



# WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

## AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.

Devoted to Science, Agriculture, Education, and General Intelligence.

VOL. I.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1860.

No. 2.

### THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL,

Is published every MONDAY MORNING, at the office of G. W. DAY, No. 4 Market street.  
EDITORS OFFICE—No. 26 Germain street, (upstairs.)

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All communications should be addressed to the Editor, Fretze & McInnis, Box 132, St. John, N. B. No notice will be taken of anonymous writings. The name and place of residence must accompany each communication intended for publication; while an assumed name may be attached to the correspondence, the real name must be given in confidence.

All Mathematical and Philosophical questions must be accompanied with their answers, and when necessary, with their solutions.

To insure attention, all letters (except those from our Agents, containing money) should be prepaid. Notices of Marriages and Deaths, as well as the meetings of Teachers' Institutes, and Farmers' Clubs, will be inserted gratuitously.

The Proprietors of this Journal are prepared to attend to any business that they can conveniently for their Agents. Answers to enquiries, etc., will be given through its columns, and all moneys received will be acknowledged in the same manner.

Agents and others writing to us should make the names of persons and places so plain, that no mistake can arise therefrom, and correspondents should always bear in mind that long articles are seldom read.

### Agricultural.

#### FARMERS' CLUBS.

Another season with its results and its varied experiences is now before the cultivators of the Farm and Garden, and many a fact of practical value has been learned by them during that period. Different individuals, however, seem to turn over different leaves in the great library of Nature, each reading a special lesson of her operations; hence, by the communication and comparison of their experiences, much valuable knowledge may be added to the general as well as individual stock of information. To communicate and compare facts and ideas is the great object of Farmers' Clubs, the formation of which we have from time to time attempted to encourage, we fear, however, but with partial success.

The present is just the time to organize these social meetings, and there need be nothing complex about the matter. Let the people of any rural neighborhood interested in the cultivation of the soil, meet at any convenient place, and choose a chairman and secretary from their number—and they are supplied with officers for a start. Next, let them select a subject for discussion, and all so disposed give briefly their experience—or any facts pertinent to the question before them—the club is at work. They will soon learn what simple rules are necessary to the furtherance of the objects in view, and can agree upon them as they are needed. Subjects should be selected for the next evening, and it may be well to request one or more brief essays from persons competent to their preparation. No difficulty will be found in the selection of themes both interesting and profitable, in the culture of different crops, the rearing and management of animals, the production and disposal of fruit, etc., for there are numberless questions brought before every farmer in which he is interested peculiarly and should be mentally, and which may be made profitable subjects of discussion. Here individual experience will be made common property, each imparting to the other whatever he has learned not generally known, or which may tend to confirm or refute received opinions.

The sphere of the Club may sometimes be profitably extended by connecting a circulating library therewith, each member paying an initiation fee to be applied to the purchase of agricultural books and periodicals of the higher class, for the use of the Club; and in this way, at a small expense to each, a large amount of reading

could be secured to the whole. The many valuable papers now published in different sections, could thus be brought before a large circle of readers, and exert a still more powerful influence for progress in farming. Many important books would thus be brought within the reach of those who could not otherwise enjoy the privilege—arousing to new researches, and deepening the thirst for scientific knowledge.

An important end of the Farmers' Club is the cultivation of the social faculties by this union of those interested in agriculture for their mutual advancement. There is no class or profession which makes less use of the principle of association than the farming population, and none to which it can be of greater benefit. The knowledge of the best methods of cultivation and management upon the farm, is derived mainly from experience, and new facts are continually coming before the observant agriculturist in every branch of his business. These facts are often of as great value to his neighbor as himself, and the neighbor on the other hand, may have something as important to return. This interchange of facts and opinions is what gives the agricultural journal its value—in a narrower range, and bringing them home more closely and effectively, perhaps, the Club tends to the same end. It tends also to unite and encourage the farming interest—a mental profit arising from such interchange of information and courtesy.

**BEANS AND INDIAN CORN FOR MILK COWS.**—R. H. Brown, of Greece, informs us that he fed his cows, early this spring, with three points each per day of Indian corn and white beans, ground together in equal parts. He never had his cows do so well on any other food; they gave a large quantity of milk, and the calves were the finest he ever raised. This food gave the cows a good start, and they continued in good condition during the summer, and afforded an unusual quantity of milk. He says he shall sell no more beans, but feed them to his cows.

**TO RAISE CREAM.**—Have ready two pans in boiling water, and on the milk's coming to the dairy, take the hot pans out of the water, put the milk into one of them, and cover with the other. This will occasion great augmentation in the thickness and quality of the cream.

**TO DIVEST MILK AND BUTTER OF THE TASTE OF TURNIPS.**—Put into each pail of milk, when fresh drawn from the cows, one pint of boiling water. The heat of water dispels the odor of the turnip, which becomes volatile as the temperature of the milk is increased.

**SCOTCH BUTTER.**—Every drop of milk should be drained from the udder at each milking, for two reasons, that the last pint taken from the cow will make more butter than the first quart, and that the cows will afterwards fail to give just as much milk as is left in the udder.

**SCIENCE IN MILKING COWS.**—It is a matter of great importance that milk should all be drawn from the cow's udder. Careful experiments made in England show, according to a report recently published, that "the quantity of cream obtained from the last drawn cup from most cows, exceeds that of the first in a proportion of twelve to one." Thus a person who carelessly leaves but a teacup full of milk undrawn, loses in reality about as much cream as would be afforded by four or six pints at the beginning; and loses, too, that part of the cream which gives the richness and high flavor to the butter.—*Scientific American.*

Horses should always have plenty of litter in their stables; it answers a double purpose; first by absorbing and retaining the salts of the urine that fall upon it in a considerable degree, and thus rendering the manure more valuable; and secondly, by preventing in part the liability to swell, to which the feet and legs of a horse are subjected when standing on a hard or plank floor.

**CURE FOR RINGBONE.**—Mr. I. F., Delaware Co., Indiana, wants to know if ringbone can be cured. I would say to him, and the rest of your many readers, that if not of long standing, it can; or at least I have cured them. Take one ounce of iodine and three pints of ninety-five per cent. alcohol, and let it stand four days, or until it is dissolved, shaking it frequently, and saturate the lumps, with a common paint brush. Be careful and not get it on your hands or clothes. Put it on three times a day; and if it gets sore, wash clean with castile soap, and omit for a few days. It wants different treatment at different stages of the disease.

**FEEDING HENS IN WINTER.**—A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* recommends giving hens hot food in winter to make them lay. He says the best way is to put a quart of small potatoes in an old pan, and set them in the oven. Mix a quart of wheat or buckwheat bran in the swill pail, with boiling water; then add about one quart of live coals from the stove, the potatoes hot from the oven, and all the egg shells on hand, with a little salt or sulphur occasionally. These are all mashed together, and fed to the fowls in a trough so made that the hens can not step into it, but only put their bills in. This food is given in the morning, at noon some corn, and at evening oats, or wheat screenings.

**SCOTCH BUTTER.**—The farmers of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, make a very superior flavored butter. They mix together two quarts of the best common salt, one ounce of white sugar, and one ounce of saltpetre. The mixture is to be rubbed up fine in a mortar, or on a board with a roller, and worked into the butter at the rate of one ounce to the pound.

#### SUGAR-MAKING IN CUBA.

To begin at the beginning, The cane is cut from the fields by men and women working together, who use an instrument called a machete, which is something between a sword and a cleaver. Two blows with this slash off the long leaves, and a third blow cuts off the stock near to the ground. At this work the laborers move like reapers, in even line at stated distances. Before them is a field of dense, high-growing cane, and behind them strewn wrecks of stalks and leaves.

Oxen pass over the field, and are loaded with the cane, which they carry to the mill. The oxen are worked in the Spanish fashion, the yoke being strapped upon the head close to the horns, instead of being hung around the neck, as with us, and are guided by goads and by a rope attached to a ring through the nostrils. At the mill the cane is tipped from the carts into large piles by the side of the platform. From these piles it is placed carefully, by hand, lengthwise in a long trough. This trough is made of slats, and moved by the power of the endless chain connected with the engine. In this trough it is carried between heavy, horizontal, cylindrical rollers, where it is crushed, its juice falling in receivers below, and the crushed cane passing off and falling into a pile on the other side.

This crushed cane—bagazo—falling from between the rollers, is gathered into baskets by men and women, who carry it on their heads into the fields and spread it for drying. There it is watched and tended as carefully as new-mown grass in haymaking, and raked into cocks or winrows on an alarm of rain. When dry, it is placed under sheds for protection against wet. From the sheds and from the fields, it is loaded into carts and drawn to the furnace doors, into which it is thrown by the negroes, who crowd it in by the armful, and rake it about with long poles. Here it feeds the perpetual fires by which the steam is made, the machinery moved, and the cane juice boiled. The care of the bagazo is an important part of the system; for if that becomes wet and fails, the fires must stop or resort be had to wood, which is scarce and expensive.

Thus, on the one side of the rollers is the ceaseless current of fresh, full, juicy cane-stalks, just cut from the open fields; and on other side, is the crushed, mangled, juiceless mass, drifting out at the draught, and fit only to be cast into the oven and burned. This is the way of the world, as it is the course of art. The cane is made to destroy itself. The ruined and corrupted furnish the fuel and fan the flame that lures on and draws in and crushes the fresh and wholesome; and the operation seems about as mechanical and unceasing in the one case as in the other.

From the rollers, the juice falls below into a receiver, from which it flows into great, open vats, called defecators. These defecators are heated by the exhaust steam of the engine, led through them in pipes. All the steam condensed forms water, which is returned warm into the boiler of the engine. In the defecators, as their flame denotes, the scum of the juice is purged off, so far as heat alone will do it. From the last defecator, the juice is passed through a trough into the first caldron. Of the caldrons, there is a series, or, as they call it, a train, through all which the juice must go. Each caldron is a large, deep, copper vat, heated very hot, in which the juice seethes and boils. At each, stands a strong negro, with long heavy skimmer in hand, stirring the juice and skimming off the surface. The scum is collected and given to the hogs, or thrown upon the muck heap, and is said to be very fructifying.

The juice is ladled from one caldron to the next as fast as the office of each is finished. From the last caldron, where its complete crystallization is effected, it is transferred to coolers, which are large, shallow pans. When fully cooled, it looks like brown sugar and molasses mixed. It is then shoveled from the coolers into hogsheads. These hogsheads have holes bored in their bottoms, and, to facilitate the drainage, strips of cane are placed in the hogsheads, with their ends in the holes, and the hogshead, is filled. The hogsheads are set on open frames, under which are copper receivers, on an inclined plane, to catch and carry off the drippings from the hogshead. These drippings are molasses, which is collected and put into tight casks. I believe I have, given, the entire process.—*Dana's Trip to Cuba.*

#### UTILIZING SMALL THINGS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American Gazette* alludes to the saving of what is called "waste" at the Altoona machine-shops of the Pennsylvania Rail-road as follows:—"Waste is cotton shreds and rags used for cleaning locomotives and other machinery. It soon becomes saturated with oil and dirt, and in that condition is useless. This article, seeming like a small item, adds, nevertheless, some eight thousand dollars to the expense account of the road. Some ingenious Yankee proposed washing this waste by steam, using soda or some other cleansing compound, afterwards drying it in a centrifugal drying machine. It was tried and proved that, by renewing, this item of expense can be reducing at least one-half. The degree of attention paid to these minutiae in detail, will, at any time, upon so extensive an undertaking, make the difference between a dividend or non-dividend-paying road."

It is surprising to what an extent seemingly useless articles are utilized in the manufacturing arts. We will present a few examples to illustrate this point:—

The prussiate of potash is made in large quantities in Cincinnati, from hoofs, horns and other refuse of slaughtered gruntings.

Cow hair taken from the hides in tanneries is employed for making plastering mortar to give it a sort of fibrous quality.

Saw-dust is daily sold in our streets for sprinkling the floors of markets; it is also used for packing ice for shipment.—*Scientific American.*

#### PLEASANT DRINKS.

In hot weather every one wants some cooling pleasant liquid, which they can imbibe to compensate for the perspiration and to appease the thirst a high temperature induces, we therefore give a number of recipes from which every one, we should think, could find one to suit his palate:—

**SPRUCE BEER.**—Spruce is a powerful anti-scorbutic, and should be used freely by persons who have a tendency to that affliction. It acts with some as a diuretic. Here is a recipe for making it—Provide sixteen gallons of water, boil half of it, and put the other half of it into a barrel, pour the boiling water to the cold in the barrel; then throw in six table-spoonsful of essence of spruce, and sixteen pounds of molasses; when sufficiently cold, add half a pint of yeast, and roll the cask about, or shake it well. Keep it in a warm place for two days, with the bung open; by this time the fermentation will have subsided sufficiently for bottling. Bottle it, or put it into stone jars well corked, and it will be fit for use in a week. Another—Add eleven gallons of boiling to ten of cold water; to this put thirty pounds of molasses, and one ounce and a half of essence of spruce; work with yeast, and bottle as above.—If you wish your spruce beer to be white, use refined sugar instead of molasses.

**EXCELLENT PORTABLE LEMONADE.**—Rasp, with a quarter of a pound of sugar, the rind of a fine juicy lemon; reduce the sugar to a powder, and pour on it the strained juice of the fruit; press the mixture into a jar, and when wanted for use dissolve a table-spoonful in a glass of water; it will keep a considerable time. If too sweet for the taste of the drinker, a very small portion of citric acid may be added when it is taken.

**LEMON AND KALI, OR SURET OF THE SHOPS.**—Ground or finely powdered white sugar, half a pound; powdered tartaric acid and carbonate of soda, of each a quarter of a pound; essence of lemon, thirty to fifty drops; all the powders should be well dried; add the essence to the sugar, then add the other powders, and mix well.

One teaspoonful in a tumbler of water. This preparation must be kept very dry in tightly corked bottles.

**GINGER BEER, No. 1.—A VERY SUPERIOR KIND.**—White sugar, five pounds; lemon juice, one quarter of a pint; honey, one quarter of a pound; ginger bruised, five ounces; water two gallons and a half. Boil the ginger in three quarts of water for half an hour; then add the sugar, lemon juice, and honey, with the remainder of the water, and strain through a cloth; when cold, add the quarter of the white of an egg, and a small teaspoonful of essence of lemon; let the whole stand four days, and then bottle.—This will keep many months.

**GINGER BEER, No. 2.**—White sugar, three pounds; bruised ginger, three ounces; cream of tartar, one ounce; four lemons shred; boiling water four gallons; allow the whole to soak for two hours, then strain; add eight ounces of yeast, and, after a few hours, put into tightly-corked bottles.

**GINGER DROPS.**—These excellent stomachic drops may be thus prepared:—Cut into little bits an ounce of candied orange peel, and put it with the same quantity of sifted loaf sugar into a mortar. Beat and rub both together until they form a smooth paste, when you must add to them an ounce of pure pounded ginger, and half a pound more sugar. Work the whole together in the mortar, and add sufficient water to dissolve the sugar, rubbing the mixture well up together; then put it into a saucepan, boil it up to a caramel, and drop it in large drops upon clean writing paper.

## The Weekly Tribune.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 27, 1860.

**TO AGENTS.**—Our Agents will please not enclose silver or coppers in their letters, if they have not the even amount in paper money send the balance in postage stamps, or at some future time. Our friends can send us their subscriptions by mail with perfect safety, only be careful to direct correctly.—See first page.

Persons in the City wishing to subscribe for the *Tribune* can leave their names at Mr. Day's Office, or with either of the proprietors, and the paper will be left at their residence.

**OUR FIRST NUMBER.** In consequence of our not having retained copies enough of our first number we are unable to supply the demand made for them, this will account for Publishers, as well as many of our friends, not receiving a copy. We hope to furnish them with the second number.

On our first page will be found an article on the advantages of "Farmers' Clubs," we hope our Agricultural friends will give it a perusal as it contains many hints that may be of use. We are heartily glad to find that Farmers' Clubs are springing up in various parts of New Brunswick. We hope they may be fostered and encouraged by every true friend of his country.

We well know the advantage of associations, the mutual benefits derivable therefrom, and hope to see the Agriculturalists of this province availing to their interests sufficiently to induce them to meet and form Clubs all through the country, in which to discuss the advantages, and disadvantages of the present system of culture and what improvements may be introduced from year to year in the management of their Farms so as to secure the greatest returns from the least possible labour. Farmers' Clubs are common through the Northern States and from them are derived an incalculable amount of good, let our Farmers awake to this important fact. We shall, in the absence of a regular Agricultural Journal, endeavour to give our Farmers such information through the columns of the *Tribune*, as we think will be most useful, for, we are not without our interest in agricultural matters, nor yet without a knowledge of them. We hope by care and attention to this department of our Journal, to make it both useful and interesting to our Farming friends.

We shall be happy to publish any communications, discussion, or report on this subject.

### PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

We have received the Report of the Board of Commissioners and of the Superintendent of this Institution for the year 1859.

From the Commissioners Report we learn that the gross expenditure for the year ending 31st October, 1859, including produce Farm, valued at £300 11s 6d, amounts to £4938 14s 1d; receipts from Patients, Farm Produce, etc., £947 10s 1d; receipts from Treasury £4000 less balance due Commissioners for the year 1858, which

leave a balance due Commissioners for 1859 of £68 15s.

The whole number of patients for the year 1859, was 234, and for 1858, 236. The average number for these years respectively was 150 and 155. The fencing and other works have been greatly improved this year, under the direction of the Board of Works. Water from the Carleton Water Company is expected to be introduced in the Spring.

This Institution is under the medical superintendence of Dr. Waddell, whose successful treatment of his patients is too well known to require anything from our pen.

In the Dr's. Report we find that in his Report of 1858 he gave 155 patients then on hand—men, 88, women 67. Since that time there have been admitted 79—men 54, women 25, making the total treatment in the year 234. During the year, 43 men and 16 women have been discharged; 10 men and 11 women have died. Of those discharged, 20 men and 9 women have recovered; 7 men and 1 woman much improved; 13 men and 5 women improved, and 3 men and 1 woman unimproved.

No epidemic has prevailed in the Institution during the year.

There are now 154 inmates, some of whom are recovering; the average is 101—57 men, 44 women. Dr. Waddell reasonably complains of the overcrowded condition of the Asylum, and argues that for humanity sake the Government should make such extensions and improvements as the increasing number of patients demands or that the number of admissions should be limited. We believe that among the many Institutions of the Province, there is not one on which the people would more readily approve of an additional expenditure being made than on the Lunatic Asylum. We hope the Government will be enabled to comply with the Dr's requests, and thus provide a safe and commodious home for that unfortunate class of our fellow creatures.

**PUBLIC HOSPITAL.**—Our readers will be gratified to learn that it is confidently hoped that a public Hospital, so long desired, and so much needed, will soon be erected in this City. A Bill to provide for its erection and support was introduced in the Assembly on Monday last, by the Provincial Secretary. We hope nothing may transpire to stay its progress.

### THE FOUNDATIONS OF HOUSES.

The nature and condition of the soil upon which houses are to be built should receive far more attention than is usually bestowed upon such subjects. A soil which is spongy and damp, or contains much loose organic matter, is generally unhealthy; whereas a dry, porous soil affords a healthy site for buildings. Thus a compact sand and gravel soil, like that upon which the greater part of the city of New York is built, is very favorable to health, because it has sufficient porosity to allow surface-water to penetrate into it, and to carry off organic matter to undergo oxidation without causing malarious vapors. Wherever we find a soil deficient in gravel or sand, or where gravel and sand-beds are under-laid with clay, there should be a thorough sub-soil drainage, because the clay retains the water, and a house built in such a spot would otherwise always be damp and unhealthy.

When the sub-soil is swampy, which is the case with many portions of various cities that have been filled in with what is called *made earth*, fever is liable to prevail in houses built in such localities, owing to the decay of organic matter underneath, and its ascension in the form of gas through the soil. When good drainage cannot be effected in such situations, and it is found necessary to build houses on them, they should all have solid floors of concrete, laid from the outside foundations and covering the whole area over which the structure is erected. The Romans, who, exceedingly sensible persons in all that related to houses, made all their buildings with concrete floors, and over each of these a flooring of tiles was laid. These floors tended to prevent dampness in their houses, consequently they were more comfortable and healthy than they otherwise would have been. Such floors also tended to prevent the cracking of the walls, owing to the solidity and firmness imparted to their foundations. We recommend the general adoption of such floors for all buildings which may be hereafter built on made soil, or in damp situations.—*Scientific American*.

### FIRE GRATES AND CHIMNEYS.

A commission, appointed by the Board of Health in England, consisting of Mr. Fairbairn and Professors Wheatstone and Playfair, have made a report on grates and fire-places, in which they recommend some changes. They urge for all parlor grates the use of a greater amount of reflecting surface, to direct more heat into the room, and they advise the flue of the chimney to be much smaller than those in common use—a reform which we have also frequently advocated. They state that the flue of a chimney does not

require to be made more than 9 inches in diameter at its widest part; a narrow chimney diminishes the quantity of ascending air and a tendency to smoke. Chimneys always draw better when they are kept warm; therefore, wherever it is possible, they should not be built on the outer walls of houses, such as gables. As a general rule the grate should be situated at such a position in the fire-place where it can be seen from the greatest number of points in the room, and a good frontage of fire-surface should always be exposed.—*Scientific American*.

### QUICKSILVER OR MERCURY.

The value of this metal is not generally appreciated. Without it no gold could be obtained from the quartz rocks that now yield it in large quantities. It is a very peculiar metal; at ordinary temperatures it is a fluid, but such is its affinity for gold that when brought in contact with it, a mechanical union is formed, and a different compound produced. The mercury seems to enter into the pores of the gold, as water passes up through a fibrous substance by capillary attraction. It forms an amalgam, the precious metal must be separated afterwards, or it can be of no use. In this emergency the nature of the quicksilver affords an easy solution to the problem. By placing the amalgam of gold and mercury in a bag of chamois leather, the mercury can be squeezed through the pores of the bag, while the precious metal is left behind.

A perfect separation of the two metals, however, cannot be accomplished in this manner; some gold still remains combined with the mercury; but another and certain method of separation is at hand. By placing the amalgam in an iron retort and submitting it to heat, the mercury, being volatile, passes off in vapor, leaving the gold behind in a pure condition. The quicksilver is condensed after passing from the still, and is made to do duty a thousand times—over and over again—it recovers gold. It requires about two pounds of mercury for amalgamation to reclaim one pound of gold. Its affinity for gold is wonderful; the quality which it possesses of seizing upon the auriferous particles floating among the dirt and other products of the rocks, in water, is surprisingly strange.

Mercury has been known from the remotest ages; it is chiefly found in a state of nature combined with sulphur, and as a sulphide it is called cinnabar. There are extensive tracts of mercury ore in California, where it is smelted and distilled, and the fluid metal secured for the gold miners. It is placed in iron flasks for use, and it is a singular fact that while it has such an affinity to unite with gold, it has none for iron. Great quantities of it pass off in the amalgamating process, about five per cent being generally lost at each operation; hence fresh supplies are continually required to restore the waste. The quicksilver mines of California are very valuable, and severe contests at law have arisen in regard to the titles by which the cinnabar lands are held. Although mercury is a fluid and beaten gold very ductile, yet no sooner do these two metals combine than the gold becomes extremely brittle, or rather the amalgam formed with gold and mercury is very brittle. A gold ring rubbed with quicksilver becomes perfectly rotten so brittle as to break very easily.—*Scientific American*.

### DRAINS AND CESSPOOLS.

It is of the utmost importance to the health of cities that the drains which lead from houses to common sewers should have a pretty good descent, so as to keep them from being choked up, and to allow a quick discharge of all matters that flow into them. Sewers should never be built so as to end abruptly at the point of discharge, but should be angled, because the wind is liable sometimes to blow into straight drains, and carry fetid grass up into the buildings.

Cesspools (which are deep holes made below the surface of the ground to receive sediment water) are magazines of filth and storehouses of disease. They generate pestiferous vapors, and should never be allowed near dwelling-houses. In cities and villages where no general system of drainage is carried out, it is not uncommon to find a cesspool built alongside of almost every house, and some have cesspools in their cellars. A cesspool, instead of making a house more dry, as is usually supposed, actually tends to render it more damp, by collecting and retaining the water in a large body. We once saw a church which had a large cesspool made along side of it, under the pavement, the whole water from the roof being conducted into the cesspool. The basement, which constituted the lecture room, was always exceedingly damp and chilly, but, for years, no one seemed to be able to give a good reason for it. At last one person suggested that the water from the roof should be conducted into the street instead of into the cesspool, and the experiment was tried. The result was most favorable; and the lecture room has now become much more dry and comfortable.—*Scientific American*.

**EFFECT OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT ON VEGETATION.**—In answer to an inquiry on this subject, a correspondent of the *London Builder* states:—"I planted vegetables in a place where daylight could not penetrate, over which I suspended a paraffine oil lamp, with a reflector to throw the light upon the plants. They have grown up, a beautiful dark green. I have also lighted a greenhouse with lamps every night, and find it not only increases vegetation, but gives a beautiful deep tinge to the plants."

### SETTING FENCE POSTS.

**EDS. GENESEE FARMER.**—In the January number of the *Farmer* for 1859, E. MORTON, of Berrien Co., Ohio, inquires whether fence posts will last longer by being set in the ground top end down. As no one has deigned to answer him, unless an article published, I think, in the March number, was intended as an answer. I will give him my experience.

The author of the article in the March number scouts the idea of using wood posts at any rate, and advises the use of burnt clay posts. Now this may be an improved sort of post, but there are several farmers, if not more, in our extended country, who are not so situated that they can procure such posts, and must of necessity use wood.

But to my experience. About thirty years ago, I, to test the thing, split two bar posts, side by side, out of a chestnut log. They were eight feet long, eight inches wide, and three thick. One I set butt down, the other top down. At the end of ten years, the one set in butt down was rotted off, and I re-set it in the same hole. At the end of six years, it was rotted off again, and I put in a new one. The other lasted four years longer, when it got split in two, and I took it out and it was about two-thirds rotted off. Sixteen years ago, I set six pairs of bar posts, all split out of the butt cut of the same white oak log.—One pair I set butts down, another pair, one butt down, the other top down; the others top down. Four years ago, those set butt down were all rotted off, and had to be replaced by new ones. This summer I had occasion to re-set those that were set top down. I found them all sound enough to re-set. My experiments have convinced me that the best way is to set them tops down.

North Almond, N. Y.

WM. HOWE.

**CITRIC ACID IN ACUTE RHEUMATISM.**—Dr. Hartung states that this substance acts more efficaciously than lemon juice in acute rheumatism. He forms a mixture with six drachms dissolved in five ounces of water, and sweetened with two ounces of sirup. This is to be taken in from 15 to 36 hours, the patient also drinking as much cold water as he pleases, and the parts being wrapped in wadding. Of 45 cases of acute rheumatism, some of them very bad ones, so treated, in two only was the result not satisfactory. Sometimes, even after 24 hours of treatment, there is a notable diminution in the pain and fever, although, in most cases, from two to three days are required to produce this amendment. The remedy does not induce diarrhea, and it favors transpiration. *Druggist's Circular*.

**MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATORS.** The annual Register of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government of Massachusetts is this year published by Edgar M. Brown, Door-keeper of the House of Representatives. It appears from the tables that the President of the Senate is the only member of that branch from Suffolk born in the county; only four of the Boston delegation in the House are natives of the city. We copy the following recapitulation of the Senate and House of Representatives. The whole number of Senators is 40; Representatives, 240; total, 280. The occupations are thus stated:

Lawyers 24; farmers 56; merchants 31; manufacturers 17; boot and shoe manufacturers 23; physicians 8; clergymen 3; tanners 6; editors 5; carpenters, builders, 5 each, 10; mariners, printers, carriage manufacturers, 4 each; teachers, bakers, shoe makers, hatters, mechanics, and gentlemen, 3 each; morocco manufacturers, auctioneers, leather dealers, publishers, masons, real estate agents, furniture dealers, boot and shoe cutters, deputy sheriffs, clerks, accountants, hotel keepers, painters, 2 each; bookseller, bottler, clicker, salesman, coal dealer, reporter, librarian, paint manufacturer, upholsterer, musician, school furniture manufacturer, wool assorter, railroad conductor, wheelwright, expressman, gilder, ship builder, paper manufacturer, marble dealer, machine builder, machinist, chair manufacturer, lumber dealer, apothecary, butcher, agent manufacturing company, clock maker, iron founder, student, stone manufacturer, chocolate manufacturer, nurseryman, lime burner, edge tool manufacturer, overseer, plough pattern maker, sleigh manufacturer, stove dealer, boot and shoe cutter, treasurer of bank, furniture manufacturer, stove dealer, whip manufacturer, 1 each.

Their places of birth are as follows: Members born in Massachusetts 225; in Maine, 9; in New Hampshire, 14; in Connecticut, 6; in Rhode Island, 4; in Vermont, 7; in New York, 5; in Pennsylvania, 2; in South Carolina, 1; in England, 2; in Ireland, 3; in Scotland, 1; in New Brunswick, 1.—*Transcript*.

Man is but a reed, the feeblest thing in nature; but he is a reed that thinks in *roses* and *peasants*. It needs not that the universe arm itself to crush him. An exhalation, a drop of water, suffices to destroy him. But were the universe to crush him, man is nobler than the universe, for he knows that he dies; and the universe even in prevailing against him, knows not its power. To the soul there can be no death which it does not both know and feel. Dying, then, it is nobler than nature living.

The sunshine lies upon the mountain top all day, and lingers there latest and longest at eventide. Yet is the valley open and fertile, and the mountain-top barren and unfruitful.

Without established principles, our feelings contend against evil as an army without a leader, and are oftener vanquished than victorious.

VARIETIES.

Lord Ross' great telescope is a reflecting telescope; the concave mirror or speculum is 6 feet in diameter, 54 inches thick at the edges and 3 inches thick at the center, and weighs about 3 tons. It is composed of copper and tin—129 parts of copper to 574 of tin. Its focal distance is about 54 feet. It was ground with emery under water by the power of a small steam engine, and the process of grinding occupied 6 weeks. The whole telescope weighs 16 tons. The mode in which the celebrated philosopher, Du Buat, measured the velocity of water at the bottoms of rivers was by throwing in a gooseberry, as nearly as possible of the same specific gravity as the water. It was carried along the bottom almost without touching it. The action of a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acid on cane sugar forms a glutinous soluble mass, which when first washed with water and dried, and then highly heated, explodes without residue. It is known as explosive sugar. Many rivers, by the deposit of solid matters held in suspension in their waters, are constantly raising their banks. The surfaces of many rivers in alluvial districts are considerably higher than the land at a few miles on either side of them. The roof of Westminster Hall, London, constructed of sweet chestnut timber, is 400 years old. Wooden sailing vessels have occasionally remained sound after 100 years' active service. Iron and wooden ships are, other things being equal, insured at equal rates. The term of Sicilian Vespers is generally used in reference to a terrible massacre of the French rulers of Sicily which took place in an insurrection of the people in 1792. At the time when the battle of New Orleans was fought, Jan. 8, 1816, a treaty of peace had been signed in Europe between Great Britain and the United States; but the news of it had not reached this country. The very common notion that the breastworks at the battle of New Orleans were formed of cotton bales is a mistake; they consisted almost wholly of earth. The remark, so eagerly attributed to General Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista, "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg," was not uttered at the time, as was publicly stated by Captain Bragg just after the election of Taylor to the Presidency. The examination so often attributed to Washington at Waterloo, "Oh! for night or Blocher," is stated, on good historical authority, never to have escaped the lips of the Iron Duke. There is a form of charcoal known as mineral charcoal, which is found associated with coal. Fine specimens have been obtained near Glasgow from the neighbourhood of trap dykes and blind coal. In Tuscany and other parts of Italy and Sicily, volumes of steam, called fumaroles, issue in large quantities through openings in the earth. Luminous fumes are frequently extended to considerable heights by the friction to which they are subjected. They often become so loose upon the heads as to require to be taken off and set anew. In testing the ashes from coke, burned in the copper fire-boxes of locomotives, a considerable quantity of copper has been found. No such deposit was detected when waste ash was burned. 12. Jouts found that the power derived from the combustion of one pound of coal in a furnace was equal to that obtained by the decomposition of 9 lbs. of zinc in a galvanic battery. If a small quantity of a solution of starch be exposed for a short time to the light of the sun it will be converted into grape sugar. The surface of a stream flowing with any considerable velocity is always higher in the middle than at the sides. The Indigity, a timber-built steam vessel, launched on the Clyde in 1814, is still in existence. Water, in passing from the solid to the liquid state, converts 10 degrees of sensible into latent heat; in passing from the liquid to the aeriform condition it absorbs about 1,000 of heat; ether, 153; and spirits of turpentine, 138. Ehrenberg, who is called the father of microscopy, differs from nearly all the microscopists of the world in regard to certain little organisms being animal or vegetable; they move along with a slow steady motion through the water, and Ehrenberg calls them animals, but it is generally regarded as settled that they are vegetable. Many animals, microscopic and some visible to the naked eye, are fastened permanently to the rock on which they grow, and so nearly resemble a plant that no casual observer would take them to be animals. Some of the microscopic animals resemble very closely a string of square beads, a part of them joined merely at the corners. Scientific American.

AMERICAN COPPER.—There was smelted at the Cleveland (Ohio) Works, last year, 1,127 tons of crude copper and 371 tons of fine, besides some thousands of barrels of stamp and crude masses.

The Massachusetts Legislature consists of 280 members, two of whom were born in England three in Ireland, one in Scotland, and one in New Brunswick. The remainder are Americans.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have nearly six thousand box and platform cars in use in transporting freight on the road, and the Portland Company are engaged in building two hundred box cars additional. Placed in one train, they would reach twenty-five miles.

A FORTUNE LEFT TO A FORGER.—The Montreal Pilot says that Mr. Thomas Stephens, formerly a clerk in the City Bank, convicted eighteen months ago, on his own confession, of forgery, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for five years, it is said has just come into a fortune of £80,000 sterling.

Educational Department.

In the conducting of this journal we have entered on a task of no little importance and labour. The diversity of the elements with which we must necessarily come in contact, the object to be accomplished, and the difficulties that must be overcome ere our design can be consummated make our duty at once important and burdensome. We do not expect that through our success we will establish infallibility; we know the nature of the material with which we must engage, and the ground that we must occupy, too well for that; but we do expect to succeed as well in carrying out our designs as journalists usually succeed, and to do that which it is our duty to do in a manner that will be right in proportion to its importance, and that will be successful according as its value and the circumstances demand. We have long had the work in contemplation and have seen the necessity of its being done, and the importance of its being done well, increase from year to year without any signs of a journal coming forth from any quarter, of our educational horizon portending efficiency for the task. The time that calls for special effort in this particular has come; the present phases of education demand that there be broader grounds taken, and if anything is going to be done it should be done now. The lively interest that is springing up on every side should be cherished, otherwise it will fade; and that which with proper care is destined to grow in brightness as the morning sun, and give happiness far exceeding wealth to us as a people, if not attended to will wither and the amount of good to be derived therefrom lessened.

It is true the journals of the Province are ready to contribute to the promotion of the cause of Education; the interest some of them have taken in it speaks credibly of them; but they cannot be expected to do the work that must be done before education is brought to that standard in which we all want to see it without thoroughly disregarding the advocating their religious and political tenets and adopting the language of science and of the school-room. Religion and science might go hand in hand, there is nothing in either incompatible with the other; but because science is one and religion is diverse, either kind and science cannot always succeed together in a journal. Party zeal of any kind and the reflection on any one may be entering the recesses of other subjects, it is true with regard to this that it shines most brightly in the deepest waters and is most beautiful to the steady gaze, and that that unwarranted stimulant that feeds faction is by no means to be desired in the investigation of its truths. It cannot divide the care due to it with another cause and prosper. But those who have long stood in their present various positions cannot now be expected thus to change their views or design; there are good reasons why they should not. The department ought to furnish a journal of its own; it is able to, it needs one, and why should it not? If there is any one thing pre-eminently calculated to benefit education throughout the Province, it is a journal that is worthy the cause. One furnished and sustained by the department cannot but be of more value to it than any other can possibly be. Its success and real value depends not on the contributors only, but on the whole body. What we want most is neither laws, rules, directions, nor change of system, nor additional machinery in its workings, nor legislation in any shape, nor any thing of that sort; but simply the elevation of the profession of teaching. Legislation may place the qualification of teachers far above what it is at present; but beyond that might result from it will be more than counterbalanced by the evil, unless the general improvement of the teachers warrants that but little diminution in the labour of teaching will follow; for while some would strive for the required accomplishments, others would abandon the work and turn their attention to other pursuits.

"The teacher must make his own profession," he does make it; but he alone must elevate it. In him only is the power to make it honorable, and efficient. If he is not successful or respected it is his own fault. The law can never make his school, he must do it himself; nothing can raise its usefulness above his capabilities. Nothing can eradicate the principles he instils, they give life and tone and bent to society continually; their moral and social influence imbues every community and follows every man and woman in

a greater or less degree through life and grey hairs to the grave. While laws that have drawn heavily on the capital and wisdom of the country are scarcely referred to during life, the principles instilled and matter furnished by the unassuming labours of the teacher have blended with every feature and been applicable either directly or indirectly, in every undertaking. His calling is a noble one, but in his qualities is its virtue. He, then, is the man to whom we must look for reform in education; he is the man to begin, and he must begin at home. But we shall have more to say on this subject.

We give the following abridgement of an address delivered by President Arcey, at the Annual meeting of the New York Teachers' Association held at Poughkeepsie, Aug. 2nd, 1859.

Much has been said in behalf of teachers and their duties, and their devotion to their arduous labors. They have deserved much; all that has ever been said in their favor, and more. Perhaps, too, they have deserved the ridicule and laughter that have been showered upon them by fluent writers and pungent satirists. They may have deserved the flings and gibes of the wrangling politician, when he has thrust out his forked tongue that his doubled purposes might be the better subserved; but their shafts have seldom produced more than flesh wounds. The justice of the teacher's cause and their conscientiousness of it, have shielded them from very serious injury. The political wheel, in its multifarious revolutions, has at times started onward the educational car when the skies were propitious. At other times, when the great ships have lain idle along our docks, and the purserings were lightened in commercial maris, and the grain has ceased to flow eastward from the great prairies of the west, then has the teacher's sky darkened and his dial, like the dial of Ahaz of old, has been put back full ten degrees. But his heavens are clearing; the dawn of the coming day is now seen in the horizon, though the streakings of morning light lift up the darkness, but faintly. The rust of his armor is giving place to well polished joints, and educational rubbish melting away before him; slowly but surely is his power coming to the rescue. Minds that have been only subjects for ridicule in him, now speak out boldly for him and his vocation, and they recognize in him that power which must civilize and enlighten the world, if it is ever to be civilized and enlightened.

A recent writer in speaking of the position and power of the teacher, and who ten years ago might have portrayed a Dominic Sanson or an Ichabod Crane, instead, thus remarks: "The office of teacher is a ministry of providence. It is a divine work that he has to perform. It is not a trade nor yet a secular profession growing out of the conventional necessities of society and founded on the propriety and convenience of distributing labor into different hands. Teaching has a broader basis than trades and professions; it belongs to mind, as mind springs from the essential conditions of its present state, and involves the whole system of Providence in its mode of dealing with mankind. His office is a necessary result of those laws which the Creator has impressed on mind, and his agency is intimately, inseparably connected with those ends which cultivated intellect is designed to subserve. Other men in their business relations to society may be viewed as a sort of *after-pieces*; that the diversity and complexity of the social state call into existence. The teacher does not occupy such a position. Society affords a field of action, but does not originate his responsibilities; nor can it define the measure of his duties. Standing in closer contact with mind than any other human being, and working in a sphere peculiarly spiritual and sacred, he must be contemplated as one of those select means that Providence ordains to fulfill its vast purposes of mercy to the family of man. His work therefore is pre-eminently moral. A portion of his labor, by its nature and results, is incorporated with the present constitution of society, which may be seen in the smiling homes and the crowded thoroughfares of business. But the great work of the teacher is not made visible by outward and perishable signs. Mind exists for higher purposes than are attained in civilization. For Providence has clearly indicated that he shall make the moral portion of our natures the sphere of his greatest efforts.

The justness of this estimate no one can successfully gainsay. It may be, and probably is, unappreciated by the masses; but all who weigh candidly what ought to be the chief object of our educational system, will hardly dissent from the standpoint, from which the teacher and his responsibilities should be viewed. A lower standard would no doubt satisfy Wall Street, Niagara, Saratoga and the money getters and pleasure seekers generally; but it could not satisfy those infinite desires and aspirations that have a life beyond the power of the money bag or the interests of fashion. If hitherto the chief responsibilities of the teacher have had too single an eye to the satisfying of the physical appetites of society, he, if he would not find himself in the position of the gentleman in the play, must now prepare to discharge higher trusts and more essential duties. The day is quite upon us when the fact, that the ability to instruct rests only on a given amount of intellectual knowledge, can not be the proper test of a qualified leader in the educational struggle with the ignorance and prejudices and passions of our race. The future instructor must rest his claims on something higher and nobler

than the fact that he has borne sophomore honors in some renowned institution, where he has received his due quota of freshman drubbings, and has done his part towards conferring the same Tom Hyer discipline upon others or perhaps has started in the midnight orgies of burying Euclid, or may have been the recipient of a wooden spoon, or have donated one to others.

The teacher must be as well qualified in morals as in intellect, and more thoroughly than he has hitherto been in both. That portion of our nature which continually admonishes us because of the injustice it almost constantly receives from our departure from the laws of rectitude, must be cherished with more assiduous care, and drawn out by the sunshine of generous impulses. The lecture and recitation room ought to contain, first moral, then intellectual students; for he only can exercise his whole intellectual strength who holds his moral nature inviolate.

Our intellectual acts ought to be so grounded in a correct moral nature, that conscience should ever be ready to remove all hesitancy of immediate action, and guarantee a just result, that he who falters in the discharge of his duty may take courage thereby.

Less than this can not be safely taught to any existence but a brute. He who teaches less commits an error, and inflicts a loss upon the recipient of such instruction, commensurate with an eternal existence. A being with infinite attributes must be instructed, if instructed at all, with reverence to those attributes. To instruct the finite only, or chiefly, is to keep the casker, and throw the jewel away. Such an error committed in the business world would stamp its author a dolt; and make him a laughing stock and a by-word among his competitors.

SELF-MADE MEN.

We copy the following from the *Conservatory Journal*—a paper published in Boston, Mass., by W. E. Barker, No. 16 Summer-street. It is devoted to the establishment of a conservatory of art, science and historical relics in the Bay State, and contains the proceedings of the scientific societies; many original articles and a variety of items of interest cannot fail to instruct while they delight the reader. Its object is a laudable one, so good, indeed, that we wish it every success. The price is only \$1 per annum, and it is published weekly.

Biography has no greater end than to record the lives of those who, beginning their careers in an obscure and humble position, have terminated them in distinction and eminence; and to present for the emulation of adorning posterity, the bright examples of the great self-made, whose only passport to fame was their individual energy, industry, integrity, and application. Biographical literature abounds with these instances. The catalogue of popes, emperors, statesmen, soldiers, scholars, men of science, the literati, and merchants, will each contribute its quota of the names of those talented and persevering men who have shed a lustre on their respected orders. To select a few at hazard: Pope Sixtus V. was a swineherd. Cardinal Wolsey, for some time prime minister of England, during the reign of Henry VIII, sprang from obscurity. The Emperor Napoleon I. was only a lieutenant of artillery when Louis XVI. of France terminated his existence on the pory scaffold of the Place de Greve. Lord Clive, Governor-General of India, and conqueror of the Great Mogul, commenced his career as a writer in the East India Company's Service. La Place was the son of a Normandy farmer. Most of Napoleon's most celebrated Marshals, Murat, King of Naples, Ney, Junot, Bernadotte, and others, rose from the ranks. James Cook, the renowned circumnavigator, was a laborer's son. Gifford, the essayist and reviewer, and the poet Bloomfield were shoe-makers.

Lord Campbell, lord chief justice of England, was a parliamentary reporter, and was for some time employed on the *Morning Chronicle*, a London daily paper; as also was Charles Dickens, formerly a lawyer's clerk. George Stephenson, the engineer, worked in a coal-pit when a boy. Faraday, one of the brightest luminaries of science, was a book-binder's assistant. Hugh Miller, the geologist and editor, whose posthumous works have recently been published in the country was a stonemason. Burns followed the plow. Elihu Burritt was a blacksmith. But we need not stretch our eyes across the Atlantic for instances of self-culture and advancement. America has, both in public and private life, a long array of names from which we can call some of the greatest and most valuable examples on record, and in which distinction has been one, or fortunes amassed, in defiance of every difficulty, and in the face of every obstacle. Roger Sherman, Franklin, Washington, Astor, Rittenhouse, Cary, Haines, King the traveler, Bowditch, Smith, Whitney, Benjamin West, and many others may be cited for universal encouragement and imitation. Scientific American.

MATHEMATICAL, ETC., QUESTIONS.

5. Required the general propositions, of which the 9th and 10th of the 1st Book of Euclid are particular cases.

6 Prove that the height of the Pole above the horizon is equal to the latitude of the place.

Is the practice of giving *home lessons* based on a correct principle?

Educational Department.

READING ALOUD.

This is an accomplishment possessed by so few that a good reader is almost as rare as a man of common-sense. It is greatly to be regretted that so little attention is paid to a branch of education so agreeable, so important, and so useful. Months of time and multitudes of dollars are expended on studies which could be profitably dispensed with altogether, while the cultivation of the ability to read aloud gracefully is very sadly neglected—in fact, is not considered as by any means an important acquisition.

But it is to the physical benefits to be derived from reading aloud, to which the attention is more particularly called. It is one of those exercises which combine mental and muscular effort, and hence has a double advantage. It is an accomplishment which may be cultivated alone, perhaps better alone than under a teacher, for then a naturalness of intonation will be acquired from instinct rather than from art; the most that is required being that the person practising should make an effort to command the mind of the author, the sense of the subject. To read aloud well, a person should not only understand the subject, but should hear his own voice and feel within him that every syllable was distinctly enunciated, while there is an instinct presiding which modulates the voice to the number or distance of the hearers. Every public speaker ought to be able to tell whether he is distinctly heard by the farthest auditor in the room; if he is not, it is from a want of proper judgment and observation.

Reading aloud helps to develop the lungs just as singing does if properly performed. The effect is to induce the drawing of long breaths every once in a while, oftener and deeper than if reading without enunciating. These deep inhalations never fail to develop the capacity of the lungs in direct proportion to their practice.

Common consumption begins uniformly with imperfect, insufficient breathing; it is the characteristic of the disease that the breath becomes shorter and shorter, through weary motions, down to the close of life, and whatever counteracts that short breathing, whatever promotes deeper inspirations, is curative to that extent, inevitably and under all circumstances. Let any person make the experiment by reading this page aloud, and in less than three minutes, the instinct of a long breath will show itself. This reading aloud develops a weak voice, and makes it sonorous. It has great efficiency also in making the tones clear and distinct, freeing them from that annoying hoarseness, which the unaccustomed reader exhibits before he has gone over half a page, when he has to stop and hem and clear away, to the confusion of himself, as much as that of the subject.

This loud reading when properly done, has a great agency in inducing vocal power, on the same principle that all muscles are strengthened by exercise; those of the voice-making organs being no exception to the general rule. Hence in many cases absolute silence diminishes the vocal power just as the protracted non-use of the arm of the Hindoo devotee, at length paralyzes it forever. The general plan in appropriate cases is to read aloud in a conversational tone three a day, for a minute or two; or three at a time, increasing a minute every other day, until half an hour is thus spent at a time, thrice a day, which is to be continued until the desired object is accomplished. Managed thus, there is safety and efficiency as a uniform result.

As a means then of health, of averting consumption, of being useful and entertaining in any company, as a means of showing the quality of the mind, let reading aloud be considered an accomplishment more indispensable than that of smattering French, of liping Italian, of growling Dutch, or dancing cotillions, gallopedes, polkas, and quadrilles.

From the practice of a life-time, North and South, I am fully convinced, that the remedies for disease which are of the most universal application, and of the most undeviating efficiency, are rest, warmth, and sleep, with moderate abstinence and exercise. DR. W. W. HALL.

THE BEST GOVERNMENT IS THAT WHICH GOVERNS LEAST.

If this axiom be to any extent true with regard to political or civil government, much more is it true of Government in the school and in the family. And yet, whatever our theory may be, our practice is to govern men. Between our desire for order and for a government, and our natural love of pre-eminence and authority, we lose sight of the real object to be gained in the school and in the family, namely, self-government. The fact that those under our charge are but miniature men and citizens, destined soon to have control of the state, should constantly remind us, that

they need not so much control as self-control. They must learn not to be governed, but to govern themselves. And they must learn this from their parents and teachers, or not learn it at all. I said "must learn, not be governed," etc. I do not mean that they may disregard authority; must not learn obedience, prompt, absolute obedience, for this is necessary, and must at all hazards be enforced. But I do not mean that they should not learn to depend on commands and prohibitions regarding what they may or may not do, and should be taught that, as ere long it will be theirs to determine in reference to their conduct in life, with no parent's or teacher's watchful eye or warning voice to approve or encourage them in the right, or deter them in the wrong, they should accustom themselves to consider what is right and proper under the circumstances, and control their conduct by the laws of right and propriety. But to return to our text: "That is the best government which governs least." Reader, let us visit yonder school house for illustration. I have been there once, to learn for myself whether or not there is any foundation for the reputation for good discipline which that school enjoys. Well! shall we pass on? Now, frankly, what do you think of that? Well managed school, is it not? "No!" Why, what's the matter? Don't you call that a quiet, orderly school? "Except the noise Mr. B. makes in keeping them so?" O, he was very still himself to-day; but sometimes, I admit, he is a little noisy. You "didn't see that he did anything in the way of teaching?" He would hardly admit that. He claims that he spends very little time in government; he has only "to speak, very seldom anything more," and does not seem at all conscious of the time spent in such commands as those which you say grated so harshly on your ear, and I must confess, on mine also. But what struck me most forcibly and painfully too, was the evidently unwilling obedience rendered. That one boy would have contested the matter, *et cetera*, had he not felt that Mr. B. had entirely too much muscle for him. How much better it would be, nine times out of ten, if the would request instead of commanding. There is something in our very nature which uniformly rebels against and resists whatever implies compulsion, yet cheerfully complies with whatever leaves the power of choice, though knowing that a failure to comply would surely be followed by compulsion.

Did you notice how closely he seemed to watch every movement, as if on the lookout for something wrong? and how furtively his pupils glanced at him, as if seeking opportunities to do something they felt he would disapprove? This watching for the slips and failings of children, with that exultant, self-satisfied manner of detecting them, cannot fail to produce the very character against which we would guard. It must beget a disposition to slyness in action, and a feeling that the sin of misconduct lies in detection alone.

But let us go in here; we shall see a state of things entirely different and opposite to that we have just witnessed.

Well, what do you think of that? How quiet everything is in there! And yet you saw no attempt at government. Thus it is from day to day, from one month's end to another. I frequently spend an hour there, and always find a cheerful compliance with the teacher's requests. No one, if disposed, would dare to disregard them; for though made with a smile, that quiet, steady look enforces obedience. That principle of human nature, which loves to have its own way, is flattered by the apparent choice, makes a compromise of will and chooses the right. And thus these pupils are truly and surely learning to govern themselves. You see no constraint in their manner. They act with an independence and dignity never observed in that other school.

Did you hear those two or three questions? "John have you nothing to do?" "Yes sir." "Can you afford to be idle?" "No sir." "James, is what you are doing right and proper?" "No sir." And both turned to their appropriate work with apparent good will. Depend upon it, that is the kind of discipline to make reliable, law-abiding citizens.—New York Teacher.

From the "Guardian." NEW BRUNSWICK. CHAPTER II. GEOGRAPHY.

6. The Rivers running into the Gulf of St. Lawrence are the Restigouche, about 200 miles long, draining with its tributaries the Kedgwick, Metapediae (a large Canadian tributary), Mistouche, and Upsalquitch, about 400 square miles; the Jacquet, Tattagouche, Nepisiguit, 100 miles long and having a cascade 20 miles up its stream, which falls 140 feet, the Pokemouche, Caraquet, Tracadie, Tabusintac, Miramichi, 215 miles long and 9 broad at its mouth, formed by the North West (called by the Indians Minagua,) and South West Rivers, navigable for 168 miles, and draining—with its tributaries the Renous, Bartholomew, Taxis, Etienne, Cain's Savages, &c.—the whole central district, the Kouchibouguac, Kouchibouguais, Richibouco, Cocagne and Shediac—the last noted for its oysters. Those running into the Bay of Fundy are the Pesitcodiac, 192 miles long, receiving the North River, Anagance, &c., the Memramouc, Queneo, Musquash, Magogadavic, 90 miles long, Digdegwah and St. Croix, emptying the Chipouticook Lakes, as well as the Schoodic Lakes of Maine—besides the St. John's which requires more minute notice. This noble river, the boast of New Brunswick is the second in importance in British America. It

is above 450 miles long, navigable for ships 81 miles (to Fredericton,) and in the season for small steamers to Grand Falls (220 miles up,) while boats and canoes can nearly reach its source in the Sugar Loaf Mountains in north-west Maine. Its basin occupies about 17,000,000 acres. Its chief feeders from the east are the St. Francis, Madawaska, navigable for 30 miles, or to Temiscouata Lake, Tobique, about 90 miles long, Keewick, Nashwaak, Beauguic, Salmon River (with Grand Lake and its outlet the Jemseg,) Washademoak, Bellisle, and Kennebecasis—the last 80 miles long. Those on the west are, the Aroostook from Maine—the largest tributary being navigable for boats about 100 miles, Eel River, the Meluxtnakeag, Oromocto, and Nerepis. There are many islands in the middle and lower course of the river, the largest of which are Long, Mauge's, and Oromocto Islands, and others in the course of the Kennebecasis, the chief of which are Long and Darling's Islands. This last tributary ends in a fine open expanse called with propriety Kennebecasis Bay; being rather a bay than a river. The part of the main river into which this empties is called South Bay, above which is a very wide part called the Long Reach, opening into Bellisle Bay, into which the Bellisle empties. At the Grand Falls the stream descends 75 feet, forming, especially when the stream runs high, a most magnificent scene. The ledge of rocks near its mouth forms, however, a great drawback to the advantages of this splendid river.

7. Lakes.—The Oromocto, Magogadavic, Nepisiguit, and Tobique rivers, beside others of less note, drain lakes of the same name. Grand Lake, 30 miles long, drained by the Jemseg, is the largest in the Province. Beside these are Loch Lomond, Lake Eutopia, drained by the Magogadavic, Lake George, drained by the Pokioik, Eel Lake, drained by Eel River, Bear Lake, Shemogue Lake, &c.

8. The Climate is severe but healthy. Fogs, which, however, extend but a short distance inland, prevail on the south coast chiefly in the summer. The climate is most excessive in the inland parts. Thus the thermometer at St. John ranges from 18° below to 88° above zero, and at Richibouco from 20° below to 90° above; while at Fredericton the variation extends from 24° below to 95° above that point. The mean temperature of the year for the Province is 44°. The snow is light and dry, and the frost by penetrating so far into the ground, helps the ploughing greatly, and has also tended to clear the ground by raising boulders to the surface—sometimes from a depth of two or three feet. The snow usually covers the ground from the middle of November to the end of April. The spring is short and moist, with much unpleasant weather; the summer hot; the winter cold and dry; the autumn, called "the fall," the most delightful time of year. On the whole the climate is equal to that of central Europe, and average length of life good, and the fever and ague of Canada unknown. Consumption is more common than formerly, according to some—but this wants authentication.

The chief native animals are the bear, wolf, fox, elk, caribou, red deer, beaver, otter, mink, muskrat, marten, lynx, racoon, porcupine, ermine, and northern hare—all becoming rarer as settlers advance further into the forest. Although much wanton waste of the game occurred among the early settlers, the compact forests in the interior will probably serve as preserves for some time to come. A similar remark applies to the forests themselves. It is remarkable that the fallow deer first appeared in 1818, in connection with the wolf which latter was not seen in Nova Scotia till 1845. It is supposed that the wolves drove the deer east into these provinces. Of birds there are the wild goose, wild ducks in great variety, snipe, wood-grouse, woodcock, plover, in immense variety, and occasionally the passenger pigeon. Insects, chiefly the mosquito and black fly, are numerous and troublesome in summer.

Besides these tributaries running in New Brunswick, the Black River, Alaxakh, draining Heron and Chamberlain Lakes, and the Fish River, draining the Eagle Lakes, run into it from Maine, besides many smaller ones.

THE SWING AS A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—Dr. L. Long, of Holyoke, in a letter to the Springfield Republican, recommends the gymnastic swing as a preventative and cure of pulmonary disease. He says:—"In the suspending of the body by the hands, by means of a strong rope or chain, fastened to a beam at one end, and at the other a stick three feet long, convenient to grasp with the hands. The rope should be fastened to the centre of the stick, which should hang six or eight inches above the head. Let a person grasp this stick, with the hands two or three feet apart, and swing very moderately, at first—perhaps only bear the weight, if very weak, and gradually increase as the muscles gain strength from the exercise, until it may be freely used from three to five times daily. The connection of the arms with the body (with the exception of the clavicle with the sternum or breastbone) being a muscular attachment to the ribs, the effect of this exercise is to elevate the ribs and enlarge the chest; and as nature allows no vacuum, the lungs expand to fill the cavity, increasing the volume of air—the natural purifier of blood, and preventing congestion or the deposit of tuberculous matter. I have prescribed the above for all cases of hemorrhage of the lungs and threatened consumption, for 35 years, and have been able to increase the measure of the chest from two to four inches within a few months, and always with good results. But, especially, as a preventive, I would recommend this exercise."

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES.

Vessels intended to contain liquid of a higher temperature than the surrounding medium, and to keep that liquid as long as possible at the highest temperature, should be constructed of materials which are the worst radiators of heat. Thus, tea urns and teapots are best adapted for their purpose when constructed of polished metal, and worst when constructed of black porcelain. A black porcelain tea pot is the worst conceivable material for that vessel, for both its materials and color are good radiators of heat, and the liquid contained in it cools with the greatest possible rapidity. On the other hand, a bright metal teapot is best adapted for the purpose, because it is the worst radiator of heat, and therefore cools as slowly as possible. A polished silver or brass tea urn is better adapted to retain the heat of the water, than one of a dull brown color, such as is most commonly used. A tin kettle retains the heat of water boiled in it more effectually if it be kept clean and polished, than if it be allowed to collect the smoke and soot to which it is exposed from the action of the fire. When coated with this, its surface becomes rough and black, and is a powerful radiator of heat. A set of polished fire irons may remain for a long time in front of a hot fire, without receiving from it any increase of temperature beyond that of the chamber, because the heat radiated by the fire is all reflected by the polished surface of the irons, and none of it is absorbed; but if a set of rough, unpolished irons were similarly placed, they would become speedily so hot, that they could not be used without inconvenience. The polish of the fire irons is, therefore, not merely a matter of ornament, but of use and convenience. The rough, unpolished poker, sometimes used in a kitchen, becomes speedily so hot that it cannot be held without pain. A close stove, intended to warm apartments, should not have a polished surface; for in that case it is one of the worst radiator of heat, and nothing could be contrived less fit for the purpose to which it is applied. On the other hand, a rough, unpolished surface of cast-iron, is favorable to radiation, and a fire in such a stove will always produce a most powerful effect.—Dr. Hardner on Heat.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME FOR TREES.—Phosphoric acid has a mysterious influence on the development of roots, causing plants to throw them out vigorously. The most convenient way of employing this substance is in the form of superphosphate of lime—that is, a mixture of oil of vitriol and burnt bones. This compound, rich in the acid in a soluble state, mixed with a little dry soil, will be found a fertilizer of great use in transplanting trees. But it must be used in moderation, for plants, like animals, may be injured as much by over feeding as by starvation.—Scientific American.

THE ENGLISH COTTON TRADE.—According to a circular of Mr. Charles Okham, of Manchester, the aggregate exports to China of plain and printed calicoes in 1859, compared with those five years back show an increase of 480 per cent, and of cotton yarn 377 per cent. Of the total export of plain and printed calicoes from the United Kingdom last year more than half was sent to India and China. The estimated cotton crop of the United States, although the largest on record—4,250,000 to 4,500,000—will not, it is said, be more than sufficient to keep all the mills, including those now being erected, in working operation. Assuming that Great Britain has imported from the United States the last two years 4,000,000 bags of 4 cwt. each, the planters will have gained, at 3d per lb profit, the sum of £22,500,000 sterling from this country alone.

THE SAVINGS BANKS OF ENGLAND.—According to special returns, recently published, there were in Great Britain, the 20th of November, 1858, 606 savings banks with 1256 paid and 621 unpaid officers. The security given by the unpaid officers was £381,820; by the paid £336,530; number of accounts 1,396,886; total amount due depositors was £35,757,455, or £178,757,225, of which over £35,000,000 was invested with the Commissioners of the National Debt. The average rate of interest paid depositors was only £2 8s. 10d. per cent. The rate per cent, per annum on the capital of the banks, for expenses of management, was 6s 9d. The total number of annuities granted from the commencement was 11,244, and annual amount thereof £188,918; annual number of receipts from depositors, up to Nov. 20, 1,998,250; annual number of payments to depositors 823,129; average amount of receipts from depositors for the year, £4 18s. 9d.; average payment during the same period £9 10s. The salaries of the secretaries and clerks vary from \$90 downward, per annum. Total amount annually paid for salaries and allowances of officers £28,184.—Montreal Witness.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.—On Wednesday at a meeting of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, a paper was read by Mr. P. Smollett, M. P. for Dumbarton, on "Cotton supplies from India, the Government monopoly of the soil the true cause of the comparative sterility of Southern and Western India." The improvement of India cotton could, he said, only be achieved by the application of capital and private enterprise; for it was impossible that a sterile squinting on the soil, cultivating patches for a bare subsistence, could find means to procure improved varieties of seed, or expend their time in devising plans for the better cleaning of cotton, so as to render it more suitable for the European market. The supply of cotton, and also of flax is now eagerly discussed in all commercial circles, and is daily assuming a more commercial aspect.—76

News Department.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.

Europa arrived at Halifax 3.30 this P. M. Gladstone introduced budget. Financial results last year eminently satisfactory. Estimated expenditure for next year is over seventy millions; receipts sixty and three quarter millions, deficiency to be made up by income tax—tenpence on incomes of £160 per year, and sevenpence below that sum.

Provisions of French treaty explained as generally anticipated. Duties materially reduced on wine, brandy, timber, currants, raisins, &c. Duties on paper, butter and other articles abolished; duties on tea and sugar unchanged for another year. Generally favorably received.

In political matters nothing important. Money market unchanged. Bullion in Bank of England increased £34,000. Consols 94 3-8 for money 94 1-4 to 5-8 for account.

BY TELEGRAPH VIA QUEENSTOWN.

A cabinet council was held to-day. All evening papers state the budget has been very favorably received in the city. The negotiations for the French treaty has been issued to-day.

Her Majesty appointed Lord Cowley and Mr. Cobden joint Plenipotentiaries. One of the dispatches from Cowley to Lord J. Russell compliments Cobden on his active exertions, and both Plenipotentiaries were honored by Her Majesty's entire approval for the manner in which they brought negotiations to successful issue.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—Budget occasioned further rise in consols. British Railway stocks are still advancing.

The Cleopatra with mails arrived from West Coast of Africa with one thousand ounces of gold.

The first of a line of screw steamers between Spain and African coast arrived at Fernando Po, 1st January. Trade on the gold coast dull. Vice Admiralty court in Sierra Leone had condemned bright Rosavite, being equipped for the slave trade. War steamer Pluto was reported to have taken a prize in South coast with 600 slaves.

Telegram from Constantinople Feb. 4th, via Trieste.—Since the departure of M. Thouvenal a great change has taken place in relations of Ambassadors. French charge has scarcely had any intercourse with Russian Ambassador, who has had frequent conferences with the Austrian Intendant. Henry Bulwar has had several conferences with Count Lallemand. The Financial Committee intends imposing taxes on registration patents. The Prussian Ambassador has expressed his dissatisfaction with the French Ambassador.

Rome, Friday Evening, 10th.—In a proclamation General Guyon expresses hope that the carnival will pass by without any disturbances. The Papal Government has arrested the supposed leader of late manifestations. The furlough granted to French soldiers has been suspended.

Saturday, 12-15.—Rentes opened without alteration at 67 1/8.

3.20 P. M.—The market has been very dull and heavy. Rentes closed at 67 1/8, 55c, being one quarter decline since yesterday.

General Liverpool Dispatch.—Edinburgh arrived at Liverpool at midnight on 9th, detained several hours at bar for water.

BRITAIN.

In House of Commons on Feb. 8th. Sir J. Trevelyan's bill abolishing church rates was defeated. Sir G. C. Lewis and other government supporters favored the measure. D'Israeli and others strongly opposed it, but second reading was carried by vote of 263 to 231. Majority was smaller than anticipated.

On 9th, in Commons, Lord John Russell stated that no convention had been entered into between England and France relative to combined operations in China, but an ordinance on the subject had been issued, which settles basis of proceedings, and question of permanent occupation by either power of any portion of Chinese territory.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly obtained leave to bring in a bill for prevention of bribery. Provisions are very stringent.

Mr. Duncombe moved that at Parliamentary Elections in Gloucester and Wakefield, which have rendered themselves notorious for bribery, the votes be taken by ballot. Palmerston spoke against the ballot on general principles, and motion was rejected by thirty-one majority.

On the 10th, in House of Commons, Lord John Russell laid on the Table the Treaty of Commerce with France.

Gladstone rose amidst great cheering, and proceeded to make his financial statement. He states that annual income had been satisfactory; produced seventy million five hundred and seventy-eight thousand pounds, while expenditure was sixty-eight million nine hundred and fifty-three thousand pounds. Spain repaid five hundred thousand pounds. Estimated expenditure for ensuing year seventy million one hundred thousand pounds. Estimated increase from existing sources only sixty million seven hundred thousand pounds. An apparent deficit of nine million four hundred thousand pounds. To meet this he proposed income tax for the year of tenpence in the pound on incomes above one hundred and fifty pounds; and sevenpence on incomes below that sum, which would give a surplus of nearly half a million. The tea and sugar duties he proposed to review for another year. He entered into provisions of French treaty; and

intimated that duty is to be reduced on wine from five and nine to three shillings per gallon, brandy from fifteen to eight and two pence per gallon, timber from seven and six pence to one shilling, currants from fifteen and nine pence to seven shillings, raisins and figs from ten to six shillings, hops from 45s to 14s, chicory from 10s to 6s, agreement stamps from 2s 6d to 6d—duties to be entirely abolished on paper, butter, tallow, cheese, oranges, nutmegs, and liquorice; brokers notes to bear a stamp of one penny, dock warrants three pence, duty one penny per package on all goods exported and imported; impressed stamp on newspapers entirely abolished. France agrees to reduce duties on coal and coke in 1860, and on flax, hemp, jute and other items from 1st June 1861. On 1st October 1861 France will reduce duties on all articles of British production to ad valorem duty thirty per cent, and after three years to twenty-five. England engages to reduce all duties on French manufactured goods. Treaty to be in force ten years.

Mr. Gladstone defended action of Government in negotiating this treaty. Among estimates are fifteen million eight hundred thousand pounds, including five million for China War. Budget received with cheers, and consideration fixed for 30th.

Paris correspondent of the "Times" says circular will soon be issued by new French Foreign Minister to Diplomatic Agents abroad, which may be considered in some sort the programme of Imperial Government. In its Foreign policy it is eminently pacific and friendly to all.

Reported that French war office orders for army of Italy to be ready to march at a days notice has been countermanded.

Le Nord publishes text of M. Thouvenal's reply to England's proposition on Italian affairs. The only objection raised is to 4th proposition, which declares if Central Italian States gain vote in favor of annexation to Sardinia, France and England shall not oppose entrance of Sardinian troops. In respect to this Thouvenal says,—"We regard ourselves bound by previous negotiations with Austria, and we could not to-day, in presence of stipulations of Villa Franca pledge ourselves in a formal manner."

Bourse without much fluctuations. Rentes closed 10th quietly 67 80.

Nothing new of importance relative to annexation of Savoy. English journals publish strong appeal to English nation against annexation. It is signed by twenty four leading men of the Capital of Savoy.

Paris correspondent of London Times says the news of French army of Italy having received orders to be confirmed. The order, it is stated, has references not so much to any movement of Neapolitan army to the Pope's territory, as the expediency of occupying Turin in case Piedmont continues opposed to annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

Count Arco had left Turin for Paris, charged with official mission.

NAPLES.

Ministerial troubles still prevailed in Naples, as King had not given up idea of ordering the army to pass the frontier. Revolutionary movement had broken out at Aversa, near Naples; troops were sent and state of siege proclaimed. Resignation of Fillangieri, the Neapolitan Premier is definitive.

A slight disturbance, caused by the address of the Pope, had occurred among students at Rome. A foreign loan of fifty million francs was spoken of at Rome.

SPAIN.

Marshall O'Donnell is created Duke of Tetuan, and raised to rank of Grandece of Spain. He had also been presented by Queen with ground on which the Victory was won. Fifty cannons were found at Tetuan. In battle of 4th Spaniards lost ten officers, seven hundred and eleven men killed and wounded. O'Donnell judged it useless to pursue Moors into interior.

The Madrid Epica expresses opinion that on capture of Tetuan England would again offer mediation for bringing about peace and would probably be accepted.

AUSTRIA.

It is confirmed that Austria refuses to accede to principal propositions to England for settlement of Italian question, but formal communications on the subject not yet received by England and France.

Advices from Verona report great Military preparations there. Count DeGenfil, commander of second Austrian Corps D'Armea, declares in order of day issued at Verona that from 15th Feb. the whole Venetian Territory, the Province of Mantua, and districts of Trient will be governed by martial law.

Paris correspondent of the London Herald asserts that orders have been sent to Marshal Vaillant to occupy Tuscany with portion of French troops, and transfer his head quarters from Milan to Florence.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia, in accepting England's propositions on Italian question, makes important reservation that she could not approve of any combination which might be in opposition to principle of legitimacy upon which Prussian Monarchy is founded.

Reported that Russia will make similar reservation.

INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Calcutta and China mail reached Mofa 7th, due in England 13th. India news unimportant. Chinese were strongly fortifying Peking and entrance to Peking. 100,000 Tartar troops were

centered near the Peiho. British were energetically preparing for campaign.

Exchange at Calcutta 2s. 1d. Exports steady. Exchange in Hong Kong declined to four shillings and nine pence half-penny. Rice active at high prices, exports dull, freights unchanged.

Exchange at Shanghai six and eight-pence. Trade brisk. Freights unchanged. At Foo Choo Tea very firm. At Canton business depressed. Tonnage dues arranged under American Treaty.

Trade with Japan was stopped by excessive demand of Europeans for Japanese gold in exchange for dollars, and by insults offered to Japanese. British Consul had issued notification blaming conduct of Europeans.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money continued inactive but not pressing demand. Weekly Court of Bank of England Directors adjourned without altering rate of discount. Gold withdrawals having abated, funds had been heavy and rather lower but improvement occurred, when it was found Bank minimum was not raised and Consols advanced.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.—"Daily News" city article dated Friday evening says funds firmer and one eighth higher. Under favorable anticipation of budget other departments of stock exchange firmer.

Times city article says fact of no gold being withdrawn from bank, and feeling of political confidence at home constituted chief cause of better tone in market. In discount market there was no new feature. Demand continued active at former rates. Foreign exchanges closed shade lower.

Times approves generally of budget and commercial treaty but asks if there is to be no mutual disarmament behind the treaty.

Herald cannot congratulate Gladstone on his exposition, and complains that the two millions of annuities which fall in might have been far better employed than in an abatement of duties in French articles.

MADRID, Feb. 9th.—Several French vessels had been wrecked in the waters of Valencia.—The crews were saved.

SNOWBALLING RIOT AT EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—The Edinburgh papers contain long accounts of a "snowball riot," which took place between the students of the university of that city and the police. From ten in the morning till four in the afternoon the battle raged, with varying success, and about equal damage to each party. The skirmish at last grew to a threatening height, for many of the students had armed themselves with bludgeons, and the authorities of the university appeared on the scene. At their request the police withdrew, and the tumult shortly afterwards ceased.

DECLARATION OF THE POLICY OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND ON THE AFFAIRS OF CENTRAL ITALY. The Post, in a conspicuous leader, says:—"We announced at the beginning of the year that a virtual alliance had been effected between England and France for the settlement of Italian affairs. We expressly stated that the two Governments bound themselves by no treaty, but their agreement was the result of the force of circumstances and the dictation of public opinion. This alliance—every day drawn closer—already begins to produce evident and tangible consequences. It is now formally determined that no intervention shall take place in Italy, and that the people shall be left to their own devices. It is therefore agreed that the States of Central Italy shall dispose of themselves. Fresh elections are to be held, and the assemblies resulting from popular choice are free to decree the annexation of their constituents to the Sardinian kingdom. The French troops are to be withdrawn from Northern Italy and Rome at an early opportunity. It is no secret that Austria, having regard to the western alliance and her own serious difficulties, has given up all hope of retrieving her position and influence in Italy, and not only sheathes her sword but puts it aside. An attempt will be made to induce her to grant reform in Venetia, of which she is still left mistress. The Post adds that the stubbornness of the P. Pe bids fair to deprive him of the whole of his temporalities. Naples groans under a heavier tyranny than ever, and the cries of Venice are loud enough to strike our ears, however we may shut them. The Italian question, then being likely to take still larger proportion, our best, safest, and most beneficent policy is that line of strict duty by which this time last year we might have prevented war, and by which we may now guarantee the peace of Europe. The line is—no foreign intervention, but Italy for the Italians.

THE MURDERS AT SEA.—At Southampton, on Tuesday, the 31st, Edmund Lane, first mate, and Gordon Hires, second mate, of the American barque Anna, were placed at the bar charged with having caused the death of six seamen, while on the voyage from America. The magistrates decided to hear each case separately; and at the close of the case as regards Armstrong, the court adjourned till Thursday morning, when the others will be proceeded with separately, the next to be heard being that of John Turtle. The necessary authority having been received from the Secretary of State, Mr. Thornton, American Consul appeared to conduct the case against the prisoners who were defended by Mr. Leigh and Mr. Harfield.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The following is a return of the number of ships under the Emigration Act, with passengers, &c., that have sailed from this port during the month of January in the present year: United States, 10 ships

with 97 cabin and 895 steerage passengers: Victoria, two ships, with 23 cabin and 514 steerage passengers; South Australia, one ship, carrying 300 steerage passengers; total, 13 ships, 20,866 tons, 121 cabin and 1769 steerage passengers. Of this number, 672 were English, 278 Scotch, 683 Irish, and 135 foreigners. For the corresponding month of last year the numbers were—cabin 107, steerage 1610; showing an increase for the past month of 159. In January, 1859, the returns comprised 620 English, 134 Scotch, 663 Irish, and 163 foreigners.

Scotland is threatened with a "lock out" of serious dimensions. The colliers and miners connected with the Govan Works having struck for an advance of wages, a large and influential meeting of the ironmasters of Scotland was held in Glasgow, when it was resolved that, as the colliers' wages should not be increased in the present state of trade, the whole of the furnaces in North Britain should be blown out immediately unless the Govan men at once returned to work at the current rates.

THE FUTURE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—As the Princess Alexandrina, the daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia, is now about to enter on her 18th year, rumour begins again (says a letter from Hamburg) to point to her royal highness as the probable future Queen of England. To this it is very likely that an increased intimacy with the Princess Frederick William may in some degree have contributed, but that may have arisen from other associations, with which any idea of a closer relationship than that which now exists may have nothing whatever to do. It may be well, however, that it should be known that the Princess Alexandrina is a great favourite with all the members of the Prussian royal family; and that the talents and acquisitions of her royal highness are such as are in all respects in accordance with what might be required or expected in a princess of her exalted station.

A public meeting to express sympathy with the Italian people in the present struggle, has been called, to meet at the City Assembly Rooms on Broadway, Feb. 17. The call is signed by August Belmont, H. W. Beecher, Wm. C. Bryant, Gen. Scott, M. H. Grinnell and others.

The Treasurer of the Pemberton Mill Corporation has advertised the whole property of that Corporation to be sold in one lot, at Lawrence on the 23d instant.

A Mr. Thomas Stephens, formerly a clerk in the City Bank, Montreal, convicted eighteen months ago, on his own confession, of forgery, and sentenced to imprisonment for five years in the penitentiary, has just come into a fortune of \$400,000.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 20.

Bill to reduce Buoy and Beacon tax in Harbour of Miramichi to one penny per ton agreed to.

Tilly introduced a bill for a General Public Hospital in St. John.

Another attempt was made to repeal private bill fees rules—defeated. Ruld slightly modified. End introduced Alien bill—Gray's bill relating to witnesses before Legislature, and committees agreed to.

Conversation about Wilkinson's Map. Tapley stated that 2000 copies were printed and 1000 received; they were being prepared for sale. Government were making an effort to effect a sale of them before furnishing them to public departments and schools. About three hundred were sold. Whole cost £3,250, but whole sum to be paid by Province probably not more than £1,200 or £1,500. Wilnot explained how it originated. General approval expressed of Map.

Railway committee not appointed, on account of absence of Lawrence. House adjourned at four.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 21.

Gray's Bill as revised, relating to Swearing Witnesses, passed; altered by striking out provision for committal for contempt.

Several Local Bills passed. Lawrence's bill relating to confined debtor referred to Committee—Lawrence, Mitchell and Steadman.

Tilly introduced a bill to incorporate the Victoria suspension Bridge company.

Railway Committee discussion resumed.—Tibbets condemned whole of Railway policy, and charged on management and Engineer want of judgement and ability—advocated junction with Grand Trunk, via St. Andrew's line; complained that so little had been done to assist letter.

Mr. Steadman deprecated strongly the course pursued by Hon. Gentlemen in decrying the Province, and sending abroad the impression that she was fast approaching bankruptcy, thus injuring her character and credit abroad.

Chandler vindicated course of Government and Legislature toward St. Andrew's line as having been generous in the extreme; said he might have occasion to ask for extension of time, expressed favorable opinion of Light's competence for his situation.

McAdam and Gilmor endorsed sentiments of Chandler.

Lewis spoke favorably of railway policy—all his county wanted at present was a bridge to give access to railroad and develop resources of Albert.

Mitchell complained of members opening up

question of line of connection with Canada—should first decide to have the railway connection, then raise the means, then on fair and just principles decide upon the route.  
Adjourned at 5.30.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 22.

McPhelim introduced a Bill to amend the Law of Evidence, also a bill relating to Election of members to the Assembly.

Tilley introduced a Bill to provide prompt payment of demands on Treasury.

Gray introduced a petition against the passage of bill relating to sealing gas meters; petition and bill referred to select Committee.

Wilmot introduced petition for law to alter the mode of appointing Water Commissioners of Carleton.

Tibbits moved for committee to refer matters relating to St. Andrews Railroad; he affirmed his object was for an opportunity for a shy at Mitchell for his advocacy of North line yesterday.

Mitchell replied, and talk was had about respective routes to Canada. Resolution withdrawn.

Lawrence's resolution taken up, and committee of five appointed, viz.—Lawrence, Tapley, McAdam, McLeod, and McPherson.

McPherson rose and protested that interest of York had been overlooked, and moved that McIntosh be added. Gilmor moved amendment to increase committee to seven. General question was again opened up. Wilmot, Tilley, Fisher, Gray, &c., spoke. Gray said he was willing to bear a share of the responsibility for introduction of railroads, and did not believe they would, with ordinary economy, injure the country, as had been prophesied. McMillan, member of last year's committee, referred to investigations as having been as full as time admitted, and thought report should have conveyed expressions of opinions favorable to Jardine, to whom the country was indebted. Debate adjourned at 5.30.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 23d.

For Macpherson read Williston as fifth member of Committee yesterday.

A very thin House to-day, several hon. members engaged on Committee.

McPhelim's Bill relating to law of evidence referred to Select Committee.

Mitchell introduced a Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining licences to cut and carry away timber from Crown Lands.

Afternoon occupied in discussing a Bill of Mr. Kerr's relating to settlement and support of the poor of the Province. The bill was reported last winter by a select Committee, and passed by the House, and printed by direction of the Legislative Council—the Bill was agreed to.

Cudlip presented a petition from Walker Tisdale & Son, and some 350 others, praying that all disputed claims of Contractors of the European and North American Railroad be referred for adjudication to some competent and disinterested Engineer.

House adjourned at 5.15.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 21.

Great many notices of address given; one by Steadman for dispatches and minutes of Council relating to resolution passed in Session of 1852 concerning salary of Governor. Another by C. Perley for papers and plans relating to Bridge at Woodstock. Report of Public Works laid before the House. Almost the whole day spent in Committee upon the Bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Free Stone Company; the question was as to whether the liability of Stockholders should be confined to the amount of stock or extended to double that amount. Several members stated that although formerly in favor of double liability, their opinion had undergone a modification. Double liability lost, 10 to 23. Another question raised as to whether any certain per centage of stock should be paid in within a certain time.—Long discussion upon it, and upon policy of incorporated companies generally. Tibbits moved section requiring — per cent. of capital stock to be paid in, within a certain time, which was lost 10 to 24. Nothing said or done about Railway Committee. Gilmor gave notice of address for survey of a portion of European and North American Railway Line between St. John and Calais.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 25th,

Williston moved resolution for address asking for detailed statement of number and amount of the debentures unsold or amount still undrawn under Act 20 Vic., chap 20.

Provincial Secretary stated estimates would be in on Tuesday next.

Gillmor's amendment to McPherson's motion relating to Railway Committee passed—14 to 9.

Provincial Secretary thought that action parliamentarily showed opinion of the House against McIntosh being appointed. Speaker thought not, and appointed McIntosh and Cudlip as additional members.

Mr. Allan spoke approving of appointment of McIntosh; he expressed regret for having voted for the Railway Bill in 1853;—did so because the provision for carrying out extensions was added. The object of the alteration in the original bills was to secure the support of the members of York, Carleton and Victoria.

McIntosh and Cudlip both expressed desire to be excused, but no action taken.

Formal resolutions for supply passed. House go into Committee of Supply next Friday.

Progress made in End's Homestead Bill—general opinion seemed against it.

Bill to provide for prompt payment of all demands upon the Province Treasury passed.

Board of Agriculture have decided to hold first fair at Sussex, Oct. 1st 1861.

Adjourned at 3.40.

### Loss of the Hungarian.

HALIFAX, 10 P. M., 21st Feb. 1860.

Latest from the scene of the wreck.

Steamship *Hungarian*, from Queenstown 9th inst., to wreck at Cape Ledge near Cape Sable. Crew and passengers all supposed lost. Small portion of hull now visible at low water. Nothing like news for Associated press, unless in mail, small portion of which has been saved in damaged state. One passenger ticket found, name Ellen Sheehan. Nothing more to-night.

The following telegram was received at a late hour last night:—

HALIFAX, Feb. 24, 1860.

A despatch from Ragged Islands to-day to the Postmaster General, says:—

"Supplementary mail bags for Canada and New York have been picked up and in safety, but in a very damaged state—awaiting orders."

Post Master General Woodgate has ordered mails to be brought to Halifax, to be arranged as bags burst and letters torn.

The following is the latest by telegraph to John Hunter, Esq., agent of the New York Associated Press:—

BARRINGTON, 9 p. m., 24th.

"Thomas Nickerson informs me that on Monday morning, three o'clock, he saw from the main land a steamer's light stationary for some time and supposed a ship had struck on Horse Race about two miles off the cape; it was then seen to move. At day-light a large steamer was seen ashore, one mast standing. Thinks he saw men on it when it went over soon after day-light. Report has reached me that the Steward's pocket book has been picked up, having some names for 'extras'; I shall enquire.

Wednesday one small child, and yesterday one man, supposed to be a fireman, were found. The coroner is attending to them. Portions of mail and cargo are being picked up.

We clip the following synopsis of the Auditor General's Report for the financial year ending 31st October 1859, from the *News*:—

The amount paid out during the year by the Provincial Treasurer, including school warrants, was £411,664 8s. 10d.; £93,902 (we dispense with shillings and pence) of which were charged to the Ordinary Revenue; £13,538 to the Bye Roads; £317,500 to the Railway; £4,276 to Bay of Fundy Lights; £76 to the Indian Reserve Fund; £152 to the Sick and Disabled Seamen Account; £215 to the Emigrant Fund; £570 to Gulf Lights. The amount paid on School Warrants was £18,902 5s. 5d.

The Unpaid Warrants for 1857, 1858, and 1859 amount to £14,630 8s. 8d.; £9,177 2s. 9d. of which are Parish School Warrants.

The Civil List Expenditure (which embraces five quarters) was £18,125; Public Works £38,131; Education (two items) one of £8,958, and the other of £23,945; for Agriculture £2,492 was expended; for Immigration purposes £286; for the protection and collection of the Revenue £7,518; for the Post Office £6,961; for the expenses of the Legislature £12,120; for the Judiciary £3,425; for the Penitentiary £2,800; and £4090 for the Lunatic Asylum—with various other smaller items.

The receipts from the Casual and Territorial Revenues the past year, were £15,738; from Import Duties at St. John £94,995; from Export Duties £12,786 16s. 10d.; the amount received from the Deputy Treasurers was £30,906, making Auctioneers' and Distillery Licences, and one or two other items, the total of the Ordinary Revenue for 1859, £156,850 5s. 2d.

The amount of Railway Impost Duty collected was £34,500 12s. 9d., against £20,779 3s. 9d. the previous year. In 1857 the amount collected was £25,913 7s. 5d. The value of goods upon which the Railway Impost was levied was £983,985 in 1859, against £831,167 in 1858, showing that the value of the Imports last year was £150,000 more than those of the preceding year.

At the end of the fiscal year there was to the credit of the Railway Impost Fund £7,277. The balance at the close of the preceding year was £25,415.

The indebtedness of the Province on the 31st October was £1,030,235 17s. 3d.; about £300,000 of which is on account of the Railway works.

From the Auditor's Report on the Railway Accounts, we find that the expenditure to 31st October, 1858, was £525,093 14 3 From 1st Nov., 1858, to 31st Oct., 1859, 329,252 2 2

Making a total of £854,345 16 5 The Auditor says that the net earnings of the Road to 31st Oct., 1858, amounted to £747 19s. 4d.; the net earnings during the year 1858 amounted to £5,795 2s. 7d.

The various items in the Report may claim our attention at some future time.

The accounts of all the different public offices are contained in this volume, and it has also statements in detail of the value of the goods upon which Export and Import Duties have been collected, with much other valuable matter in relation to the trade and finances of the Province.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—John R. Russell to be Local Deputy, and Commissioner under the 8th and 9th Chapters of the Revised Statutes, for the County of Albert, in the room of Reuben Stiles.

John Farris, Esquire, for the County of Queen's and John Lewis, Esquire, for the County of Albert, to be Members of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, these Counties not having equally elected Members to represent them at the Board.

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 21st Feb. 1860.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—We learn by the *Temperance Telegraph* that the Rev. Mr. Naraway is engaged to deliver two lectures in the Institute during the first week in March, on Temperance. The first on "The Scriptural duty of religious men with respect to Total Abstinence from Intoxicating Drinks." The second, "The Necessity and Rightfulness of the Legal Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic." Mr. N. is an able and eloquent speaker.—*Intelligencer*.

We regret to learn that Mr. Wm. Boultonhouse, (son of C. Boultonhouse, Esq.) of Sackville, was a passenger by the "Hungarian," and, as far as we can at present know, has met a watery grave. His loss will be felt by a large circle of friends, to whom his many excellent qualities had endeared him.—*Blifton*.

The *Temperance Telegraph* announces the death of the Rev. Merritt Keith, on Wednesday evening last, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Titus, of Upham Vale.

SACKVILLE, Feb. 17. We learn that the sleigh containing the mails from Pictou to Amherst, was lost through the ice on Tatmagouche Bay, on Friday night last, with two horses attached to it, also lost. The driver and several passengers, with the mails, which they succeeded in saving, reached Amherst, on Saturday evening. The baggage saved was saturated with water.—*Borderer*.

Dr. Charles Black, Baie de Verte, whilst driving in haste on the ice to Port Elgin, on Saturday last, to visit a patient, suddenly found his horse and sleigh in water six feet deep, and having a lady in the sleigh, which was capsized, they were in danger of being drowned; but, fortunately, Mr. Edward Crane, who was a short distance behind, came manfully to their assistance, and no damage ensued, further than a thorough wetting of the whole party.—*Id.*

On Monday last the "Chebucto Foundry," Halifax, together with several other buildings, were destroyed by fire. This was one of the best establishments of its kind in Nova Scotia. The amount of insurance upon it was \$17,000; but that sum does not near cover the actual loss.—*News*.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—We learn from the *News* that a large meeting of the inhabitants of Carleton was held a few days since, to promote the new enterprise of another suspension bridge between St. John and Carleton, crossing from Navy Island to Portland. The Bill to go before the Legislature to authorize the undertaking was read, and a resolution passed recommending the commencement of the work as soon as possible.

FREDERICTON BIBLE SOCIETY. This Society held its Annual Meeting in the Temperance Hall, on the evening of the 15th inst. Judge Wilmot, President of the Society, presided. The Hall was densely filled. The following were the speakers—Rev. Messrs. Albrighton, Sterling, Wilson, Spurden and Dr. Brooke; G. Botsford, Esq., Hon. S. L. Tilley, J. S. Beck, Esq., and the President. The collection for the Society on the occasion of the annual Sermon being preached by the Rev. Mr. Albrighton, was £6 11s.

We learn that an engineer named Middleton, employed in the engine house near Gilbert's Lane, died suddenly yesterday morning from apoplexy or disease of the heart. An inquest was held on the body shortly after, and the Jury returned a verdict accordingly.—*Globe*.

APPOINTMENTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Mr. E. M. McDonald, of the Pictou Chronicle, to the Queen's Printer, in place of Mr. A. Grant. Mr. Mathew McKenna to be Superintendent of Light Houses and other Public Property in place of Mr. William Condon. Geo. Whidden, Esq., to be Registrar of Deeds for Halifax County, in place of Peter S. Hamilton, Esq.

The schr. *Saranac*, owned by R. J. & W. Hart, from Cienfuegos for this Port, with a cargo of new crop Molasses, went on shore at Portuguese Cove, on Thursday morning last, and through the night went to pieces; the crew narrowly escaped being drowned.—*Halifax Journal*.

The *Sun* says that had there been a steam tug in Halifax this vessel would undoubtedly have been saved.

P. E. ISLAND.—The Legislature of Prince Edward Island met on the 16th inst. Hon. John Wright, one of the members of the Legislative Council has resigned his seat in that body. A fire occurred at Charlottetown on the 15th, by which the "Victoria Hotel," the largest in the Island, with the greatest portion of its contents, was destroyed, as was a twostory house adjoining the hotel. Several other buildings were more or less injured. One of the local Societies of the Island is discussing the feasibility of a Railroad from Summerside to Charlottetown, and the discussion is attracting some attention.—*News*.

We understand information has been received in the City, by private telegram to one of our influential mercantile firms, that it is the intention of the Imperial Government to introduce a measure into Parliament, for the equalization of the timber duties, thus placing Baltic timber and deals, on the same footing as the produce of the British North American Colonies! So far as our deals are concerned, we are fearful this step, will for some time, check their consumption in the British Markets, and consequently lower prices; at the same time, we are hopeful, the trade will ultimately recover from the prostration induced by the change of policy; from the circumstance—first that vessels of a light draught of water can only be employed in navigating the Baltic; secondly that the value of logs in the Norwegian and Russian forests will be enhanced while the great distances in the interior of the countries, from which the manufactured article has to be conveyed to the seaboard, will in a considerable degree add to their first cost; and thirdly that our deals will soon find a demand for export from Great Britain, to foreign countries, from which they have been hitherto excluded, by the Baltic deals obtaining drawback on shipment; and thus being supplied to shippers at a lower price than the product of British North America!—*Courier*.

The suicide of Mrs. Day (Widow), at her daughter's residence, Coal Mines, Salmon River, is communicated to the *Telegraph*. She died by jumping from a window about fourteen feet from the ground on to a bed of ice. Previous to her death she had been unwell, and not in her right mind. An inquest held on the body on the 11th inst.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. H. Sisson a Constable of this City, having occasion to go a few miles in the Country on Tuesday last, fell down dead at the door of a house which he had left a few moments before.—*Reporter*.

CANADIAN CREDIT.—The *Toronto Leader*, referring to the extraordinary fact that twenty-two millions sterling had been offered on Canadian Bonds says:—"While some of the oldest Governments of Europe are unable to borrow on any terms, the utmost anxiety has been shown by English capitalists to subscribe to the new Canadian loan. The Finance Minister asked £2,000,000 sterling, at five per cent, and within nine days the proffered subscriptions amounted to nearly twenty-two millions. This is one of the most remarkable facts in the whole history of national finance; and it shows how completely the credit of the Province has been sustained. It has been more than sustained; for at no former period have we seen anything like five per cent securities at three per cent premium. Some time ago Russia attempted to borrow in London and Paris, but the attempt was a failure, and the Emperor Alexander had to forego plans of internal improvement which had been projected, and which the loan was required to carry out. Russia, with a population and an extent of territory greater than those of any other country in Europe, could not get its paper admitted to discount on the London Exchange; while Canada is offered at a low rate, eight times as much as she requires. Austria, shivering on the brink of bankruptcy, is unable to borrow at any rate; and many other governments, both in Europe and America, are in little better plight. Even the Federal Government at Washington finds it necessary to pay six per cent when it borrows. It may obtain a small premium, but it has not yet proved its ability to borrow at five."

A terrific gale of wind which, in violence and disastrous effect, exceeded anything of the kind within the experience of years, swept over the Atlantic sea-board on Friday last. This City and the surrounding water were visited with extreme severity. Succeeding an almost entire calm on Saturday last, a sudden squall came up from the southwest about ten o'clock on that evening, which changed to the northwest about midnight, increasing almost to the force of a tornado of the tropics. The gale did not reach its height, however, until after sunrise, as it was between 7 and 9 o'clock that the principal damage was done.—The Public School No. 13, in Brooklyn, was partly prostrated, and afterwards took fire and was destroyed. Great numbers of public and private edifices were unroofed, among others that of the Catholic Half Orphan Asylum, in this city. Chimneys, signs and unfinished buildings were thrown down, vessels in the harbor and at their docks, were torn from their moorings, and many of them damaged or sunk at their wharves. The destruction of property by the hurricane must be extremely large, but no loss of life has been reported in this or the neighboring cities.—*N. Y. Chronicle*.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Geo. Wilkes, editor of Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times*, sailed to-day for Europe in the City of Washington to report the Derby, and the fight for the Championship.

The drift ice is very plentiful and heavy. Most of the splits on the North river are full of ice, frozen fast. The steamships DeSoto and Nashville were obliged to have the assistance of the steam-tug *Huntress* to get to their berths.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 18.—The Mobile Harbor bill has passed the Senate—it had previously passed the House. The bill assures a minimum depth of fifteen feet of water, from the bay to the wharf.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28, 5 P. M.—A concurrent resolution passed both Houses of the Legislature yesterday, appointing a joint committee to receive proposals for the permanent removal of the State capital from Sacramento to San Francisco or Oakland.

MARRIED.

At Chatham, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Bacon. Mr. Samuel Habberley, late of Boston, to Lydia E. Blackstock, daughter of the late Richard Blackstock, of Chatham.

DIED.

At half past six o'clock on Friday evening, the 24th instant, aged 22 years, John George eldest son of the Honorable John Robertson, of this City, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED. SUNDAY, 19th—Bright Young Dorchester. Fitzgerald, Clyde, 81, masts, coals. MONDAY, 20th—Brig Minnehaha, Lewis, Boston, Moody & Rodding.

Kenzie, this port.—At New York, 21st, brig Cecilia, Kavanagh, do. Brig H. B. Crosby, Winslow, of and from Boston for Weymouth, N. S., with a cargo of flour, was totally wrecked at Sandy Cove, Feb 19.

SAINT JOHN MARKETS.

Table with columns for Flour, Country Market, and various goods like Apples, Beef, Butter, etc. with prices listed.

MEETINGS OF TEACHERS INSTITUTE.—The St. John County Teachers' Institute will hold its next Meeting in the School Room of Messrs Freeze & McInnis, Duke Street, 10th March at 2 o'clock P. M.

Kings County Teachers' Institute will hold its next Meeting in the Temperance Hall, near Upham Church on the first Friday in May at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The premises known as the City Dye House, situated on Portland Bridge, in this city is offered for sale.

FAIRFAX SALE.—A lot of good land Situated on the Road leading from Petitediac to Butternut Ridge, and within four or five miles of the Railroad Station in that vicinity, containing 200 acres covered mostly with good hardwood except about 25 acres in front which were cleared some nine or ten years ago, and are fit for the plough.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Munroe's History of New Brunswick, with Maps; Maps of the World, British America United States, Europe, West Indies, &c., suitable for Schools.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND DEAR.—DR. SKINNER attends especially to the Medical and Surgical treatment of the above diseases, with general practice.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—We offer the following New Year's presents to our Agents, which will be given (or sent if required) to the successful competitors on the first day of January, 1861.

MEMORANDA. Arrived at Halifax, 18th, schr. Julia, hence. The "Musquash," built at Lancaster Mills, by H. Garbutt, Esq., which sailed thence on the 23d Dec., arrived at Queenstown, after a stormy passage, on the 14th Jan.

TO LET.—From 1st May next.—The House in Elliot Row lately occupied by Mrs James Inches is pleasantly situated with Flower Garden in front, and has the City Water on the premises. Apply to P. R. INCHES, No. 89 Prince Wm-st.

WANTED.—A Second class Female Teacher is desirous of obtaining a situation in some Rural District in which the School, during the Summer months, would be composed mostly of young children. A moderate salary will be required and satisfactory reference given. Further information may be had at this office. St. John, February 20th, 1860.

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—This School, kept in the basement of the Christian Chapel, Duke Street, is under the management of the Subscribers. The usual English and Mathematical Branches are taught, and every attention given to pupils placed under their care. FREEZE & McINNIS. St. John, February 20th, 1860.

EEL GRASS MATTRASSES.—Persons wishing to purchase Eel Grass Mattrasses of superior quality will find a sample always on hand at the store of Mr. Joseph Lordly, King Street. Sailors Mattrasses, made of the same material, also for sale at reasonable prices. St. John, February 20th, 1860.

JUST Arrived from New York:—250 BUSHELS CORN; 3 Tons American Grey Buckwheat FLOUR. In Store: 5 Tons New Brunswick Pure Grey Buckwheat Flour; Fresh Ground Oatmeal, Corn Meal and Family Flour, in 100, 50, 25 and 12 1/2 bags; Oats, Coen, and Feed of every description. Whole sale and Retail. JOHN SMITH, Head of County Market.

WARRANTED.—Warm Under Shirts and Drawers, warranted not to shrink. For sale by D. H. HALL, 41 King-Street.

VALISES, TRUNKS & TRAVELLING BAGS.—For sale by D. H. HALL, 41 King-street.

TO LET.—From the first of May next:—A Cottage, situated in Elliot Row with a good Yard, and Out-buildings attached. For further particulars apply at the office of FRANCIS CLEMENTSON, 25, Duck street.

TRUE.—That Lockhart & Co. are constantly Manufacturing a Large Stock of Stylish CAPS, from the very best material, for Wholesale and Retail Trade, at 79 King Street.

TRUE.—That Lockhart & Co. have on of the best assortment of Fine Satin HATS from best London Makers at (Feb 18) 79 King street.

TRUE.—That no pains will be spared to give satisfaction in every department of our Trade, at (Feb 18) 79 King Street.

CLOSING SALES OF FURS.—WINTER STOCK—SELLING STOCK. 79 King Street. LOCKHART & CO.

PARAFFINE OIL—ALBERTINE or Paraffine Oil, Manufactured in the Province, always on hand, and for sale Wholesale and Retail. P. R. INCHES, No. 89 Prince Wm. Street.

BELMONTINE.—2000 Gallons of patent Belmontine Oil, on hand and to arrive. It gives the brightest Clearness, and Best Light, of any Oil now in use. P. R. INCHES, Druggist, &c. No. 89 Prince Wm-st.

NECKTIES, BRACES, SHIRT COLLARS, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c. For sale by D. H. HALL, 41 King Street.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Annual Revenue £76,230 3 7. Claims Paid 155,858 11 11. Bonuses Divident 1859, 67,347 15 9. Assets, in addition to Capital, 300,000 0 0.

NEW BUSINESS IN 1859. No. of Policies, 512. Sums Assured, £291,455. Annual Premiums, £10,172.19.6. The business of this Agency has been doubled the past year, and is steadily increasing. Medical Examiner—DAVID MILLER, M. D. Office—4, Ritchie's Building Princess Street. Agent—O. D. WETMORE.

W. H. BRADSHAW, IMPORTER & DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—26 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.—Keeps constantly on hand a complete and choice assortment of pure Drugs and Patent Medicines, Toilet articles &c. Albertine Oil and Burning Fluid, Wholesale and Retail, at moderate prices for cash. Orders for Merchants, Physicians and others solicited and carefully attended to.

COTTON WARPS.—A prime lot INDIGO BLUE, just received. ENNIS & GARDNER.

CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPER!!! Beautiful Enamelled Bird Cages: A splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS, For CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, 75 Prince William St. dec 22 F. A. COSGROVE.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE, Market Square.—Stable and Pocket Cutlery, &c.—Received per Steamship Anglo-Saxon and other late arrivals. Two Cases containing a good assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Razors, &c. Two cases Silver Plated WARE, 2 cases HARDWARE, at Wholesale and Retail. RICHARD THOMPSON, Proprietor.

GEO. ANDERSON, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER, 120 Germain-street.—The subscriber is constantly manufacturing Instruments of superior tone and finish (with all the modern improvements), which he can positively recommend as good articles. Purchasers desirous of procuring a sterling PIANOFORTE, at a fair rate, will find it an advantage to examine the Instruments at this establishment, as I am convinced the most fastidious will be thoroughly satisfied of the superiority of these Instruments (in their adaptation to this climate,) over those imported from the foreign markets. Pianofortes bought at this establishment are warranted for three years. Piano-Fortes tuned and repaired as usual. jan 26 GEO. ANDERSON.

To Carriage Makers. JUST received and on hand—4000 Carriage BOLTS, ass'd. sizes, 1-4 to 6 in. 1200 Oak and Hickory Waggon SPOKES. —ALSO—Domestic and American Axes; Carriage Springs; Malleable Castings of all kinds; Enamelled Cloth; Brass and Ppd. Shaft Pins; Brass and Ppd. Bands; Trimmings, Nails, Laces, &c. Daily expected a further supply of Springs, Axes, Axles Nuts, Enamelled Cloth, Dasher Lathes, &c. All of which will be sold low. feb 25 BERRYMAN & OLIVE.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The subscribers having added several new patterns to their former assortment, would call the attention of all those desirous of having one of the best and cheapest Ploughs which the Province can afford, to their present stock which they offer for sale at No. 17 Water Street, or at the old Stand on Portland Bridge. HARRIS & ALLAN.

N. B.—Beware of Imitations! As Ploughs and parts thereof have been made and sold as ours, the letters H. & A. will in future be found on all ploughs and shears of our manufacture. (Feb 15) H. & A.

SAINT JOHN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated Capital, £50,000.—This Company offers the advantages of a Resident Management. Lowest Rates of Premium consistent with security, and conducts a fire business only. Insurance upon Dwellings, Stores Goods, Ship Building and in Harbour, Manufactories, Public Buildings, and every description of Insurable Property.

JAMES REED, CHARLES W. WELDON, THOS. F. RAYMOND, GEORGE V. NOWLIN. Office, No 4 Judge Ritchie's Building, Princess Street. jan 25 O. D. WETMORE, Secretary.

DAMAGED GOODS.—2 Cases Felt Bonnets and Hats slightly damaged, will be sold at half price. ENNIS & GARDNER, dec 21 65 King street. 3

PERUVIAN SYRUP, or Protected Solution of Oxide of Iron, is highly recommended for the CURE of Dyspepsia; Liver Complaints, Neuralgia and Nervous Debility, Dropsy, and the prostrating effects of the frequent use of preparations of Mercury and Lead, as well as all diseases having their origin in imperfect digestion and a deranged condition of the stomach. Letters from very high authorities have been received by the proprietors of this Medicine certifying to its efficacy in these diseases. For sale in St. John by P. R. INCHES, Druggist, &c., No. 89 Prince Wm. Street, adj. J. & A. McMillan's Bookstore. jan 20

NEW, CHEAP, AND STYLISH.—The Subscribers would direct the attention of their numerous customers to the large and varied stock they have now on hand, and which they are offering at the lowest cash prices. They have now on hand, and are manufacturing constantly, a splendid stock of CAPS—in black, blue, brown and fancy cloths; Check and plain tweeds, glazed silk, &c. The newest styles London and American Hats, Felt and Glazed Hats, Cloth and Tweed Hats, Furnishing goods, &c. Every inducement to Wholesale dealers. feb 17 LOCKHART & CO.

CORN MEAL.—Landing ex "A. Smith-Cross," from Philadelphia:—290 bbls. Corn Meal, "x" "Artic," from Alexandria:—25 bbls. Fairfax Extra Flour. For sale by dec 30 HAMILTON & UNDERHILL.

CHEAP GOODS.—6 Bales and 2 Cases DRY GOODS, a Cost Price.—25 Pieces Fancy Prints; 49 do. Factory Cotton; 35 do. Fancy Print; 2 1/2 do. Red Flannel; 10 do. White Flannel; 12 do. Striped Shirting; 12 do. White Shirting; 19 do. Blue Denham; 6 do. Ticking; 6 do. Gals Plaid; 1 do. Scotch Carpeting; 5 dozen Table Cloth; 3 do. Carpet Bags; 2 lbs. Linen thread; 25 pair Blankets; These Goods not belonging to our regular Stock will be sold for Cash only. ENNIS & GARDNER, 55 King Street. The balance of our Stock of Mantles, Furs, and Shawls, are now being sold at reduced prices. dec 21 F. & G.

NEW GOODS.—NEW GOODS.—JUST RECEIVED AT DAVIES & MARSHALL'S, 46 KING STREET.—Ex "Europa," via Boston:—Brown Mantle Cloths; Black Mantle Cloths; Scarlet and Black Bonnet Ribbons; Cheviote; Long Cloths; Medium Shirtings; Scarlet Flannels. We beg to call attention to our varied and well as sorted Stock. N. B.—All Goods for Charitable purposes at wholesale prices and a discount of 24 per cent. dec 17 DAVIES & MARSHALL, 46 King-st.

FACTS! FACTS! FACTS! Indian Bead Worked Moccasins; Indian Bead Worked Bags; Indian Bead Worked Belts; Indian Bead Worked Bracelets; Indian Bead Worked Head Bands; Indian Bead Worked Speck Cases; Indian Bead Worked Collars; Indian Bead Worked Watca pockets; Indian Bead Worked Caps; Indian Bead Worked Pin Cushions; Indian Bead Worked Needle Books; Indian Bead Worked Mats; Indian Quill Worked Reticules; Juoian Quill Worked Boxes. All of the above are for sale at 75 Prince William street, by jan 26— F. A. COSGROVE.

FISHING THREAD.—VICTORIA HOUSE, Prince William Street.—Received per E. M. Steamer Europa via Boston, 3 cases containing 1 Ton Best quality FISHING THREADS. dec 14 FRASER & RAY.

Railway to Sussex. ON and after FRIDAY, 11th Nov., Trains will run between Saint John and Sussex, as follows Leaving St John, Ossekeag, Sussex. 8 A.M. 9:30 8 A.M. 4 P.M. 6:30 4 P.M. By Order, K. JARDINE, Chairman. Railway Commissioner's Office. 41 KING STREET.—Cheap Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, Hats, Caps, and Furs. Wholesale and Retail. (Feb 10) D. H. HALL.

## Poetry.

## THE RIVER OF TIME.

The following Poem has passed through many hands and is said to have been subject to a good deal of "patching" and "mending" but it is not wholly out of shape in this version.—[Ed. Tribune.

"O! a wonderful stream is the river TIME,  
As it runs through the realm of tears,  
With a faultless rhythm, and musical rhyme,  
And a broader sweep, and surge sublime,  
As it blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting, like flakes of snow,  
And the summers like buds between,  
And the year in the sheaf—so they come and they

On the river's breast, with its ebb and flow,  
As it glides in the shadow and sheen.

There's a magical ISLE up the river TIME,  
Where the softest of airs is playing,  
There's a cloudless sky, and tropical clime,  
And song as sweet as vesper chime,  
And the Junos with the roses are straying.

The name of this Isle is the LONG AGO,  
And we bury our treasure there;  
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow—  
They are heaps of dust, but we loved them so,  
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of song that nobody sings,  
And part of an infant prayer,  
There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings,  
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,  
And the garments that she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved, when the fairy  
By the mirage is lifted in air;  
And we sometimes hear, through the turbulent  
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,  
When the wind down the river is fair.

O! remembered for aye be the blessed Isle,  
All the day of our life till night—  
When the evening comes with its beautiful smile,  
And our eyes are closing to slumber awhile,  
May that 'GREENWOOD' of soul be in sight!"

## Selections.

## REMINISCENCES OF MY SCHOOL-BOY DAYS.

BY SILVIO FELLICO.

Concluded.

Time passes. The lessons are heard as they come in irregular order. Noon arrives, or as nearly as the teacher can judge from the position of the sun with the school-house, taking it for granted that the house ranges with the four quarters of the globe.

But before dismissed for dinner and recreation the spelling-classes must be heard. In one of them all must take a part, if they can spell at all. The teacher calls up the first class, in which you will see little boys and girls, as well as young men and women, each to try his hand in getting head, or foot, or middle, as the case may be. If a word is missed it is given out again to the next below, and the next, till it passes once around or is spelled by some one. If any one succeeds in spelling it he goes above the one who first missed it. Now all is excitement. The master stands in a dignified position, with a spelling-book in one hand and whip in the other, till the requisite amount is disposed of, then he makes them take their numbers, so that they can remember their places, and orders them to take their seats till the second class is heard. The second class is now called up. Each selects his place, just as a litter of pigs, when they were invited to partake of the nourishment provided by nature in such cases, would do, each claiming his place.—The spelling exercises over, the teacher says, "You will now have an hour to eat dinner and play; you are dismissed." Then the members of each family gather around the bucket or basket containing the substantials, while the eldest, if they are boys, or some female member, gives to each a portion, and they all partake, some pie, some bread and butter, some bread and meat.—Dinner is soon over, and they away to their amusements. You will see some swinging, some sliding, some playing cat or town-ball, some with the girls playing "poor pussy wants a corner." All is now merriment and life. The feeling of friendship, which often ripens into love, is cherished, and those young hearts palpitate big with hopes of the future.

As yet they know not what broken friendships mean, or blighted hopes; the fruit which they see in the distance, and long to enjoy, looks as fair to them as the fabled apples of gold.

The cup they are soon to drink, while its contents are so inviting, contains, to many, bitterness and death; but they know it not.

They long for manhood, impatient to enter as contestants for the honors or pleasures of wealth in the ranks of business, of political strife, or war. Better for many of them that they had always been children and lived on hope, indulging the innocent illusion of youth, than to feel as, alas! too many do, that those were only pleasant dreams, which vanish "when one awaketh," or, if reality, to be enjoyed, but not by them.

Among many incidents that I remember dis-

tingly, was one which, though it may be amusing to you, proved to be rather a serious matter with me, as you will see in the sequel. Among other boyish exploits, we would sometimes try who could endure to have his hair pulled the hardest and longest without crying or hallooing. By my side, in school, sat a neighbor boy—poor fellow! he is sleeping with the dead, or, I should say, resting with the blood-washed in heaven, for he died in full hope of that blessed rest. He was older than I, but slender and small of his age.—He offered me the privilege of trying my hand on his hair, assuring me that I could not pull it so as to make him halloo. I told him I could. So I made every necessary preparation—both in the mean time watching the master and adjusting matters when his back was to us or eye on the book or slate. His hair had been shingled, but had grown considerably, till the lower parts—which, in those days of rustic shingling, was often left much longer than the hair above—were long enough to afford a firm grasp. Everything being adjusted, I gently and slyly took hold of these hanging locks; entwining and fastening my fingers in the hair and watching the teacher, I pulled in earnest, and to my utter astonishment and discomfiture he screamed out, "Ouch, master, S—P—is pulling my hair!" The teacher, who was a man perhaps sixty years of age, a little lame, one leg being shorter than the other, and rather heavy set, heard the cry, and without stopping to investigate the case, as I then thought he should, rushed upon me with open hands—not having time to gather up his old beech-rod—and fell to boxing me with his open hands, right and left, till my head rung again. The old "American Preceptor," a book in which I used to read several lessons each day, was, in the awful "trouncing" which I received, knocked sprawling on to the floor. After the old teacher had gratified his rage, by a process which was anything else but pleasing to me, he limped away to his desk, puffing as he went as if he had just come out of a bear-fight, and took his seat, casting at me a significant look, as much as to say, "Now, you pull another boy's hair if you dare." That, to me, then, was a serious matter. O, I thought, if I was only a man I would never endure such "buffeting" as that. But the boy—I will not tell how I felt, or what I said; 'twas soon forgotten. Years passed away; manhood came, and often in the social circle and the class-room have I mingled my conversation, my songs and prayers with that young man. The old school-house has gone to decay; the boys and girls who were our schoolmates are scattered—some dead, and some living—and now in riper manhood I cherish the memory of those days; the petty differences of boyhood are forgotten, and memory hails the living with delight, and sheds a tear of tribute over the graves of those who have passed away.

"When shall we meet again—meet ne'er to sever?  
When shall peace wreath her chain round us forever?"

## THE SLEEP OF PLANTS.

The way in which sleep is shown in the vegetable kingdom is infinitely more variable than among animals. Man throws himself prostrate; some kinds of monkeys lie on their sides; the camel places its head between its fore legs; and birds roost with their heads beneath their wing. Beyond these, there are few remarkable differences. But in plants there is no end to the curious and beautiful diversity which rewards the seeker in nature's mysteries. Some plants droop their leaves at night, the flat part becoming flaccid and pendulous. Others, of the kind called "compound," as clover and vetches, close their leaflets together in pairs, and occasionally the whole leaf droops at the same time. The three leaflets of clovers bring their faces to the outside, and so form a little triangular pyramid, whose apex is the point of union between the leaflets and stalks. Lupines, which have leaves resembling a seven-fingered hand without a palm, fold together like a lady's half-closed parasol. Chickweed raises its leaves so as to embrace the stem; and some species of lotus, besides many of its elegant family, the leguminose, bring them together in such a way as to protect the young flower buds and immature seed vessels from the chilly air of night. These are only a few out of the many cases which could be instanced of change of position in leaves, while in flowers there seems to be no limit to variation. The greater part shut the petals at night, the stalks declining one side; but there are some which roll their petals back, and curl them up like miniature volutes. The sleep of such plants is probably unaccompanied by any external change.

The same may be said of campanulas; and other bell-shaped flowers of crucifers; it should have been observed, are remarkably careless of repose. Their sleep never appears sound, or even constant; for many successive nights they seem restless, and in the morning always look dozy and uncomfortable. When flowers are overblown, or the plant, if an annual, is near its decay, the phenomena of sleep are very considerably diminished. In fact, they are only seen in perfection when the growing powers of the plant are in full operation. Deciduous trees—that is, such as cast their leaves in autumn—are in a sort of trance in the winter months. Flowers, too, lose their sensibilities altogether when the period of fertilization is passed, as may readily be seen by inspecting a field of daisies early in the morning, before the dew is off the grass. The overblown one will be found wide open; those in the younger stages, all crimson tipped and sound asleep.

—Leo H. Grindon.

## Youths Department.

## A MAGPIE AT CHURCH.

The following story which was communicated to Fraser's London Magazine by a clergyman, proves the truth of the Rev. Sidney Smith's observation, that whatever powers of oratory a parson may have, all command over the attention of his audience is at once lost when a bird makes its appearance in the church. Such, certainly, was the case with Jack, a magpie, well known in a village in the country of Kent, in England, for his mischievous propensities, and who entered the village church in the afternoon of Sunday July 25th, 1852, during the time of divine service.

Our friend hopped quietly in at the open door, and, for a time, surveyed the congregation, recognizing many a friend who was wont to greet him with words of kindness and familiarity, but on this occasion Jack was surprised at finding that no notice was taken of him. At last he seemed determined that he would not be thus overlooked, and down the middle aisle he marched, knocking at the door of each pew, and announcing his arrival to the inmates, with a clear, loud, "Here am I." This move had the desired effect, for in a very few moments every eye was turned upon our hero.

The worthy parson, finding himself in a decided minority, and perceiving broad grins coming over the before solemn faces of his flock, at once stopped the service, and desired the clerk to eject the intruder. But the order was more easily given than executed. Jack was determined not to leave, and so, finding himself pursued took refuge in a forest of legs belonging to his young friends, the school-children, who did not appear at all unwilling to afford him shelter.

The clerk rushed on, intent upon catching the enemy, and putting an end to this unorthodox proceeding; and over, first a bench and then a child, he stumbled, in his attempts to pounce upon the fugitive, who easily evaded his grasp, and always appeared just where the clerk was not, informing him ever and anon of his whereabouts by the cry, "Here am I." At last with the help of two or three of the congregation who had joined in the pursuit, a capture was effected, and Jack was ignominiously turned out, and the door closed upon him.

After the lapse of a few minutes, order and solemnity were restored in the church; and the prayers were commenced and ended without further disturbance. The parson in due time, ascended to the pulpit. He gave out his text, and commenced a discourse calculated, no doubt, to be of much benefit to his hearers; but he had not proceeded far when he was interrupted by a loud noise, accompanied by rapping at the little window at the back of the pulpit.

Turning round to ascertain the cause, he beheld our friend Jack pecking away at the window, flapping his wings against it, and screaming, at the top of his voice, "Here am I! here am I!"—a fact which no one could gainsay, or resist laughing at. The worthy parson, finding his own gravity, and that of his congregation, so entirely upset by what had occurred, brought his sermon to a speedy conclusion, and dismissed the congregation. Sentences of death were recorded against the offender, but upon the petition of a number of the parishioners, it was commuted to banishment for life from the precincts of the church. Such is the story of friend Jack.

## SCENE IN A FRENCH COURT.

A RECENT French paper says that Lucille Rome, a pretty girl, with blue eyes and fair hair, poorly but neatly clad, was brought before the Sixth Court of Correction, under the charge of vagrancy. "Does any one claim you?" asked the magistrate.

"Ah, my good sir," said she, "I have no longer any friends—My father and mother are dead—I have only my brother James; but he is as young as I am. O, sir, what can he do for me?"—"The court sends you to the House of Correction," said the judge.

At this moment a childish voice was heard from the other end of the court exclaiming "Here I am, sister! here I am! Do not fear!" At the same instant a little boy, with an animated expression of countenance, started forth from amidst the crowd, and stood before the judge.

"Who are you?" asked the judge.—"James Rome, the brother of this poor little girl."—"Your age?"—"Thirteen."—"And what do you want?"—"I come to claim my sister."—"But have you the means of providing for her?"—"Yesterday I had none, but now I have. Don't be afraid, sister."

"O, how good you are James!" exclaimed the little girl.—"Well, let us see, my boy," said the magistrate. "The court is disposed to do all that it can for your sister; but you must give us some explanation."

"About a fortnight ago," commenced the boy, "my poor mother died of a bad cough, for it was very cold at home. We were in great trouble. Then I said to myself, 'I will become an artisan, and when I know a good trade, I will support my sister.' I went apprentice to a brush-maker. Every day I used to carry her half of my dinner, and at night I took her secretly to my room, and she slept on my bed, while I slept on the floor. But it appears she had not enough to eat. One day she begged in the street, and was taken up for it by the police. When I heard that, I said to myself, 'Come, my boy, things cannot last so; you must find something better.' I soon found a good place, where I am fed and

clothed, and have twenty francs a month. I have also found a good woman, who, for these twenty francs, will take care of Lucille, and teach her needlework. I claim my sister."

"My boy," said the judge, "your conduct is very honorable. However, your sister can not be set at liberty till to-morrow."—"Never mind, Lucille," said the boy; "I will come and fetch you early to-morrow." Then, turning to the magistrate, he said, "I may kiss her, may I not, sir?" The Judge gave his consent, and the noble boy threw himself into the arms of his sister, and both wept tears of affection.

## BEING USEFUL.

Just try your hand at teaching that little brother of yours his letters, and you will learn the pleasure of being useful.

But perhaps you have no little brother to teach. Never mind. There are a hundred other things that you may do to help your mother, or please your father, or oblige your playmates and friends.

I know two little girls who are about the same age, but of very different characters. One is always busy. As soon as she comes home from school, she sets herself to work about something. She picks up the baby's playthings, which he left scattered all over the floor when he fell asleep on the rug. Then she finds her mother's lost thimble and puts it in its place. If the baby begins to stir in his sleep, she will run softly and rock the cradle until he is quiet again. Then her brothers come in, they bring their broken kites and torn mittens to her; for they know by experience how nicely she can paste and darn, and they know too how kindly she does it. On washing-days she often sets the table,—putting on the great cloth and all the heavy plates so carefully, you would think she was a little woman. Once she went from home to make a visit, and all the time she was away they were saying to each other, "Oh, when will Sally be back again? We can't do any thing without her?"

Now, the other little girl—Maggie—is very different. When she comes home from school, she pulls off her things in the hall,—dropping her hat on the floor and leaving her books on the chairs, so that some one always has to go and put them away. Then she runs noisily into her mother's room, and often wakes the baby. She is always tearing her clothes, but leaves them for her mother to sew; and, though she often breaks her brother's playthings, she never thinks of mending them. If she were to go away, it would be a pleasure to them to miss her; for instead of being useful like Sally, she is always giving trouble.

M. McC.

LEAP YEAR.—Any year divisible by 4 without a remainder, is leap year, which comes every fourth year. Thus 1860 is leap year. The solar or true year, is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 47 7-10 seconds. For convenience we drop these hours, minutes and seconds, in our ordinary reckoning, and call the civil year 365 days. Hence we lose nearly a day in this reckoning every fourth year—we actually lose in 4 years four times 5 hours, 48 minutes and 48 seconds, which is not quite a day. But for round numbers again, we call it a day, and therefore add a day to every fourth year naming it the 29th of February.

Of course by thus adding a whole day, we add a little too much, nearly 12 minutes a year. That is 100 years would amount to say 1120 minutes, and, of course, if this discrepancy also were not provided for, in the course of centuries it would vitiate the calendar. Therefore, once every hundred years a leap year is skipped for three consecutive centuries; on the fourth century it is retained because the balance is a little the other way again. Thus for three centuries we have an excess of 3,380 minutes, leaving a discrepancy of 690 minutes.

This, then, is partially corrected by continuing the leap year as usual on the fourth century, putting us within about 480 minutes, or eight hours, of being right at the end of every fourth century—near enough right for all practical purposes.—Miss Plunkham.

## A BEAUTIFUL FORM.

Take abundant exercise in the open air—free, attractive, joyous exercise, such as young girls, when not restrained by false and artificial proprieties, are wont to take. If you are in the country, or can get there, ramble over the hills and through the woodlands; botanize, geologize, seek rare flowers and plants, hunt birds' nests and chase butterflies. Be a romp, even though you may be no longer a little girl. If you are a wife and mother so much the better. Romp with your children. Attend to your bodily positions, in standing, sitting, lying and walking, and employ such general or special gymnastics as your case may require. Live, while in doors, in well ventilated rooms; take sufficient wholesome and nourishing food, at regular hours; keep the mind active and cheerful—in short; obey all the laws of health.

What if a farmer should mix cockles and other vile seeds with his wheat, and say, "When the grain is ripe, I will go in with sickle and cradle and winnowing machine, and separate them?" Would it not be easier to sow clean wheat? You who are young are now sowing in the harvest field. Scatter only pure seed, that when you reap you may find no tares, but only the golden grain.