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

Vol. I.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1847.

No. 19.

MANURES.

(Continued from page 133)

MANURES CONSISTING OF SALTS.

In using the term salts here, to designate a class of manures, I wish to distinguish between these and mineral manures, as they are usually termed.—These manures are similar in kind to the salts whose action in cow dung we have already considered. They are truly mineral salts, derived from the mineral kingdom, entering into and forming a part of plants, and from this source introduced into the dung of animals. Their action, whatever be their name, has been explained. But the salts composing the second class of manures, now under consideration, are not of mineral origin.—They are derived from the animal kingdom. The source from which they are formed is the living process of the animal body. They are animal salts. Here, then, let us divide the second class of manures into animal salts, which are truly manures, both their base and then acting as nourishers of plants, and into mineral salts. Here again reader, you will find that the few facts, which we have pointed out, relating to the food and nourishment of animals, will help us on our way, in tracing the source of these animal salts. It has been already said, that the food of animals is divided into two classes; that which does and that which does not contain nitrogen. All domestic animals eat these classes together. In a few words, let us trace their course after the animal has digested them. The one class goes to form fat, or to support the natural heat of the body, and passes off by the skin in sweat, or in moisture of the breath, and all its excess or undigested part goes off in dung. The excess of nitrogenous food, all that not required for repairing the daily waste of the body, or to increase its growth, also passes off in dung, as excrement. This is a small portion, and its effects on the strength of dung have been pointed out. But the wear and tear, as we may call it, of the flesh and blood, the parts which are daily and constantly thrown out of the body, as excretions, or old materials, enter the circulation, and pass out of the body in urine. This is the point to which I would call your attention. The undigested food, and the excrements not containing nitrogen, go off in dung. The food and the spent parts of the body, containing nitrogen, go off in urine. This last, too, is the course of most alkaline salts taken into the body. They pass off in urine. Here, then, we come to the subject quite prepared to understand it. The urine is a collection of salts, some are of mineral, others of animal origin. But that which gives the urine its peculiar and characteristic properties, is a substance formed from the nitrogenous food, and termed *urea*. Now you need hardly trouble yourself to remember this new name; all I want you to understand about it is, that when urine is exposed to air it rots, and this peculiar substance is changed to ammonia. That is the point to be remembered. In considering urine, therefore, as a manure, it will not be necessary to point out further the mode of its action, than to refer that of every animal, to its salts and power of forming ammonia. The quality of the last will be in proportion to the quantity of *urea*. There are other salts of ammonia in urine, and also mineral salts. These affect but little the value of urine as a manure.

It is the *urea*, essence of urine, that substance which forms ammonia in rotting urine, which alone makes this liquid more valuable than dung. Hence, reader, if

this is impressed on your mind, you will perceive that the chiefest things to be regarded in urine, are, first, the circumstances which affect the quality and quantity. Second, the best mode of promoting a change of urine to ammonia. Third, the time required for the process, and fourth, the best mode of preserving the ammonia, when formed. You will perceive, reader, that all along, I have endeavoured to point out the principles on which manures act. If you go by general principles, then for a plain practical farmer, like yourself, with only chemistry enough to understand a few of its terms, it must be quite a thankless service, to point out to you in detail, all the various things contained in urine. It would confuse you more than the names, say, and hard ones too, which are given to the varieties of pears and apples. All you want to know is this, does urine contain, as solid dung does, water, mould, and salts?

It does. The mould is so small a part, it may be left out of view. The salts are like those in the solid dung, mineral salts, and then we have the peculiar principle *urea*, which, for all practical purposes may be called ammonia. We may then with this division present in a table the composition of the urine of various animals at one glance:

	Water.	Salts.	Ammon.
Cattle urine, per 100 lbs.	92.62	3.38	4.
Horse " " "	91.00	5.03	7.0
Sheep " " "	96.	1.20	2.80
Hog " " "	92.60	1.76	56.4
Human " " "	95.75	1.88	2.36

Now cast your eye carefully over this table, the figures at once tell you the value of these different liquids. The last column gives the true value. The other salts vary much in quantity, and this affects the quality. The actual amount of ammonia in human urine and cattle dung is about the same; yet in actual practice it is found the effects of urine are nearly double those of dung. Look now for the reason of this; in the first place, the principle which gives ammonia in urine runs at once by putrefaction into that state.—It gives nothing else; whereas in dung, the ammonia arises from a slower decay, and the principle which here affords ammonia may, and without doubt does, form other products. Hence we have a quick action with the liquid, a slower one with the solid. A second cause of the better effects of the liquid is, that it contains besides its ammonia, a far greater amount of salts, and these give a more permanent effect. The amount of salts in human, cow, and horse dung is about one pound in every hundred. While the urine of the same animals contains nearly six pounds in every hundred. A third cause of the greater fertilizing action, is found in the peculiar character of some of these salts, which are composed of soda, potash, lime, &c., united to an acid formed from *urea*, in the animal body. This acid is like the acid of saltpetre; it is a nourisher of plants, as much so as is carbonic acid.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN WHEAT CULTURE.—In the *Schnellpost* of Tuesday we find an account of a method of compelling the wheat plant to become perennial, like grass, and to perfect its grain annually without annual sowing of seed, which has been successfully practised at Constance, in Germany. It was discovered by a steward of an estate named Kern. His method, after plowing and manuring the land and sowing it with summer or winter wheat, is to mow it in the spring before the ear makes its appearance. This process is repeated several times in the season, and the product

is used as hay. The plant is then allowed to grow and be cut in the ordinary manner. The next year it ripens earlier and bears more abundantly than wheat treated in the ordinary manner. It is mowed in the autumn like grass, in the meadows, and in spring cleared from weeds. In this manner, from one field four successive harvests have been gathered.

EXTIRPATION OF DOCK.—The best way to kill docks is to pull them up, or cut with a tool made for that purpose. They should be cut at least two inches below the surface, in order to take off all eyes and prevent their sprouting.—[Albany Cultivator.]

RECIPE.—Many of our farmers now keep bees, and as the comb, as well as the honey, is, from various reasons, a valuable article, and as the labour of separating them is often attended with considerable trouble, we append the following recipe:—

"Tie the comb in a linen or woollen bag; place it in a kettle filled with cold water, and suspend it over a slow fire. As the water becomes heated, the wax will melt, and rise to the surface—the extraneous matters, or impurities, remaining in the bag. This is a cheap and effectual method.—in fact, superior to any we have ever tried."

TO DESTROY MICE AND RATS.—These are troublesome vermin, and we have recently found the following prescription effective:—Take equal quantities of powdered oatmeal, and unslacked lime; mix them thoroughly without moistening, and put a small quantity in the holes and places infested by the animals. They will "leave."—[Maine Farmer.]

TEST OF PURE TEA.—Make your tea as usual, then pour off the first, filling up with water, and instead of replenishing the teapot, for a second cup, turn out the leaves on a plate. If they are the real tea, they will retain their usual colour, but if they are sloe or ash, or any other such production, the false colouring matter will have been carried off in the water, and the leaves will remain quite black. In our present cheap tea days, it becomes necessary for our good housewives to look sharp into cause and effect.—[N. Y. Mechanic.]

IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

The following glance at some of the improvements which have been made in agriculture within the last fifty years, is from the pen of Alexander Walsh, Esq.

THE PLOW.—In this implement the advance within the last thirty years has been astonishing. There is scarcely less difference between the neat cast iron plow of the present time and the clumsy wooden article used for the purpose at that period, than between that and the iron pointed crotchet stick of the ancients. In the case of working and the effects produced on the soil, every man competent to judge will admit that the difference effected by improvement in the last thirty years is equal to fifty per cent.

THRASHING MACHINE.—Experience shows that the farmer who gets out and sells his grain in autumn, admitting that the prices are the same, realizes at least ten per cent more than he who does not dispose of his crop till the following spring. But it may be safely asserted that, in grain-growing districts, the whole force of the farm, if devoted to that object alone, would not be able to bring his

grain into market in the fall if threshed by hand. Hence the threshing machine has come to aid, and does the work so much better and quicker than it can be done by hand, that the getting out of a thousand bushels of wheat is counted a small affair.

THE HORSE RAKE.—With this instrument, on land fitted as meadows always should be, one man and a horse will do the work of six men with hand rakes. The value of this labor saving machine will not be disputed by those who have tested its power when time presses, or storms lower over the hay field. It is not less valuable as a gleaner in the wheat and barley stubble, where no care can prevent a quantity of grain being left, surprising to one who has never gleaned with the horse rake.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.—The splendid agricultural improvements now here and there exhibited, are the results of Agricultural Journals and Agricultural Associations, where enterprising individuals meet periodically, and, by exchanging their ideas, increase the general stock, in at least the compound ratio of their numbers; each one returns home with the knowledge possessed by the whole, and with a commensurate stock of new suggestions for future experiment and reflection. The spontaneous operations of the human mind in an unassisted state, require ages to arrive at results which the united efforts of numerous individuals, excited by emulation would produce in, perhaps, a few days. Most other employments lead to association, while the farmer remains in an isolated state, scarcely regarding the operations of his neighbour.

Agricultural Associations of this and other states have already effected wonders, and these wonders are now becoming the joint stock of the Agricultural Society of this State, which has been got up by the unremitting and persevering exertions of a few gentlemen, who have thereby conferred lasting benefits upon their countrymen.

INDIAN CORN.—The benefits of skillful cultivation are shown in the improvement of the corn, as much perhaps as in any other way. A crop of seventy-five bushels per acre is now as common as fifty was a few years ago; and there can be little doubt that 100 bushels per acre are now oftener reached than were 70 at that period.

WEIGHT OF CATTLE.—The records of the Smithfield market, in London, proves that within one hundred years, the average weight of the cattle killed for that market has nearly doubled, rising from between seven and eight hundred, to between seven and eight hundred, and the greater part of this increase has been in the last forty years. It is calculated that the cattle offered at the Brighton Market near Boston, average at least fifty per cent more than they did twenty years since. This improvement we owe to the knowledge brought to bear on the breeding of cattle, and agriculture generally.

IMPROVED PIGS.—Here is an improvement which no one, however slightly acquainted with the animal, can deny. The dullest eye can distinguish the difference between the round, fat, beautiful, Berkshire, and the thin, lean, long-nosed, and long-legged, houndlike creature, which seems more fitted for the chase than the sty. The farmer feels the difference in his corn crib, and still more in his pocket. The difference in the cost of breeding and in the pork made, between

the improved varieties and those generally fed twenty-five years ago, is not less than forty per cent. This is the result of skillful selections and crosses.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M., Newcastle. We sent a private Communication for you to Port Hope.

J. H., Acton, received.

H. A. S., Norval, received. Your non-appearance at the exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association, somewhat disappointed us.

S. M., Newcastle. You have mistaken the notice to which you refer. It was proposed to do, was to give a notice of the intended meetings of the various Agricultural Societies in Canada. We expressly stated that no details could be given. To report the proceedings of the various Agricultural Societies in Canada, would fill the whole of our paper with matter of no interest, except to the parties immediately concerned.

CANADA FARMER.

October 9, 1847.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT HAMILTON.

Dear L.—: Had the weather been propitious, today's exhibition would have given unmingled satisfaction to every beholder, capable of realizing, in the remotest degree, the big import of these two words, "Agricultural improvement." The morning was ushered in by a drizzling rain. Towards 9 o'clock the clouds passed over our heads, reserving their contents, and we felt grateful for the favour, to be deposited elsewhere, but the glorious sun, whose benign countenance was alone wanting to fill up the measure of our happiness, never so much as looked upon us throughout the day. There were two or three other circumstances which those unobtrusive people, denominated "fault-finders," who, with singular punctuality, thrust themselves, and their heterodox notions about human perfectibility, into every public movement, were disposed to grumble at. For an hour or two I was half inclined to range myself under the banner of these unreasonably mal-contented, but the remark of a friend at my side, in whose breast I am sure there was more of the milk of human kindness than in the tallow-clogged lacteals of all the Durhams on the ground, restored my wavering loyalty. "Don't blame the Secretary," said he, "he can't be everywhere, nor do every thing. I entered a dozen articles yesterday, and only got half my tickets, and I have wanted about the office these three hours for the remainder." The truth was, although there did not appear to have been so much system in the arrangements as was desirable, that a great many exhibitors did not bring their articles upon the ground, or enter them until to-day, thus crowding the business of two days, into one. The evil was one that the officers could hardly prevent or remedy. To have enforced the rule requiring all animals, &c., to be upon the ground the day before, and to have excluded those that came on the first day of the exhibition, might have enabled the officers and committees to get through their business more smoothly, but would have spoiled the Fair. The ground was thought by many to have been badly selected. It was more than a mile from the town, and quite low, so that before night all the thoroughfares were ankle deep with mud. Our Home District people were greatly annoyed, at having to hire their articles carried a mile before they reached the city, and then a second time to have them taken a mile out of it. The carters and teamsters of Hamilton furthermore, seem to have adopted a tariff upon the "sliding scale," and although the thing looked fair, that "the more they had to do, the more they should charge for it." Yet the Torontonians felt something like the Indian hunter, when his partner, the Yankee, was dividing the game. They had between us in shot a Turkey and a Buzzard, and as it had been agreed to divide, the Yankee, with apparent fairness, proposed to the Indian, "I'll take the Turkey, and you take the buzzard, or you take the buzzard, and I'll take the turkey." Nape was puzzled, and scratching his head, observed that "it looks fair, but some how or other you always got the turkey." It is said the tavern keepers intend to act upon the same principle, but as I have not yet paid my bill, I cannot speak to that point. Notwithstanding the wet weather, every available bed has two, and some three occupants. Speaking of hills reminds me of a hint from my bed-fellow, that counting certain gentry of a billious species, the number in our bed greatly exceeded three.

Now, kind reader, if you have not been able to attend the Grand Provincial Exhibition, (and provided you have not the fear of wet feet, &c., before your eyes, you may well regret it,) we

have done so on your account. Take our arm then, here is an umbrella, and we will walk to the race-course, and see the Fair. We promise you that while in our company you shall receive no injury from the weather. Ah, here is a wagon, and some of our friends in it, on the way there, they say the mile is a long one, suppose we ride Room for two more! Yes sir, get up. This high ground is the common, we can now look over the town. Not a very large place do you say? No, but it is growing very fast. Fine thriving country in the rear. You see that level field down there, on the right. That is where the ploughing match is to take place. This common would have been a good place for the fair? Yes, but it would have cost something to prepare it. There is a good fence round the race course and the stands and other buildings will answer well for the fruits and other vegetables. See those three-hung machines going to the grounds. That one painted blue in the first wagon, is of one horse power only. That frame is where the horse stands, on an inclined plane. Good principle, for the weight of the horse as well as his muscular power is made use of. As a small portable machine I dare say it answers a good purpose. This one coming is adapted for eight horses. It will thresh two or three hundred bushels in a day and clean it up at the same time. These machines are getting very numerous in the country, a pretty good proof that farmers find them useful and profitable. The old system of beating out grain with two sticks tied together, whatever were its merits is nearly exploded. Well, here is the gate-way. Will we be allowed to go in? Don't know; let us tie on our badges, perhaps they will assist us. There appears to be no obstruction. Hallo! what crowd is this. They seem to be laying siege to that building. Let us step up and see what it is all about. It's the Secretary's Office, and these people are endeavouring to get tickets, and to enter their stock, &c. How angry some of them are. Not in the habit of reading the book of Job do you say? Perhaps not. Ah! there is Mr. Edmund on himself at the door, hearing their complaints and making explanations. Has "four men writing as fast as possible." Thankful we have nothing to enter, let us go on. Look at that stand; there are the vegetables. Turn up the stairs. Your mouth waters; I don't wonder. What onions! they would do for cannon balls; and the carrots, more than a foot long, and as large as hand-spikes—at one end. The soil was rich where they grew? You're right. But look at those beets. Are't they superb? Why, one of them would fill a pot—if it were not too large. What in the world are these, leaning against the wall? Squashes, by all that's soft! Are we not mistaken; they must be gourds, from the seed of Jonah's. No, they are veritable squashes. Did they beat that at Saratoga? I guess not. Here is the egg plant; how like eggs those balls are! What splendid turnips; ruta baga, mangold wurtzel, and I don't know how many other kinds. The owners are busy arranging their roots and plants, and attaching the appropriate cards. What odd shaped things are these? Read that card. "Artichokes." Make a poor substitute for the potato? Very likely, but what else can we do if that incomparable esculent is doomed to destruction. We must set ourselves to work to find out that which will best answer its place. Ah, here is the very thing we're talking about. What fine specimens, how many varieties? One, two, three, four, five. They are not rotten at all events. Look at these cabbages. Tremendous! one of them would make a dinner for a dozen people—if a cabbage could do it. Well, let us go on to the next stand; the parsnips, pumpkins, everything in this department suggest one idea, viz., that they were intended for bigger people than we. They bear nearly the same relation to us that our unimproved common specimens, would bear to the Lilliputians.

Ah, here Poma regus. Just look at those apples, peaches and pears, and I think you'll again say your "mouth waters." Spitzbergin, Golden Russet, Rhode Island Greening, &c., &c., what a number of varieties. Table pears, winter pears—why don't they put their names on the cards. Those little red fellows are crab apples. You would not suppose that those large beauties on the upper shelf were originally crabs? No; see then what cultivation can do; for it's a fact—so says Mr. Downing and other writers—all our delicious varieties have been produced by successive improvements, from the tree which bears these little bullets. Suppose we take a turn through the rooms where the "Fine Arts" are exhibited. Look at these oil paintings, they are all "Heelanders." Do you admire the dress? Not much! Nor I, but dress like beauty, has no recognized

standard. The bagpipes and the kilts have few charms in my ears or eyes, although I believe my forefathers listened to the one and wore the other.

I always think of a remark of Napoleon, when I see a kiltee. It is rather too vulgar to repeat, but the little warrior had good reason to dislike the brave sons of Scotia. Whose likeness is this? Sir Allan McNab's? So it is. The face is like him, but how odd the dress makes him look. That right arm resting upon the sword is a little too stiff. The left shoulder stands out too far to my notion. You don't think so! well I don't profess to be a critic, perhaps I am wrong. You see that gentleman with the pencil and memorandum book. That is the Vice-Chancellor, he is one of the Judges. See how sharply he criticizes those drawings. There is no appeal from his decisions in this court.

Here are some domestic manufactures of a more interesting, because of a more useful character than drawings or paintings. Feel those blankets, how soft and yet how firm the texture. Quite equal to what the old women call "boughten" blankets. And the cloth, do you need anything finer or better than that. No, do you say? You show your good sense by the answer. Lord Elgin himself might not be ashamed of a coat from that piece. His great ancestors whose wisdom and patriotism have shed such lustre on his name, I dare say were often habited in much coarser materials. Our manufactures are evidently increasing quite as fast as under present circumstances are required. Here are several likenesses of persons we know very well done.—But suppose we pass these "fine arts" for the present, leaving to the fair Ladies of Hamilton and the City Gentlemen the duty of more closely examining them, and proceed to the outside where we will find something interesting to us. Take care, that stone Lion in the door way if he do not leap, may fall upon you. It has taken a good many raps of the hammer to chisel out that fellow. I imagine it is intended to place him over the door way of some hotel or public building. Let us walk down by those pens and have a look at the calves and young cattle. Ah, there is the Short Horn for you, what beautiful animals. Do you see that one in the next pen? How old do you think it is? Two or three years? No sir, only one year. What size will it be at four years? Yes, "that's the question." Come down a little further and I will show you something that will enable you to form an opinion. These sir with the little brass knobs on their wide spread horns are a lot of Devons. Here is a cow that seems to be lame. You think she is the best? Perhaps she is, but you will observe that she is in much better condition than the others. Besides she is younger than some of them and that may make the difference. A good judge will see good points about the poor looking ones that we are not able to detect. What a great number of yearlings and two year old Durhams are exhibited. Enough to disseminate the blood in a few years over the whole Province. By judicious crossing, we probably have importations enough at this moment to stock Canada without any fear of having the breed run out. That short legged bull is an Ayrshire. Capital stock for milk, and well adapted to Canada. I understand that many persons in the western part of the Province after having tried two or three of the improved breeds, give the preference to the Ayrshires. The opinions of individuals upon such questions are so often the result of accident, and depend so frequently upon a particular object which the breeder had in view, that unless all these things are stated, no general conclusions can be drawn from such opinions. Stop friend, not so fast, let us read this paper. "Prolic Cow." Ah, here is an eighth wonder of the world I suppose. "Fifteen calves at five births"! Do you believe that? Like to see the proof, would you? So would I, but let us see the remainder. "Four calves at two births in succession!" More wonderful still! "Calves of this cow for sale" Yes, that's the conclusion, and it makes my suspicion stronger. No impossibility in the matter, but an "exceeding great" improbability. Don't know the owner, so can't say how true all this may be. Here is another paper—"Celebrated Devon Bull, Red Rover, owned and bred by L. F. Allen, of Black Rock, N. York." How small he is? Yes, but look at the symmetry of his shape; just put your hand upon his skin. Like a bed of down is it? When you find that delicate softness of touch, and elasticity under the pressure of the hand, that is what is called "good handling." It's an important point, and the animal that has it, is not to be despised. I assure you. Should like Mr. Allan's Bull, as you say, much better if he carried more beef, but I believe that great size is not frequent in the bulls of this breed.

Now, if you please, we'll look in the sheep pens. Here is a fine lot. What breed are they? They are the Leicester. A breed which, it may almost be said were created by one man, the distinguished breeder, Mr. Bakewell, of Leicestershire, England. They are sometimes called the Bakewell breed. Observe the quiet expression of the eye. What clean smooth heads, and how fine the neck becomes at its junction with the head; what broad, full breasts; no rising of the withers, or hollow behind them, but one continued horizontal line from the poll to the rump. The ribs, you will see, form quite an arch from the spine, making the chest and barrel appear of greater width, than depth. These are the sheep for mutton, like the Durham cattle, there is most meat in the most valuable parts. Their fleece is not so fine as that of other breeds, but it makes up in length and weight. They are said in England, to be a tender sheep, and not good breeders, but I think they stand our Canadian climate remarkably well. Here in this pen are South Downs, another not less celebrated breed. The unproved South Down is nearly as valuable for mutton as the Leicester, though they are not so remarkable for a disposition to fatten, and for early maturity. Their mutton is said to be better flavoured than the breed we have just been looking at. They will live also upon shorter pastures. This specimen is not a very good one, however. I have seen much better in the Home District. Ah, here sir, is what should make you thank God you're not a Jew. What is it? Why, that gentleman says it is a cross between the pig and hippopotamus. But it's a genuine live hog and you'll agree with me, he's a "whole hog." Berkshire, of course. Here are more of them. Only think of seeing that fellow's ham at the head of a table. Such hogs will require an enlargement of manufactures did you say? How so. Because we have no pots large enough to cook them? Oh yes sir, I beg your pardon, we can use potash kettles. How will we get the hams out after they're boiled? I'll tell you, sir,—here's just the thing at hand; you see that triangular Stump Machine,—that will do the business. And now that we have got among the implements, let us examine them a little.—What are those curious looking things? So many curious things here sir, I don't know which you refer to. Those blue ones, with wheels underneath and large frames, standing together? They are Bell's Reapers. On smooth ground two men and a span of horses will cut 20 acres in a day with one of them. They work much better than you would suppose. Two or three farmers, whose fields will admit of their operation, by joining in the purchase of one of these machines, might save much time and money by the speculation.—Here is a coldest wire tooth revolving horse rake, invented, or made (for I saw one on the very same principle at Saratoga and it had been in use for a year or two,) in the Newcastle District. It may do very well where the hay is light and the ground too rough for the wooden revolvers. What is that? It's a churn sir, raise up the lid and let us see the principle. Nothing new. I should like very much if some ingenious person would make a churn on the principle described in a notice of one which took the prize at a late meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Northampton. I will give you as well as our numerous other readers, a description of it in the next Canada Farmer. What a number of waggons of all sizes are exhibited. The carriages too, aren't they magnificent. The Hamilton manufactory is noted for the elegance, durability, and cheapness of its articles. Hallo, what dirty looking affair is this, planted in a mud hole? I believe—let us see—yes, it's a brick machine. By attaching a horse to that arm, you can set the machine in operation, which grinds and mixes the clay, and by the assistance of one man at these levers, the brick are pressed into the moulds, nearly as fast as they can be taken away. It certainly is a great improvement over the old laborious method of "striking" brick. Fanning mills, straw cutters, threshing machines, &c., are here in great abundance and variety. Here is a queer looking implement. What is it for? To gather clover heads for the purpose of obtaining the seed. No doubt it works well. We have not time to examine all the articles in this department just now, suppose we go over and look at the ploughs, cultivators, and other inventions, for facilitating the working of the soil. What a number—there are more than 20 kinds of ploughs. We have them on the American pattern, as well as on the English, Scotch, and Canadian. The Canadian predominates, for you will find that nearly all of them, except the iron Scotch plough, have undergone modifications in the hands of our mechanics, which deprives them of their original peculiarity. How much stronger we get them up than the Americans. Indeed, I think we run into ex-

tremes. That one, for instance, has three rods from the beam to the handles. One of them could very well be dispensed with. Ah, here is the side hill plough, with its revolving mould board; very useful, I should think, for many townships in the neighbourhood of the mountain. This is a sub-soil plough, much needed in the older parts of the country. It does not look as if it would plough deep, do you say? You must recollect it is intended to go in the furrow of a common plough, and turn up or loosen the clay which has been receiving the salts and richness of the surface soil for these thirty years or more. Here are cultivators of every description. Seed-sowers, &c., &c. This long one for sowing wheat was got up by Mr. Austin, of the Galt harrower. He says it also answers well for sowing plaster. And here is Mr. Kent's new harrow, which was described in our last number. I have no doubt but it will take the first premium.

Now sir, I will bid you good day, as my time has expired. I would advise you to spend an hour or two in examining the Durham Bulls and Cows, and that fine collection of noble Horses. If you have ever seen a more splendid exhibition of either, I am sure it has not been in North America. I must go over and see the ploughing match, which, I observe has commenced, then to the city to witness the reception of the Governor-General who is expected to arrive about 4 o'clock.

Having taken our friend over the fair ground we proceed to inform our readers in general, but as briefly as possible, of the other events of the day. The ploughing match went off admirably. The soil was not the most suitable for the purpose, but the best that could be had. The 1st and 2nd prizes were carried off, we have since learned, by two young Canadians from the Home District. Mr. G. Harrison and Mr. Johnston, both of York township. At a little after 4 His Excellency was announced by the firing of cannon from the Fort on Burlington Heights. An immense concourse of people went down to meet him in the midst of the rain. We are sure Lord Elgin was well pleased at the hearty welcome with which he and his beloved Countess were received, for he told us so the next day. The 2nd day of the fair was worse than the first. Rain, still rain. Notwithstanding, great numbers of people from all parts of the country were present. Between two and three, the Governor and his Lady in a covered carriage, came on the ground. After passing through the room containing the "Fine Arts," he appeared at a stand, was received by three cheers from a thousand throats, bowed very graciously to the people, who, with exemplary courage, stood up to the knees (almost) in mud, and exposed their faces to the leaky clouds, in order to look upon the smiling countenance of a noble descendant of the renowned and immortal Bruce. The President read only a portion of the address, after which His Excellency made a few pertinent remarks, mounted his horse, and in company with Mr. Thompson, the (President) Sir Allen McNab, and others, proceeded to examine the stock, implements, &c. with great apparent satisfaction. The dinner took place in the evening. Upwards of six hundred persons crowded into the temporary erection, provided for the purpose just south of the Court house. Through the kind attention of Mr. Brown, of the *Globe*, we were so fortunate as to get a ticket, else we should have been in the same predicament as the editor of the *Colonist*, who was unable to procure one & had to get in by some other means. And we must here say a word upon the gross neglect with which, from first to last, the *Press* were treated. The Committee published that "Editors would, of course, be received as guests." A meeting of all the editors who could attend, was had to determine who should reply to the toast, & to ascertain the arrangements made for them, and although it was well known to the Committee that they had a room at Week's Hotel, and could, at any moment, be found, yet after waiting until within half an hour of the time, no tickets were forthcoming. One of their number was despatched to learn the cause, and if possible, get tickets. He was very coolly told that there were no tickets for them, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could even be purchased. It was determined unanimously that no report of the speeches should be made or published. Editors had at great expense attended themselves, hired reporters, employed extra printers, to give the proceedings the earliest and greatest possible publicity, and it was by the merest chance that they got in at all! As a punishment for such want of courtesy and to teach the managers of public meetings in future to behave with decency towards the *Press*, it was agreed that nothing but the most general notice should be taken of the Dinner. We can make every allowance for the Committees, who, on such

occasions have onerous and perplexing duties to perform. But after inviting the "Press" the utter inattention with which they were treated, was too palpable an insult to pass without rebuke. We cannot blame our brethren for their resentment.

We have only room to say that His Excellency made an admirable speech, proving himself an orator, a scholar, and a man of sense. The Countess of Elgin, with several ladies, came in about 7 o'clock, and remained, greatly to our surprise, till the toasts were all drunk and the speeches ended. The enthusiastic manner in which the daughter of the noble and lamented Lord Durham was greeted, by so large and promising an assembly of Canadians, appeared to gratify his Lordship exceedingly. With a few slight exceptions, everything passed off harmoniously. The Chief Justice, Hon. Robt. Baldwin, Hon. A. Ferguson, Ex-Consul Buchanan, Sir Allen McNab, Solicitor-General Cameron, our friend, L. F. Allen, of Bellefleur (who made one of the best speeches of the evening), Mayor Boulton, Major Campbell, of Lower Canada, and Dr. Ryerson were among the speakers. The prizes will be given in our next number.

We are at present only able to mention a few of those who took the first prizes. Best aged Bull, E. Musson, Etobicoke, H. D. £7 10s. Best, c. d. since 1st Jan. '45, Hon. A. Ferguson, £5. Best Cow, J. Howatt, Esp. Guelph, £5. Best 3 year old Heifer in calf, Hon. A. Ferguson, £4. Best Bull, under one year, J. Wetenhall, Esq., Nelson, G. D. £2. Best Heifer, not over one year, J. Howatt, Esq., £2. Best yearling Heifer, G. Miller, Esq., Mulham, H. D. £2. The Canada Company's Prize, of £25 for best 25 bushels of wheat, was awarded to Mr. Clarkson Freeman, of Hamboro.

Fergus Fair—Want of Post Offices—The Canada Farmer—Eramosa Cattle Show and Ploughing Match—Dairy Produce—Dowry Manufactures—A Model Farm—The Eramosa Dinner—The Toronto and Godrich Railroad.

To the Editors of the Canada Farmer.

DEAR SIRS,—Agreeably to the intimation in my last letter to you, I attended at the Fergus Fair.

The day was very wet and unpleasant. The number of cattle exhibited was not large. Working Horses very good. Sheep superior. The productions of the dairy, which I did not see, I heard well spoken of. I was happy to observe a considerable number of ladies present, to countenance the exhibition. The exhibition over, the members assembled at Mr. Black's Hotel to dine. Mr. Broadfoot occupied the head of the table, and Mr. McNaught the opposite end. A great number of toasts were drunk; and we were favoured with a short speech from Mr. Gwynne, on the prospect of the Toronto and Godrich Railroad, of which he has the honour to be the projector.

In going to Fergus, I went by Ballinacree, to the top of Erin, and then through a part of Garafusa by McKee's tavern into Nichol, the Township in which Fergus is located. This road is considerably travelled, and is tolerably good; but the inhabitants labour under the great disadvantage of having no Post Office, between Erin Village and Fergus; a distance of 25 miles! The people near the centre of this wide locality, have frequently petitioned the department for relief, and it appears the authorities have taken so much action on the subject as to call for a return, from the neighbouring post offices, of the number of letters that are addressed to the above neighbourhood, in a given time; and it was found so very small that it would not pay the expense of an office, and therefore no office was established. But in the opinion of some—in which opinion I concur—regard ought not to be had, in a remote locality like this, to the number of letters received, so much as to the amount of population. It is they who write and are written to; and because they do not write when they have no post office within their reach, for no reason why they would not do it when they have an office. I remember, when a boy, having to walk 26 miles to the office and back for the purpose of posting a letter. Who would write if he could help it, under such circumstances? And I remember my father receiving 26 numbers of a weekly newspaper at one time! They had been accumulating in the post office half a year without an opportunity of his receiving them. Who would take a newspaper under such circumstances? with the hope of obtaining that for which it is most particularly published,—to give to its readers the earliest account of the current news.—And I am frequently met with the objection, "we would take your paper if we had a post office within a reasonable distance of us." And there is no doubt, independently of the advantage to be derived by the people themselves, that the

revenue of the fourth estate would be much increased, if post office accommodation were extended to the numerous places in the Province where the people are prepared to appreciate, and who would ultimately pay for it.

I am glad to find that the *Canada Farmer* in proportion as it is known, is establishing itself in public estimation. At the Fergus Agricultural dinner, when the health of your humble servant was proposed, in connection with it, it was stated by the vice President that Mr. Harland had said it was a good agricultural paper as he had ever seen, and subsequently I heard Mr. Harland say, at the Eramosa Show, that he had read it from its commencement and that he considered it to be the best agricultural paper on this continent.

In passing down through Eramosa I found the people all on the *qui vive*, on account of their Cattle Show and Ploughing-Match that was to come off next day. I was pleased to find that in your last number this township had come in for a well deserved share of editorial approbation.

The day of the Fair was very fine. The collection of bipeds was considerably larger than of quadrupeds, though of the latter there was a goodly number, and of goodly appearance. Some of the young cattle were remarkably good; so also were the sheep. The show of working horses was below that of Fergus. The swinish multitude were well represented by some prodigious specimens of the *bacon* race. The samples of farm, dairy and garden produce were all excellent in their kind; the butter especially drew high encomiums from the judges. There was also evidence that the spinning-wheel and loom had been at work; and I remarked particularly a pair of premium blankets, the production of a widow lady named Mrs. Conmack, that surpassed any thing of the kind that I have seen of domestic manufacture.

But what excited more interest than any thing else, was the ploughing-match. There were in all ten competitors; seven in the senior, and three in the junior class. The first premium of the latter was taken by a boy of thirteen, and small of his age. He wore his red ribbon with much apparent satisfaction, and had the honor of his health being proposed at the dinner, by an M. P. P., Mr. Webster.

The 1st and 2nd premiums in the senior class were taken by two persons named Armstrong; and with ploughs invented and made by Cornelius Armstrong, the father of one of the competitors, who resides in the township. This is the more creditable from the fact, that there were on the ground some of the best Scotch non ploughs, and in the hands of expert and experienced ploughmen, one of whom, Mr. Lazarus Parkinson, had taken the first premium for the last two years. While standing on the show-ground in conversation with ex-Judge Ferguson, who, like his distinguished father, takes great interest in every thing connected with agriculture, he observed, (pointing over to the farm of Squire Parkinson just opposite) they may talk of model farms, but there is a model farm that has been formed without my expense to the country. One model farm in the Province, established by government, he continued, would be useful; but to have one in every District would be furnishing jobs to many individuals who, under other circumstances would not, perhaps, be able to make a living on the farm. Mr. F. may perhaps not thank me for giving such publicity to a private conversation; but as it relates to an important subject, I thought it might with propriety be repeated.

After the business of the day was over, we sat down, with a good relish, at 6 o'clock, to a well prepared and numerous attended dinner. Among the gentlemen present was Mr. Gwynne; who, upon his health being drunk, rose and travelled over his railroad with a good deal of oratorical energy and velocity, explaining, illustrating, and defending, in a very forcible manner, the principles on which it is proposed to be established; leaving no doubt upon the minds of most present that it will, if completed, be highly profitable to the proprietors, and of course, extremely useful to the public, as one of the best means for developing the great resources of a great country. He was ably seconded by Mr. Smith, of the "Guelph Advertiser," who replied upon the "Press" being given.

As your readers will probably agree with me that this letter has grown to a sufficient length already, I will conclude, and remain, Dear Sirs,

Your obt. Serv't,
W. A. STEPHENS.

Durham Agricultural Society—Good Show of Cattle and Implements—New Horse Rake—Peaches—The Dinner, &c.

Newcastle, October 1st, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—Yesterday I attended the Newcastle District Agricultural Show: the day was fine, and there was one

of the largest and finest collections of cattle and implements I ever saw. One thing which attracted much attention was a new description of a Revolving Horse Rake, manufactured by Mr. Peleg Bowen, which is a great improvement on those in use at present. Mr. B. has secured a patent for it. The beautiful Durham Bull belonging to the society, was sold at auction, at the close of the fair, for £12 10s. The show of manufactures was quite respectable. On the whole the exhibition was superior to most that I have seen in other parts of the province.

The business being over, seventy gentlemen sat down to a first rate dinner, at the "British Canadian,"—which was served up in splendid style, by Mr. Moses, the landlord.

Yours, &c.,
M.
We learn from another Communication that Mr. Bailey, of Clark, exhibited a sample of very superior peaches.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.—As it is not improbable that something of this kind may, at an early day, be attempted in Canada, it is well to know what practical men in other countries think as to the plan on which they should be established. We were lately on a visit to New York, when the Hon. N. Burchard delivered an address on Agriculture before a respectable audience, at the Mechanic's Hall, Broadway. He referred to the Agricultural School to be established in the neighbourhood of that city, dwelling upon its advantages and the course of instruction to be most properly prosecuted therein. We give his views upon the subject as those of a practical man. He said the liberal arts should be enlisted in the service of Agriculture—in schools of Agriculture let there be established a nursery, a healthy growth of Mathematics: teaching the pupil to calculate the amount and strength of the laboring force of the farm, and in fact to form estimates of all that is requisite to form an intelligent and practical farmer. Mr. B. then reviewed in course the different sciences and languages (French, German, Spanish, included) which he thought essential for this purpose, giving some cogent reason for each proposition. There should be a Professorship of Veterinary Surgery; a Hospital, where a deposit of all forms of mal-organization of fruits, animals and flowers would be of immense value to the patient and persevering student—Economic Geology should also have a place—a deposit for the curiosities of different species of animals, &c.—all classed as near as may be according to the soil around. These museums are replete with wonderful, entertaining and useful truths.—A Chemical Laboratory should by all means form a part of such a school: where might be elucidated by scientific men, the newest discoveries or improvements in Chemistry, a science which has been more really beneficial to man than almost any other—one which has scattered to the winds the vague, unsubstantiated theories of the wildest philosophers.

But the Experimental Farm itself must be the student's great Laboratory, where he shall be able or be obliged to note the best modes of cultivating land—so that he may arrive at the cheapest and most useful but yet tasteful and picturesque cottage and farm management.

Mr. B. closed his address with a graphic delineation of the evils of young agriculturists forsaking their right employment for other pursuits, while Agriculture, for want of their assistance, still remains too much in the background. Young men!—leave the cities and stick to the Country, learn to cultivate its fruitful soil to the best advantage, and so through life, you will earn a certain and comfortable subsistence!

We fear the French, German and Spanish are rather too much for the mass of young farmers to swallow.

FALL TRANSPLANTING.—The experience of many able orchardists and terriculturists would seem to indicate the fall as a much more favourable season for transplanting than the spring. In cases, however, where the subsoil is hard and impervious to water, large and deep holes should be excavated, and the bottom filled in with small stones—the rest with loam, the finer and fresher the better. A little lime mixed with the loam, will be found very beneficial.—[Maine Farmer.]

Civil and Social Department

MASTER AND SERVANT.

We promised our readers that we would as soon as possible lay before them an abstract of such laws, passed during the last Session, as were of general importance. The act "to regulate the duties of Master and Servant" is applicable to the whole of the Upper Province, and coming into force "from and after the passing thereof" bears at this moment upon each master and servant, between whom a contract has been made since the 28th of July, on which day the act received the Royal Assent. The advantages or rather the necessity of an acquaintance with the provisions of this law, to every man who expects either to employ or be employed, must be apparent to all. Whether they will or not, they must be subject to its operation: we therefore give our readers the means of ascertaining their duties and liabilities, and if they preserve this paper, which we hope they all make a practice of doing, they may whenever the occasion arises see for themselves what the law requires of them. Much time, useless dispute, and needless expense may thus be saved.

AN ACT

To regulate the duties of Master and Servant, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS no Statute is in force to regulate the duties between Masters and Servants, or Labourers, in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada: And whereas it would tend to promote the general interests of society if such duties were better defined and understood. Be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, all agreements or bargains between Masters and Servants or Labourers, for performance of any duties or service of whatever nature, whether such agreement be verbal or written, shall upon due proof, be binding on each party for the due fulfilment thereof: Provided always, that such verbal agreement shall not exceed the term of one year.

We append to the principal sections such remarks and explanations as occur to us. In some points the act is rather loosely drawn, and to Magistrates especially may present some little difficulty. The preamble recites that "no Statute" was in force at the time of introducing the Bill, by which it must not be inferred that there was no law on such subjects. So far as Masters were concerned there was *practically* no remedy against the Servant in a great many cases of misconduct on the part of the latter. If the master happened to have retained in his hands wages to the amount of the injury, there was some chance of redress, but even then the servant could bring his action for the wages without being obliged to prove any bargain, relying solely upon his common law right to be paid for his labour, while from the nature of the contract, or the difficulty of proving it, the master could set up no legal defence, and, while the case would admit it, the poverty or worthlessness of the servant made an action against him utterly useless.

The above clause enacts that "all agreements or bargains" whether "verbal or written" shall "be binding upon each party." This may be regarded as declaratory merely, for we believe such agreements were binding *in fact*. The difference consists in the remedy: being then by "action" in the District Court or Queen's Bench, attended with great delay and expense, and now by summary process before a magistrate. The proviso that "verbal agreements shall not exceed the term of one year" is a new feature. Before this act a verbal agreement where there was "due proof" was just as good as a written one. The law in such cases made no distinction. There is however good sense in the provision, for people are apt to forget, and very often to remember too much. If the bargain is put down in "black and white" it will be a benefit to both parties. One remark is necessary on this point, let the whole agreement be put in writing. It is a rule of law that where there is a written agreement relied upon you must confine yourself to that. No evidence will be allowed to add to, or qualify the writing. Although the magistrate may not con-

sider himself bound by this rule yet as his jurisdiction is restricted to *ten pounds* in the case of "wages due" it may still often be necessary to come before the higher courts where strict rules prevail. The declaration that "all agreements" &c. shall be binding, must be understood with the usual exceptions, they must be *legal*, i. e. they must not be contrary to public policy, or tend to violate religion or morality. An agreement by a female to live with her master as his mistress would not be legal or binding.

II. And be it enacted, That after any engagement as contemplated by this act, shall have been entered into, any person thereby having engaged to perform any service or work, and who shall during the period of such engagement, and after the commencement of such employment, refuse to go to work, or who shall (without permission or discharge) leave the employment of the party whom he has engaged to serve, or who shall refuse to obey the lawful commands of the person under whose direction such services are to be performed, or who shall neglect the service or injure the property of such employer, shall (upon the complaint of such employer, or any person in charge under him) be liable to punishment for every such offence in the manner herein after provided:

This section intends to describe the acts constituting an offence on the part of the servant for which he "shall be liable to punishment." We must say that its composition whether we regard it as plain English, or legal jargon is "below par"—lament. In the first place the word "engagement" has no certain legal meaning, though it is well understood by military men. It is used here as synonymous with "agreement" and "bargain" in the first section, either of which it would have been much better to repeat. But the real ambiguity occurs a little further on. Any person having "engaged to perform any service or work and who shall, during the period of such engagement, and after the commencement of such employment refuse to go to work" &c. shall be liable to punishment. Now what does this mean? Suppose A. on the 1st of the month agrees or "engages" to go to work for B. on the 5th and continue work until the 20th. The engagement is, we apprehend from the 5th to the 20th, and a refusal "to go to work" at any time between the 5th and 20th will be a refusal "during the period of such engagement." But to come within the act the refusal must be "after the commencement of such employment." This may have two meanings. It may refer to the time of the agreement, i. e. to the period from the 5th to the 20th, or to the fact of "service or work." The first makes complete tautology of the sentence. The latter makes nonsense of it, for it amounts to saying that if the man refuses to go to work after he has gone to work, he shall be liable &c.—But not to play upon words, the latter really seems the only meaning the passage has, and consequently just this difficulty arises: if a servant refuses to perform his agreement at any time before he actually commences work, the master will have no remedy, whatever may be the inconvenience he suffers, and it may sometimes be very great, because the refusal was not "after the commencement of such employment."

We leave this question in the hands of "Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace" but if we interpret it rightly, a large class of cases, quite as vexatious as some that are included, are shut out of the statute.

Section III and IV enact, that tavern keepers and other persons, who shall induce laborers to confederate for demanding higher wages, and prevent them hiring shall be fined or imprisoned. Tavern keepers in addition to forfeit their license. Wearing apparel of servant or labourer cannot be detained by tavern, or boarding-house keeper's as pledge for any greater sum than £1 10s., upon tender of which sum, apparel to be given up no matter what amount is due. Not to apply to other property of servant.

V. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of any one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that part of this Province formerly constituting the Province of Upper Canada, to receive the complaints upon oath of the parties complaining of any

contravention of the preceding provisions of this act, and to cause all parties concerned to appear before him or them, and to hear and determine the same in a summary and expeditious manner, and to punish parties found guilty of the offence alleged, by fine or imprisonment, allowing such costs as may be legal and just, and all fines imposed under this act shall be paid to the Treasurer of the District, Town or City in which such conviction may be had, to be applied to the general uses of such District, Town or City respectively: Provided always, that no Justice or Justices shall impose any fine exceeding five pounds, and no imprisonment shall exceed one month nor be less than one day.

VI. And be it enacted, That in every case of a summary conviction under this Act, where the sum shall be forfeited, or which shall be imposed as a penalty by the Justice, shall not be paid either immediately after the conviction or within such period as the Justice shall at the time of conviction appoint, it shall be lawful for the convicting Justice to commit the offender to the Common Jail of the District where such conviction shall have been had, there to be imprisoned for the time limited by such conviction.

VII. And be it enacted, That any person offending against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted, convicted and punished in any District in which he shall be found, and the offence shall be deemed to be committed in such District, whether such District be or be not that in which his employer resides, or in which the contract of service was entered into.

It will be seen that all the preceding provisions of this act relate to the proceedings against servants, not against masters. We observe in the *Galt Reporter* the erroneous statement that the act gives power to the servant "to bring his master before a magistrate and on proof of improper conduct empower the magistrate to inflict a fine of from £1 to £5, or to send the master to Jail for a month's imprisonment!" Our cotemporary is a little too fast in his statements; common sense will tell him upon a moment's thought, that such a law would be absurd and oppressive. If the master sins he has property which can answer. But the act does not even empower the magistrate to fine the master, much less to imprison him. The following section points out the servant's remedy.

VIII. And be it enacted, That it shall and will be lawful for any one or more such Justices, upon oath of any such servant or laborer against his master or employer, concerning any mis-usages, refusal of necessary provisions, cruelty, ill-treatment, or non-payment of wages, to summon such master or employer to appear before him or them at a reasonable time to be mentioned in such summons, and he or they or some other Justice or Justices shall upon proof on oath, of the personal service of such summons, examine into the matter of such complaint, whether such master or employer shall appear or not, and upon due proof of the cause of complaint, he or they may discharge such servant or laborer from his service or employment, and direct the payment to him of any wages found to be due, not exceeding the sum of ten pounds, and the said Justice or Justices shall and may make such order for payment of the said wages as to him or them shall seem just and reasonable with costs, and in case of non-payment of the same together with the costs, for the space of twenty-one days after such order shall have been made, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice or Justices to issue his or their warrant of distress for the levying of such wages, together with the costs of conviction and of such distress.

By this section the Justice "upon the oath" of the servant may summon the master and whether he appear or not "upon due proof of the cause of complaint" direct the payment of wages "found to be due" &c. The cause of complaint may be insufficient "provisions" and there may be "due proof" of this, but will it not also require due proof of the contract or "engagement," of the due fulfilment of his part, the amount of money paid &c. &c. before the Justice can make any order for payment. The act does not expressly say so, but all this will of course be necessary otherwise there will be most likely good ground for appeal to the Quarter Sessions, and if in the mean time the servant has made off, who is to reimburse the master his expenses if the order is reversed? Let the Justice answer.

IX. And be it enacted, That any person who shall think himself aggrieved by such conviction or order for the payment of wages,

or order for the dismissal from service or employment, may appeal to the next Court of General Quarter Sessions, which shall be holden not less than twelve days after the date of such conviction or order shall be had: Provided that such person shall give to the complainant a notice in writing of such appeal and of the cause and matter thereof, within three days after such conviction, and seven clear days at least before such Sessions, and shall also, in case of such conviction, either remain in custody until the Sessions, or enter into a recognizance with two sureties before a Justice of the Peace, and in the case of such order, shall enter into a like recognizance, conditioned personally to appear at the said Sessions, and to try such appeal, and to abide the judgment of the Court thereupon and to pay such costs as shall be by the Court awarded; and upon such notice being given and such recognizance being entered into, shall liberate such person if in custody; and the Court at such Sessions shall hear and determine such matter of appeal, and shall make such order therein with or without costs to either party, as the Court shall seem meet; and in case of the dismissal of the appeal or the affirmance of the conviction or order, shall order and adjudge the offender to be punished according to the conviction; or enforce the order for payment of wages or of dismissal from service, and to pay such costs as shall be awarded, and shall, if necessary, issue process for carrying such judgment into effect.

It is all important to remember that "notice in writing" must be given "within three days after the conviction" it does not say "or order" as it should have done if it was intended to confine the master's right of appeal within the same limits as the servant's. These words will probably be understood in order that the same rule as was no doubt intended, should apply to both cases. The day of the conviction will, we think, count one of the three. We observe that no provision is made for an appeal in case the "complainant" should be dissatisfied with the decision of the Justice. It is just as likely that he should "think himself aggrieved" as the other party. Justices there are, we are sorry to say, who allow themselves to be swayed by other considerations than those of justice and law, and it may be as often necessary for the complainant to bring their decisions under review as the defendant. In such a case, as the act does not make the Justice's decision final nor expressly restrict the parties to an appeal to the Quarter Sessions, they will have the same right of appeal as in any other case out of the act. At least this is our opinion. There is evidently an omission of the words "the Justice" or "such Justice" before "shall liberate such person if in custody." We copy the act from a newspaper and possibly the omission has occurred in printing it.

X. And be it enacted, That the word "party," wherever it occurs in this act, shall include any person or persons, body or bodies, politic or corporate, and that all words importing the singular number or the masculine gender only shall include several persons, matters or things of the same kind as well as one person, matter or thing, and females as well as males, unless there be something in the subject or context inconsistent with such interpretation.

XI. And be it enacted, That this act shall apply to that part of the Province which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada.

By Section 10 female servants are brought within the operation of the law as well as others.

The *Reporter* alluded to, gives a case which Judge O'Reilly decided at Galt according to justice it would seem, but we humbly submit the learned judge was wrong in deciding it under this Act. The Act came into force, as we stated, on the 28th of July. The contract upon which the Judge decided was made as stated, in May, and unless this Act is *ex post facto* it cannot be applied to such a contract. This is a point, which for some time, it will be important for Magistrates to attend to.

THE NEW STEAMER "SPEED" has been completed, and was to make a trial trip on Monday last. She is to run between Bytown and Grenville. The "Speed" is 178 feet long and 24 feet wide; circumference of wheel, 27½ feet; stroke, 10 feet. The gentlemen's cabin is 49 feet long, and 18 feet wide. Deck passengers will be completely sheltered from the weather, and be as comfortable as those in the cabin. The promenade-deck is large; and the walking-beam two-feet

longer than that of the "John Bull." The wheels of the "Speed" will make 24 revolutions in a minute, and run ten miles an hour.

LINES ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA.

BY A YOUNG LADY.

Know ye not that ye are men,
Ye labouring through of earth?
Must ye be told and told again
That truth and toil are worth?

Why do ye look upon the ground,
No fire within the eye,
When noble born are all around,
And wealth and rank go by?

For, have ye not a heart within,
And sense and soul as they?
And more—have ye not toiled to raise
The bread ye eat to-day?

Do you despise your sunburnt hands—
So hard and brown with toil—
That have made for the forest lands,
And turned the forest soil?

What! do you fear the haughty gaze
Of men in fine array?
'Tis said, pride hath not many days,
And riches fly away.

Up heart and hand, and persevere,
And overcome the scorn—
The haughty hate and heartless sneer
Of this world's gentle born.

Fear not—shrink not—to you is given
The guardianship of earth:
And on the record book of Heaven
Is writ your honest worth.

Honour yourselves, be honest, true,
And willing, firm, and strong—
Do well what e'er your hands may do,
Though praise may linger long.

A high and holy work is yours,
And yours should be a fame,
That lives for ages, and endures
Beyond a hero's name.

Go, with your hands upon the plough,
And the plough beneath the sod,
Pity the heart that scorns, and bow
To nothing but your God.

Barton, 1847.

Literary Department.

THE LIGHT LITERATURE OF THE DAY—ITS CHARACTER AND INFLUENCES.

The following article was written by one of the editors some time since, and published in a Toronto journal. The sentiments are such that more observation and more experience only confirm us in their justness and truth. We now have command of a journal of our own, and we wish to use the influence it gives us in the promotion of good habits and good morals. We commend the following observations to our young readers especially:

The Press, at no former period of its power, has exerted so extended an influence upon mind, for good or for evil, as at present, in this and in every other country. The light of knowledge which burned dimly on the altars of superstition, enshrouded in the gloom of monastic learning, was too faint and feeble to pierce the thick walls of the cloister, and all without remained in the deepest and darkest ignorance. But the mighty spirit of the press—that dispenser of untold blessings to mankind—spread throughout the world the light of genius and the bright effulgence of truth. Books multiplied, learning revived, knowledge increased, and the flood of light which it poured upon the mass of mankind, bore away all preconceived opinions, creeds, prejudices, and numerous errors which had come down from father to son, through many generations. The Press, with prismatic power and effect, gives to thought, character, sentiment and opinions, a coloring of its own. Like the ocean, it bears on its bosom the richest treasures, but conceals dangerous reefs and deceitful sandbars, upon which has been wrecked many a fair bark. Prominent among these dangers stands the light literature of the present day. Exhaustless seems its supply, very much of it emanating from a source where morals are such that we would shrink with horror from the idea of implanting them in our own, in this respect, favoured land. Who that knows nought of the law of Association, the way in which the human mind acts and is acted upon, can believe, that the works of a SUE, where scenes of the lowest depravity are depicted, will not, by familiarizing the reader that vice remove the strongest barrier against it? Or that the gorgeous splendours, the "pomp and circumstance" that fill the pages of James and kindred writers, will not give a distaste for the sober realities of life? But there is another class of novels to be found in any quantity upon the shelves of our book-sellers, relative to whose character there can be no second opinion. The writers of

these works, like the comic dramatists of the Restoration, make a systematic attempt to associate vice with those things which men value most, and virtue with every thing that is ridiculous and degrading. It is said that Congreve, Wycherly, and Farquhar, were the creatures of their age. That the morality of their plays, was the morality of the play-goers. That the comic poet of that day was the mouthpiece of the most deeply corrupted part of a corrupted society, and that in their writings is to be found distilled and condensed, the essential spirit of the fashionable world during a period of profligacy and licentiousness that could only have begun and been continued under the reign of such a King as Charles the Second. The public taste demanded ribaldry, impurity, and profaneness; the comic poet supplied it. But the writer or translator of immoral books in our day, and especially in our country, does not occupy this secondary or subordinate station. He does not pander to a depraved public taste, but seeks to create one. He is not the mere follower, but the guide; and his guilt, therefore, is not that of an accessory, but of a principal, and a principal in the first degree.

It is sometimes argued, that an indiscriminate reading of books, both ancient and modern is necessary to enlarge and enrich the mind; that in a world so full of temptation as this, a person whose life would have been virtuous if he had not read those authors whose morality is unsound, will hardly be made vicious by reading them. A distinguished living writer, treating of this subject, has compared a man who, while exposed to the influences of a state of society such as that of the present day, is unwilling to read certain novels for fear of their corrupting influence, to a Newgate felon who begged the Sheriff to let him have an umbrella held over his head on his way to the gallows, because it was a drizzling morning, and he was apt to take cold! If the readers and lovers of fiction were usually of that class who read for the purpose of enlarging and enriching their minds; if such reading had that effect; if men were required to abstain from those things only which would per se change them from virtuous to vicious—to fear and shun those diseases which would destroy the constitution; if the scrupulous reader were on the sure road to ruin—had in fact reached, like the felon, the last stage of his journey, I would readily acknowledge the advantage of such reading—the soundness of such an argument, and the justness of the comparison.

That a large portion of the light literature of the day has had and must continue to have a deleterious effect upon the moral character of the community is beyond question. To estimate the extent of this effect, let a person of any considerable acquaintance call to mind those within his own knowledge, advanced in iniquity, who can trace their first dereliction from virtue to that class of books where vice is palliated and disrobed of its terrors, and merit sneered at as something unworthy of manhood! The halo thrown around the characters of novels which are of evil tendency, by romance, and by the skill of the writers, invests them seemingly, with all that is admirable, concealing all that is despicable, so that they are first loved, then imitated, and the poison infused into the mind is so subtle and insidious that few are aware of its existence until its deadening influence is felt throughout the moral system.

With those who are guarded by firm principle against such dangers, the tendency of works of fiction is to substitute in the place of the fresh, gushing emotions of the heart, a morbid, artificial sympathy; which while the tear is shed for the favourite hero or heroine, would turn with indifference and disgust from the supplications, the sorrows, or the sufferings of an unfortunate outcast brother. Few who indulge to any extent in such reading can resist its stupefying, dissipating effect upon the mind itself. Requiring no active exercise of the faculties of reasoning or memory—no concentrated power of thought—the mind soon acquires a careless desultory habit of reading which will forever preclude advancement in more important branches of substantial knowledge.

Can any be content to drink of polluted streams when the pure fountain is at hand? Cultivate a taste for a higher order of literature and richly will it repay the sacrifice, if such it can be called, to exchange darkness for light, poison for nourishing food. Go to the pages of History whose—

"Lay of love and horrid tale
Would dim the brightest eye and make the bravest pale."

Whose every page is rife with scenes of the deepest interest—the rise and fall of kingdoms, the revolutions of nations, the causes and consequences of battles, treaties, and commotions. Seek the rich sources of poetry—listen to the master sprits of song—commence with those too much neglected pearl-divers in the ocean mind—

"Who win for earth the gems of thought,"
and the "pippings of the grasshopper" will

no longer please—those jewels of paste—those spurious ornaments, gilded with the mercenary tinsel of fallacious sentiment, will soon lose all their fancied value. Such a taste will elevate the mind far above the ordinary track of novel readers, and in it regret ought that lowers it from its own pure atmosphere—shun that which as the basilisk lures to destroy—as the gorgons head, turns the heart to stone, whose bitterness is as the rank soil of Sardinia, tasted in its honey.

What is true of individuals, will apply to the mass. When such a high standard is once acquired, we may hope to become more advanced in knowledge. Our opinions, no longer assailed by those overdrawn pictures of life will be based upon truth, romance will resume its legitimate influence upon the heart, subservient to the nobler impulses, and the imagination will no longer be the ignis fatuus ever leading to destruction.

W. McD.

ANTIQUITIES OF THE VALLEY OF MISSISSIPPI

The Literary World of this week contains an article respecting the first publication of the Smithsonian Institution. It is a work which promises to be one of great interest, and to throw much light upon the habits and degree of civilization which prevailed among the ancient possessors of this continent. The Literary World speaks of it in these terms:

This work, containing researches into the origin and purposes of the aboriginal monuments and remains of the Mississippi Valley, will embrace the details and results of extended surveys carried on during several years by Mr. E. G. Squier and Dr. E. H. Davis, of Ohio. The labors of these gentlemen embrace the opening and examination of more than two hundred mounds, of every variety and character, from the greatest to the least. These works were not carelessly overthrown, but laid open to their centre; the relics, if any existed, were removed, and the earth again replaced. In these examinations, the number and variety of aboriginal relics which have been brought to light, must excite astonishment in all. Their collection embraces many thousand objects, exhibiting the state of the arts among the ancient people, of whose existence they are the only memorials. They consist of implements and ornaments in silver, copper, lead, stone, ivory and pottery, fashioned into a variety of forms, and exhibiting a skill which, in some instances, modern art cannot surpass.—The sculptures of birds, animals and reptiles, constitutes a large class of these ancient relics. They are cut from various kinds of stone, and in many instances from porphyry. Several highly finished sculptures of the human head are deserving of notice, and probably convey an idea of the physical character of the people. A single skull, the only one out of many hundreds discovered in fragments, which has been preserved entire, and which our explorers are satisfied belongs to the primitive people, is all we have, aside from these, to enable us to form an opinion of the race.

In examining these remains we discover articles which show the extent of their intercourse with other parts of the country. Thus, there are instruments of obsidian, a volcanic substance only found in Mexico—native copper and from Lake Superior and the Upper Mississippi—marine shells and cetacean teeth from the sea, and numbers of pearls of great beauty.

But the mounds and their contents are but a small portion of interesting facts made known by these gentlemen, but we consider the vast earth-works most remarkable. Their labours embrace surveys of more than 100 works of this description, some of them miles in extent. Others are vast enclosures covering a space equal to that occupied by the city of New York. Again we see fortified places, in the construction of which, modern military science might perhaps derive some useful hints.

The work in question will embrace the details of these most curious and interesting explorations, and will be illustrated with several hundred wood engravings in the highest style of the art. These will exhibit representations of the relics discovered—views of the mounds and other ancient remains—sections, plans, &c. It will also contain 70 quarto lithographic plans, being the surveys of other works alluded to, laid down on an accurate scale. What will be the extent of the letter-press we are unable to say, but it will probably exceed 500 quarto pages.

Such is a very brief account of the discoveries which this work will make known. The facts deduced from them open a new era in our aboriginal history. The question will naturally arise, at what period, and by whom, were these works erected? What has become of the people? Had they any connexion with the nations of the other hemisphere, &c., &c.

The relics and the works themselves aid but little in determining the period when they were made. When the country was settled they were covered with large trees, exhibiting as great an age as the forest around them. But there are other facts connected with their position which show that great physical changes have taken place since their erection. These aid us in determining their antiquity, which must be reckoned by thousands of years, rather than by centuries.

Many analogies are presented to our explorers in investigating the antiquities and primitive history of some of the earlier nations of the old world. The serpent and egg, which have a prominent place in the mythology of Egypt and India, typifying a universal principle, has actually been found in Ohio, in a well defined serpent, 12 hundred feet in length, formed of earth, in the act of swallowing an egg. Some striking an-

alogies, with the Druidical rites, are also discovered. The Phalic worship, too, so universal throughout the ancient world, may be traced in the remains of the Mississippi valley, as well as many coincidences, as interesting as they are remarkable. Dissertations on these will accompany the work.

COCOA CULTIVATION.—We are now in the great cocoa region, which, for an extent of several hundred square miles, borders the river. The cocoa trees are low, not rising above fifteen or twenty feet; and are distinguished from a distance by the yellowish green of their leaves, so different from any else around them. They are planted at intervals of about twelve feet; and at first are protected from the sun's fierceness by banana-palms, which, with their broad leaves, form a complete shelter. Three years after planting, the trees yield; and thereafter require little attention, or rather, receive not any. From an idea that the sun is injurious to the berry, the tree-tops are suffered to mat together until the whole becomes dense as thatch-work. The sun never penetrates this, and the ground below is constantly wet. The trunk of the tree grows irregularly, without beauty, although perhaps by careful training it might become as graceful as the apple tree. The leaf is thin, much resembling our beech, excepting that it is smooth-edged. The flower is very small and the berry grows directly from the trunk, or branches, it is eight inches in length, five in diameter, and shaped much like a rounded double cone. When ripe, it turns from a light green to a deep yellow, and at the same time ornaments the tree finely. Within the berry is a white acid pulp, and imbedded in this are from thirty to forty seeds, an inch in length, narrow and flat. These seeds are the cocoa of commerce. When the berries are ripe, they are collected into great piles near the house; are cut open with a tresado; and the seeds squeezed carefully from the pulp, and spread upon mats to dry in the sun. Before being half dried, they are loaded into canoes in bulk, and then transmitted to Para. Some of these vessels will carry four thousand arrobas of thirty-two pounds each; and, as if such a bulk of damp produce would not sufficiently spoil itself by its own steaming during a twenty day's voyage, the captains are in the habit of throwing upon it great quantities of water, to prevent its loss of weight. As might be expected, when arrived at Para it is little more than a heap of mould; and it is then little wonder that Para cocoa is considered the most inferior in foreign markets. Cocoa is very little drunk throughout the province, and in the city we never saw it except at the cafes. It is a delicious drink when properly prepared; and one soon loses relish for that nasty compound known in the State as chocolate, whose main ingredients are damaged rice and soap fat.—[Edward's Voyage up the Amazon.

HAPPINESS AND RICHES.—It cannot be too early or too deeply instilled into the minds of the young and inexperienced, that the means of happiness and riches are, in a great degree, in every man's power. A blind belief in destiny, or fortune, acts as a powerful stimulus to indolence and indcision, and makes men sit down and fold their hands in apathy. Nothing is more common in the world than for people to excuse their own indolence by referring the prosperity of others to the caprice of fortune. Success, every experienced man knows, is generally a consequence of industry and good conduct, as disappointment is the consequence of idleness and indcision.—The difference in the progress which men make in life, who start with the same prospects and opportunities, is a proof that more depends upon conduct than fortune, and if a man, instead of envying his neighbor's fortune, and deploring his own, should enquire what means he has employed, or those he has neglected, he would secure a result to his wishes. But the great misfortune is, few have courage to undertake, and fewer candour to execute, such a system of self-examination. Thousands thus pass through life angry with fate, when they ought to be angry with themselves—too fond of the enjoyment which riches procure, ever to be happy without them; and too indolent and unsteady, ever to pursue the legitimate means by which they are attainable.

A CURIOUS PHYSIOLOGICAL FACT.—Persons who are in the habit of the daily use of sponge as an article of the bath room, may not be aware of the living properties of this peculiar substance. The sponge is a fungus, most people understand, though its animal history is little known.

A late English lecturer upon curious physiological matter says, that sponge is a living gubage, vegetating at the bottom of the sea; it grows to rocks and assumes the shape of a cockle shell; the living animal is the gluey white of egg looking substance which is spread over its sponge body; the article known by that name in commerce, being merely the skeleton of the animal! The lecturer declared that the very flints were nothing more than crystallization of sponges. To prove that stones had lives, he went into certain geological inquiries, and subsequently spoke of snails, cuttle fish, &c., and showed that the mouth of the snail was furnished with a cutting piece of mechanism far superior as a piece of cutlery to a knife or razor; in which article inventive improvements might be attained by a careful study of the snail's mouth.

VEGETABLE CURIOSITIES.—The editor of the Advertiser, Rochester, N. Y., says: "We were yesterday shown a specimen of an apple tree which had upon it within the space of seventeen inches, no less than sixty-five apples! They were placed upon the stick like kernels upon a corn cob. Yesterday we saw a cucumber which 'beats all.' The length is three feet eleven inches and a fraction. Also, a branch of a peach tree about two feet long, which bore sixty-three peaches!"

A STRANGE BIRD.—The Resident M. Pietermar had told me of a singular story current among the Javanese and apparently not wholly discredited by some of the Europeans at a bird inhabiting a certain bay dove shell. A Dutch surgeon in Greece had preserved some of these molluscs in spirits, and on the jar being sent for, I found they were large sized acéphalous molluscs with a strong dark lustrous byssus, but from want of the shell I could not make out exactly to what genus it belonged. It was probably either a large *Mytilus*, a *Melegrima*, or a *Pecten*, and was certainly not a lepis. It is strange to see the same superstitious idea attached to the inhabitants of a small island in Java as was once current in Europe with regard to the Barnacle Goose springing from the shell of brachiole, or *Pecten* maffi. Mr. Linnæus in his addition of the Arabic Nights entertainments, when Sabad mentions this singular fact of natural history is one of the wonders of the Indian seas is surprised at it, and curious to know whence it arose. There is no doubt that it is an old Javanese notion, and that the early Arab traders who frequented Java carried it thence to Arabia and Egypt. A similar notion existing in the north-west of Europe however from still more ancient times, is a very singular circumstance, but only shows how prone the cities of men are to draw the same inferences from similar natural objects and occurrences. The likeness of the byssus in the one case, and the chirrup in the other, to that of others, could give rise to the same strange and marvellous exercise of imagination. —[Juke's Narrative.]

AUSTRALIAN COTTON.—Dr. Ling has delivered another address to the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester on the subject of raising Australian cotton at Cooksland, which he designates as the future cotton field of Great Britain. The territory in question extends from the thirtieth degree of south latitude to the tropic of Capricorn, presenting a coast line of 500 miles, and containing 250,000 square miles, is said to be remarkably well adapted to the growth of cotton. The samples of cotton wool which Dr. Ling has brought home have been submitted to the inspection of the best judges, and have been pronounced by them worth from 1d to 1s. per lb. Of South cotton Dr. Ling states that the land in North Eastern Australia or Cooksland could produce from one to three bales per acre of 300 lbs. each.

WISDOM AND KNOWLEDGE.—We speak of the wisdom of our ancestors, but we smile at their knowledge. Nature instinctively teaches us to make a distinction between wisdom and knowledge, and experience teaches us that this distinction is real. Some men may almost be said to have been born wise; but no man was ever born learned in science or skilful in art. Knowledge is acquired, but wisdom is a gift of God. Wisdom may be improved and cultivated, but knowledge is wholly acquired by experience and observation. The highest species of knowledge is wisdom; but that is the very knowledge that is not acquired by books and schools. It is a sort of natural inspiration, which is to be found in the cottages of the poor as well as in the societies of the learned; a birthright which may be modified by education and position in life, but which can never be communicated by any artificial training of man. If wisdom be acquired in any school it is the school of Providence. It cannot be acquired in the schools of men. There is therefore something divine in wisdom—but knowledge is human. The two, however, make a beautiful combination, and were we to draw out a description of a perfect man, we should regard these two ingredients of wisdom and knowledge as amongst the most illustrious of all. They would constitute his divine and his human nature. Wisdom is of a much higher order than knowledge. Knowledge is memory—a sort of retentive power, but wisdom is activity—a creative power. It is possible for a man to have much knowledge and be a fool. We have many specimens of such men in all great cities; men who are living evidences of the total inefficiency of mere knowledge to make a man either wise or good; men who abuse their talents to immoral and self-destructive ends, and who employ their vast resources of knowledge, carefully hoarded up in the retentive memory, to deceive, circumvent, and plunder their neighbors. Every man knows one or more of such men, and we must wistfully gaze on the truth of what we say, that though they are knowing they are not wise men.

ENGLISH ABSENTEES IN FRANCE.—From a return which has just been published by the Minister of the Interior, of the number of foreigners in France on the 1st Aug., it appears that there are 75,000 English residents in different parts of the country. At Paris and environs there are 25,000; Boulogne 7,000; Calais and Basse Vnde 4,000, &c.; the average annual expenditure of which amounts to nearly 5,000,000 sterling. This does not include transitory tourists to Paris, Switzerland, Italy and the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, &c., via. Marseilles.

CURIOUS AGRICULTURAL PHENOMENON.—A specimen of wheat, grown by a farmer named Keating, near Newchapel, has been left at our office. It is a double ear, and Keating states that he has two acres of a similar wheat growing at present. In the year 1843 his daughter found in gleaming, an ear similar to the one left at our office, which she brought to her father. He planted the grains, and has since continued to sow the produce until he has now a splendid field of the wheat. The ear contains a hundred and twenty one grains.—[Tipperary Free Press.]

THERE are two lives to each of us—gliding on at the same time scarcely connected with each other!—the life of our actions—the life of our minds; the external and the inward history; the movements of the frame—the deep and ever restless workings of the heart. History reveals men's deeds, men's outward characters, but not themselves. There is a secret self that has its own life "rounded by a dream," unpenetrated, unguessed.

Scientific.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

VI.—Of the Manuring of the soil.

(Continued from our last.)

Q. Does the quicklime increase in weight when slaked?

A. Yes; one ton of pure quicklime becomes 25 cwt. of slaked lime.

Q. Does quicklime fall to powder of itself when left exposed to the air?

A. Yes it absorbs water from the air, and gradually falls to powder.

Q. Does quicklime drink in (absorb) anything else from the air?

A. Yes, it gradually drinks in carbonic acid from the air, and returns at length to the state of carbonate.

Any one may satisfy himself that lime does thus absorb carbonic acid from the air, by pouring a little lime-water into a tumbler, and observing that an insoluble film of white carbonate of lime gradually forms on its surface. This experiment may be made for the purpose of showing two things: first, that carbonate acid exists in the air; and second, that quicklime absorbs it. Lime water is made by pouring water upon quicklime in a bottle, shaking well up corking and allowing the lime to settle to the bottom.

Q. When it has thus returned to the state of carbonate is it better for the land than before it was burned?

A. Yes; it is in the state of a far finer powder than could be got by any other means, and can thus be more thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Q. What is quicklime usually called when it has thus returned to the state of carbonate?

A. It is usually called mild lime, to distinguish it from the quick or caustic lime.

Q. Does quicklime act in a different way upon the land from mild lime?

A. It acts very much in the same way, but more quickly.

Q. How do they both act?

A. They act by supplying the lime which all plants require as part of their food,—by combining with acids in the soil, so as to remove the sourness of the land,—and by converting vegetable matter into the food of plants.

Q. Would you bury lime deep, or would you keep it near the surface?

A. I would always keep it near the surface, as it has a natural tendency to sink.

Q. To what land would you apply quicklime rather than mild lime?

A. I would apply quicklime to pretty soils, to heavy clay soils, to arable lands which are very sour, and to such as contain a great deal of vegetable matter.

Q. Will the same quantity of lime produce the same or a greater effect upon drained than upon wet land?

A. The same quantity will produce a greater effect upon drained or naturally dry land, than upon wet land.

Q. Would you apply lime in large doses at long intervals, or in small doses at shorter intervals?

A. If I applied a large dose of lime at the beginning of my lease, I would apply smaller doses at the end of each rotation, or at the end of every second rotation, to keep up the quality of the lime in the land.

Q. Why does the lime require to be repeated?

A. Chiefly for three reasons: first, because the crops eat it up and carry off a portion of the lime; second, because a portion of it sinks into the subsoil, and thirdly, because the rains are always washing a portion of it out of the land.

VII.—Of the Composition of the Crop which the farmer reaps.

Q. Of what substances do the different kinds of grain usually consist?

A. They consist chiefly of three substances, starch, gluten, or oil or fat.

Q. What proportion of each of these usually exists in wheat?

A. 100 lbs. of wheat flour contain about 50 lbs. of starch, 10 lbs. of gluten, and 2 or 3 lbs. of oil.

Q. In what proportion do they exist in oats?

A. 100 lbs. of oats contain about 60 lbs. of starch, 18 lbs. of gluten, and 6 lbs. of oil.

Q. What do potatoes and turnips principally consist of?

A. Their principal constituent is water.

Q. How much water is contained in 100 lbs. of potatoes?

A. 100 lbs. of potatoes contain about 75 lbs. of water.

Q. How much water is contained in 100 lbs. of turnips?

A. 100 lbs. of turnips contain about 85 lbs. of water.

Q. What quantity of starch do potatoes contain?

A. 100 lbs. of potatoes contain from 15 to 20 lbs. of starch.

Q. Are these portions of starch, gluten &c. always the same in the same grain or root?

A. No. Some varieties of wheat contain more gluten than others, some varieties of oats more than others, and some varieties of potatoes more starch than others.

Q. Have the soil and climate any influence upon the proportions of these ingredients?

A. Yes, the wheat of warm climates is said to contain more gluten, and the potatoes and barley grown upon light or well drained land, more starch.

Q. When grain or potatoes are burned, do they leave any organic matter or ash?

A. Yes, they all have a small quantity of ash when burned.

Q. Of what does this ash consist?

A. It consists of the phosphates of potash, soda, lime and magnesia, of common salt, and other saline substances.

KEATING'S IMPROVED MILLSTONE.—Among the few highly useful inventions of the season, is a new self-sharpening bar millstone, invented by Mr. Francis Keating of this city. The invention consists in a peculiar and convenient process of making the millstone, as well as in the construction and composition of the roof. For this purpose he uses a face plate of cast iron or of hard marble with small elevated edges radiating from the centre, corresponding to the intended creases in the stone to be made. A rim is made round this face plate, and the face of the plate is nearly covered with small fragments of flint or stones of the hardest kinds, with the best face down. A fluid cement of fresh mixed water lime and plaster of Paris is then poured over them, and the rim or hoop filled with cement, gravel and broken granite, or other stone. This soon becomes set, dry and hard, and the millstone is ready for use. Measures are in progress for securing a patent on this invention. —[Scientific Mechanic.]

WINDMILL HYDRAULIC APPARATUS.—We have had the pleasure of witnessing the operation of this highly scientific invention (a full advertisement of which will be seen in another column,) and were much pleased with the curiosity as well as the excellent utility thereof. A small specimen engine, under the superintendence of Mr. L. L. Lee, agent of the invention, is now in operation upon the top of St. Paul's, directly over our office, and nearly 70 feet from the ground, and affords the first instance ever witnessed in New York, of drawing water up a perpendicular height of 88 feet, by a pump located at the head of the column. Yet we observe that the water is not only drawn to that height with great ease, but that by the same operation it may be projected fifty feet higher, or may be forced through pipes to an indefinite height. It is an interesting invention. —[Ib.]

For the Ladies.

(From the Vermont Watchman.)

LARTH'S ANGELS.

Why come not spirits from the realms of glory
To visit earth as in the days of old,
The times of sacred writ and ancient story?
Is Heaven more distant? or is earth more cold?
Oft have I gazed when sun-set clouds receding
Waved her rich banners of a host gone by,
To catch the gleam of some white pinnon speeding
Along the confines of the gloomy sky.
And oft, when midnight stars in distant chillness
Were calmly burning, listened late and long;
But Nature's pulse beat on in solemn stillness
Bearing no echo of the seraph's song.
To Bethlehem's star was their last anthem given,
When other stars before 'The One grew dim?
Was their last presence known in Peter's prison?
Or where exalted martyrs raised their hymn?
And are they all within the veil departed?
Their gleams no wing along th'empyrean now,
And many a tear from human eyes has started
Since angel touch has calmed a mortal brow.
For earth has angels though their form are moulded
But of such clay as fashions all below; [ed
Though harp-strings wanting, and bright pinnons fold—
We know them by the love-light on their brow.
I have seen angels by the sick one's pillow;
'Thers was the soft tone and the soundless tread;
Where smitten hearts were dropping like the willow
'They stood "between the living and the dead."
And if my sight, by earthly dimness hindered,
Beheld no hovering cherubim in air,
I doubt not—for spirits know their kindred—
'They smiled upon the wingless watchers there.
There have been angels in the gloomy prison—
In crowded halls—by the lone widows hearth;
And where they passed, the fallen have arisen—
'The giddy paused—the mourner's hope had birth.
I have seen one whose eloquence commanding
Roused the rich echoes of the human breast,
The blandishments of wealth & ease withstanding,
'That Hope might reach the suffering & oppressed.
And by his side there moved a Form of beauty,
Strewing sweet flowers along his path of life,
And looking up with meek and love-lent duty:
I call her angel, but he called her Wife.
Oh, many a spirit walks the world unheeded,
That when its veil of sadness is laid down,
Shall soar aloft with pinions unimpeded
And wear its glory like a starry crown.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.—A mother teaching her child to pray is an object at once the most sublime and tender that the imagination can conceive. Elevated above earthly things, she seems like one of those guardian angels, the companions of our earthly pilgrimage, through whose ministrations we are initiated to good and restrained from evil. The image of his mother becomes associated in his infant mind with the invocation he has taught him to his "Father who is in heaven." When the seductions of the world assail his youthful mind, that well remembered prayer to his "Father who is in heaven," will strengthen him to resist evil. When in riper years he mingles with mankind and encounters fraud under the mask of honesty; when he sees confiding goodness betrayed, generosity ridiculed as weakness, unbridled hatred, and the coldness of interested friendship, he may indeed be tempted to despise his fellow men, but he will remember his "Father who is in heaven." Should he, on the contrary, abandon himself to the world, and allow the seeds of self-love to spring up and flourish in his heart, he will, notwithstanding, sometimes hear a warning voice in the depths of his soul, severely tender as those maternal lips when instructing him to pray to his "Father who is in heaven." But when the trials of life are over, and he may be extended on the bed of death, with no other consolation than the peace of an approving conscience, he will recall the scenes of his infancy, the image of his mother, and with tranquil contentment resign his soul to his "Father who is in heaven."

COQUETRY.—It is strange, yet nevertheless true, that a virtuous woman will occasionally encourage unwisely, and to a certain degree unwillingly, improper addresses. The lover may ask pardon for his indiscretion, but offend again while supplicating for forgiveness. She will excuse his love on the plea of innocent intentions. She will then pity him for his sufferings, while she continues to listen to him as an agreeable flatterer, she exhorts him to fortitude while secretly admiring his generosity; and while she endeavours to inspire in his mind she perils her own. When such a woman succumbs to seductive arts, like Caesar, she displays dignity in her fall. There is nothing more absurd and coquetish than a woman pretending to be displeased at the declaration of a love which she already knows to exist, her receiving the visits of an admirer sanctions the declaration, and proves it to be grateful. The pleasure of being loved finds its way into every heart, and Madame de Staël has justly maintained, that we cease to love ourselves if we are not beloved by another. This is a dangerous truth that has tripped up many a woman in the path of rectitude. Our vanity cannot conceive any circumstance more painful and degrading than that of meeting with utter indifference. How maddening must be such a conviction in the mind of a coquette.

A child is a moral instructor, and the silent lessons it indicates are felt by the most vitiated and depraved. The value of the sermons preached by the cradle has never been fully estimated; but those who have visited our prisons, and who have had to deal with the most hardened criminals, know that there is a well-spring of affection in a father's heart, which even the tires of the worst guilt have not dried up; and the name of a child, like the wand of the prophet has drawn living waters from the flinty rock. Home itself is a school; it nourishes principles of the highest value in human life; every emotion of love, felt or received, is a part of education which cannot safely be disregarded. So far, then, as is possible, no system of education should totally separate families, or supersede the arrangements of domestic life.

Scraps.

CONSOLING.—It is quite consoling, to an agent for any paper, to hear a man, who has just said he would not give a shilling for such a paper, wish you good success in obtaining subscribers.

"This is a very impartial country for justice," said Sam. "There ain't a magistrate going as don't commit himself twice as often as he does other people." —[Sam Stack.]

"Pooh," said a Frenchman, examining a British officer's medal, "it's a paltry affair, and did not cost your nation three francs." "True," replied the Briton, "but it cost your's a Napoleon."

An American dining with one of our celebrated authors, made the following observation on beholding a statue of Venus, which he thought particularly well placed:—"I say, you've got a tarnation convenient fix for that 'ere stone gal."

AN HONOUR TO HIS MOTHER.—"John," inquired a domine of a hopeful pupil, "what is a nailer?" "A man who makes nails," said John. "Very good. What is a tailor?" "One who makes tails." "O, you stupid fellow," said the domine, biting his lips, "a man who makes tails!" "Yes, master," returned John, "if the tailor did not put tails on the coats he made, they would be all jackets!" "Sit down, John, you're an honor to your maternal parent."

"I say boy, where does that right-hand road go to?" "Don't know, Sir, 'tain't been no where since we lived here."

THE HEIGHT OF FOLLY.—Spend your last Shilling to buy a purse.

LEGAL INFORMATION.—If you bite a man's nose off, what are you bound by law to do? Keep the piece.

SHOW US A SAMPLER.—A strong, lazy fellow, who preferred begging to work, called on a gentleman and asked for "cold victuals and old clothes." The gentleman asked him what he did for a living. "Not much," said the fellow, "except travelling." "Travelling? then you can travel pretty well?" "Oh, yes," said the beggar, "I'm very good at that." "Well, then," said the gentleman, coolly opening the door, "let's see you travel."

News Department.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.—It would appear from the late news from England that the grain markets have reached the lowest point. The rise in the price would seem to indicate that that point has been passed; but we believe that it is not at present within the power of man to give a tolerably good guess as to what extent prices may fluctuate between this and next harvest. Some of the American journals assert that the United States have this year a surplus larger than in any previous year by at least seventy-five millions of bushels. This we hold to be mere conjecture. So much will depend upon the amount of surplus grain which the Americans will have to dispose of, and upon the extent of the potato failure in England—both at present matters of a good deal of speculation—that any judgment formed now on the probable range of prices during 1847-8 must be mere guessing. We think however, upon the whole, that it would be bad policy to refuse a tolerably good price.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE HALL in the City of Toronto will be opened on Monday evening next.

THE HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES were opened on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Draper.

THE GRAND JURY of the Midland District Assizes represent in a strong light the evils resulting from inundating the Province with such numbers of destitute and diseased emigrants as have been sent this year; and express a hope "that the Imperial Government will shield the Province from this gross injustice," and that the civil authorities will be more careful in taking measures to prevent the spread of disease.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—All the stock for this stupendous work has been taken up. Mr. Ellet of Philadelphia is now engaged in the survey. This gentleman has now under his superintendence a suspension bridge at Wheeling, Virginia, of 1010 feet span. The mason work of the Niagara suspension bridge will commence in the spring.

COTTON FACTORY.—A meeting was held at the St. Catharines House, St. Catharines, last week, to take steps for organizing a cotton manufacturing company. Resolutions declaring the project to be expedient, and appointing a committee to take steps to obtain a charter of incorporation were agreed to. We learn from the St. Catharines Journal that Mr. McKenzie addressed the meeting to the following effect:

"He alluded to the facility with which cotton could be obtained, and stated, that should the idea of establishing a Cotton Mart in Buffalo be carried out, it could be had down here cheaper than in New York. He presented an estimate in detail of the cost of putting a factory, containing 75 looms and capable of turning out 2,000 yards of heavy sheeting a day, in operation. It amounted to something over £7,500, of which £1,500 was allowed for the building. Cloth of the quality named could be manufactured for 6½ cents a yard, and its wholesale price in this market is now 9 cents—in Lowell 8 cents. Recommended that the machinery be obtained from England, as it could be there obtained at 25 per cent. less than in the United States.

2860 miles of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway is under contract. There will be a bridge over the Presumpscott with two spans of 150 feet each: the total length of the bridge will be 320 feet.

We regret to notice the sudden death of Dr. Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop. The funeral took place on Tuesday. His remains were deposited in a vault within the cathedral now being built. A very large number attended to witness the funeral obsequies.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Montreal, 25th September, 1847

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Thomas Edmund Campbell, Esq., to be Deputy-Governor, to sign and authenticate Money Warrants, and Marriage Licenses in the Province of Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:—Thos. A. Begly, Esq., to be Secretary of the Public Works.

TORONTO EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.—Admitted during the week ending 4th instant 155; died, 29; sent to Convalescent Hospital, 45; discharged, 63; remaining in Hospital, 536.

CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL.—Admitted during the week ending 4th inst., 46; discharged, 39; relapsed and sent back to Hospital, 26; remaining, 169.

Government Emigration Office, Quebec, 27th Sept., 1847.

Return of the number of Emigrants arrived from 9th May to 25th Sept., 1847, inclusive:—

	1847	1846
From England.....	30,124	8,043
Ireland.....	50,732	19,931
Scotland.....	3,264	1,406
Germany.....	7,129	887
	91,249	30,269

N. B.—The deaths on the passage, and at Grosve Isle are to be deducted from the above.

Timothy and Mary Burke were tried, at Kingston, on Friday last, for the murder of their two children. The prisoners are emigrants of the present year, who, it will be recollected, smothered their children, and hid them in the woods, about 12 miles from that city, in August last. They were found guilty.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—Mary Flay, a young woman about 21 years of age, obtained a verdict for £137 10s., at the Kingston Assizes last week, against Reuben Moses, a Pay-Sergeant in the 46th regiment of foot. Most disreputable attempts were made by the defendant to damage the young woman's character, but without success. The girl was poor and friendless; and it appears that a worthless character was taken to Court to swear that the girl was a bad character; every word of which was rebutted.

THE GALT REPORTER, states that a new paper, in the German language, is about being started at Berlin, Wellington District.

THE BYTOWN PACKET states, that the most pinching want prevails among the emigrants in the Sheds and other resting places near the town. Some fifty of the poor creatures have died from want of clothes to cover them, as they lay on the ground, without even beds of straw to lie on!

THE ROYAL GAZETTE contains a Proclamation offering a Reward of £250 for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary who set fire to the mills belonging to Wm. Clarke and Henry Orton, in Guelph, on the 6th August last.

MAIL ROBBERY.—We learn from the *New Brunswick Loyalist* that the Postmaster at Dalhousie has been systematically robbing the Canada mail for some time past. The robber getting alarmed at the enquiries made, absconded to the States, but was overtaken and arrested at Bangor, and brought back to St. John for trial.

WE LEARN from the *Dundas Herald*, that the propeller *London*, from Oswego, arrived at that place on Tuesday the 21st, with a general cargo. This is the first instance of a shipment for Dundas direct from the United States.

The 2nd Regiment of Infantry left London (C. W.) for Halifax, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., preparatory for embarkation for England.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS has been informed that in William Bennett's Disinfecting Fluid has been extensively employed by Dr. Stratton, in the Quebec Marine Hospital, with the effect of completely removing the smell in the wards without leaving any odour of its own.

SIXTY-SIX vessels passed through the Welland Canal during the week ending the 21st inst.

OFFICIAL NOTICE has been given of intention to apply next session of Parliament for a Railroad from Sarma to London.

The quantity of iron produced by Sweden in 1846 was 115,105 tons, of which 110,000 were exported.

A French surgeon asserts that, by exposing men and animals to a galvanic current, from Clarke's magneto-electro apparatus, he has succeeded in rendering them as insensible to pain, as if they had inhaled sulphuric ether.

The vintage is so abundant in the wine-growing districts of France, that much of the wine cannot be preserved, as it is impossible to procure a sufficient number of casks to contain it.

The Commissioners have given notice of their intention to apply to the reduction of the national debt the sum of ££4,912 16s 11d., being one fourth of the income, over expenditure, for the year ending the 5th of April last.

THE TROOP-SIR BELLAISE, with two Battalions of the XXth Regiment, is daily expected at Quebec from Halifax. She was to have sailed on the 5th inst. She brings a large compliment of men—133, exclusive of 31 officers. The XXth will replace the 2nd in this command.

THE LEFT WING of the 51st Regiment, and the invalids from the several regiments in Canada, embarked last week at Quebec on board the *Maria Soames*, transport. She was to sail the next morning for England.

NEW PENS.—The following gentlemen have been raised to the dignity of the peerage of the United Kingdom. The Right Hon. John Baron Strathford, under the title Viscount Enfield; and Earl Strathford; Archibald Archibson, Esq., as Baron Archibson; Richard Baron Cremorne as Baron Dartrey; and Sir Robert Bulkeley Phillips, Bart., as Baron Mildford.

Mount Etna has been trembling a little of late, and caused some trembling among the natives around its fiery cone. The Neapolitan government has despatched a scientific commission of 3 members to examine it.

The house in which Burns the great poet of Scotland lived for many years, and in which he died, is in the market.

The electric current travels along the wires of a railway telegraph, at the lightning speed of 258,000 miles in a second.

SAVAGE SLAUGHTER.—The British Brig *Avon*, from Liverpool, which arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 6th brought a bad report of violence she had sustained from the natives of Patagonia, while lying in the river, Santa Cruz, where she was in quest of minerals. Several of the men were on shore, and five natives had come on board. Three of those on shore were killed, and the five on board attacked those on board of the ship of whom the Captain and two or three others were killed. The vessel was thoroughly riddled of all its valuable contents, and was brought into the Rio by the second mate, who was badly wounded in the fight.

CANAL APPROPRIATIONS.—Mr. C. Cornwall, from the Canal Committee, reported in the Assembly of the Legislature of the State of New York, yesterday, a bill making the following appropriations:—For the Erie Canal enlargement \$550,904;

Genesee Valley \$50,000; Black River \$50,000. The act further requires that the appropriations for the enlargement shall be expended within the year. It is stated in the Albany Journal that these appropriations are made from the canal surpluses for the year ending on the 30th instant; and, with the \$350,000 appropriated last May, in anticipation, absorb the entire of the surplus up to the close of the fiscal year.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—Our respected fellow citizen, Francis Hall, of the Commercial Advertiser, returned home in the Brampton, and his paper of last evening, gives us some interesting information in relation to the progress which has been made in London, towards the arrangement of trans-atlantic postage. It appears from his statement the British authorities are well disposed toward a speedy arrangement of the question. Mr. Hall states that it is now proposed to form a treaty upon an entirely reciprocal plan, by which all letters to the United States shall be delivered to the persons addressed for a stated sum, which will cover the postman's charge for delivery, as is the case now in England; and that all letters sent by an American steam packet shall be subject to no higher rate than those conveyed by the British steamers.—Another arrangement contemplated is, that letters sent from either country may be pre paid or not; but that letters pre-paid will be carried at a much less rate than otherwise.—[N. Y. True Sun.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN OF THE UNITED STATES.—At the last session of Congress, on the motion of Mr. Dayton, U. S. Senator from New Jersey, a report was made from the Treasury Department of the "quantities, surveys, acquisitions, sales, and reservations of the Public Lands," from which we make the following extracts: Estimated quantity of land yet to be sold in each State and Territory, including the unceded territory East and West of the Rocky Mountains, Acres.

South of latitude 49 degrees.	7,954,061,993
Deduct reservations	7,526,779
Leaving	1,076,538,214
Value at \$1 25 p. acre	\$1,345,672,767 50.
Of the above quantity the Indian title is extinguished to,	367,917,165
Unextinguished,	716,117,825
Surveyed,	372,616,356
Unsurveyed,	811,418,637
Of the public lands there have already been sold, down to Sept. 30th, 1842, 107,796,536 acres, bringing,	\$107,940,942 62
Money paid for extinguishing Indian title, Florida and Louisiana purchase, including interest.	\$63,524,990 32
Paid for surveying and selling, including pay of salaries and fees,	9,966,610 14
	78,491,601 46
Balance due the nett funds derived from the public lands,	\$92,449,341 19
In addition to lands sold, there have been granted to the new States, for the purpose of internal improvement, education, &c., grants for military services, reservations made and sold for the benefit of Indians, &c., 33,756,559 acres.	
Of the public lands, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut ceded,	169,009,819
Georgia ceded,	58,293,522
North and South Carolina ceded,	26,432,000
Purchased of France and Spain,	937,552,332
Total..... acres,	1,242,192,673

This report also contains the deeds of cession from the several States, every one of which expressly provides that the cession is made for the common use and benefit of the several States.—[Boston Atlas, September 9.

SHIPWRECK—EIGHTEEN LIVES LOST.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says:—We have been favored with the following letter from the wreck-master at Long Beach, to John S. Tappan, Esq., secretary of the board of underwriters. The vessel is believed to be the ship *Auburn*, Captain Hoyt, which cleared at New Orleans on the 24th of August, for New York, and has not yet arrived. We looked over the clearances for the last month at New Orleans, and find no vessel named the *Orbit* mentioned among them.

LONG BEACH, Sept. 25, 1847.

The ship *Orbit*, of New York, Captain White, from New Orleans, came ashore on the Long Beach, Barneget Inlet, on Saturday night last. She has gone to pieces, and the captain, first mate and sixteen others are lost.

Your respectfully,
EDWARD GENNINGS,
Wreckmaster.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

The steamship *Hibernia* arrived at Boston yesterday, at two o'clock, P.M.

MONDAY NIGHT'S REPORT.

Buffalo, 4th October. I announced to you this morning that the *Hibernia* arrived at Boston yesterday. The following summary of the news has since come to hand. Since the departure of the previous steamship breadstuffs receded some, but on the 13th wheat advanced 5c. per quarter, and flour, fine quality 4s. with immense demand, and better at London than at Liverpool. Best wheat 62s.; flour at Liverpool, 22s. 6d. to 30s.; London, 29s. Corn

in demand, with better price. Considerable purchases of breadstuffs for Belgium and Holland. A moderate supply from the United States strengthened the market.

Many large failures have occurred all over Europe. The liabilities of three are reported over a £1,000,000 each. The Ohio Life and Trust Company are probably creditors to \$50,000. Great consternation exists in the main circles. No change has taken place in the rates of interest. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £3,000,000 in four weeks. The failure of Messrs. Denny will probably be felt in the United States. Three Bank Directors have failed in four weeks. The Trust Company accepted drafts on Gowers, taken up by Burnett, Howes & Co.

The Sardinian Ambassador will assist the Pope against Austria.—[Colostat.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Revolt at Puebla—Negotiations Suspended and Armistice Broken—Rumoured loss of 2,000 Americans—Another Battle, Americans Victorious—Reinforcements going to General Scott.

News from Vera Cruz to the 15th Sept. by way of Pensacola. Verbal reports that there had been a revolt at Puebla, and the Americans at that place and Mexico had lost 2,000 men.

Letters from the city of Mexico dated the 9th inst., state that the propositions made by Mr. Trist were rejected, or some portion of them, and hostilities recommenced on the 8th instant, in the afternoon, and battle on that evening by a few hundred men of Scott's army, and four picked regiments of Mexicans, commanded by Gen. Leon.

Enemy's forces badly used up. Their loss exceeded 2500. Letters say that Mr. Trist's propositions were that citizens of the U. S. would not claim from Mexico for damages occasioned by the war; that the U. S. have privilege of establishing two factories in the Upper California and the Mexican Government could, after that time, if it choose, renew this article of treaty.

This was not accepted. Mr. Trist remarked to the Mexican Commissioners that he thought it better to cede the whole of Upper California to the U. S. for which Government would pay 15 or 20 million dollars.

This would probably have been agreed upon if the following articles had met with the assent of the Mexicans.

That Texian boundary line would run along from the mouth of the Rio Grande. This was rejected. Mexicans would not yield one inch the other side of Nueces.

Trist asked 48 days to consider, as he said he was not authorized to accept such propositions. Mexicans replied that they would give Trist but 5 days, and no more.

Encountered a large force of the enemy's best troops. Terrible fight ensued. Mexicans were defeated. Gen. Leon, who commanded the Mexicans, was wounded, and Gen. Balderis of the National Guards, killed.

Proclamation issued by Herrera of the city of Mexico, recommending citizens, men, women, and children, to collect stones, carry them to the roofs of houses, and throw them at the Americans if they entered the city.

Our loss since leaving Puebla estimated at 3,000 men. Parades on the road between Vera Cruz and Mexico with a large band of guerillas.

Troops have been arriving in great numbers at Vera Cruz from the Brazos—will be from 2,000 to 3,000 men ready to march into the interior.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—7 P. M.

There is nothing further in regard to the Mexican news than was sent at 3 o'clock.

The news is not generally believed in Wall st., the parts do not hang together well it is thought.

LATER.

The news from Mexico is not very encouraging for the Americans. There have been several days fighting, in which 1,700 Americans are reported killed, 37 officers, Genls. Pillow and Smith were of the number. The Americans have found it necessary to hang 71 deserters; and the Mexicans have captured \$300,000 which was on its way to Gen. Scott. We since learn that Mexico has been taken by the Americans.

Toronto Market Prices.

Oct. 9.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, per barrel, 196 lbs.....	20	0	a	22 6
Oatmeal, per barrel, 196 lbs....	21	3	a	23 9
Wheat, per bushel, 60 lbs.....	3	9	a	4 6
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs.....	3	0	a	3 4
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs.....	2	0	a	2 6
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs.....	1	3	a	1 6
Pens, per bushel, 60 lbs.....	2	0	a	2 6
Potatoes, per bushel.....	1	6	a	2 0
Onions, per bushel.....	2	6	a	3 0
Tub Butter, per lb.....	0	5	a	0 6
Fresh Butter, per lb.....	0	9	a	0 10
Eggs, per dozen.....	0	7 ½	a	0 9
Beef, per cwt.....	12	6	a	20 0
Beef, per lb.....	0	3	a	0 4
Pork, per 100 lbs.....	17	6	a	20 0
Hay, per ton.....	35	6	a	42 6
Straw, per ton.....	25	0	a	30 0
Timothy, per bushel, 60 lbs....	4	0	a	6 0
Mutton, per lb., by the qr.....	0	2 ½	a	0 33
Veal, per lb., by the qr.....	0	2 ½	a	0 33
Turkeys, each.....	2	6	a	4 0
Geese, each.....	0	0	a	0 0
Ducks, per couple.....	1	6	a	2 6
Fowls, per couple.....	1	6	a	2 0
Chickens, per couple.....	0	10	a	1 3
Bacon, per lb.....	0	5	a	0 6
Hams, per cwt.....	40	0	a	45 0
Lard, per lb.....	0	5	a	0 6

THE CANADA FARMER.—The September number of this journal has been received. It is decidedly the best conducted Agricultural periodical in Canada, and is highly deserving the support of that important class of people. We are indebted to it for a clever article on the potato insect, elsewhere.—[Hamilton Spectator.

We have repeatedly copied from this publication, and can with confidence recommend it to our readers as well worthy of the support of all who takes an interest in Agricultural pursuits. The articles are well-written, and aim at the extension of knowledge and the exercise of the mind amongst the class for whose benefit it is intended. Issued twice a month at a dollar per year.—Specimens may be seen at this Office, where also orders are received.—[Guelph Advertiser.

THE CANADA FARMER.—This is the title of a semi-monthly periodical, devoted to Agriculture, Internal Improvement, Literature, and General Intelligence, published every other Friday morning, at the Book and Stationery store of R. Brewer, 46 King Street Toronto, at 5 per annum in advance. It is very well got up, and contains a large amount of useful and interesting matter. Farmers wishing to see a good Agricultural paper, would do well to subscribe for the Canada Farmer.—[Chatham Mercury.

MEETINGS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

If the Secretaries of the various Agricultural Societies in Canada will notify us by letter (the postage on which they must in all cases pay) of the intended meeting of each Society, we will insert a notice thereof in the Canada Farmer, free of charge. No details can, of course, be given, and all localities will be treated alike. The benefit of such an arrangement would be felt by all parties. In the meantime we insert as many of these notices as we have been able to gather from the local papers. If in future, any omission of these notices should occur, the fault will rest with the Secretaries of the Agricultural Societies, not with us.

Niagara District.—The Fall Cattle Show and Fair of this District will be held at the Half-Way House, in Stamford, on Thursday the 21st October next.

Talbot District.—The Fall Cattle Show and Fair of this District will be held in the village of Vittoria, on the 14th day of October.

Gene District.—The General Cattle Show of this District will be held at Dundas on Thursday the 14th of October.

Home District.—The Autumn Fair and Cattle Show of this Society will take place in Toronto on Monday the 15th of October.

Johnstown District.—The Fair and Cattle Show of this District takes place at Brockville on the 12th and 13th October.

Montreal Agricultural Show takes place in that city on Wednesday the 14th October.

Midland District.—The following are the days appointed for holding the Cattle Shows, and the exhibition of Farm Produce and Domestic Manufactures, in the undermentioned Townships:—

- Wolf Island 2d Tuesday in October 12th
Kingston, 2d Wednesday October 13th
Fredericksburg, 3d Tuesday in October 21st
Pittsburgh, 4th Tuesday in October 26th

Prince Edward District.—The Annual Exhibition of this Society will be held at Wellington on Tuesday the 12th of October.

Advertising Department.

Farm for Sale.

A FARM of 200 Acres, situated in the township of Dumfries, being Lot No. 9 in the third concession on the main road to Paris, and about 1 mile from the thriving village of Saint George; will be sold upon reasonable terms, the owner being anxious to purchase a greater quantity of land to settle his sons. There are 110 acres cleared, good fences, a good frame house built in '77, a large orchard, chiefly of grafted fruit, and living springs on both of the front corners of the lot. It is 100 rods wide by one mile in depth, thus making it convenient for dividing into two farms. The Great Western Railway is expected to pass within half a mile south of the premises. Price £1500 all down but if the party desire it, half down will be taken, and the remainder in yearly instalments, with interest.

Price considered unprecedently low. Application may be made to the editors of the Canada Farmer, or to the subscriber on the premises. LEVI WILSON.

Opening of the Normal School.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NORMAL SCHOOL for Upper Canada, will open in the late Government House, at TORONTO, on MONDAY, the FIRST DAY of NOVEMBER next.

Applications for Admission to the School, to be addressed to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, Toronto.

By order of the Board of Education. J. GEORGE HODGINS, Recording Clerk. Education Office, Toronto, 3rd Sept., 1847. 17-19.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

Montreal, 10th March, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada since the 1st January, 1842 and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that unless the claimants, or their legal representatives, establish their claims and take out their patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government, to be disposed of by Sale.



Home District Mutual Fire Company.

Office—Nelson Street, opposite Adelaide Street, Toronto.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS:

- John McMurrich, William Mathers,
W. A. Baldwin, A. McMaster,
John Eastwood, J. B. Warren,
James Leslie, B. W. Smith,
John Doch, Benjamin Thorne,

J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary.

All Losses promptly adjusted.

Letters by Mail must be post-paid. December 26, 1845. 44-

Notice.

THE BOOK, STATIONERY, PAPER-HANGING, and BINDING BUSINESS hitherto conducted by R. BREWER will, from and after the 1st of April ensuing, be carried on by the undersigned Firm, under the Name of

Brewer, McPhail, & Co.,

At the present well-known Stand, No. 46, KING STREET EAST.

In connection with the above, the Subscribers will open, on the 1st of May next, in the same Premises, the

Drug & Medicine Business,

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

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

Toronto, 9th March, 1847.

J. Ellis, Civil Engineer.

HORIZONTAL, Inclined, and Undulating Lines of Railways Surveyed; Macadamized and Plank Roads, Canals, Docks Harbours, every description of Drainage, Tunnels, and Bridges of Brick and Stone, Iron and Wood, both Pendant and In-sistent, with correct Specifications. Sections or Model Maps and Estimates showing the true cost of construction, founded upon Rules and Principles strictly Mathematical, obtained through sixteen years experience and active practice, both as Engineer 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 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. }

R. H. Brett,

161 KING STREET, TORONTO.

GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE.

IMPORTER OF HEAVY HARDWARE, Birmingham, Sheffield and Wolverhampton SHELF GOODS, EARTHENWARE, and GLASSWARE, in Crates and Hhds.

Also,—Importer and Dealer in Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Fruits, Spices, Oils, Paints, Dye Woods, Gunpowder, Shot, Window Glass, Cotton Bating, Wadding, and Candle Wick.

Together with a select Stock of STATIONERY, English, French & German Fancy Goods, Combs, Beads, &c. &c. &c.

Toronto, Nov., 1846. 1—6m.

Mr. C. Kahn,

SURGEON-DENTIST, King Street, 2 doors West of Bay street, Toronto.

Notice to Agriculturists.

JOHN BELL, No. 7, VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, CARRIAGE, SLEIGH, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURER, begs to acknowledge his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends and Customers, who, for a series of years, have so liberally patronised him in the above line. J. B. continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, Double and Single Carriages, Lumber Waggon, Carts, Lumber and Pleasure Sleighs, Cutters, Harrows, Scotch Ploughs (Wooden),—an article that defies competition, one of which was awarded the first prize at the late Provincial Agricultural Exhibition—Horse Rakes, Turnip Drills, and every article in the Agricultural Implement line.

He calls particular attention to his "Premium two Horse Reaper," which obtained the prize at the late Meeting of the Agricultural Society of this District, and was pronounced by the Judges to be superior to any Machine of the kind ever imported into the Country. The machines are warranted to cut from 15 to 20 acres per day in a good way manner, and will be sold at \$200 cash or \$100 at six months with good security.

J. B. in offering the above mentioned articles to the Public, begs to be understood to warrant every article manufactured by him, and having had a long practical experience in the business, and employing none but first rate Mechanics, feels confident that he can give general satisfaction.

All orders punctually executed when accompanied with cash or approved references in the City.

Workman Brothers & Co.,

No. 36, KING STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE:—

- 60 tons English Iron,
20 tons Best Iron,
20 tons Swedes Iron,
15 tons Hoop and Band Iron,
10 tons Sheet Iron,
3 tons Plough Shares,
2 tons Waggon Boxes,
2 tons Cast Steel,
3 tons Blister Steel,
1 ton Spring Steel,
4 ton Eagle Steel,
2 tons Camp Ovens,
2 tons Belled Pots,
5 Blacksmith's Bellows,
60 Blacksmith's Vices,
15 "Hill's" warranted Anvils,
120 Sugar Kettles,
40 Potash Coolers,
10 boxes "Pontpool" Plates,
25 Box 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 Cold Churn,
200 boxes Windows Glass,
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,
8 dozen Steel Shovels,
10 dozen Grain Scoops,
40 Philadelphia Mill Saws,
40 "Fairbanks" Platf m & Counter Scales.

JUST RECEIVED, ex ships Capricorn, Baron of Bramber and Rockshire, in addition to their present Stock of HARDWARE,

13 PACKAGES OF SHEFFIELD & BIRMINGHAM

Shelf Goods,

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

Fairbank's Platform and Counter Scales.

THESE SCALES are constructed with great care by experienced workmen, under the supervision of the inventors. Effort is made to secure not only perfect ACCURACY, but also the greatest STRENGTH and DURABILITY. They have been long known and severely tested, and have been found ALWAYS RIGHT.

These Scales are adapted to every kind of business 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 universal standard.

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

WORKMAN BROTHERS & Co.

Toronto, 22nd March, 1847.

NEW CHEAP

Clothing and Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT,

130 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Samuel Morphy

BEGS to inform his numerous Friends and the Public that he has commenced business in the above line at No. 130 Yonge Street, Two Doors North of Queen Street, and adjoining Mr. Good's Foundry.

A VARIETY OF READY-MADE CLOTHING suitable for country use, constantly on hand and will be sold Cheap for Cash.

Farmers' Cloth received and made up to order on the most reasonable terms. Toronto, March 17, 1847. 10

THE

Canada Farmer,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, is published every other SATURDAY Morning, at the Book & Stationery Store of R. BREWER, 46 King-street, Toronto.

TERMS:

Single Copies, 5s.; any person remitting Subscription for Three Copies, will receive one copy gratis. All Payments to be made in Advance.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms. All Communications to be addressed "To the Editors of the Canada Farmer, Toronto," and Post paid.

It will be seen by the above that our terms are greatly reduced. If the Canada Farmer is not now the cheapest, neatest, best conducted, and most useful family paper published in the Province, or, indeed, upon this continent, then we are mistaken, and so are many of our brethren of the press, and if it does not soon obtain a larger circulation than any publication in the country, we shall be much disappointed.

A List of authorized Agents will be published as soon as appointed, of whom the Paper can be obtained, in different parts of the country.

AGENTS FOR "THE CANADA FARMER."

In addition to the agents whose names are given before, nearly a hundred have lately been appointed. We may give their names on some future occasion.

James Wilson, Wm. A. Stephens, and Thos. C. Hagerman, (Travelling Agents.)

Local Agents.

- Windsor—Mr. James A. H. Gerrie, Bookseller.
Oshawa—Mr. Gavin Burns, Postmaster.
Bancroft—Mr. James McFeeters, Merchant.
Newcastle—Mr. Myron Moses, Innkeeper.
Port Hope—Mr. Alexander Fisher, Merchant.
Bloomfield—Dr. J. W. Howe.
Peterboro—Mr. Robert Nichols, Merchant.
Cobourg—Mr. John Field, Merchant.
Grifflon—Mr. John Taylor, Postmaster.
Collarnc—Mr. Albert Yerrington, Postmaster.
Brighton—Mr. J. Lockwood, Postmaster.
River Trent—Mr. Alexander Cumming.
Belleville—Mr. A. Menzies, Postmaster.
Shannonville, Victoria District—Mr. Hiram Holden, Postmaster.
Napaece, Midland District—Mr. E. A. Dunham, Merchant.
Kingston—Messrs. Oliphant & Watt, Merchants.
Gananoque—J. Lewis Macdonald, Esq.
Brockville—Mr. Henry Jones, Postmaster.
Merrickville—Mr. E. H. Whitmarsh, Postmaster.
Kentville—Mr. Wm. H. Bottom, Postmaster.
Smith's Falls—Mr. Robinson Harper, Merchant.
Perth—Mr. James Allan Postmaster.
Bytown—Captain Baker, Postmaster.
Markham—Mr. David Reesor.
Vaughan—Mr. Thomas Noble, Merchant.
York—Mr. Daniel McMullen, Farmer.
Reich—Mr. A. Hurd, Postmaster.
Changuuocousy—Mr. P. Howland, Postmaster.
Bronte—Mr. B. Hagaman.
Guelph—John Smith, Esq.
Palermo—H. M. Switzer.
Thorold, and parts adjacent—J. J. Ball, Farmer.
St. George, G. D.—Samuel Stockton, Esq.
London—Thomas Craig, Brockville.
Woodstock—H. C. Barwick, Esq.
Port Dover—James Riddell, Merchant.
Ancaster (Jersey Settlement)—A. Henderahot, blacksmith.
Burlford—W. M. Whitehead, P. M.
Delaware—John Drake, P.M.
Ingersol, Oxford—Darius Dory, Esq.
Liddamund—John Layde, P.M.
A travelling Agent will proceed Eastward in a few days, to solicit subscribers for the Farmer.

Boot and Shoe Store,

4, CITY BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT.

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

JAMES FOSTER.

January 18, 1847. 1-

FOR Cheap Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, try the

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

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

J. Shepard Ryan,

Having a Partner in England, can purchase Goods at as Low Prices as any other House, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

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, 2d January, 1847. 1-12m.