resources and if possible; comprehend its destiny. As inhabitants of the which believed, because the thorny bush which believed, pleasant blackberry: NEW WORLD which the genius of Columbus opened up for us, we should feel an intense curiosity in all that relates to it, especially its made curiosity in all that relates to it, especially its made curiosity in all that relates to it, especially its power theory, the wappato (sagitta falm) is a continuous control of the control o varieties of soil, climate, and natural productions), a very true time, bulbous root; the times. We make these explanations of our latter foot, a namellation sufficiently devarieties of soil, climate, and natural producviews, not so much by way of preface to the following graphic extracts from Father Smet's book upon Oregon, as to account for. the preference which we are always disposed to give, and shall give, in the columns of our for blue; it reples a small white radish. Journal, to what belongs first to Canada, and the witery potography and greenish, is prenext to America.

The territory of Oregon would bem from The territory of Oregon would setu from the statements of this learned author to be designed as the theatre of more civilized operations than those of the Hudson Bay Company's trappers. Brother Jonathan, who was so determined to have the "whole or none" evidently knew the value of the prize, though he has thought proper to turn his attack. tention to quarters where such prizes could be appropriated at less cost. The following is a description of the "soil and climate of Oregon'' :---

SOIL AND CLIMATE OF OREGON.

" The immense valleys in Oregon Territory covered with extensive and fertile prairies, follow the course of the mountains from north to south, and are crossed in directions by rivulets bordered with trees. They easily yield to the plough, and though the first crop is not very abundant, the second is generally sufficient to repair the labor of the interest continues the second is generally sufficient to repair the labor of the second is generally sufficient to repair the second in the second in the second is second in the second The soil is for the most part fertile, particularly in the south. Every kind of grain is successfully cultivated near Cowhtz, Vanconver, in the Willamette Valley, and further south. The same may be said of the neighbourhood of Fort Walla Walla, Colville; the mission of St. Mary's; the mission of the Sucred Heart, of St. Ignatius, and St Francis Borgia, among the Pend-d'oreilles; of St. Francis Regis, in the valley of Colville; of the Assumption and the Holy Heart of Mary, among the Skalsi. Other districts that are not tillable, afford an excellent pasture for cattle.

"As to the climate of Oregon, it is not so severe as might be supposed from its elevated latitude. The snow never falls to a greater depth than three or four inches in the lower portions of the territory, and seldom remains long on the ground. When the snows, after having accumulated on the mountains and their vicinity in consequence of extreme cold, begin to melt, and the heavy rains supervene. the plains around are covered with water, and sometimes considerable damage is caused by the mundation. The runs commence in October, and continue until March with little interruption.'

The following passage will give some idea of Father De Smet's animation, and felicity of descriptive powers :--

THE POREST'S OF OREGON.

" It is more especially in the forest that the grand, the picturesque, the sublime, the beautiful, form the most singular and fantustic combinations. From the loftiest giants of uits, in the present day, as to deter us from the forest to the humblest shrubs, all excite the spectator's astonishment. form a characteristic feature of the woodlands. They cling to the tree, climb it to a certian to our yet limited stock of knowledge res- height, and then, letting their tops full to the pecting the real character and resources of earth, again take root-again shoot up-push this vast Continent, as are to be found in the from branch to branch-from tree to tree, in every direction-until tangled, twisted, and knotted in every possible form, they festoon There is a certain taste very prevalent the whole forest with drapery in which a ground-work of the richest verdure is diversified with garlands of the most varied and many-coloured flowers. In ascending the in a reasonable distance of "home" our interest flags, and the subject is voted a hore.— were, like groups of flowers and verdure.

| Days of considerable extent, interspersed with among the rapids, cataracts, valleys, and falls; handsome little islands, which, thrown, as it they entinue this uninterrupted procession were, like groups of flowers and verdure. rest flags, and the subject is voted a hore.— were, like groups of flowers and verdure, during weeks and months.

We have at bottom, however unwaling we present a charming spectacle. Here the during I shall scarcely be believed of our own country, our abilities and every and brilliant colouring. At every step the thing about us. How many hundreds for inscene becomes more ravishing; the perspective more public and majestic. In no other part of the world is nature so great a coguette frequently to infect the whole surrounding as here."

The culinary productions of the regions watered by Columbia River, and its tributaries, are thus described :-

"These lakes and morasses, formed in the spring, are filled with fish; they remain there enclosed as in natural reservoirs, for the use of the inhabitants. The fish swarm in such abundance that the Indians have no other labour than to take them from the water and ence is, , precarious; the savages. who are provident nature, are obliged sweet, pleasant blackberry:

mountain cherry, cormier or butter lost, a appellation sufficiently de-notes is periomity, is, however, very health; it cannot light, dry, sandy soil, as also the caion biscuit root. The former are of a thin a hadrical form; the latter, introduke our ary potatoe, but greatly infert to it; small onion; the sweet onion which be lovely flower resembling may by, is the queet of this clime. It is a pall, white, vapation, when removed from the earth, but blues black and sweet when repared for for The women arm them lives with long poked sticks, to go in such of the games. in seath of the cannas After having procured certain quantitof these roots, by dured certain quantity of these rous, by dust long and painful our, they make an excation in the earth in 12 to 15 inches deep ad of proportional meter, to contain the lots. They covering bottom with close cemented pavement which they make and have been as a fig. A fore having red by means of a ft. After having careary withdrawn all throads, they cover the sees with grass or we may; then place a lay of camash, another wet hay, a third ith bark overhild withbould, whereon is ke a glowing fire for ity, sixty, and somenes seventy hours. The cannah thus a consistency equal that of the It is sometimes mad into loaves of dimensions. It is excllent, especially en boiled with ment; i kept dry, it can breserved for a long time"

Weonclude our extracts with the following deription of

SCERT AT THE SOURCE OF LUMBIA RIVER.

ad of the Columbia, 9th September, 1845 The 4th of September, towards noon. I fou myself at the source of the Columbia. I completed with admiration those rugged gantic mountains where the Great and Rive scapes-majestic, but impetuous at its source and in its vagrant course it is nudoubfily the most dangerous river on the wester side of the American hemisphere. Two mall lakes from four to six miles in lengt formed by a number of springs and . are the reservoirs of its first waters. strc

pitched my tent on the banks of the first &k that brings in its feeble tribute, which old rashing with impetuosity over the web mucdsible rocks that present themselves on the tht. What subhme rocks! How varied shape and figure! The fantastic in ever form, the attractive, the ludicrous, and the blime, present themselves simultaneousito the view; and by borrowing ever so lit the aid of the imagination, we behold risin before our astonished eyes, castles of by-gle chivalry, with their many embattled -fortresses, surrounded by their walls and fulwarks-palaces with their domes. in fine, cathedrals with their lofty and.

spire a arriving at the two lakes. I saw them coveld with swarms of aquatic birds-coots, quil exha lake, in a rather shallow and narrow place. I saythem pass in great numbers, cut and

flicted These two lakes form an immense tonh, for they there die in such numbers as

atmosphere.
In the absence of man, the grey and black bear, he wolf, the eagle, the vulture, assemble in crowds, at this senson of the year. Theyfish their prey on the banks of the river. and at the entrance of the lakes;-claws, teeth, and bills serving them instead of hooks and darts. From thence, when the snow begins to fall, the bears, plump and fat, resume the road back to their dens in the thick forests, and hollows of rocks, there to pass

lence, with no other pastime or occupation, than that of sucking their four paws.

"If we may credit the Indians, each paw occupies the bear for one moon (a month), and the task accomplished, he turns on the other side, and begins to suck the second, and so on with the rest.

"I will nere mention, en passant, all the hunters and Indians remark, that it is a very uncommon incident for a female bear to be killed when with young, and, notwithstanding, they are killed in all seasons of the year. Where they go-what becomes of them durmg the period they carry their young—is a problem yet to be solved by our mountain hunters

"When emigration, accompanied by industry, the arts and sciences, shall have penctrated into the numberless valleys of the Rocky Mountains, the source of the Columbia will prove a very important point.— The climate is delightful; the extremes of heat and cold are soldom known. The snow disappears as fast as it falls; the laborious hand which tills these valleys, will be repaid a hundred fold. Annumerable herds could graze throughout the year in these meadows, where the sources and streams, nurture a perpetual freshness and abundance. The hillocks and declivities of the mountains are generally studded with inexhaustible forests, in which the larch tree, pine of different species, cedar and cypress abound.

" In the plain between the two lakes, ara. beautiful springs, whose waters have reunited and formed a massive rock of soft sandy stone, which has the appearance of an immense congented c. petrified cascade. Their waters are soft and pellucid; and of the same temperature as the milk just drawn from the cow. The description given by Chundler of the famous fountain of Pambouk falesi, on the ancient Hieropolis of Asia Minor, in the valley of Meander, and of which Malte Brun makes mention, might be literally applied to the warm springs at the source of the Columbia. The prospect unfolded to our view was so wonderful, that an attempt to give a faint idea of it, would savor of romance, without going beyond the limits of fact.

"The first lake of the Columbia is two-miles and a half distant from the River des Arcs-n-plats, and receives a portion of waters during the great spring freshet. They are separated by a bottom land. The advantages Nature seems to have bestowed on the source of the Columbia, will render its geographical position very important at some future day. The magic hand of civilized man would transform it into a terrestial paradisc."

We will yet add one more quotation, everyway characteristic:-

"The Canadian! Into what part of the desert has be not penetrated? The monarch who rules at the source of the Columbia is an emigrant from St. Martin, in the district of Montreal, who had resided for 26 years in this desert. The skins of the rein and moose deer are the materials of which his. portable palace is composed; and to use his own expression, he EMPARKS on horseback wherever he pleases. Here, no one disputes his right, [and Polk and Peel, who are now contending for the possession of his domimons, are as unknown to our carbineer, as the two greatest powers of the moon. His sceptre is a beaver trap—his law a carbinethe one on his back, the other on his arm, he reviews his numerous furry subjects-the beaver, otter, muskint, marten, fox, bear, wolf, sheep, and white goat of the mountains, black-tailed roe-buck, as well as its red-tailed relative the stag, the rein and moose deer; some of which respect his sceptre-others submit to his law. He exacts and receives from them the tribute of flesh and skin. Encircled by so much grandeur, undisturbed proprietor of all sky-ward palaces, the strongwater-fowl, cormorants, bustards, holds, the very last refuge which Nature has ater lay shoals of salmon in a state of translation. At the entrance of the second solitary lord of these majestic mountains, that in a rather shallow and the second slower their in a mather shallow and the second slower their in a mather shallow and the second slower their in a mather shallow and the second slower their in a mather shallow and the second slower their in a mather shallow and the second slower their in a mather shallow and the second slower their in a mather shallow and the second slower their in a mather shallow and the second slower their shallows and the second slower their shallows are shall -Morigenn (our Canadian) does not forget his duty as a Christian. Each day, morning

I was about to visit the source of the Columrelsing. I witnessed with surprise the sum of the core for his wife and children the signal flield. These two leter for core for his wife and children the signal grace of baptism. The feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, this favour was couferred on them, and also on the children of three Indian families, who accompany him in his migrations. This was a solemn day for the desert! The august sacrifice of Mas-was offered; Morigeau devoutly approached the Holy Table; at the foot of the humble altur he received the nuptial benediction; and the mother, surrounded by her children and six little Indians. was regenerated in the holy waters of baptism. In memory of so many benefits, a large cross was erected in the plain, which, from that time, is called the

Plain of the Nativity.

Our Table.

Singular Trial and More Str Verdict.

—Mr. James Serring, of Hen; L. L. died in August. 1846. learing of their lact. L. died in August. 1846. learing of their lact. L. died in August. 1846. learing of their lact. L. died in August. 1846. learing of their lact. L. died in August. 1846. learing of their lact. L. died in August. 1846. learing of their lact. L. died in August. 1846. learing of their lact. L. died in August. 1846. learing of their lact. L. died in August. 1846. learing of the greatest luxiness of the substantial kind, which the poor may empty as well as the rich, is a good supply of fresh eggs. We of course, when we speak of the "poor" mean Canadian, or American poor "The bosh poor, which have been trimplanted to mag as present a sonolaing anomaly in the social mg on one of this beams and the social mg on one of this beams and the rich lact. good to make the poor mad we as we text to the powerty of op, ressed Lacque, from and addiction mage in ever mond we as we text to the powerty of op, ressed Lacque, from and such a form of intring's expendent and the content of the substantial which arises, when we refer to the poverty and genous to the "find re here or". But to return to the subject of eggs and powdry. I very morn to the subject of eggs and powdry. I very morn to the subject of eggs and powdry. I very morn to the subject of eggs and powdry. I very morn to be character and subject of the latter, or last the care of the latter, should probe a last the care of the latter, should probe a last the care of the latter, should probe a last the care of the latter, should probe a last the power woman who is fond of the empty. The man to be character and substantial man the man to the care of the latter of the latter on the man to the care of the latter of the cies of domestic partier, with d'astroious and portraits of fouls taken from life " There is also a very beam of driving of Queen Victoria's, poultry-house a Windsor, as a frontispiece. We i

first number of which has just appeared. It is published by Mr. Ruthven, at Humbon C W., semi-monthly. Its editorial contributors are the Lantes, God bless them, of Bur ugton Academy The articles in this number warrant us in behaving that their Lournal will be a credit to the literature of our country. Price \$1.

LLGAL QUERRIES

A correspondent (who is a subscriber) asks us the Law on the following point:-

·· Can a mechanic hold any thing say a waggon plough &c. repaired by him until he is paid for the importance of the question at issue and forereprining it? or unist he deliver it up when callod for and sue in Division Court for the amount."

Saw the crem to their solution.

For upwars of four thousand years, a Dead
For upwars of four thousand years, a Dead
of Go wrath

To the first we answer, yes and consequently to Sex has laid in its deep and wondrong as in, in the latter, no. There is a certain thing which withering week of the visitation of Go wrath lawyers call I ten (from a French word her, mean upon its simulcreaffer). Itself once a file value lawyers call I ten (from a Freuch wordfier, meaning to bind, not one who hes) applicable to such teening with espulation, and redundamith the cases. It is defined "the right of retaining the rand showth a mass of dark and bittewaters, possession of a chattel cany implement or move. (with so using upon its shore, office or able training the rank of a such as so of a favoured clime, it now is merit and showth a mass of dark and bittewaters, possession of a chattel cany implement or move. (with so using upon its shore, office or able training upon its shore, office or able to be such as a superior of the control of the able property) from the owner, until a certain claim upon it be satisfied." The rule of his which our correspondent will find Led I son or any modern lay book under the one "Lien is this "every person to whom a chatter has been delivered for the purpose of histowing los toour upon it, his a hen upon such chartel and may withhold it from the owner on the a society of any special agreement to the contrary (until the price of that labour is paid " There are several things. however to be home in mind in the apple from of this rule? It most not be carried be could us doed from the short mechanic for instance, has agreed Haland of Madeira is wonderful, for it is a bed of Beyone connection work, to wait for has part a crater meanly revel with the ocean; before is he cannot charge his mand and deturn the article, a sea distint from another sea, and agards of a let would have no progress to the attention during handled text below it. The imppy, i e le would have no mont to do it. If a dotteen tomore wet person a sub-image, plough and harrow were taken to be repaired, circumstagate has sea, and who perish in the and he suffered the plough to be taken away, he alleupt, could in one place find no botto, and it cauld not detain the harrow for the charge upon the plough. If we let the arrive be taken out of a submerg d volcano, forming a subte means the stone and range plants. , the shep and put in the owner's wagon he would | aqueduct with the oce in who can tell? thus lose the right to hold it and most resort to his fullioniable spot, whether or not throughn exaction for the debt, &c. So that it mere were a mer volcano, in connexion with the depresion of any peculiar circumstance in the matter our cor-respondent will see the importance of stating it (known world. One great object of frestiga-lest it should interfere with the apparation of the (ton will be to ascertain whether this signal its shorter are of volcame or non volcame or in, and rule.

Onicis of the Horse of Resert - John Onters of the House of Reserve John Subject is a desideration to science, and would be Russell, a plant gentlem in residence and near Br. 'port amost grandsing to the whole Christian wrid. It counts of Dorset, obtained a taxonizable introduced as mosters which has remained importable since and its remained importable since awint moment when the waterfof that woodnoon set first rose above the smoldering a violent hurricane in his passage from Plinders to Spein, was draven into Weymorth when a dinner half of its shores and its very count are largest and was haspitably received to Signature. The constitution of the largest individual in the near interception of the amount of the near interception. a violent intricate in its passage from Planders to Spein, was driven into Weymouth where of one half of its shores and its very that are larged in a gentleman of the neighbourhood.

Soft Thomas Trenchard approach account of the metric whose awarder for instructions what course to follow to texteel for instructions what course to follow to be found in a companion in the prince. Mr. Russell, to wait on the Prince. Mr. Russell, to wait on the Prince. Mr. Russell proved so agree the a companion to Window. He was there presented to the King Heavy VII, who bickness with Mr. Russell, that he retrained by mass a well pleased when it is gentlemen of the Prince Consider the subsequently a companion of Prince for the russell, that he retrained him as a well gentlemen of the Prince Consider the subsequently a companion of Prince for the russell and the time of Briton Russell of Cheguess, In the consideration that the got min elected to the pactage, which are subsequently a companion of Prince for the russell subsequently a companion of Prince for the russell subsequently a companion of Prince for the russell subsequently accompanion of Prince for the russell subsequently accompanion of Prince for the russell subsequently and the time of Briton Russell of Cheguess, In the whitever can exist within its dense and butter that the got min elected to the pactage, which are subsequently and the time of Briton Russell of Cheguess, In the whitever can exist within its dense and butter that the got min elected to the pactage, which are the russell subsequently and the time of Briton Russell of Cheguess, In the whitever can exist within its dense and butter that the pactage will be met with a the lables and counting in the graspy, as said to the pactage will be met with a the lables and

Scilific.

SCHATIFIC EXPITION TO HE

have copied an extract from this special work on the first number of which has just appeared by the first number of whi

To the English proposed survey of the Dead Ser, several the newspapers but saked,

As the first inplation was given wibut my knowledge, thresh your columns, I asberms-

then to avan myror messure medium unswer briefly to the put of abrophiess, quitons at once so naturaled so reasonable.

Although mo reluctant to parade mysignificant name in rint, I take this step wont an instant's leaves instant's hesitaon, in justice to the enhiened

faceata its surface. Receiving at onextreme, inclinify volume of a swift and unlaify river. and the outperous torren's that plunginto if that the alteriors forced that plung into the trough the clefts in is sides, it slowly sest and falls in its own soldary bed, with no visit outlet for its triber over waters. Its lofty and fred sides riven by earthquakes—here blanched hije rain. here recen by the tempest-rise perpeacularly fitteen handred feet on one sale, and to thousand feet on the other, while from the unmin, the awe struck spectator benolds floatingpoints sail we hoge in uses of bounner, throwing from for those the Mediterranean, and 10 h above shares are of volcame or non volcanic orin, and to refute the position of infidel philosophis with regard to its formation. The elucidation of this subject is a desideration to science, and would be

supply-arg a Communication between sens of different levels. The candid reader will have attributed the error to its proper cause—haste, with its consequent madvertence.—N. Y. Herald.

For the Ladies.

THE TRUE HEART'S ASPIRATIONS.

I would be thine! Oh, not to learn the anguish Of being first a deity enshrined, Then, when the fever fit is past, to languish, Stripp'd of each grace that fancy round me twined!

Not such the lot I crave!

I would be thine! Not in bright summer weather,

A sunny stmosphere of joy to breathe; But fear and tremble when the storm-clouds gather And shrink life's unrelenting doom beneath, Failing when needed most.

I would be thine! To lose all selfish feeling In the sole thought of thee, far dearer one! To study every look thy will revealing, To make thy voice's ever-varying tone The music of my heart.

I would be thine! When sickness doth oppress thee, With love's unweared vigilance to watch. Waking-to soothe, to comfort, to cares thee: Sleeping-to list in dread each sound to catch; Thy slumbers that might break.

I would be thine! When vexed by worldly crosses, To cheer thee with affection's constant care. To stay thee 'neath the burden of thy losses, By shawing thee how deeply thou art dear,-Most so in thy distress.

I would be thine!

Gently and unreputing

To hear with thee, when chafed and spirit-worn. The hasty word, the quick reproach, denying, But by the soft submission which is born Of steadfast love alone.

I would be thine!

My world in thee to centre.

With all its hopes, cares, fears, and loving thought:

No wish beyond the home where thou should'st

Ever anew to find thy presence brought My life's best joy.

I would be thine! Not passion's wild emotion

To show thee, fitful as the changing wind; But with a still, deep, fervent life devotion. To be to thee, the help-meet God designed-

For this I would be thine!

order; the butter puched upon the plate, without respect. In state of the next reign. Russells a star he found upon its shores. Many travelly redeny two have wearn among no make many make the found upon its shores. Many travelly redeny two have wearn among no make many make many the found in asserts the existence of a tregetation, and Chategorizand show. One reagon for this, is, the great difficulties are the monastery of Wobarn. In tree strewn upon the beach. Its southern coast things in a proper manner, and who, after they was made. Duke of Bedford.—From the "Right of the Aristocracy to the soil considered."

The found upon its shores. Many travelly redeny two have weam among no make many in the existence of a tree statence of a tree statence of a tree stream among no make many in the existence of a tree statence of a tree stream among no make many in the existence of the many in the existence of a tree stream among no make many in the existence of a tree stream among no mak

ed by placing the following rules in plain sight, in the place where the articles for setting tables are kept.

SETTING A TABLE.-1. Lay the ring the room, and also square and even t Ruira guare w then set the table square with the room, and see that the legs are in the right position to support the leaves.

- 2 Lay the table cloth square with the table, right side up, smooth, and even.
- 3. Put on the tea-tray (for breakfast or tea) square with the table; set the cups and sancers at the fight side of the tea tray, and the sugar, slop-bowls, and cream cup, at the back side. Lay the sugar-spoon or tongs on the sugar-bowl,
- 4. Lay the plates around the table, at equal metervals, and the knives and forks at regular distances, each in the same pathenbu manner, with a cup mat, or cup-plate, to each, and a napkin at the right side of each person
- 5. If meat he used, set the castors and salt-cellers in the centre of the table; then lay mats for it e dislact, and place the carving-kinfe and fork and sicel by the master of the house. Set the britter on two plates, one on either side, with a house lattle lattle layer. butter-knife by each.
- 6. Set the tea or coffee-pot on a mat at the right hand of the tea-tray, (it there be not room upon it.) Then place the chairs around the table, and call the family.

For Dixxer-1 Place the rug, tablecloth, plates, knives and forks, and napkins, as before directed, with a tumbler by each plate. In cold weather, set the plates where they will be warm-

2. Put the caster in the centre, and the saltstands at two oblique corners, of the table the latter between two large spoons crossed. If more spoons be needed lay them on each side of the caster crossed. Set the pitcher on a mat, either at a side-table, and when there is no water, on the dining-table. Water looks best in glass de-

- 3. Set the bread on the table, when there is no waiter. Some take a fork and lay a piece on the napkin or tumbler by each plate. Others keep it in a tray, covered with a white napkin to keep off flies. Bread for dinner is often cut in small junks, and not in slices.
- 4. Set the principal dish before the master of the house, and the other dishes in a regular manner. Put the carving-kmfe, fork, and steel by the principal dish, and also a knife rest, if one be
- 5. Put a small knife and fork by the pickles, and also by any other dishes which need them. Then place the chairs. - [Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy.

Scraps.

BOSTON MATRIMONIAL MARKET, Nov. 1.-The pare, yesterday afternoon remaided us of a rich blooming parterre, and we doubt not the scients of the stock matrimonial accomplished a great deal of mischel.—Indeed we learn several be game were concluded between very voting men, with very small salaries, and no hopes, and charming yenry sman scharces, and no hopes, and charming young misses with small expectations. Old backelors, however, remained firm, and widows can nons. Scandal—was very brisk. Sigks—frequent and tritaing. Kisses—in good demand, with an upward tendency. Blushes—none to be had. Hopes—extravagnnt. Silly looks—very abundant. Material frocess—miregarded. It the present weather continues much larger, we still the present weather continues much larger, we still the present weather continues much larger was still the present weather continues and the present was a supplied to the present weather continues and the present was a supplied to the present was a supplied present weather continues much longer, we shall doubtless have the pleasure of publishing a long list of "Marriages Intended."—Chronicle.

One of the best replies ever made to a challenge was that made by Wilkes when he was challenged by Horne Tooke. "Sir, I do not think it my business to cut the throat of every desperado that may be tired of his life; but as I am at present high sheriff for the city of London, it may happen that I may shortly have an opportunity of attend-ing you in my official capacity, in which case I will answer for it, that you shall find no reason to complain of my endeavors to serve you."

"I do not wish to say anything against the person in question," said a very polito and accom-plished gentleman, upon a certain occasion, "but I would merely remark in the language of the poet, that, to him, truth is stranger than fiction."

If we would enjoy ourselves, we must take the world as it is, mixed up with a thousand spots of sinishine—a cloud here and there—a bright sky a storm to day, calm to-morrow—the chill piercing winds of autumn, and the bland reviving airs of summer.

An old lady, remarkable for her confused idea of the meaning of words, thus described a clear summer evening:—"It was a beautiful bright mght—the moon made every thing as light as

The ladies of Bath have subscribed £500 for the purchase of a testimonial to Mr. Roebuck, ex-member for that city, which will be presented to him on the 4th instant, as a token of their

The beggars of the metropolis number 60,000, and the alms they obtain amount to £1,200,000 a year, an average of £20 a year for each beggar, which is as high an average as that of the income of the working clergy in Wales.

During the last year no fewer than 2174 new dividend accounts have been opened at the Bank of England. The entire number of persons enof England. The entire number of persons en-titled to dividends on the 10th October, was 154-904, and the average amount of stock held by each person very little exceeded the sum of £5000.

Atliaco in Mexico has been destroyed by an earthquake—every house destroyed.

News Department.

It is generally believed that a General Election is about to be held immediately.

GORE DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .-The annual meeting for the election of oflicers wil' be held in the Court House, Hamilton, on the 14th instant. A show of seeds, caulo, implements. &c. will take place on the same day.

New Caral. —A survey of the proposed canal between Caughnawaga and St. Juhns, umting the waters of the river St. Lawrence with those of Lake Champlain, has been ordered by the government. A number of merchants in Montreal have infinited their willingness to construct this canal, subject to the condition that it may be ut any time assumed by the government apon payment of the cost, interest, and a bonus of ten per cent, upon the stock.—A ics.

It is said that Government intends to assume the management of all the Electric Telegraphs in the Canadas.—Quibec Gazette.

St. Jony, (N. B.,) Nov. 16th.—The admissions into the Langrant Hospital fast week, was 73, discharged 34, died 21—remaining in hospital on the 12th mst. 495.

New Brunswick papers of the 20th instant, are received. Several vessels, too late for Quebec, have arrived at St. John. Fourteen 19th July rioters, have been condemned to from 4 to 12 months imprisonment at hard labour.

Soveral Nuns from France have lately arrived at Montreal, to join those of the Hotel-Dieu there at Montreal, to join those of the Hotel-Dieu there and at Kingston. and at Kingston.

The Canada Gazette (Nov. 20th), contains a proclamation proroguing Parlament to the fourth day of January.

THE LACHINE RAILROAD is now open for the convenience of the public.

Fifty-seven Linigrants died last week in the Hospital on Point St. Charles; 556 sick still remain.

The Corporation of St John, New Brunswick has issued a notice offering afree passage back to Ireland, to any luningrant who may desire it.

The weather continues mild, the water dropping from the eves of the houses. There are small from the eves of the houses. There are small pieces of floating tee in the river; but nothing to impede navigation. Several vessels sailed this usice in saying, that I shall exert my utmost norming with westerly wind, and those remaining have still a prospect of getting off. The country continues covered with snow, and winter carriages in general use. Saturday's papers from Montreal say, that there was only a sprinkling of snow on the ground there.—Quebec Guzette, 22nd was ever laid in Scotland was laid over my pater-nat estate. (Cheers.) That Railroad has gone

SMALL Pox.—This loathsome disease has made its appearance at Woodstock, N.B. and we learn from the Reporter, that one of the diseased persons arrived at Fredericton on Wednesday.

MANUFACTURING COMPANY .- Application will be made to the Legislature at its Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the Dumfries Union Milling and Woollen Manufacturing Company, with a capital of £5000 for each branch of ousmess, with leave to increase each to £10,000.

ANOTHER RAILROAD PROJECT .- Application will be made to the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Coinnext Session, for an Act to incorporate a Coin-pany to construct a Radroad from the town of Brantford to the shore of the Nazara River, op-posite Builido, under the name and style of the Builido and Brantford Radroad Company,

It is with succre regret we announce the destruction by tire, on Sunday morning last, of the truction by are, on Sunday morning last, of the flourishing null belonging to Dr John Gilchirst, at Keene. At the time of the fire there was upwards of 200 bushels of wheat in the mill. Loss estimated at £2000. No insurance.

CHEAR POSTAGE -The deficit of the year after the act, was \$500,000; the deficit of the last year was \$645,000; while the deficit has year is only \$40,000. It is said that the Postmaster-General is so gratified with the result, that he will propose in his next annual report the introduction of a uniform system of cheap postage, similar to the Penny postage in England.—Buffalo Express.

CONSPIRACY TO RAISE WAGES .- At the London (C. W.) Quarter Sessions, last week, seven jour-neymen shoemakers were fined 10s. each for conspiracy to raise wages: they stand committed till the fine are paid; each individual to enter into recognizances himself in £20, and two sureties in £10 each not to enter into any illegal combination in future. A similar combination exists in To-

A man named David Bain was found dead, in a state of nudity, near the Luke-shore, Port Hope, on the 18th ult. The cause of his death appears somewhat mysterious, though probably owing to an unsound state of mind.

The inhabitants of Port Hone have detern to memoralize the Government to "assume the harbour and wharf" at that place, provided the stockholders be willing to dispose of their interest therein.

Escape or Convicts.—A Halifax paper says, fourteen convicts arrived here a few days ago from Canada, under an escort of the 93rd Highlander. They were confined in the strong toom at the north-east corner of the Citadel, and were to be transported to Bermuda. On Tuesday evewrenched a bar of iron from the winsing they wrencueu a out or made their escape by dow, and six of the thinnest made their escape by means of their blankets."

Quebec; there must be transhipment somewhere, and that will evidently be where the greatest saving of time, labor and expense takes place."

An Irish labourer, named Hugh Connelly, met iis death last week while excavating a bank, near Brantford, by the falling of a quantity of earth.

On the 22nd ult., the Custom-House officers in Newry made a seizure of 22 barrels of American flour, in which was found concealed a large quan-

In the year 1830, the French mercantile navy numbered 15,000 ships, but they are now reduced to 13,679; and of these \$900 measure less than 30 tons.

The Fairy Queen, which has arrived at London from Antwerp, has brought 6000 gan stocks and 250 pistol stocks, consigned to the British Government.

James Stephen, I'sq . upon his retirement from the duties of Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been raised to the dignity of a Privy Councillor.

Mr. Fonblanque, for many years connected with the weekly press, has been appointed to the office in the statistical department of the Board of

OPENING OF THE LACHINE RAILROAD.

The opening of the Lachine Railroad took place on Friday last. The Governor General was present on the occasion. The following is His Excellency's reply to a toast, "The Governor General," at the luncheon which followed the pening ceremony:—

"His Excellency then rose and said,- Gentle-men, I feel very much indebted to you for the cordiality with which you have responded to the toast given by my hon, friend, and I feel particuparly grateful to him for the kind terms in which he has introduced it. He does me no more than noble Province. And on this occasion I take an interest which, I may almost say, is hereditary, for it does so happen that the first Raifroad which was ever laid in Scotland was laid over my paternal estate. (Cheers.) That Raifroad has gone through all the phases attendant on the improvements in the mode of communication. It first step was to lay boards on a road imperfectly graded much better than the roads of the day; but not better than modern Macadamized roads. then the next process was to displace these by cast iron mils—then the horse was displaced by the loomonve-and then people mounted on the 'Rocket," and it required some courage to start at the rate of 30 miles an hour; and the first non-professional persons who did so were the Earl and Countess of Elgin, my father and mother, and I think I have now established my title to a "hereditary" interest in Railways. (Great cheer-ing.) And I remember their introduction into the British West India Islands, and the vast sensation they created, and how the black old ladies, having first seen a locomotive, said they were ready to go home and die, (laughter;) that they wanted nothing more. Now his pleasure was crowned with that of meeting with the promoters of the first Rail-road laid down to the North of the St. Lawrence. It was merely a Railroad for the district in which it was situated, but it was one of the links of a chain of road extending throughout the Province. and if not to connect two oceans, at least to unite the various dependencies of the British Empire. His Excellency concluded by saying that he had never travelled over a smoother Rudway, and the only wonder was that it had been completed in so only wonder was that it had been compliced in so short a time, as he believed it had been commenced in Mar, last. He is proposed the health of the Provident and Dr. vors of the Montreal and Lachina Ealiroad Company, which was drunk with great outbusions. His Excellency saying, 'fill your planess, Gentlemen, and I will give you the time.'"

NIAGARA AND DETROIT RIVERS RAILROAD .meeting of persons friendly to this undertaking was recently held at Simcoe, at which resolutions were passed condemning the illiberality of the Lagislature in reliant to renew the charter, when Lagranters in resusting to renew the charter. When considerable sums have been spent by the stockholders, and charging Messys. Prince and Merritt with descriing the stockholders, who refuse to be held responsible for the acts of the former. o resolved to petition the Legislature to They al renew the charter at its next session.

EARTHQUARE IN MEXICO .- An earthquake has taken place in the city of Mexico, in which a part of the American army is stationed. It is thus described by a correspondent of the New Orleans

"The domes and steeples of the innumerable churches and convents reeled like drunken men-the lakes hard by rolled their sluggish waters, as though moved by an elemental strife from above; instead of the earth in which they are nestled in her sore travail.—An officer in the street, about to mount his borse at the commencement of the Continuous Navigation Infossible.—A correspondent of the Kingston Argus, writes:—
"Nothing can shew more plainly than the late accident to the Magnet steamer, that it will be utterly impossible to continue Lake and River Many. and been account when night before—pread

gation from the upper Lakes to Montreal and themselved disappeared upon the pavement, so great the motion, while the trees in the alameda chied to lash their lugo tops as if swayed by year yet all powerful lands. The shock laster two minutes—perhaps I should say successive shocks, for the oscillatory motion at the earth last while of the earth ort intervals became calm—while the whole summersed every one anew with impressed every one anew with

Captain Bell, of the Lord Ashburton, Immigrant the might, the jesty, and the manifold power of vessel, died of typhus, at Quebec, on the 17th instant.

On the 22nd ult., the Gustom-House officers in Newry made a seizure of 22 barrels of American filter produce long the wounded men in the flutt produce long the wounded men in the different hospin the strange con Unconscious of the cause of flour, in which was found conceiled a large quantity of cavendish tobacco.

Mr. Golden has recently been able to purchase the paternal property of his family at Sussex which is considerable, and which had passed into other hands.

In the year 1870, the French mercantile navy yet not knowing their to fly. The armless the property of the substitution of of their cuts—tremb and x ricken by deep awe, yet not knowing their to fly. The armless hirried hither another, the legless hobbled about it all directly while the hed-ridden, the prostrole, and the city helpless, panic-stricken and deponding, excity prayed and petitioned not to be left unprovid—not to be deserted in an extrainty which it ignorance made painfully terribing. But bud by the earth became relieve of her might was, the staggering steeples remined their qu'tho affirighted inhabitants rose thankful frober knees, the sentincls recommenced their rous—the fury of the dreading it treibler was spent."

We learn that several timber foden vessels are at presentlying in the river, owing to the circumstance that many of the consigness of such vessels now in the docks, refuse to pay freight, or to mean extrainty which it is a prosent lying in the river, owing to the circumstance that many of the consigness of such vessels now in the docks, refuse to pay freight, or to mean the docks. The rule is, that freights shall be paid in cash, which cannot be found at present.

MARKETS.

[From the Globe.]

MONTREAL, Dec. 1,—9 P. M.

Our market for breadstuffs is dull. The demand

TERRIBLE ISASTER. Destruction of the Profler Phanix—Two
Hundred as lost.
(from the Sandwich and and Extra.)

their list.

The haniz was about 15 nes north of Shebos gankeveral miles from the hore, about four o'clock in Sunday morning, when the fireman on dutyliscovered that the undiside of the deck above it holler was in flames. It. House, who was the on duty as Engineer, deovered it about the saminoment, when to all opearances the fire coved but a very small spair. It spread, however along the underside on the deck with the rapidy of a powder train, and notwithstanding thre humps and several lines if water buckets were not in operation immediately, it was found is ossible to check the flames. A scene of the lost terrible confusion classed. The Propelle was crowded with Holland emigrants; some of hom jumped overboard-without support. some of from journed overboard without support. Others rended the shrouds clinging in masses to the rlings up to the very crossings, from which, the fire reached the combustible materials, they ere soon precipitated into the bursang mass beath.

It is apposed that there were at least 250 souls It is apposed that there were at least 250 sonls (passeners and crew) on board, of which 25 were can passengers, 5 American steerage passengers and 169 Hollanders. The Propellor Delawa arrived at the scene of the disaster about tw hours after the fire was discovered, and renered all the assistance in her power to rescue use in the water. Captain Sweet had been colined to his herth for several days. He was say in the boat with several others of the crew, as one or two passengers. The burning hull of a Pherinx was towed to the shore near Sheboy in. Mr. House saved himself on one of the fenors and several floating pieces picked up in the witer.

Here a \$6 32c for common brands Western; \$6 25c a \$6 3c for common at \$6 3c for common brands Western; \$6 25c a \$6 3c for common brands of the \$6 3c for common at \$6 3c for common brands of the \$6 3c f in the wter.

HEATOF THE PLANETS -Professor Henry, of i, communicated to the American Asso-f Geologists, some interesting expericiation newing the analogy between light and he experiments were made with a therheat. mo-electical apparatus, a very delicate instru-ment, with will indicate 1-500th of a degree of a Tahren itthermometer. It has been long known that twenays of light may be so thrown upon each other as o produce darkness. Professor II, showed that we rays of heat might be so combined as to produce cold. Light and heat differ with respect to he length of the waves—those of the latter are enger than those of the former. Experigive lub light but intense heat, as for instance, the flate of hydrogen gas. If a solid body is plunged into such a flame, the radiant heat will be incresed as well as the radiant light.

Experiments made upon the spots of the sun showed that they were colder than the surrounding part; also, that the surface of that body is various heated.

The apparatus was applied to form a thermaltelescope, when turned to the heavens, the coldest part was found to be directly over head. Thunderclouds, sending forth flashes of lightning, and to he cold When turned to the moon there were some light traces of heat, but those were proved to be from the reflected heat of the sun. showed this to be the case by an experiment which he performed on ice. In this experiment the ice reflected heat. It has long been known that a purning lens could be made of ice. The therme-electrical telescope is capable of an infinite improvement- When in a state of perfection, it may reveal many new and interesting facts in astronomy, which thus far have only been opened to sight.—Scientific American.

We have heard a rumour that a murder was committed near Hog's Hollow, about six miles that the murdered man, Mr. Harris, was found buried near his own house. We refrain to notice the runer further at present .- [Examiner.

There are nearly 12,000 factory hands in the borough of Manchester without the means of em-In Ashton-under-Lyne 8367 hands have struck work; whilst the memployed at that town, Lancaster, Preston, and Bolton, amount to 1679. Besides the above, in nine towns in the district, there are no fewer than 14,500 hands unemployed, besides those which have struck, which amount to 219.

An encounter has taken place between the British sloop of war Hound, and the French brig of war Abeille, on the coast of Africa. Commodore Wood, of the Hound, fired at the Abeille, in consequence of the French sloop not showing her colours properly; a second shot was then ex-changed, after which, the vessel being ascertained to be French, an officer went on board with an apology, and the matter terminated in the most courteous and anneable manner.

Our market for breadstuffs is dull. The demand for shipment having ceased, the sales not worth reporting. The quotations to-day are as follows: Destruction of the Profiler Phanix—Two Hundred as lost.

(whom the Sandwich andard Extra.)

The fropellor Delaceare apt. Tattle, arrived at Detrit from Lake Michin, on Thursday afternood bringing the distriction by fit of the Propellor Phanix Captain Sweet, on the Michigan, by which its suppose 1 at least 200 persons lost their live.

The hanix was about 15 thes north of Sheboygangeveral miles from the lore, about four o'clock in Sunday morning, wen the fireman vessels remaining in port. The frost is begin-

about 150 bbls. From .- Market rather active in the morning.

and prices were firm. There was afterwards less enquiry, and quotations became heavy. Tranactions of the day are about 2000 bbls., at \$6 sacions at the day are adont 2000 0018. At \$6 25c a \$6 25c for common brands. Western: \$6 25c a \$6 31c for Genesee. There were, however, some mixed brands Oswego, at \$6 12½c and some parcels better than common at \$6 07½c a \$6 50c. Some parcels ununspected at \$5 02½c a \$5 57½c, and some at \$5 37½c a \$5 50c. Some enquiry for shamon that at more balow the

Grain.—Wheat in fair demand and prices steady. We notice sales of 5200 bush. Chicago at 120c; 8200 Wisconsin and Ohio at 124c a 125; 1200 ditto, good at 137 Jc. Genesce was offered at 137 Jc. Corn in moderate demand and heavy: at 1374c. Corn in moderate demand and heavy; sales about 15600 bush: 73c a 74c for maxed: 74-76 for yellow—closing at the lower prices, include ing round; a small lot inferior white was sold a 70c.—Rye was in large demand and steady; sales 20,000 bush, at 874c a 90c—the latter on time.

OATS steady at 50c.

BARLEY dull; 3500 bushels at 65 a 68c for inferior, and 78c a 80c for good.

WHITE BEARS .- Sales of 300 bushels at \$1 25c

Toronto Market Prices.

ì	Dec. 4.	8.	d.	•	8	. d
1	Flour, per barrel, 196 lbs	20	0		55	
1	Oatmeal, per barrel, 196 lbs	:20	0	æ	21	3
1	Wheat, per bushel, 60 lbs		9	a	4	
1	Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	3	()	a	3	
1	Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	2	3	a	2	8
ı	Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs	1	4	a		6
	Peas, per bushel, 60 lbs	5	0	a	2	6
Ì	Potatoes, per bushel	3	9		4	Ç.
į	Onions, per bushel	3	9	Œ		0
	Tub Butter, per lb		6	a	0	7
	Fresh Butter, per lb	0	9	18	0	IŁ
Ì	Eggs, per dozen	0	74		0	9
	Beef, per cwt		6		20	
	Beef, per lb	Ü	5 1		0	
	Pork, per 100 lbs	15	0		22	
	Hay, per ton		0		45	
	Straw, per ton		0	a	30	
i	Timethy, per bushel, 60 lbs	4	0	Æ		0.
ı	Mutton, per lb., by the qr	0	2}	a		3
į	Veal, per lb, by the qr	0	21	a		3
į	Turkies, each	Ŧ	0	4		14
1	Geese, each		6	æ		6.
1	Ducks, per couple	1	0	æ	2	4
l	Fowle, per couple	1	3	•	2	
Ì	Chickens, per couple		10	#	1	3
	Bacon, per lb	.0	5		0	
į	Hama, per civi	40	0		45	10
1	Lard, per lb	. 4	5		. 0	Ge

Prospectus of the 2nd Volume OF THE

"Canada Farmer."

FAMILY JOHNAL OF AGRICULTURE, INTER-NATIONAL MENTS IT TRACKET, SCIENCE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Published exercises. Saturday at R. Brews CA CA Exist Street, Trending and extension of the forest and process of MA BOLLAR per gene.

The Parenta was esteblished to supply a want tent has iong been fed in the period on Later iture of C and r. On the one hand, a majority of the week's public dransdevoted their exclusive atontion to the pulties of party a few to Rengion and kindred topic and on the other oxidents. goving policed out its master y stores on the grand construisted, and y by my ortain subject of Caradian Agriculture.

Although it is imposs to to frest of public questions without, in some souse withing poor s, yet the "Traner" his not med find with parties norwald here that see sugar text and then he there we not be an esting to useful to be essert. As Again ore is the arrest of first importance to be promo or Countries as a awa ded the first place and the chief cremion in the columns of the Littings. For grading Commeteril regie cous, Lorenton, Logis'ance on actments, and ill questions bearing on the industral presults of the country come under impure Asslum Palaces w Short no ness of useful books &c : trail presents of the country come under mapure that is a wested one, entertaining, increative and here as selections, entertaining, increative and more, the emprovements and descoveres in Source in the inselid arts; a dishifter the Lidies, and Scraps for the horse the market of the Lidies, and Scraps for the horse the market of the Lidies, and Scraps for the horse the market of the sum of the product of the product in the product in the product of the sum of the sum of the sum of 2 first or for Tractationitis, ton of every family, in every town and township on parament of £30s; subject to such thes and regulations as th Trustees may from tame to

The 1st volume less met with inexpected favor | time adopt. from the public and the Press. The encommuns of the latter, so liberally bestowed, would have consoled the Editors with the belof that their labours no arkin, had they not received encourage-ment. But the substantial support of the pub-lic has been such as to warrant us, we think, in continuing the publication.

The 2nd vol willbe superior to the first in sever points. More time will be given to it by the Laters, and a number of persons of the highest qualifications have promised their assistance as quantitions nave promised their assistance as errespondents. A number will be sent as a specimen to any one requesting it by letter (or otherwise) position with Morders should be sent in by 1st, or a latest by 5th January, so that we may know how large an edition to print. The nuckpected demand for back Nos exhausted our edu-tion of the 1st vol. some time since, and to prevent such an occurrence again we have Agents and all others will send forward their or ders without delay. Subscription \$148 ADVANCE, Toronto, November, 1847.

Advertising Department.

TENDERS FOR BEEF AND MUTTON.

Emigrant Hospitals.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until SATURDAY, the 4th December at Noon for supplying the Emigrant Park and Converse theory the English of the Chywich BEEF and MUTTON, for the next Turce Mouths.

Tenders to state the prices is follows, viz: for prime pieces of Beel and Mutton, (as may be required) per 100 pounds........... For Coarse, dato, dicto, for Soup-per d.110.....

GEORGE GURNETT Common Brand of Health.

Office of Ce Board of Health ?

November 23, 1547. I was Care power to absert over

JAMES MANNING,

Land & General Agent, Conveyancer,

Ken Gen, Ge.

O . No. 2, W $\sim r P = cor s$ HING STRUET FASE, TORONIO. Course the Salve on Michael Williams, 14 to 5 A

OPPLIES besome estado Publo, as House

cause of Bark and other Storm, confection of Reals, Deals, &c.

Lind Scrip Bought and Sold, Petitions or Me-morals prepared telems upon Govern neat, and all business connected with the Crown Land, and Clergy Reserve Offices, attended to.

I M, assures those who may natrust their business to his man agement, that it will be faithfully nes to the indigeneed, and with a standard mad punctually are not do. He begs to refer, for integrity and ability, to J. H. Price, Esq., M. P. P. Joseph Workman, M. D. and J. Beaty, Esq., Toronto, and Benjamin Holmes, Laq., and John Young, Esq., of Montreal.

Letters l'ant-paid, addressed to J. M., Toronte,

will be attended to.

and to consist of good, son hard maple, been and barch, that portion for use of the COURT HOUSE to be all WESEASOM.D—and to it for the use of the GA to consist of DRY and GRLLN WOOD in all proportions.

BOAS, and GIRJ as Servints and Apprentices, can be proced at the Widows' and Orphans' Asylum.

As plantion to be my at the Institution, corner of Batmust and Quastreet, West. Toronto, Nov. 23, 17.

All papers in the gate copy three times, and sent their accounts the Widows' and Ophans

regulations as the Trustees may from time to

GEOGE RYERSON.

Secretary to the Testers.

To Physicians and Surgions. HREE or OVR Licensed Medici Proctimarant Hepital.

Pach Medicr attendant—with the asstance of a Mode il Storent, as Clerical Clerk all Assist-ant Dispenser-will be required to takemarge of 200 Patients; and will receive 25s, per sy for his

Board of Halth Office, Toronto, Oct. 25, 1847.

NOTICE.

A LL, p rsons having in their custodlor pos-session any MONEYS, GOOD CHAT-TLES, or UFFECTS, heretofore beliging to DICTASED Emigrants, or now beliging to SICK Emigrants, are hereby required, virtuour toss of Time, TO DELIVER THE SME to the undersigned, who has, by order of Is Excel being the Governor General inCouncil, ated the 25th day of October instant been dail empowered to receive such Moneys, Chattles at Lifects JOS. CARY. Deputy InspectorGeneral Montreal, 26th Oct., 1847

Farm for Sale

FARM of 200 Acres, situated in 1e town-A. ship of Dumfries, being Lot No. 1 in the third concession on the main road to Iris, and about I mile from the thriving village of Saint George : will be sold upon reasonable tems, the owner being anxious to purchase agreater quantity of land to settle his sons. Ther are 140 boilt in '37, a large orchard, chiefly o gratted trint, and living springs on both of te front orners of the let the 190 rods widthy one; mile in depth; thus making it converent for deviling into two tirus. The Great Vestern Rubyay is expected to pass within ha a mile outh of the premises. Proc. £1500 1 doxid south of the premises. Proce £1500 1 down | So,—Innocter and Dealer in Teas, Sugars, but if the party desire it half-down wi he take term and the remainder in yearly instinents, who have the remainder in yearly instinents, who have the process of the Care PRY English, Preme & Grand Farry Goods.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT. Moderal, 10th Mairley

Moderal, 10th Materia 50.

We had \$\lambda_{\text{construction}}\$ and its \$\lambda_{\text{construction}}\$ and and its \$\lambda_{\text{construction}}\$ and its \$\lambda_{\text{construction}}\$ and and its \$\lambda_{\text{construction}}\$ and

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Canadian Farrier. (SECOND EDITION.)

BEING a complete Directory for the choice D and management of Cattle, whether Horses, Oven, Cows., Calves, Sheep, Lambs, or Hogs.

To which is added, the Art of Measuring Catde, to ascertain their weight while living. BREWER, McPHAIL & Co.

46, King-street East, gonto, June 8th, 1847

W.M. M. D.O. U.G.L.,
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyance C., &c.,
Toronto, Canada W.
Odice, North side of king Streast, opposite
Post Office Lane

DISTRICT CONCACTS.

Fire wood andread,
Clerk of the Peace, in the CRT HOUSE,
until eleven o clock A.M., MONDAY the
20th day of DECLMBER nefor the supply of
for the use of the GAOL at OURT HOUSE,
of the HOME DISTRICT the vear comments
of the HOME DISTRICT the vear comme

(5 to 3) octs per day in a satisfactory manner, and of a social \$30 cash or \$100 at six months with good security

your security

J. B., or offering the above mentioned articles to
the Police, begs to be understood to warrant every
article in undictured by him, and having had a long OTICE is hereby ven, that WOMEN, practical experience in the business, and employing home to first rate Mechanics, feels confident that BOVS, and GIRL as Servints and Apolibe was averageneral substaction.

All orders punctually executed when accompa-nied with each or approved references in the City

Workman Brothers & Co.,

No. 36, KING STREET,

FUER FOR SALE:-60 tons English from 20 tons Best from 20 tons Swedes fron 15 tons Hoop and Band Iron, 10 tons Sheet Iron.

3 tone Plough Sheras, 2 tons Waggon Poves, 2 tons Cast Steel,

3 tons Blister Steel, I ton Spring Steel, A ton Lagle Steel, 2 tons Camp Ovens,

2 tons Bellied Pots, 5 Blacksunth's Bellows, 60 Blacksouth Vices. 15 " Hill s" warranted Anvils,

120 Sugar Kettles,

120 Sugar Kettles,
40 Potash Coolets,
10 hoves "Poutpool" Plates,
25 Boy Stoves, 21 to 36 inches,
450 casks Cut Nails,
50 casks Wrought Nails,
20 casks Patent Pressed Nails,
35 casks Horse Nails,
40 casks Wrought Spikes,
40 casks Coil Chain,
200 hoves Windows Glass,
9 tons Vinty.

2 tons Putty.

20 dozen Common English Spades, 10 dozen Common English Shovels,

5 dozen Irish Spades, 2 dozen Scotch Spades, 60 dozen Steel Shovels.

9 dozen Steel Shovels, 10 dozen Grain Scoops, 40 Philadelphia Mill Saws, 40 " Fairbanks" "Platfin & CounterScales.

JUST RECEIVED, ox ships Capricorn, Baron of Brander and Backshire, in addition to their present Stock of HARDWARE,

18 PACKAGES OF SHEFFIELD & BIRMINGHAM Shelf Goods,

With an Assortment of American Hardware. Toronto, 25th March, 1847.

R. H. Brett,

161 King Street, Torosto.

GENERAL MERCHANT-WHOLESALE

MPORTER of Heavy Harnware, Birming hum Sheffield and Wolverhampton Siters Goods, LARTHEYWARE, and GLASSWARE, IN Crines and Hide.

5 so,-Importer and Dealer in Teas, Sugar-

Toronto, Nov., 1846.

Notice.

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40 1 Premises, the

Drug & Medicine Business,

In all its Branches, Wholesale and Retail. This Department will be conducted by one of the Pirm. Mr. JOHN BENTLEY, who possesses, from many years experience in several of the best houses in England and in this Country, a thorough and practical knowledge of the Profession.

RICHARD BREWER, EDWARD McPHAIL, ROBERT McPHAIL, JOHN BENTLEY.

Toronte, 9th March, 1847.

Fairbank's Platform and Counter Scales.

THESE SCALES are constructed with great
care by experienced workinen, under the
supervision of the inventors. Lifert is made to
secure, not only perfect ACCURACY, but also
the greatest STREMETH and DURABLITY. They have been long known and severely tested, and have been found ALWAYS RIGHT. These Scales are adapted to every kind of busi-

ness transacted by weight; and from the extensive use, and the high repute they have attained, both in England and the United States, as well as in other countries, may now be regarded as the uni-

Scales for weighing Wheat, both portable and to be set in the floor, furnished with weights to weigh even bushels—For Sale by WORKMAN BROTHER3 & Co.

Toronto, 22nd March, 1-17.

Boot and Shoe Store,

4, City Buildings, Tokonio. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT.

PHE Subscriber embraces the present opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public, for the liberal patronage he as received from them since his comneucement in Business, theing about fourteen years.) and begs to inform them, that having recently added to his Premises, and greatly enlarged his Stock, be has now on hand a large Assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's BOOTS & SHOLS, INDIA RUBBERS, A.c., of all sizes and quality, which he is disposed to sell on the most moderate terms, JAMES FOSTER.

January 15, 1847.

FOR Cheap Birmingham and Sheffield Goods,

try the NEW HARDWARE STORE,

No.77 Youge Street, a few doors North of King-st.

J. Shepard Ryan, Having a Pariner in England, can purchase Goods at As Low Parces as any other House, and respectfully solicus a share of public pa-

CASH PURCHASERS will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we calculate on clearing off our Old Stock every winter.

Toronto, 1st January, 1847. 1-12m.

J. Ellis, Civil Engineer. HORIZONTAL, Inclined, and Undulating Lines of Railways Surveyed; Macadamized and Plank Roads, Canuls, Docks, Harbours; every description of Dramage, Tunnels, and Bridges of Brick and Stone, Iron and Wood, both Pendent and Insistent, with correct Specifications. Sections or Model Maps and Estimates showing the true cost of construction, founded upon Rules and Principle, strictly Mathematical, Statement Specific Street Specifications of Statement Specific Street Specification and Statement Specific Street Specification and Statement Specific Specif

obtained through sixteen years experience and active practice, both as Figureer and Contractor.

N.B. J. E. will give detailed Estimates, if required, to persons employing him, showing and proving that the Calculations are founded upon praving that the Calcinations are formed upon true principles, with Plans, Sections, or Model Maps, showing the true Cubic Measurements of Cuttings, Embankments, Grading, and Side Drains, so simplified that almost any person may keep a correct check as the work proceeds upon

the quantity of work done.

Peter street, Toronto,
January, 1847. January, 1847.

THE

Canada Farmer,

SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGAINST RICULTURE, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, LITTERATURE, SCHENCE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, is published every other SATURDAY Merming, at the Book & Stationery Store of R. BREWLE, 46 king-street, Toronto. Toronto.

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