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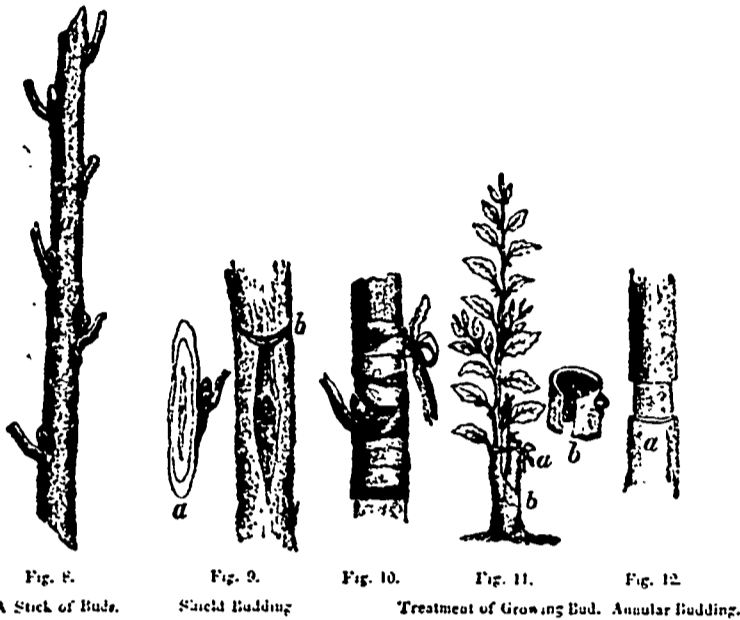
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A Family Journal, devoted to Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Literature, Science, and General Intelligence.

Vol. I. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1847. No. 5.



### BUDDING.

We have passed over that portion of Mr. Downing's treatise, which treats of the mode of producing new varieties. Dr. Van Mons theory of obtaining them from the seed by constantly re-sowing, is a process that requires years to complete it, and few will have the patience to carry it out. The practice of cross-breeding introduced and successfully followed by Mr. Knight, the most distinguished horticulturist of the age, and for a long time President of the London Horticultural Society, is a more direct and more scientific process, but it requires more care than can be given to it by any but amateurs, and they will generally resort to those works which contain full information upon the subject. The varieties we already have, are sufficiently numerous to afford abundant material for the most fastidious fruit grower. For the information of our readers on this point, we subjoin a list of the varieties recommended by the Committee on Fruits of one of the Horticultural Societies in the State of New York. The climate and soil of this State, are not very different from ours, and those kinds that flourish there may be expected to do well here.

### BUDDING.

**Budding (inoculating, of the old authors)** differs from common grafting not the least in its nature or effects. Every bud is a distinct individual, capable of becoming a tree under favourable circumstances. In grafting, we use a branch, composed of several buds with a considerable quantity of bark and wood; while in budding, we employ but a single bud, with a very small quantity of the adjoining bark and wood.

The advantage of budding fruit trees, compared with grafting, are so considerable, that in this country it is ten times as much practised. These are, first, the great rapidity with which it is performed; a skilful budder with a clever boy following him to tie the buds, being able to work from a thousand to twelve hundred young nursery stocks in a day. 2nd. The more convenient season at which it is performed, in all countries where a short spring crowds garden labours within a small space. 3rd. Being able to perform the operation without injuring the stock in case of failure, which is always more or less the case in stocks headed down for grafting. 4th. The opportunity which it affords, when performed in good season, of repeating the trial on the same stock. To these we may add that budding is universally preferred here, for all stone fruits, such as Peaches, Apricots, and the like, as these require extra skill in grafting, but are budded with great ease.

The proper season for budding fruit trees in this country is from the first of July to the middle of September; the different trees coming into season as follows; Plums, Cher-

ries, Apricots on Plums, Apricots, Pears, Apples, Quinces, Nectarines, and Peaches. Trees of considerable size will require budding earlier than young seedling stock. But the operation is always, and only, performed when the bark of the stock separates freely from the wood, and when the buds of the current year's growth are somewhat plump, and the young wood is growing firm. Young stocks in the nursery, if thrifty, are usually planted out in the rows in the spring, and budded the same summer or autumn.

Before commencing you should provide yourself with a budding knife, (about four and a half inches long,) having a rounded blade at one end, and an ivory handle terminating in a thin rounded edge called the half, at the other.

In choosing your buds, select thrifty shoots that have nearly done growing, and prepare what is called *stick of buds*, Fig. 8, by cutting off a few of the imperfect buds at the lower, and such as may be yet too soft at the upper ends, leaving only smooth well developed single buds; double buds being fruit-buds. Cut off the leaves, allowing about half an inch of the foot-stalks to remain for conveniently inserting the buds. Some strands of bass-matting about twelve or fourteen inches long, previously soaking in water to render them soft and pliable, (or in the absence of these some soft wollen yarn,) must also be at hand for tying the buds.

Shield or T budding is the most approved mode in all countries. A new variety of this method now generally practised in this country we shall describe first as being the simplest and best mode for fruit trees.

**American shield budding.** Having your stick of buds ready, choose a smooth portion of the stock. When the latter is small, let it be near the ground, and, if equally convenient, select also the north side of the stock, as less exposed to the sun. Make an upright incision in the bark from an inch to an inch and a half long, and at the top of this make a cross cut, so that the whole shall form a T. From the stick of buds, your knife being very sharp, cut a thin, smooth slice of wood and bark containing a bud, Fig. 9, a. With the ivory haft of your budding knife, now raise the bark on each side of the incision just wide enough to admit easily the prepared bud. Taking hold of the footstalk of the leaf, insert the bud under the bark, pushing it gently down to the bottom of the incision. If the upper portion of the bud projects above the horizontal part of the T, cut it smoothly off now, so that it may completely fit, b. A bandage of the soft matting is now tied pretty firmly over the whole wound, Fig. 10, commencing at the bottom, and leaving the bud, and the footstalk of the leaf only exposed to the light and air.

**Common shield budding,** Fig. 11, practised in all gardens in Europe, differs from the foregoing only in one respect—the removal of the slice of wood contained in the bud. This is taken out with the point of the knife, holding the bud or shield by the leaf stalk, with one hand, inserting the knife under

the wood at the lower extremity, and then raising and drawing out the wood by bending it upward and downward, with a slight jerk, until it is loosened from the bark; always taking care that a small portion of the wood remains behind to fill up the hollow at the base or heart of the bud. The bud thus prepared is inserted precisely as before described.

The American variety of shield budding is found greatly preferable to the European mode, at least for this climate. Many sorts of fruit trees, especially Plums and Cherries, nearly mature their growth, and require to be budded in the hottest part of our summer. In the old method, the bud having only a shield of bark with but a particle of wood in the heart of the bud, is much more liable to be destroyed by heat, or dryness, than when the slice of wood is left behind in the American way. Taking out this wood is always an operation requiring some dexterity and practice, as few buds grow when their eye, or heart wood is damaged. The American method, therefore, requires less skill, can be done earlier in the season with younger wood, is performed in much less time, and is uniformly more successful. It has been very fully tested upon hundreds of thousands of fruit trees, in our gardens, for the last twenty years, and, although practised English bud-ders coming here, at first are greatly prejudiced against it, as being in direct opposition to one of the most essential features in the old mode, yet a fair trial has never failed to convince them of the superiority of the new.

**After treatment.** In two weeks after the operation you will be able to see whether the bud has taken, by its plumpness and freshness. If it has failed, you may, if the bark still parts readily, make another trial; a clever budder will not lose more than 6 or 8 cents. If it has succeeded, after a fortnight more has elapsed, the bandage must be loosened, or if the stock has swelled much, it should be removed altogether. When budding has been performed very late, we have occasionally found it an advantage to leave the bandage on during the winter.

As soon as the buds commence swelling in the ensuing spring, head down the stock, with a sloping back cut, within two or three inches of the bud. The bud will then start vigorously, and all "robbers," as the shoots of the stock near to and below the bud are termed, must be taken off from time to time. To secure the upright growth of the bud, and to prevent its being broken with the winds, it is tied when a few inches long to that portion of the stock left for the purpose, Fig. 12, a. About midsummer, if the shoot is strong, this support may be removed, and the superfluous portion of the stock smoothly cut away in the dotted line, b, when it will be rapidly covered with young bark.

We have found a great advantage, when budding trees which do not take readily, in adopting Mr. Knight's excellent mode of tying with two distinct bandages; one covering that part below the bud and the other the portion above it. In this case the lower bandage is removed as soon as the bud has taken, and the upper left two or three weeks longer. This, by arresting the upper sap, completes the union of the upper portion of bud, (which in plums frequently dies, while, the lower part is united,) and secures success.

**Reversed shield budding,** which is nothing more than making the cross cut at the bottom, instead of the top of the upright incision in the bark, and inserting the bud from below, is a good deal practised in the south of Europe, but we have not found that it possesses superior merit for fruit trees.

An ingenious application of budding, worthy the attention of amateur cultivators, consists in using a blossom-bud instead of a wood-bud; when, if the operation is carefully done, blossoms and fruit will be produced at once. This is most successful with the Pear, though we have often succeeded with the Peach. Blossom-buds are readily distinguished, as soon as well formed, by their roundness, and in some trees by their growing in pairs; while wood-buds grow singly, and are more or less pointed. We have seen a curious fruit grower borrow in this way, in September, from a neighbour ten miles distant, a single blossom-bud of a rare new pear, and produced from it a fair and

beautiful fruit the next summer. The bud, in such cases, should be inserted on a favourable limb of a bearing tree.

**Annular budding** Fig. 12, we have found a valuable mode for trees with hard wood, and thick bark, or those which like the walnut, have buds so large as to render it difficult to bud them in the common way. A ring of bark, when the sap is flowing freely, is taken from the stock, a, and a ring of corresponding size containing a bud, b, from the scions. If the latter should be too large a piece must be taken from it to make it fit; or should all the scions be too small, the ring upon the stock may extend only three fourths the way round, to suit the ring of the bud.

An application of this mode of great value occasionally occurs in this country. In snowy winters, fruit trees in orchards are sometimes girdled at the ground by field mice, and a growth of twenty years is thus destroyed in a single day, should the girdle extend quite round the tree. To save such a tree, it is only necessary, as soon as the sap rises vigorously in the spring, to apply a new ring of bark in the annular mode taken from a branch of proper size; tying it firmly, covering it with grafting clay to exclude the air, and finally drawing up the earth so as to cover the wound completely. When the tree is too large to apply an entire ring, separate pieces, carefully fitted, will answer; and it is well to reduce the top somewhat by pruning, that it may not make too large a demand on the root for a supply of food.

Budding may be done in the spring as well as at the latter end of summer, and is frequently so performed upon roses, and other ornamental shrubs, by French gardeners, but is only in occasional use upon fruit trees.

The Committee of the Horticultural Society of the Genesee Valley, being requested to select a few of the best varieties of apples and other fruits, made the following reply. We give the list of apples only:—

In compliance with the above suggestion, the committee present the following list. In doing so, they wish to state, that they have confined themselves wholly to such varieties as have been satisfactorily proved in this section.

So great is the diversity of taste, in regard to the merits of fruits, and so numerous are the excellent varieties from which to choose, that the committee have experienced some difficulty in adopting a list, even as extended as the following.

There are, no doubt, many other varieties as good, and, in the opinion of some, perhaps better than some of those; but the committee are unanimously agreed that the excellence of this selection is beyond a doubt, and that the whole or a part, as circumstances require, may be cultivated with entire confidence.

The names of the kinds are placed in the order of ripening.

### APPLES.

#### SUMMER APPLES—July and September.

Early Harvest.	Sweet Bough, or
" Strawberry.	Yellow Bough,
Red Astrachan.	Golden Sweet.

#### FALL APPLES—September to December.

Early Joe,	Gravenstein,
Pomer.	Full Jonathan,
St. Lawrence,	Holland Pippin.
Jetsey Sweet.	

#### WINTER APPLES—December to June.

Twenty oz,	Rhode Island Greening,
Fame-c,	Esopus Spitzenburg,
Red Canada,	Baldwin,
Peck's Pleasant,	Green Sweeting,
Yellow Bellflower,	Northern Spy,
Swar,	Roxbury Russet,
Tobias Sweet,	Yellow Newton Pippin.

**CURE FOR THE CATERPILLAR.**—A gentleman at Galushick's has discovered that ex-limated bark, spread on the surface round the roots of gooseberry bushes, is an effectual remedy for caterpillar. A more simple and cheap remedy could scarcely be wished for. A cart load of the bark, which costs about 6d, is amply sufficient for the largest garden.—[Mercary.]

MANUAL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.

Translated for the Maine Farmer, from the French of M. Lebeaud.

FURUNCULUS.

This disease very often attacks horses that have but imperfectly recovered from the horse distemper or strangles—those which have been kept in rich pastures, are fleshy and heavy-limbed, and those which are driven on muddy roads, and are not well cleaned. This disease first appears at the pastern-joint, and spreads upwards upon the leg—there is a painful swelling, and a discharge of an acrimonious and offensive humour. The swelling, pain and discharge increase—the skin cracks and ulcerates—the leg is covered with warts and scabs, and frequently the horse loses his hoof. There are two objects to be aimed at in the treatment of this disease—to remove the inflammation from the diseased part, and purify the mass of the humour by a course of internal treatment. After having prepared the patient by clearing out the bowels with lavement, he should be bled, and be given a mercurial purgative, No. 16, and this should be repeated from time to time during the treatment. The diseased legs should be kept perfectly clean—the hair should be trimmed off, if necessary—they should be washed several times a day, with the lead water No. 13; with the solution, No. 5—or with one of the preparations, Nos. 1 and 2; and towards the close of the disease we should apply warm spirit or spirit of camphor, in which soap has been dissolved to saturation. The composition, No. 17, can also be rubbed upon the diseased parts with advantage. Rowels will be very useful in this disease—and blistering and the cautery may be tried in obstinate cases.

Internally, we should give bitter infusions, antimony, and whatever may be necessary to promote digestion and the general health of the animal.

No. 10. Aloe, two drams; senna in powder, an ounce; calomel, a dram; mix and make into pills.

No. 13. Sugar of lead, two ounces; camphorated spirit, four ounces; water, half a pint; mix.

No. 5. Take any quantity of spring water—put in as much sal ammoniac or common salt as will dissolve.

No. 1. Take gall nuts in coarse powder, alum, and green vitrol, each two ounces; boil them in a quart of water.

No. 2. Alum, four ounces; blue vitrol and white vitrol, each two ounces; Armenian bole in powder, an ounce; dissolve them in a pint of water.

No. 17. Alum and green vitrol, each eight ounces; gall nuts, four ounces; corrosive sublimate, an ounce; reduce them to a fine powder, and mix with two pounds of honey. The corrosive sublimate makes this composition very poisonous. It may be omitted without great injury to the prescription.

EXOSTOSIS.

A swelling which comes upon the cannon bone. Blistering will sometimes effect a cure, but the actual cautery is more to be relied on. The splint differs from this only in the form it assumes.

FARCY.

A disease of the lymphatic system, caused by the thickening or bad quality of the lymph, and which appears under a variety of forms. Sometimes a great number of round and hard tumours appear upon the neck, the shoulders, the sides, or the hips—sometimes in the form of warts upon the breast or legs—sometimes upon several parts of the body, in the form of tetter—upon the back, the inside of the leg, and the gambrel; sometimes it is seated upon the glands of the joints, and then becomes very difficult of cure. The farcy is not difficult of cure when the warts are scattered over the body, constituting what has been called the "flying fury;" but it is a very serious disease when the insides of the legs are ulcerated and studded with inflamed warts; and when a green fluid runs from the nostrils, it is a very bad symptom; and if it is neglected it will degenerate into the glanders or a disease of the lungs, probably beyond the reach of medicine. Among the known causes of farcy, the most common are: a state of absolute idleness succeeded immediately by very active labour; a very stimulating diet, without exercise; or during a state of weakness from previous disease—green forage, or grain, or feed of bad quality—a filthy and damp stable—neglect in cleaning and rubbing, &c. The treatment of farcy requires great care and attention; the horse should be bled, put on spare diet, and have a purgative, such as No. 16. (see above.) He should be given the next and each succeeding day a handful of the powder, No. 20, or of No. 21, mixed in some warm water or gruel; every few days the purgative should be repeated, according to the force of the disease and the necessity

of the case. The warty swellings should be rubbed once or twice a day with mercurial ointment, and as soon as they appear to contain matter they should be opened, and treated by dress with one of the preparations, No. 15 or 17, (17 above,) until they are healed, or still better they may be cauterized with the hot iron. Antimonial preparations should be given inwardly; and the horse should have regular exercise.

If the horse appears to suffer from the mercurial treatment, let him rest from it for a few days, during which he should take demulcents, such as flaxseed tea, freely; and lavements should be given so as to keep the bowels free. The food should be coarse hay and beans, fine hay or oats should not be given during the continuance of the disease. This being a contagious disease, all precautions should be observed to prevent its spreading.

No. 20. Cum, coriander and ginger, each an ounce; reduce to a fine powder, and mix and divide into two doses.

No. 21. Sarsaparilla, three ounces; liver of antimony, an ounce; pulverize, mix, and divide into two doses.

No. 15. Gunpowder, ground fine, two ounces; common salt, one pound; yellow snuff and white vitrol, each four ounces; pepper and sal ammoniac, each an ounce, mix the whole with lard enough to form an ointment, or dissolve in three pints of brandy.

LIME AS A MANURE.

There are considerable portions of our country where the application of lime for agricultural purposes has not yet been introduced. When it can be had at reasonable rates, we are satisfied it is in almost all cases a profitable application as a manure. The result of so many and well-weighed, careful experiments would seem to have put its manifest utility beyond any question. In advertising to lime at this present moment, our main design is merely to suggest some of the most obvious occasions for its use.

In almost all soils where lime does not naturally exist, either as pulverized rock, shells, or marl, its application is attended with decided advantage. It may be used at the rate of 50 to 150 bushels per acre the first year, and from 20 to 30 bushels per acre every three to five years, according to the circumstances of the land, the kind of crops, and rotation. We are aware that some will differ with us in recommending the use of so small a quantity; they contending, that where oyster-shell, or stone lime free from magnesia is used, from 200 to 500 bushels may be safely put on the acre, and then the land will want no further application for ten to fifty years. The objection to such large quantities is, that the lime rapidly exhausts the organic matter in the soil, and it requires a great quantity of manure, and a long time of rest to restore it. If the soil be a stiff clay, and full of inert vegetable matter, such as fibrous roots, undecayed vegetation, or peat, much larger quantities should be used than on lighter soils, and those more free of the above organic matter.

Lime should be applied by dumping it in small heaps, and allowing it to slack to a fine powder by the air, or by throwing water upon it, if convenient, and then, as soon as this is accomplished, spread it broad-cast upon the land. Sea-water is much better than fresh for slacking lime, as it adds to its fertilizing qualities. Some contend that thus slacked, it will have double the effect upon the land; but we consider so great a difference as this a matter of doubt. The reason of allowing lime to slack before ploughing it into the soil is, that it absorbs from the air the carbonic acid which has been expelled by heat. It is an unnecessary waste to apply it as quick-lime to the soil, and allow it to seize on the carbon it there finds. It is very greedy of carbonic acid, and it will soon absorb from the atmosphere all that is required for its saturation.

After being well slacked and spread, the lime should be ploughed in, not too deep, and as thoroughly incorporated with the soil by harrowing as possible. The effect it now has upon the soil is, to decompose the vegetable matter, and render it at once food for plants. Lime is almost equally advantageous to all crops, fruit-trees, and whatever constitutes the object of the farmer's attention. Good crops may, in numerous instances, be grown without the use of lime; but in almost all would they be greater or more enduring with the same quantity of manure. It gives increased efficacy and lastingness to the manure.

On grass-fields, lime may be scattered broad-cast, and its beneficial influence is soon witnessed in the improved health and increased quantity of the grass. Fields thus dressed will resist drought much better than they otherwise would, lime having a greater

affinity for moisture, and drawing largely at all times from the atmosphere.

Besides its effect on manures, lime produces a most beneficial influence on many soils. Some of these contain deleterious substances, such as vegetable acids, the salts of iron and manganese, &c.; the lime, when brought into contact with these, at once combines with the acids, and converts what was positively injurious to vegetation into what is positively beneficial to it. The same effect is produced in peat soils which are saturated with tannin and gallic acid. These it combines with, and not only renders innocuous, but converts into a substance highly favorable to vegetation. On sandy soils it is very useful, by rendering them more compact, retaining the manures, and attracting moisture; while on clay soils it partially breaks up their adhesiveness, by insulating its particles between the alumina, and there undergoing various chemical combinations, it tends to make it more porous.

Winter is the most appropriate time for burning lime, and it may be applied to the land as soon as the snow has melted off in the Spring.—[Agriculturist.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. C. Garden Island. By turning to the letter of the S. of the M. D. A. S. we find your address given "Wolf Island." We sent a copy of each number to you thus directed. If you have not received them, this must be the reason. Upon receipt of your note, however, we again sent a copy of each Number (except the 2nd, which you say has been received), addressed "Garden Island." We shall send the future numbers to the same address, and if this be incorrect please inform us by note. We are very anxious that our subscribers should get their papers regularly, and any who do not so receive them, we hope will immediately let us know it.

With regard to the other part of A. C.'s note, we must, in the first place, thank him for his friendly hints and kind wishes. The simile of the "new broom," we trust, shall never be applicable to us. The "buying out" he speaks of is, we fear, impracticable. Another party, who has no interest in agriculture—who knows nothing about it, but who saw a chance for speculation, has already purchased half, and is not the sort of character to ply with any argument that does not bear upon the pocket. Had it been as A. C. seems to suppose, we should have tried to make the arrangement he suggests, or kept out of the field.

J. K. Oxbridge, and J. M. P., Stonffrille. We are informed, by one of our agents, that you have not got your papers. We sent them. We have been very particular, not trusting to any but ourselves to direct our papers, and if they are not received the fault must be somewhere else. We have mailed them a second time, and hope they will reach you.

CANADA FARMER.

March 26, 1847.

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

The farmer's labours will soon be upon him in all their variety and pressing haste, each demanding his attention at the proper time, and if neglected, occasioning loss that during this year cannot be recovered. There is nothing like system and forethought, if a man wishes to succeed in any business, whether it be the management of the farm, or of any thing else. He should take care to know beforehand what is to be done, and how to do it, and when the proper time arrives he should go to work and do it. An immense amount of trouble, vexation, self-reproach, and loss may be saved by timely action. This habit of putting off until tomorrow what should be done to-day, is a most pernicious one, and should be vigorously resisted. All men are more or less under its influence, and therefore our remarks will be more or less applicable to all. We can speak from experience on both sides of this subject. To help our readers to recollect, and to assist them with such information as we can, how to practice the several operations they ought, as good farmers, to attend to during this and the next month, we have collected and strung together the following hints. Some are from others, and some by ourselves, but they must not be regarded as positive directions: they are intended to suggest only, what we think and believe, and the reader must decide for himself.—

Farming Tools.—Look to your plough, and harrows, your roller, if you have one, and if not, get one. If they have been left in the field, as is often done, or drawn up in battle-array in front of the house, taking up half the road, and when covered with snow, forming a most capital trap

for breaking horses legs, &c. &c., upon examination it will probably be found, that the mortices and joints have grown very accommodating and will come to pieces just as easily as you could wish. If you have not a few Carpenters'-tools of your own, which every farmer ought to have, take these ill-used implements to your wheel-right or blacksmith and let timely aid be administered. If they are too far gone, order new ones—and, a word in your ear: the very first idle day, drive off to the nearest saw-mill and bring home slabs enough to make a good shed; then see that your waggons, sleighs, ploughs, &c. &c., are kept under it when not in use. The thrifty farmer is known by his attention to the minor points: by his care to save as well as to acquire.

Manure.—Those who desire good crops, will not neglect this important matter. Notwithstanding what is said about specific manures, &c., let the farmer either cart the contents of his barn-yard into the field or throw it up into a heap where it lies. Rake and scrape all he can find, and mix it together. Lime sprinkled over it as it is thrown up will be an advantage. If he has swamp-muck or peat, or the sediment of ponds, let him put that in requisition also. Cover over the whole with earth one or two feet thick to prevent the escape of ammonia and other gases, and when it is wanted for the field, he will have what is better than gold.

Sowing Clover Seed.—As we are among those, says the American Farmer, who believe that no land can be preserved in a condition of fertility, without the system of culture observed embraces clover within its economy, as well for turning in, as for food for stock, we advise all who may have wheat fields, (if they have not done so already) to sow thereon, upon every acre, from 12 to 16 lbs. of good clean Clover seed.

Sowing Grass Seeds.—So soon as the frost is out of the earth, and the ground sufficiently dry to be ploughed without injury, all kinds of grass seeds may be sown—as Timothy, Herd's grass, Orchard-grass, Rye-grass and Lucerne. A practice prevails generally in this country of sowing Clover and Timothy seeds together. The same thing has been done by the farmers in the United States, but many think it a bad practice. Clover flowers and is fit to cut, several weeks before Timothy, and is therefore ill-suited to be grown with it on the same field. We would, as a general rule, sow Timothy seed alone. With regard to the quantity of seed we would remark, that less than a peck per acre should never be sown, and that a peck and a half per acre, could very advantageously be used.

Clover and Orchard Grass.—Though they do not flower at the same time, may be sown together with a decided improvement both for pasture and hay. When they are sown together, the Clover must direct the judgment as to the proper time of cutting for hay. So soon as the clover is in bloom, without looking to the state of the orchard grass, is the time to cut. When thus sown together, 12 lbs. of Clover seed and one bushel Orchard grass should be sown on each acre. Pastures thus sown are much better than when Clover is alone sown thereon, as the cattle are measurably exempt from contracting the disease called the "hoven." The quantity of hay which may be grown on an acre is greater, while the quality is better.

Clover Fields.—All clover fields which may not have been so treated already, should have, as soon as possible, a bushel of plaster sown on each acre. Such work is best performed in a moist, cloudy day. It may be observed that plaster has been found most serviceable on new and manured soils. Low, wet, or very poor lands, and natural meadows, cerealia, and what are called umbelliferous plants, such as celery, parsnips, &c., are little benefited by its application.

Meadows.—Where they may be turf-bound, an improvement in product may be effected by harrowing the ground as soon as the frost is out of it, and sowing thereon a mixture composed of five bushels of ashes and one of plaster to each acre. If the stand of grass should be thin, it would do well to sow four or five pounds of Timothy seed per acre and harrow it in. Meadows may be restored to product, even by such an arrangement, without incurring too labor and expense of re-plowing.

Grain Fields.—It is common, a good practice to harrow and roll grain fields as soon as the ground is sufficiently hard to bear these operations without poaching; a term used to express the treading of cattle upon wet meadows or other lands, by which they leave their hoof-marks. We find it stated by Mr. Allan in the Agriculturist, that the roller affords a "perfect security to the wheat crop from the ravages of the [Hessian] fly." He says, whenever this insect is discovered, whether in the spring or fall, the roller should be

applied, and it will entirely destroy this troublesome enemy." In England, the best results have followed the practice.

**On Calf Milk Cows.**—As these useful animals will now be bringing forth their young, it will be necessary to increase their provender. In addition to their hay, fodder or straw, as the time draws nigh for calving, they should receive slops made of some kind of meal, bran, or roots. By such attention, the cows will be enabled to sustain their approaching new relations, in strength and vigor, and come to the pail in freshness.

**Breeding Pigs.**—As this is a trying month with these, they should be allowed, each, a gill of meal a day in addition to their long feed, and should be regularly salted.

**Root Crops.**—As potatoes have become a precarious crop, it would be well for farmers to turn their attention to the growth of Beets, Mangel Wurtzel, Carrots, and Parsnips, as a substitute for the root. The cultivation of these latter roots, cost but very little more than potatoes, and if properly managed will yield much more to the acre. Carrots especially may be raised in Canada with great advantage. They are considered to be worth twice as much as turnips for fodder. In England and in the Eastern and Western States, they are extensively cultivated. They are very fattening, and should either be boiled or steamed. A good crop is 600 bushels, though Col. Meacham succeeded in raising 1000 bushels per acre for several years. He estimated the cost at \$35 per acre. The best field kinds are the white, the long red and the orange, of these the white is most prolific and valuable. The carrot will grow best upon a deep dry sandy loam, and require the land to be ploughed very deep, and manured, and kept clear of weeds. The amount of seed is about 4 or 5 pounds the acre, and should be steeped some time, and sown early, in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. It is said they leave the land in an admirable state for wheat.

**Orchards.**—These should be pruned of all dead or superfluous limbs. Cut into the sound wood and make a smooth surface; cover the wound with a composition made of one part lime, and one part fresh cow dung, made into the consistency of mortar, or made thus—one part resin, one part beeswax, and two parts pitch, to be well melted together. Spread this warm on a piece of maulin, or coarse paper, and then apply it to the wound.

Young fruit trees should be transplanted early—the sooner the better. In planting out a young orchard, every care should be taken. The hole should be dug wide enough to allow the roots to be spread out and much deeper than needed; the hole must be filled up to the proper depth with a mixture of equal parts of forest mould, and the soil taken out, then put in your tree, have it held straight, fill up with a mixture of forest mould and surface soil, which must be trodden around the tree as the filling up is going on. The young tree being planted, a stake must be driven down, and the tree tied to it with a whip of straw. Then pour water on the newly filled in earth to make it settle, and fill up even with the surface. To maintain moisture in the earth, it will be well to place some long manure around the tree; but should the weather be very dry, the newly planted trees must be watered at least twice a week until they take root and begin to grow. It would also be well to sow a mixture of equal portions of lime and ashes for several feet around each tree. In planting out a young orchard, be sure to get the best kinds of fruit and to buy from a responsible, conscientious nursery man.

**Ornamental Trees.**—If you have not shade trees around and in front of your homestead, delay no longer, but plant them next month. A country house without such sources of comfort, however stately in its exterior, and convenient in its interior arrangements, bears the aspect of desolation.

**Fences.**—Examine your fences, and give them thorough repairing—and have the entrance to each of your fields supplied with a good set of bars or gate.

**STRAW-CUTTER.**

In our second number we gave a cut of a new straw-cutter, made by Beckett and Phillips, of this City, and advised those wishing to purchase to examine it. As we are anxious to avoid every thing like deception, and shall to the best of our ability exhibit the defects as well as the merits of whatever comes under our notice, we must state, in reference to this machine, that it requires some improvement before the public can safely purchase it. We pointed out to the maker what we believed to be its imperfections; and a more complete trial proves that we were correct. Two have already

broken to pieces, in consequence of one of the defects we mentioned, and until it is remedied, others will be apt to meet the same fate.

**TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.**

We have been induced to make an offer to the members of these useful societies, which we trust they will generally accept. By representations from some of our Agents, we are made to believe that by holding out to the Agricultural Societies of the country advantages greater than to the public generally, we shall get more subscribers, and enlarge the field of our operations. We therefore, put our paper down to the very lowest price at which it can be printed, without regard to our own labour and loss of time. And as we have already stated, we shall not continue the publication more than a year, unless adequately sustained by the public, we wish to make every reasonable effort to test their willingness to support us. We offer to Agricultural Societies 12 copies for \$10. If more than 16 copies are ordered, they shall have them at 3s. 9d. per copy! We challenge British North America to produce a paper, containing an equal amount of original and other matter, of equal merit and of such general usefulness as this, at so cheap a price!

None of course but members of Agricultural Societies can be supplied at these rates.

**DRILLING WHEAT.**

The practice of drilling grain of various kinds, and especially wheat, which has been carried on in England for the last few years, and every year to a greater extent, has advantages the knowledge of which may probably lead to its more general adoption in Canada. Some of the principal advantages of drilling are the facility which it affords for getting rid of noxious weeds, giving an opportunity to cultivate the land between the drills with a horse-hoe, and allowing the air to circulate freely through the whole crop.

With us the rate of labour is too high to warrant the employment of the hand-hoe, and when any is used it must be the horse-hoe; which would go over a crop of wheat, passing between each drill, with about half the labour of ploughing. A friend of ours, on whose authority we feel it perfectly safe to rely, has stated to us the result of an experiment of drilling, which was made in England. Drilling, he observes, is too common there to be looked upon in the light of an experiment, unless the mode of it differs from that ordinarily pursued. So it was in this case. The drills were about twice the usual distance apart. 12 or 20 inches, our informant states. The drilling was performed at the time of ploughing, with a small barrow drill, the seed being deposited in every alternate furrow. When the wheat was a few inches above the ground, a horse-hoe was used between the rows: before the crop got too high this process was repeated. The crop looked unusually thin, but on being harvested and thrashed, the yield was found to be 60 bushels per acre.

The abundance of the crop was attributed to the complete mastery gained over the weeds; the good effects of cultivating the land between the rows with a horse-hoe, and a combination of other advantages which could not have been secured without drilling.

**A CEMENT OR GLUE.**—Dissolve five or six bits of mastic in as much spirits of wine as will make them liquid. In another vessel dissolve as much isinglass (previously soaked in water till softened) in rum or brandy as will make two ounces by measure of strong glue; add two bits of gellanum or ammoniacum, which must be rubbed or ground till dissolved. Mix the whole with a sufficient heat, and keep the composition in a bottle well corked. When to be used, set the bottle in hot water. An excellent cement.—[Gardiner's Chronicle.

**PROCURE GOOD SEED.**—Spare no pains in obtaining the best seed. It is better to pay twice the usual price for an extra article, than to plant or sow that which is bad. If your corn or wheat is obviously degenerating, or

from any atmospherical contingency, operating upon the crop, is but imperfectly developed, or infected with disease, do not think of using it as seed. Such a course would be to ensure inevitable perplexity and ultimate loss. Whenever your wheat or grain of any kind becomes unfecond on soils which should ensure a good yield, the only course is to exchange it or substitute a better. This is to be accomplished by purchase, generally, and, when facilities afford, of seed raised at a distance.—[Agriculturist.

**KEEPING EGGS.**

A friend who has had no inconsiderable experience in the business informs us that he has tried many methods for preserving eggs, but that the following has proved the most effectual. Take a cask or box, or any vessel that is proportioned in size to the number of eggs required to be kept, and cover the bottom with finely pulverized salt. The eggs are to be set on the small end, and so near as to touch each other, and the interstices to be filled with salt, the whole to be covered with a stratum of the same article, and another layer of eggs deposited in the manner of the first. In this way the cask may be filled. If the eggs are deposited on their large ends, the yolk will adhere to the shell, and become putrid. We have tried the above on a small scale, and find it to work admirably. A correspondent, to whom we some time since communicated the above method, and in whose statements we place the most implicit faith, in a letter to us, recently received, remarks as follows:—"I have adopted the plan recommended by you, in keeping eggs, and find it to answer admirably. I have now several dozen eggs which were packed one year since, and which are now as sweet as when taken from the nest."—[Maine Farmer

**MANAGEMENT OF YEARLINGS.**

To those who have the time to attend to it, we say, stable and tie up your yearlings, both steers and heifers; curry or card them at least once a day, and if you can afford them a few roots so much the better. Such treatment makes young cattle tame and docile, and you will have no trouble in milking them when they have calves, and if intended for family cows, they may be made to eat all kinds of slops and other rubbish from the kitchen. The steers also should be broken the winter after they are a year old, and for this purpose the farmer wants his small yokes, sleds, chains, and whips—the latter to be used very sparingly. Break steers well at this age, and there will be no trouble in doing it when they become oxen.

**TOOLS FOR BOYS.**

Has your father a carpenter or a blacksmith's shop upon his farm? If not, get him to build one of each immediately; and whenever he hires a carpenter or a blacksmith to come and do his odd jobs, be sure you go in and look on and help until you get the use of every tool in each shop. You will be several years in doing this, so don't be discouraged if you can't do all your little work to please yourself at first; your hand-sleds, your steers' sleds, and steers' yokes, Martin-boxes and hen-coops you ought to make yourselves, together with many other things; and then there are the farming tools—all ought to be of a size suited to your age, and of the best quality. Some fathers turn off their boys with old worn out tools; this is wrong, you ought to have a little scythe and a little axe, both very sharp, and then you ought to be taught how to keep them so; and also how to use all your tools skillfully. Never slight any kind of work, but do it well, and if you can not keep up with older persons laboring in the same thing, they ought to help you rather than let you lag behind. Never indulge in lazy spirit; your father or guardian will see that you are not over-worked, and will always give you sufficient time to rest and go ahead with your studies every day; yet you will do more work than those dull-heads who neither read or study at all. Farming work, above all others, is the best to make boys grow, and gives them strong and vigorous constitutions.—lb.

From the Maine Farmer.

**THE SUNFLOWER.**

Those who are the most experienced in the cultivation of this plant are sanguine that, with a proper soil and proper cultivation, it is more profitable than wheat or corn. The seeds are more oleaginous than those of the flax plant, and combine the qualities for table use of the best olive oil; for burning, of the best sperm, without its smoke; and for painting it is said, by painters who have used it, to be superior to linseed as it is more rapid in drying, equally easy in spreading, and without forming a much denser coat. Prepared and eaten as artichokes, the young tops of this plant are very esculent and pleasing to the palate; the stalks are an ex-

cellent substitute for hemp or flax, and for bee pasturage it is equal to any plant, yielding, in its luscious and numerous nectaries, and abundance of the best and most palatable honey. A writer in one of our agricultural exchanges, says that, on suitable soil, with proper cultivation, it will yield, on an average, from eighty to one hundred bushels of seed to the acre. From five to seven quarts of oil are calculated on, per bushel. If this is not over-estimating its productiveness, and it can be raised as cheaply as wheat or Indian corn, ordinarily considered the most expensive crops cultivated, the sun flower must be a very profitable production. We have, heretofore, cultivated it on a small scale,—usually in vacant spots, by the fences and in places where the cultivation of other vegetables was ineligible, and so far as our experience goes, it corroborates the above assertions. We find that the green leaves are very excellent fodder for cows, especially when the feed in our pastures gets low, in seasons of scarcity and drought. We generally commence plucking them in July, taking the lower leaves first, and feeding them out at night, or, if the scarcity of food is great, in the morning before turning them from their yards. We have sometimes given them corn-toppings and the leaves of the sun flower at the same time, and have found that the latter is invariably preferred. The seed of the sun flower is a most desirable food for poultry, its highly oleaginous nature wholly superseding the necessity of animal food.

**NAVIGATION LAWS—EFFECT OF THEIR SUSPENSION ON THE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.**

We observe considerable anxiety expressed both by the people of Montreal and by our neighbours in the Western States, as to whether the late suspension of the Navigation Laws will operate so as to allow foreign vessels to pass up and down the St. Lawrence, upon the same footing as our own. A correspondent of the *Cleveland Herald* asks the following questions:—

Will you or some of your Canada friends inform us what will be the effect of this [the suspension] upon the navigation of the river St. Lawrence? Will it be thrown open to the free ingress and egress of our vessels? Will you tell us whether, in case the river should be open, it will be practicable for our vessels to pass through from Lake Erie to the Atlantic?

As this is a subject of considerable importance to many of us, we wish to get all the information we can.

Nemo.

Upon which the Editor remarks:—

We are not able to answer the important queries of "Nemo," and should be glad to see the opinions of our Montreal cotemporaries. Should the suspension of the Navigation Laws open the St. Lawrence to American vessels, we understand that some of the new vessels building here this winter will clear for Liverpool in the Spring, laden with provisions.

Those persons who talk so much about the debt we have contracted by our Canals and Public Works, and are wondering how we are ever to get rid of it, may derive some assistance from a consideration of the above. It appears from the extract below, that the Attorney-General East is as much in the dark on this subject as the people of Ohio. The Montreal Board of Trade addressed the Inspector-General for information on the subject.—"Whether foreign vessels will be permitted to ascend the St. Lawrence to the Port of Montreal for the purpose of taking on board cargoes of the Bread-stuffs specified in the Statute." The Inspector-General asked the opinion of Mr. Attorney-General, who replied—

"That the Provincial Authorities have no power to extend in any manner the operation of the law. If the Imperial Statute does not give the power to foreign vessels to trade to the Port of Montreal, the Provincial Government has no authority to grant permission to do that which it would require express authority by the Statute itself to do."

This is certainly a lawyers answer. It leaves the Board of Trade just as wise as they were before. "If the Imperial Statute" permits foreign vessels to come up the St. Lawrence, they can do so! As to the power of our Government in the matter, we all knew it had none. It would seem that the terms of the Statute are not known here yet, or the difficulty could be easily removed. It is a question in which we are all interested, the farmers of the country especially, and we hope it may soon be settled.

## Civil and Social Department.

## MANUFACTURES AND MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS.

In a country's march of advancement in population, wealth, and intelligence, there is a point at which manufactures can be established with individual profit and national advantage. One element of civilization, in a progressive state of society, rapidly follows another; each affording the means of augmenting human happiness, by placing within our reach new objects of desire and enjoyment. First, the solitary emigrant enters the primeval forest, which is unbroken save by the tracks of its wild denizens. He feels the majesty of self-dependence, and suffers the evil of non-interchange. He converts a portion of the forest into far fields, in which wave luxuriantly full crops of smiling grain. He finds himself surrounded by neighbors, and he tastes the pleasures of social intercourse. He grows more wheat, more barley, more oats than he can consume; while he wants something which he cannot make. To satisfy this want, he exchanges a portion of his own productions for the productions of other people who live by producing the articles he desires. The merchant is merely the agent who effects the exchange. Years roll on; a generation passes away, and the productions of the new country increase. Two hundred persons, whose fathers were situated as we have supposed our successful emigrants to be, find that each of them has a surplus capital, a portion of which they can withdraw from their farming operation without injury to their farms. The individual sums are comparatively small, but the aggregate is considerable. This surplus can be profitably employed in manufactures, if it be found that some of the articles till now imported, can be produced cheaper at home. Canada has now reached that point of advancement when some descriptions of manufactures can be profitably engaged in. We have a natural protection for domestic manufactures in the charges for freights, commissions, insurance and wharfage, which have to be paid on all imported goods, and which amount to at least 30 per cent. As a set off to this, the Canada manufacturer will have to pay somewhat higher wages than the English manufacturer, say 5 per cent., which gives the former an advantage of 23 per cent over the latter. This, however, will only apply to certain articles; there are others, the manufacture of which requires materials, machinery, skill, and capital, which, in the present state of the country, we cannot command.

As manufacturing companies are springing up in every part of the country, it becomes a matter of expediency as it is one of justice, that all associations of individuals who may hereafter apply to the Legislature for Acts of Incorporation, should be placed with respect to their operations under certain principles embodied in a general law on the subject of manufacturing corporations. This would save an immense deal of special legislation, and if the general law were based on principles of justice, no individual in the community would enjoy a privilege of which all others would not be free to avail themselves; there would be no just ground of complaint; none would be specially privileged, none oppressed. A corporation should have no special privileges; they should simply be protected in doing, as an association, what each individual comprising it has a right, as an individual to do. On the other hand, they should be deprived of no advantage as members of a corporation, which they would enjoy as individuals. The motive which impels individuals to form themselves into companies for manufacturing and other purposes, is the same which acts as a spur to individual industry, namely, the hope of private gain. Those who engage in new enterprises of a bold and speculative character, often get credit for displaying an unusual degree of patriotism; and on this pretence is based the claim of some special privilege. It is quite time that such fond delusions were dispelled. Men will not,

as they ought not, to pursue vocations which do not hold out the promise of reward; they will not sacrifice individual interest for the purpose of benefitting the public. The claim of any special privilege which is based on the contrary assumption is, therefore, invalid.

Our present purpose is to point out the necessity for a general law on the subject of manufacturing corporations, rather than to enunciate the principles on which that law should be founded. The circumstances of this colony have, within the last few years, changed with an almost lightning rapidity. Every step in our progress increases our ability to establish domestic manufactories; and the altered circumstances of our relations with the mother country, furnish arguments in favour of creating, as soon as possible, a home market for our surplus grain. This however, we are aware, will be a work of time. A home market for what is now our surplus produce, will grow up, side by side, with domestic manufactories; and the progress of the latter will greatly depend upon the amount of floating capital in the colony, and the facility with which it can be employed in manufactures and the prospect of profit which such investment affords. It is the duty of the Legislature, then, in our altered circumstances, not only to throw no obstacles in the way but to afford every possible facility to our advancement in all the arts of peace. We possess all the elements necessary to enable us to become a great and powerful people. Our vast extent of rich soil marks the Canada of the future as a first class agricultural country; the extent of our inland water communications afford unlimited facilities for commerce, and the hydraulic force of our rivers—a power that will be of equal value with the steam engine to the manufacturer. We wish to see the benefit of these natural advantages fully secured to the country. In future numbers of our Journal, we shall make reference to the principles on which manufacturing corporations ought to be established. We shall glance at the progress and present greatness of Lowell, Massachusetts, and enquire what proportion the domestic manufactures of the United States bear to those that are imported, and we shall endeavour to point out some of the articles which Canada is capable of manufacturing to advantage, as well as those which it will be our interest to continue to import.

## COLONIZATION—LECTURE OF THE HON. R. B. SULLIVAN, AT THE HALL OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

We had the pleasure, on the evening of Friday last, of hearing Mr. Sullivan propound his views on this important subject. Mr. Sullivan's scheme may be shortly stated as follows. He proposes that the immense tracts of waste land to the north, between us and the Ottawa, and to the north-west, extending to Lake Winnipeg, and even beyond it, along the banks of the Saskatchewan river to the Rocky Mountains, should be regarded by the British Government as the proper inheritance of their surplus and starving millions. That the Government should immediately enter upon the business of transporting them here by thousands, and that they should give, or borrow the money necessary for that purpose, and also to support them for a year or more after they get here. That they should give to each man a lot, say fifty acres of land, on his arrival, free of tax or charge, except the cost of his passage and the first year's maintenance, upon the repayment of which to government at the end of four or five years, with the interest, a deed, in fee simple should be given him.

Mr. Sullivan thinks there is enough waste land, of the very best quality, between this and Lake Huron, with a climate better than that of Montreal, to locate 40,000 families, or 200,000 souls. Between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa river, there is land enough for the whole population of Ireland. And on the shores of Lake Superior, and between that Lake and the Rocky Mountains, a country of rolling prairie and woodland of the finest qual-

ity, through which runs the Saskatchewan river, 1,500 miles in length, and navigable for boats of ten tons nearly to its source, there is room for the teeming millions of the British Isles for centuries to come. And yet they will remain pent up in their sea-girt islands, starving for bread and almost suffocating for room!

The practicability of the learned Lecturer's scheme, so far as it relates to the improvement of the condition of the poor emigrant by his removal here, and giving him land of his own to cultivate, will not be questioned by those who know any thing of the matter. And if Government would set about the work and advance the money, and if the nefarious jobbing of speculators, and the mal-practices of unscrupulous agents could be prevented, and if the suffering wretches can be induced to accept the offer, we have little doubt of the success of the scheme. But Mr. Sullivan said himself that "Government would not do it" and we fear he said the truth.

We shall give the learned gentleman's scheme in his own language in our next number, with some remarks on a few collateral points, in which we think he is slightly astray.

## THE TOLL-GATES.

A response has been yielded by the Government to the public complaints so generally made with regard to the tolls in the Home District. A notification appears in the official Gazette, to the effect, that where the gates are less than five miles apart payment at every alternate gate only will be required. An uniform rate of tolls will be collected on the following roads:—West York, including the Lake Shore Gate; East York; Hamilton and Brantford; Brantford and London; London and Port Stanley; Hamilton and Port Dover; North Toronto, to Holland Landing; Windsor to Scugog; Port Hope and Rice Lake; and Cascades to Coteau du Lac. The rate of tolls for farmers' waggons remains unaltered. A four-wheeled stage-coach or wagon for passengers, drawn by four horses, which now pays 1s. 8d., will, when the new regulations come into operation, pay only 10d.; a wagon or carriage of the same description, and used for the same purpose, drawn by two horses, which now pays 7d., will pay 6d.; a four-wheeled coach, which pays 8d., will pay 6d.; and a private carriage, drawn by one horse, which pays 9d., will pay 4d. The alteration in the rates does not take place until the 1st of June.

## USURY LAWS.

[Continued from page 23.]

There appears to exist a generally prevalent idea, yet shadowy and undefined, that the usury laws derive no inconsiderable sanction from the Bible; and this consideration—as indeed it ought, if there were any foundation for it—induces many good people to hesitate before they condemn them, or endeavour to obtain their repeal. The idea is an absurd one, for two or three reasons. In the first place, the Mosical prohibition was clearly, as Blackstone remarks, a political and not a moral precept. "Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother, usury of money, usury of victuals, usury of any thing that is lent upon usury; unto a stranger thou mayest lend upon usury;"—which proves, says the same writer, "that the taking of moderate usury, or a reward for the use, for so the word signifies, is not *malum in se*, since it was allowed where any but an Israelite was concerned." It must be remembered that the taking of any money for the use of money, whether six per cent. or one per cent., is usury in the sense here forbidden. Those, therefore, who draw any conclusions from the above, or any other passages of Scripture where usury is mentioned, as to its unlawfulness *in foro conscientie*, must, to be consistent, refrain from taking any interest at all, and not for money only, but for the use of anything else. House-rent is usury, horse-hire is usury, and, from the above, it would seem that taking pay for the use of victuals must be placed in the same category. This will certainly be a puzzler for the eating-house keepers. It follows, then, that either we must regard the law which allows interest or usury to be taken, though

\* Deuteronomy, chap. 23, v. 19.

to a limited extent, as a permission to do what a higher authority interdicts, and that a great variety of the ways and means by which a numerous class of persons (usury, as they suppose) procure a livelihood, are, for the same reason, wrong; or we must believe that these prohibitions relate to a people, and to times and circumstances altogether different from ours, and being merely of a social or political character, have no force in respect to us.

In feudal times, the word usury was understood in the same sense, and the civil and canon laws enacted severe penalties against it. The Barons, who were the principal borrowers, refused not to violate the law in borrowing, and still less to make it a shield to avoid re-payment. The lenders, exposed to hardships and ill treatment of all kinds, were obliged to exact enormous interest. This excited the hatred of the public. The slave of its prejudice—the multitude—heaped upon the lenders of money that blame of which the conduct of the borrowers was the true cause. In addition to this, the money lenders during the middle ages were Jews, and to the reprobation of the name of usurer, was united the hatred of their race and religion. The Barons and gentry of those times having no interest in commerce, producing nothing for which they could obtain money in exchange, were obliged to contract debts upon the security of their estates, and were glad to perpetuate a law by which they could so frequently rid themselves of these incumbrances. Their readiness to do this by any means may be seen by the following passage from Hume. A general massacre of the Jews took place in the reign of Richard I. 500 of them shut themselves up in the castle of York, and being unable to defend the place, they murdered their wives and children, threw the dead bodies over the walls upon the populace, set fire to the buildings, and perished in the flames. Upon which the historian remarks:—

"The gentry of the neighbourhood, who were all indebted to the Jews, ran to the cathedral where their bonds were kept, and made a solemn bonfire of the papers before the altar."

We may quote the concluding observation, as a proof of the barbarous spirit of the times:—

"The compiler of the Annals of Waverley, in relating these events, blesses the Almighty for thus delivering over the impious race to destruction!"—[Hist. Eng., chap. x.]

The utter absurdity and powerlessness of the law prohibiting any usury at all, may be still further proved from the same historian. Speaking of another massacre of the Jews in the reign of Edward the 1, nearly 200 years afterwards, he says:—

"Nearly 15,000 Jews were at this time robbed of their effects and banished the kingdom, very few of that nation have since lived in England.—And as it is impossible for a nation to subsist without lenders of money, and none will lend without a compensation, the practice of usury as it was then called, was thenceforth exercised by the English themselves. It is very much to be questioned whether the dealings of these new usurers were equally open and unexceptionable with those of the old."

But it was not until the reign of Elizabeth that the loan of money upon interest was finally made legal:—

"By a lucky accident in language [says Hume] which has a great effect on men's ideas, the misivious word usury, which formerly meant the taking of any interest for money, came now to express only the taking of exorbitant and illegal interest. An Act, passed in 1571, violently condemned all usury; but permits ten per cent. interest to be paid."

Thus times changed with the progress of commerce. Credit is the life of commerce, and commercial credit has this peculiarity, that it enriches the borrower as much as the lender—and often in even a still greater proportion. Merchants were therefore interested in obtaining a revocation of the laws which prohibited loans. From the moment that commercial interests assumed an importance in the state, one of the necessary effects of such a revolution of society, was the authorizing stipulations for interest. The legality of lending money upon interest, is not now a disputed question; thus far the legislature has abandoned the cause of civilians, theologians, and juriconsults. But in removing the interdiction, governments in their wisdom, thought proper to fix a limit; they imagined that they might determine at their will the rate of interest; and that to accomplish this, it was only necessary to promulgate a simple Statute or decree in the form willed by them.

Then, believing a low rate of interest to be in itself a good thing, they endeavoured, with the intention of favouring the accumulation of public riches, to fix that rate below the current interest established by the free exercise of commerce. This political conception, recommended in England, towards the end of the 17th century by es-

veral distinguished writers, is now appreciated according to its value; amongst those who govern there are no longer any, except a few uninformed men, who believe that the rate of interest can be diminished by violence. It is now almost a popular axiom that society no longer submits to be thus "dishonoured" at the will of ministers.

The gradual dispersion of the mists of ignorance and prejudice, before the blaze of science, and the loud thundering of mere utility discontent, has opened to the people of England, a new and clearer view of this question. By one or two Statutes of William IV., and finally by Statute 2 and 3 Victoria, chapter 37, all bills of exchange, and promissory notes above £10, and not having more than twelve months to run, and all contracts for loans above that sum, are, excepted from the operation of the Usury Laws, &c. made valid, and will be upheld in a Court of Law, though more than five per cent. (the legal rate in England) be charged, except when the loan is on the security of real property. The usury laws, therefore, as it respects the great majority of mercantile transactions in England, are in effect, repealed. A case has been decided since these Statutes (Holt vs. Miers, 5 M & W, 168) in which a loan of £200 at the rate of 1s. in the pound per month, (60 per cent) was held legal. Yet, we believe, that all the predictions of commotion, embarrassment and ruin, which in the opinion of the opposers of change, were to be consequent upon it, have been falsified, while the good results which the supporters of the measure anticipated have been more than realized.

We ask, then, wherein is our condition in Canada so peculiar—what intelligible reason can be given, why laws, which have their origin in ignorance and superstition, when a universally hated and despised race, whom every one thought it right to plunder and oppress, were the possessors of nearly all the ready money in the country they were allowed to inhabit—when commerce was in its infancy, and its principles but little understood—when the principles upon which these laws are founded, are declared to be unsound by the greatest political economists and writers of the day—when their existence is also declared to be a stumbling block in the way of free and profitable trade, and prejudicial to the public morals—and when it is admitted on all sides, that in their present state they may be, and are, evaded every day at the expense of the very class whom it is intended to protect—should not, in pursuance of the example set us by the Legislature of the Mother Country, be at once and forever repealed?

Having thus disposed of the introductory, religious and historical part of the question, so far as it appears necessary to consider it, we will in a future number proceed to answer such of the objections raised by some members of our Legislature at its last session, as appear in their printed speeches, and will also endeavour to show by reasoning the most cogent, and to prove by evidence the most indubitable, that these laws produce all the evils, and are open to all the objections which we have already enumerated.

[To be Continued]

### Literary Department.

#### WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO—ELOQUENT PASSAGES FROM THE SPEECH OF SENATOR CORWIN.

The fact of war wherever it is to be found, is awful to contemplate. The spectacle presented by two large bodies of men—brethren of the same great family—each individual of whom is surrounded by earthly attachments of the same kind, and of equal strength with those of his fellow opposite—whose life is as dear—whose death will be lamented, mourned over, wept for by as many survivors—who was created by the same power, for the same great purpose—who must appear before the same judge—be tried at the same bar—punished with the same punishment, or honored with the same reward—drawn up in battle array, with the instruments of blood and death in their hands, and the passions of hell in their hearts, must be a spectacle that none but devils can look upon with delight; and the actual conflict—the roar of cannon—the shouts of commanders—the shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying, must be pleasing only to the fiends that hover over the spot, who amid the smoke—the sulphureous clouds that envelope the combatants, might easily forget that they had left their native abodes.

Yet man will thus destroy his brother man. Since the day that this bloody spirit took possession of Cain, and prompted him to lift his hand against the life of his brother, it has continued to inhabit our earth. At some periods it has walked abroad with bolder front, and more horrid aspect—spreading greater terrors and wider desolations.—The gates of the temple of Janus, have never been shut long at a time. The "Furor impius" who, Virgil tells us, was to be confined within the temple immediately after the victories of Caesar.

—JUNO

Saxa sedens super arma, et centum vinctus ab omni Post tergum nodis, tremet horridus ore crevato soon burst his "hundred brazen chains" and rushed forth to revel in the blood and slaughter of his victims. He has had his appropriate sacrifices offered to him, with but little interruption, down to the present day. Few indeed of the bloody priests of his altar, have ever had occasion to say with Shakespear's Moor—"Othello's occupation's gone!"

It has been often said that the diffusion of knowledge—the establishment of more popular forms of Government, and above all, the universal extension of the mild influences of the Gospel of peace would cause men to seek some other mode for the settlement of their difficulties and disputes than the arbitrament of the sword, that they would "learn war no more." We are inclined to think that this is a vain expectation. Our American neighbors who claim to be the most enlightened as well as the freest nation in the world, are at this moment engaged in a war (and with a Sister Republic) which according to the assertions of their own statesmen, was unwarranted, unauthorized by the people, unnecessary, and may result in the dismemberment and speedy overthrow of their great Confederacy. In turning up the files of last year's papers we met the following significant passage in the account of the proceedings in the Congress on the "War Message":—

"The House appeared to be in a state of frantic delight with the prospect of a war. Peals of laughter are heard from every side, and the confusion has been so great, that the reading of the documents was maudible and unintelligible."

These "frantic" Senators begin now we believe, to laugh "on the other side of their mouth." If the reader will turn to our news page, he will see that this war with feeble Mexico, is not the off-hand affair, nor does it present the delightful "prospect" that these war-loving geuntry expected. We do hope for the interests of humanity—for the sake of virtue, morality, and religion, for the sake of Republican as well as British America, for the sake of Europe, and of the world, that the "frantic" rulers of the United States have recovered their senses; that they will see the dangers which threaten them, and adopt the course recommended with all the earnestness, the learning, the eloquence of one of their most accomplished minds. The following extract from a speech recently delivered in the Senate by Senator Corwin, viewed as a specimen of modern eloquence, is in our opinion seldom equalled. The felicity of expression, and the appropriateness of application which he displays in his review of History—in his glance at past transactions like that in which his country is engaged, proves him an orator of no mean ability, and we do not think we could have selected any thing better calculated to interest and charm, while it instructs the reader. The speech was upon the Bill appropriating three millions of dollars for bringing the war to a speedy close. After showing at great length, the iniquity of the war in its commencement, and accusing the President of having deceived Congress and the nation as to the facts, from which it now appears that the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande clearly be-

Within remains

Impriev'd Fary bound in brazen chains,  
High on a trophy raised of useless arms;  
He sits and threatens the world with vain alarms.  
Dryden's Virgil.

longed to Mexico, and therefore its occupation by General Taylor, was an invasion, and the United States the aggressor, he proceeds as follows:—

I am somewhat at a loss to know on what plan of operations gentlemen having charge of this war intend to proceed. We hear much and of the terror of your arms. The affrighted Mexican, it is said, when you have drenched his country in blood, will sue for peace, and thus you will indeed "conquer peace." This is the heroic and savage tone in which we have heretofore been lectured by our friends on the other side of the chamber, and especially by the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass.) But suddenly the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations comes to us with the smooth phrase of diplomacy, made potent by the gentle sibilant of gold. The chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs calls for thirty millions of money and ten thousand regular troops, these we are assured will "conquer peace," if the obstinate Cret refuses to treat till we shall whip him in another field of blood. What a delightful scene in the 19th century of the Christian era!

What an interesting sight to see these two representatives of war and peace moving in grand procession through the halls of the Montezumas! The Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass) red with the blood of recent slaughter, the gory spear of Achilles in his hand, and the hoarse clarion of war in his mouth blowing a blast "so loud and deep" that the sleeping echoes of the lofty Cordilleras start from their caverns and return the sound till every ear from Panama to Santa Fe is deafened with the roar. By his side, with "modest mien and downcast look," comes the Senator from Arkansas, (Mr. Seward), covered from head to foot with three millions of shining gold, putting to shame "the wealth of Otrius or of Ind." The olive of Minerva's grace is his brow, in his right hand is the delicate rebek, from which are breathed, in Lydian measure, notes "that tell of thought but love and peace." I fear very much you will scarcely be able to explain to the simple savage minds of the half-civilized Mexicans the puzzling dualism of this scene, at once gorgeous and grotesque. Sir, I scarcely understand the meaning of all this myself. If we are to vindicate our rights by battles—in bloody fields of war—let us do it. If that is not the plan, why then let us call back our armies into our own territory, and propose a treaty with Mexico, based upon the proposition that money is better for her and land is better for us. Thus we can treat Mexico like an equal, and do honor to ourselves. But what is it you ask? You have taken from Mexico one-fourth of her territory, and you now propose to run a line comprehending about another third, and for what? I ask Mr. President for what? What has Mexico got from you for parting with two-thirds of her domain? She has given you ample redress for every injury of which you have complained. She has submitted to the award of your commissioners, and up to the time of the rupture with Texas, faithfully paid it. And for all that she has lost (not through or by you, but which loss has been your gain) what requital do we, her strong, rich, robust neighbor, make? Do we send our missionaries there "to point the way to Heaven?" Or do we send the school-masters to pour daylight into her dark places, and reap the fruit of the independence herself alone had won? No, no, none of these dows. But we send regiments, to storm towns, and our colonels prate of liberty in the midst of the solitude their ravages have made. They proclaim the empty forms of social compact, to a people bleeding and mangled with wounds received in defending their hearth stones against the invasion of those very men who shoot them down, and then exhort them to be free. Your chaplains of the navy throw aside the New Testament and seize a bill of rights. The Rev. Don Walter Cotton, I see, abandons the sermon on the mount, and takes himself to Blackstone and Kent; and is elected a justice of the peace! He takes military possession of some town in California, and instead of teaching the plan of the amendment and the way of salvation to the poor Celt, he presents Colt's pistol to his ear, and calls on him to take "trial by jury and habeas corpus," or nine bullets in the head. Oh! Mr. President, are you not the light of the earth, if not its salt? You are indeed opening the eyes of the blind in Mexico with a most emphatic and exoteric power. Still, if all this were not a sad, mournful truth, it would be the very "ne plus ultra" of the ridiculous.

But, sir, let us see what, as the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations explains it, we are to get by the continued process of conquest and treaty.

What is the territory, Mr. President, which you propose to wrest from Mexico? It is consecrated to the heart of the Mexican by many a well-fought battle with his old Castilian invader. His bunker Hill, and Saratogus, and Yorktowns are there. The Mexican can say "There I bled for liberty; and shall I surrender that consecrated home of my affections to the Anglo-Saxon invader? What do they want with it? They have Texas already. They have possessed themselves of the Territory between the Nueces and Rio Grande. What else do they want? To what shall I point my children as memorials of that independence which I bequeathed to them when those battle-fields shall have passed from my possession?"

Sir, had one come and demanded Bunker Hill of the people of Massachusetts, had England's lion ever showed himself there, is there a man over thirteen and under ninety who would not have been ready to meet him? Is there a river on this continent that would not have run red with blood? Is there a field but would have been piled high with the unburied bones of slaughtered Americans before these consecrated battle-fields of liberty should have been wrested from us? But this same American goes into a sister Republic and says to poor weak Mexico, "Give up

your territory; you are unworthy to possess it; I have got one-half already; all I ask of you is to give up the other." England might as well, in the circumstances I have described, have come and demanded of us, "Give up the Atlantic slope; give up this trilling territory from the Alleghany mountains to the sea; it is only from Maine to St. Mary's—only about one-third of your Republic, and the least interesting portion of it." What would be the response? They would cry, "We must give this up to John Bull. Why? "He wants room." The Senator from Michigan says he must have this. Why, my worthy Christian brother, on what principle of justice? "I want room!"

Sir, look at this pretence of want of room. With twenty millions of people you have about one thousand millions of acres of land, inviting settlement by every conceivable argument, bringing them down to a quarter of a dollar an acre, and allowing every man to squat where he pleases. But the Senator from Michigan says we will be two hundred millions in a few years, and we want room. If I were a Mexican I would tell you, "Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine we will greet you with bloody hands; and welcome you to hospitable graves."

Why, says the chairman of this Committee of Foreign Relations, it is the most reasonable thing in the world. We ought to have the Bay of San Francisco. Why? Because it is the best harbor on the Pacific! It has been my fortune, Mr. President, to have practised a good deal in criminal courts in the course of my life, but I never yet heard a thief, arraigned for stealing a horse, plead that it was the best horse that he could find in the country! We want California. What for? Why, says the Senator from Michigan, we will have it; and the Senator from South Carolina, with a very mistaken view, I think, of policy, says you cannot keep our people from going there.

I do not desire to prevent them. Let them go and seek their happiness in whatever country or clime it please them. All I ask of them is, not to require this Government to protect them with that banner consecrated to war waged for principles—eternal, enduring truth. Sir, it is not meet that our old flag should throw its protecting fold over expeditions for lucre or for land. But you will still say you want room for your people. This has been the plea of every robber-chief from Nimrod to the present hour. I dare say, when Tamerlane descended from his throne built of seventy thousand human skulls, and marched his ferocious battalions to further slaughter, I dare say he said, "I want room." Bajazet was another gentleman, of kindred tastes with us Anglo-Saxons—he "wanted room." Alexander, too, the mighty "Macedonian madman," when he wandered with his Greeks to the plains of India, and fought a bloody battle on the very ground where recently England and the Sicks engaged in the strife for "room," was no doubt in quest of some California. Many a Monterey had he to storm to get "room." Sir, he made quite as much of that sort of history as you ever will. Mr. President, do you remember the last chapter in that history? It is soon read. Oh! I wish we could but understand its moral. Ammon's son, (so was Alexander named,) after all his victories, died drunk in Babylon! The vast empire he conquered to "get room," became the prey of the generals he had trained; it was disparted, torn to pieces, and so ended. Sir, there is a very significant appendix; it is this: The descendants of the Greeks, of Alexander's Greeks, are now governed by a descendant of Attila. Mr. President while we are fighting for room, let us ponder deeply this appendix. I was somewhat amazed the other day to hear the Senator from Michigan declare that Europe had quite forgotten us, till these battles had waked them up. I suppose the Senator feels grateful to the President for "waking up" Europe. Does the President, who is, I hope, read in civic as well as military lore, remember the saying of one who had pondered upon history long, long, too, upon man, his nature and true destiny? Montequien did not think highly of this way of "waking up." "Happy," says he, "is that nation whose annals are tire-some."

The Senator from Michigan has a different view of this. He thinks that a nation is not distinguished until it is distinguished in war. He fears that the numbing faculties of Europe have not been able to ascertain that there are twenty millions of Anglo-Saxons here, making railroads and canals, and speeding all the arts of peace to the utmost accomplishment of the most refined civilization! They do not know it! And what is the wonderful expedient which this Democratic method of making history would adopt in order to make us known? Storming cities, desolating peaceful happy homes, shooting men—aye, sir, such, is war—and shooting women, too.

Sir, I have read, in some account of your battle of Monterey, of a lovely Mexican girl, who, with the benevolence of an angel in her bosom, and the robust courage of a hero in her heart, was busily engaged during the bloody conflict, amid the crash of falling houses, the groans of the dying, and the wild shriek of battle, in carrying water to slake the burning thirst of the wounded of either host. While bending over a wounded American soldier, a cannon ball struck her and blew her to atoms. Sir, I do not charge my brave generous-hearted countrymen who fought that fight with this. No, no; we who send them—we who know that scenes like this, which might send tears of sorrow "down Pluto's iron cheek," are the invariable, inevitable attendants on war—are accountable for this; and this is the way we are to be made known to Europe. This this is to be the wailing renown of free Republican America: "She has stormed a city—killed many of its inhabitants of both sexes to have their room!" So it will read. Sir, if this were our only history, then may God of his mercy grant that its volume may speedily come to a close!

Why is it, sir, that we of the United States, a people of yesterday, compared with the older nations of the world, should be waging war for territory, "for room!" Look at your country, extending from the Alleghany mountains to the Pacific ocean, capable itself of sustaining in comfort a larger population than will be in the whole Union for one hundred years to come. Over this vast expanse of territory your population is now so sparse that I believe we provided at the last session a regiment of mounted men to guard the mad from the frontier of Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia; and yet you persist in the ridiculous assertion, "I want room." One would imagine, from the frequent repetition of the complaint, that you had a bursting, teeming population, whose energy was paralyzed, whose enterprise was crushed for want of space. Why should we be so weak or wicked as to offer this idle apology for ravaging a neighbouring Republic? It will impose on no one at home or abroad.

Do we not know, Mr. President, that it is a law, never to be repealed, that falsehood shall be short-lived? Was it not ordained of old that truth only shall abide forever? Whatever we may say to-day, or whatever we may write in our books, the stern tribunal of history will review it all, debate, falsify, and bring us to judgment before that potency which shall bless or curse us, as we may act now wisely or otherwise. We may lie in the grave (which awaits us all) in vain; we may hope there, like the foolish bird that hides its head in the sand in the vain belief that its body is not seen, yet even there this propitious exercise of want of "room" shall be laid bare, and the quick-coming future will decide that it was a hypocritical pretence, under which we sought to conceal the avices which prompted us to covet and to seize by force that which was not ours.

Mr. President, this uneasy desire to augment our territory has deprived the moral sense of the people the dignity of our people. We have sought the fate of all nations who have acted upon the idea that they must advance. Our young orators cherish this notion with a fervor but fatally mistaken zeal—they call it by the mysterious name of "destiny." "Our destiny," they say is onward, and hence they argue, with ready sophistry, the propriety of seizing upon any territory and any people that may lie in the way of our "fated" advance. Recently those Progressives have grown classed; some assiduous student of antiquity has helped them to a patron saint. They have wandered back into the deserted Pantheon, and there amongst the Pagan statues of that "palm-mother of dead empires," they have found a god whom those Romans, centuries ago, by baptized "Terminus."

Sir, I have heard much and read somewhat of this gentleman Terminus, Alexander, of whom I have spoken, was a devotee of this divinity. We have seen the end of him and his empire. It was said to be an attribute of this god that he must advance, and never recede. So both republicans and imperial Rome believed. It was, as they said, their destiny. And for a while it did seem to be even so. Roman Terminus did advance. Under the eagle of Rome, he was carried from his home on the Tiber to the latest East, on one hand, and to the far West, amongst the then barbarous tribes of western Europe, on the other. But at length the time came when tributary justice had become a "dismal." The despoiled Gaul calls out to the contemned Goth and Auda, with his Hun, answers back the battle shout to both. The "blue-eyed nations of the North," in succession, or mixed, pour forth their countless hosts of warriors up in Rome, and Rom's always advancing god Terminus. And now the battle-axe of the barbarian strikes down the conquering eagle of Rome. Terminus at last recedes, slowly at first, but finally he is driven to Rome, and from Rome to Byzantium. Who ever would know the further fate of this Roman deity, so recently taken under the patronage of American Democracy, may find ample gratification of his curiosity in the luminous pages of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall." Such will find that Rome thought, as you now think, that it was her destiny to conquer provinces and nations, and no doubt some-times said as you say, "I will conquer a peace." And where now is she, the Mistress of the World? The spider weaves his web in her palaces, the owl sings his watch-song in her towers. Pontonic power now lords it over the servile remnant, the miserable memento of old and once omnipotent Rome. Sad very sad, are the lessons which Time has written for us. Through and in them all I see nothing but the inflexible execution of that old law which ordains as a term that cardinal rule, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods, nor anything which is his." Since I have lately heard so much about the dismemberment of Mexico, I have looked back to see how in the course of events, which some call "Providence," it has fared with other nations who engaged in this work of dismemberment. I see that in the latter half of the eighteenth century three powerful nations, Russia, Austria and Prussia, united in the dismemberment of Poland. They said, too, as you say, "it is our destiny." They wanted "room." Doubtless each of these thought, with his share of Poland, his power was too strong ever to fear invasion, or even might One had his California, another his New Mexico, and the third his Vera Cruz. Did they remain untroubled an incapable of harm? Alas! no—far very far from it. Retributive justice must fulfill its destiny too. A very few years pass off, and we hear of a new man, a Corsican lieutenant, the self-named "armed soldier of democracy," Napoleon. He ravages Austria, covers her land with blood, drives the Northern Caesar from his capital, and sleeps in his palace. Austria may now remember how her power trampled on Poland. Did she not pay dear very dear, for her California? But has Prussia no atonement to make? You see the same Napoleon, the blind instrument of Providence, at work there. The thunders of

his cannon at Jena proclaimed the work of retribution for Poland's wrongs; and the successors of the Great Frederick, the drill sergeant of Europe, are seen flying across the sandy plain that surrounds their capital, right glad if they may escape captivity or death. But how fares it with the Autocrat of Russia? Is he secure in his share of the spoils of Poland? No. Suddenly we see, sir, six hundred thousand armed men marching to Moscow. Does his Vera Cruz protect him now? Far from it. Blood, slaughter, desolation spread abroad over the land, and finally the conflagration of the old commercial metropolis of Russia closes the retribution she must pay for her share in the dismemberment of her weak and impotent neighbor. Mr. President, a mind more prone to look for the judgments of Heaven is the doing of men than mine, cannot fail to see the providence of God. When Moscow burned it seemed as if the earth was lighted up that the nations might behold the scene. As that mighty sea of fire gathered and heaved and rolled upwards, and yet higher, till its flames licked the stars and fired the whole heavens it did seem as if the God of the Nations was writing in characters of flame on the front of his throne that doom that shall fall upon the strong nation who tramples in scorn upon the weak. And what fortune awaits him, the appointed executor of this work, when it was all done? He, too, conceived the notion that his destiny pointed onward to universal dominion. France was too small, Europe he thought, should bow down before him. But, as soon as this idea took possession of his soul, he too became powerless. His Terminus must recede too. Right there, while he witnessed the humiliation, and doubtless meditated the subjugation of Russia. He who holds the winds in his fist gathered the snows of the north and blew them upon his six hundred thousand men. They fled, they froze, they perished! And now the mighty Napoleon, who had resolved on universal dominion, he too is summoned to answer for the violation of that ancient law, "thou shalt not covet any thing which is thy neighbor's." How is the mighty fallen! He, hence whose proud footsteps Europe trembled, he is now an exile of St. Helena, and now finally a prisoner on the rock of St. Helena, and there, on a barren island, in an unfrequented sea, in the crater of an extinguished volcano, there is the death-bed of the mighty conqueror! All his annexations have come to that! His last hour is now come and he, the man of destiny, he who had raked the world with the throes of an earthquake, is now powerless—still, even as the beggar so he died. On the wings of a tempest that raged with unvoiced fury, up to the throne of the only power that controlled him while he lived, went the fiery soul of that wonderful warrior, another witness to the existence of that eternal decree that they who do not rule in righteousness shall perish from the earth. He has found "room" at last. And France, too, she has found "room." Her "eagles" no longer scream along the banks of the Danube, the Po, and the Borsichinesse. They have returned home, to their old eyes, between the Alps, the Rhine, and the Pyrenes. So shall it be with yours. You may carry them to the loftiest peaks of the Cordilleras; they may wave with insolent triumph in the halls of the Montezumas; the armed men of Mexico may quail before them; but the weakest hand in Mexico, upheld in prayer to the God of Justice, may call down against you a power in the presence of which the iron hearts of your warriors shall be turned into ashes.

Scientific.

THE INHALATION OF THE VAPOR OF SULPHURIC ETHER

Within the last few months, a great deal has been said and written regarding a mode of obviating the pain which is felt by patients during the performance of surgical operations; and a very great number of experiments (if they may be so called) have been tried, both in this country and in Europe, with a view to test the efficacy of the process:—

The plan adopted is to cause the patient to inhale the vapor of sulphuric ether, which has the property of so acting on the nerves of sensation as to render the person totally insensible to wounds with a knife or other instrument. This insensibility to pain, however, does not remain present for any length of time; but, of course, it can be kept up by repeated inhalations of the vapor of ether. The action of the vapor when respired is in one respect similar to that which is observed in the respiration of the protoxide of nitrogen, or, as it is more popularly termed, the laughing gas. Neither of them give rise to those reactive symptoms which are observed to follow the use of ordinary stimulants. The property of the vapor of sulphuric ether, which is now so generally known, has long been known to chemists and pharmacologists; in fact, numerous scientific men have remarked it. During the winter of 1846, M. Ducros, of Paris, made a report on this very subject to the Academie des Sciences of Paris, and arrived at the following conclusion:—

"Physiological effects of sulphuric ether, administered by friction on the mouth and fauces.

1. Sulphuric ether, employed in frictions on the mouth and fauces, causes, in galled animals, instantaneous sleep, characterised by closing of the eyes, and setting up (hiccough) of the feathers.
2. If morphia, acetate of morphia, or extract of opium, be given during this sleep, the sleep, in-

stead of being augmented, is instantly destroyed; whence M. Ducros concludes, that, in the gallinaceæ, opiates are the antidotes to sulphuric ether.

3. If ether be given in poisoning by opium, the symptoms of poisoning are increased.

4. The soporiferous effects of ether, thus administered to fowls, are also manifested in other animals and in man.

5. In cases of hypochondriasis attended with want of sleep, with wandering pains in the chest and abdomen, sulphuric ether employed in frictions on the tongue, velum pendulum, tonsils, and back of the pharynx, procures an agreeable sleep and calms the pains, and especially possesses these advantages in the most of nervous excitement, when narcotics only tend to augment the general irritability.

6. In the convulsions of pregnant or child-bearing women, in convulsions of the new-born, in hysterical attacks, in epileptiform proconvulsions complicated with trismus (setting of the teeth) and spasm of the cricopharynx, where swallowing is impracticable, if the cavity of the mouth and pharynx be rubbed by means of a camel's hair pencil dipped in sulphuric ether, the nervous attacks, which, by long duration, might prove fatal, may generally be arrested."

The vapour of ether has been used in hospitals in London, and in the United States and Canada in various surgical operations, such as extracting teeth, and amputating limbs; and the patients have invariably not only been unconscious of pain, but also of the operation being performed! As, however, there is necessity for great care in the use of the vapour, and as we deem it necessary to show all sides of a question, we feel bound to insert the following:—

SEASONABLE WARNING TO SURGEONS AND OTHERS.—The Journal Des Debats, in an article on the effects produced by the inhalation of the vapour of ether, says, "It is useful to remind those who surrender themselves unreservedly to experiments of this nature, that the vapour of ether, when combusting with the air, constitutes an explosive gaseous mixture of the most dangerous kind. Every phial of ether that is uncorked pours into its neighbors hood torrents of vapour which circulate unseen around the sides of the vase, over the table, and down on the ground, and are in danger each moment of being inflamed, if a lamp or any lighted body be in the neighborhood, or even some feet distant from the recipient of the ether. Should, unfortunately, fire be communicated to this cloud of ether, an explosion within that compass is not the whole of the mischief. The heat is communicated to the flask itself, breaks it, scatters in all directions the combustible liquid, and produces calamities proportioned to the quantity of ether liberated. Now, if it be considered that the vapour-laden air inspired by a patient about to be operated on is precisely this explosive mixture, that during the operation the surgeon is surrounded by lighted candles, and that the attendants pass backwards and forwards with lighted torches in their hands, an idea may be formed of the fate that awaits the patient if the fire should unhappily reach the air which he is inhaling. A sudden explosion will communicate itself to the interior of his chest, tear the bronchia throughout the entire ramifications, and literally reduce to atoms one of the most essential of the organs of life. There is nothing exaggerated in this statement. It is the strict expression of a well known phenomenon transported to the interior of the human machine, and which will infallibly occur if care be not taken."

For the Ladies.

From the Literary Gazette.

THE ANGEL-WATCH, OR THE SISTERS

A daughter watched at midnight  
Her dying mother's bed;  
For five long nights she had not,  
And many tears were shed:  
A vision like an angel came,  
Which none but her might see;  
"Sleep, dutious child," the angel said,  
"And I will watch for thee!"

Sweet slumber like a blessing fell  
Upon the daughter's face;  
The angel smiled, and touched her not,  
But gently took her place;  
And oh, so full of human love  
Those pitying eyes did shine,  
The angel-guest half mortal seemed—  
The slumberer half divine.

Like rays of light the sleeper's locks  
In warm loose curls were thrown;  
Like rays of light the angel's hair  
Seemed like the sleeper's own.  
A rose-like shadow on the cheek,  
Dissolving into pearl;  
A something in that angel's face  
Seemed sister to the girl!

The mortal and immortal each  
Reflecting each were seen;  
The earthly and the spiritual,  
With death's pale face between.  
O human love, what strength like thine?  
From thee those prayers arise  
Which, entering into Paradise,  
Draw angels from the skies.

The dawn looked through the casement cold—  
A wintry dawn of gloom,  
And sadder showed the curtain'd bed,—  
The still and sickly room.  
"My daughter!—art thou here, my child?  
Oh, hush thee, love, come nigh,  
That I may see once more thy face,  
And bless thee, ere I die!"

If ever I were harsh to thee,  
Forgive me now," she cried;  
"God knows my heart, I loved thee most  
When most I seemed to chide;  
Now bend and kiss thy mother's lips,  
And for her spirit pry!"  
The angel kissed her; and her soul  
Passed blissfully away!

A sudden start!—what dream, what sound,  
The slumbering girl alarms?  
She wakes—she sees her mother dead  
Within the angel's arms!  
She wakes—she springs with wild embrace—  
But nothing there appears  
Except her mother's sweet dead face—  
Her own convulsive tears.

DOING GOOD.

Daughters cannot be too early shown, by mothers, what the great business of human life is—to do good and to get good—and that they are to get good for the most part in doing good. One of the strongest, and yet most common mistakes in the world, especially in the world of the young, is the belief that doing good is a dead loss to the doer; and that the loss is to be measured by the amount of the charity.

Another fundamental mistake of modern education consists in a neglect, both by parents and teachers, to show to the young, of both sexes, what they ought to aim at. Half of our young people, even in the families of Christian parents, have no aim at all; and a much larger proportion still have no aim which is at all worthy of a rational and immortal being. And how very few indeed can be found who feel themselves to be under daily and hourly obligation to perfect, in the highest possible degree, their whole nature, physical, intellectual, and moral.

How easy it would be for a mother, provided she were but a mother indeed, to tell her daughters, from time to time, that they are under the most solemn obligations to God and to the world, to obey all those laws which relate to the body, not only because it is an implied command that they should do so, because by so doing they can constantly improve their health, add to their present means of usefulness, and prolong their lives. That it is not enough to escape sickness merely, but that they ought, in all the circumstances of life, to aspire after the highest possible amount of bodily health and vigor—provided, always that their efforts, for this purpose, do not interfere with known and obvious duties to their friends and neighbors.—[Wm A. Alcott.]

Scraps.

PRINTER'S KISSES.

Print on my lip another kiss—  
The picture of my growing passion;  
Nay, this won't do—nor this—nor this—  
But now—aye, that's a prof impression.  
The dear one continues—  
But yet, methinks it might be mended,  
Oh! yes, I see it in those eyes;  
Our lips again together blended,  
Will make th' impression a retrace.

"Ah! my good fellow, where have you been for a week back?"  
"For a week back! I'm not troubled with a weak back, I thank you."  
"No, no, I mean where have you been so long back?"  
"Long back! don't call me long back."

DIALOGUE AT A SAILOR'S RENDEZVOUS.

Says Jack to Tom, "let's go and ship On board, the Mexicans to whip."  
Says Tom, "but first I want to know If 'tis to Vera Cruz we go;  
They say the castle's very strong,  
'The fight will be both hard and long."  
Says Jack, that is, for glory's sake,  
'The very cruise I wish to take."  
[Baltimore Patriot.]

STREET COLLOQUY.—"Good morning, Mr. Smith; on the sick list to-day?"

"Yes, sir; got the ague."  
"Do you ever shake?"  
"Yes, shake like thunder."  
"When do you shake again?"  
"Can't say when; shake every day. Why do you ask?"

"Oh, nothing in particular; only I thought if you shook so bad, I'd like to stand by, and see if you wouldn't shake the fifteen dollars out of your pocket which you have owed me so long."

Mr. Smith sloped.

PATRIOTISM.—No one is ever called a patriot who gives his substance and his body to be burned or bruised in his efforts to save his country from the tyranny of vice, ignorance, and moral degradation. Such are mere fanatics. A patriot is generally one who boasts how much of his country's blood he would see shed to wash out an insult.

NEAT PUN.—A printer, on seeing a sheriff closely pursue an unfortunate author, remarked, "that it was a new edition of the 'Pursuits of Literature,' unbound, and hot-pressed."

"Pat, if Mr. Jones comes before my return, tell him that I will meet him at two o'clock."  
"Aye, aye, sir, but what shall I tell him if he don't come?"

BLOW 'EM UP.—"Don't talk to me about your gun-cotton," said an acquaintance to us yesterday, "I will put my wife against any invention in the world for blowing people up; if the government could get her to sit down opposite to San Juan d'Ulloa, the Mexicans would leave instant."—  
Reville.

Some of our Contemporaries have extracted articles from the Farmer without acknowledgment. Of those who have pursued this course, we recollect the Suncoast Advocate and the Kingston Whig. The latter journal is, we believe, very just in its position, when other parties place it on the defensive. We ask justice and fair play from our Contemporaries, and hope they will render unto Caesar the things that are Caesars.

The paper on which this number is printed is from Mr. Taylor's new mill, mentioned in our list. We understand several of our contemporaries intend to get their supplies from this manufactory.

ERRATUM.—In the commencement of the article on the "Benefits of Ireland," in our last number, for "South" of Ireland, read "North."

News Department.

SMITH'S CANADIAN GAZETTE.—There has been a re-issue of this very useful work, and a very decided improvement it is on the original issue. The style of the binding is greatly improved, and the work is embellished with wood-cut illustrations of the New Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Osquode Hall, and St. George's Church, in this city. The old Map has been dispensed with, and a very beautiful one engraved on copper-plate substituted in its place. The Maps are also published separately as a pocket Map. In this form it is coloured, and has a table of distances, of the different towns and villages in Canada West.

A tremendous migration of pigeons from the adjoining States took place on Sunday last. They were crossing the Niagara from before nine in the morning until past one in the afternoon, and, taking the speed of flight at 30 miles an hour, the flock must have been upwards of 120 miles in length.—[Niagara Chronicle.]

The fishing season has commenced on the Potomac. Herring in considerable quantities have been taken. The dealers anticipate a good business this season.

Pigeons.—Millions of pigeons flew over this city on Sunday last. Over the bay, especially, the flocks were very large.—[Hamilton Paper, March 16.]

The Welland Canal will be opened for navigation on or about the 25th or 30th April.

C. B. Stewart, Esq., Civil Engineer of Rochester, is engaged on the Great Western Railway.

The House of Assembly of New Brunswick has passed a bill for giving a bounty for the cultivation of hemp in that Province.

Mechanics' Institutes are increasing in New Brunswick.

The 25th Regiment now at Bermuda, is to relieve the 33rd now stationed in New Brunswick. The latter will proceed to England in the spring.

The New Brunswick House of Assembly has voted £27,000, for the construction of roads in that Province.

DESTITUTION IN CAPE BRETON.—It appears that great destitution prevails in some parts of Cape Breton. The Solicitor-General stated in the House yesterday, during some observations in reference to an application for relief made by certain persons in Hants County, that of 200 barrels of meal sent to that Island by the Government, and deposited in a particular place, 100 barrels had been carried away by the people, who were not satisfied with the mode of distribution suggested by the Magistrate. On one night a party from one direction carried off 50 barrels, and the night following a second party from a different direction, carried off 50 barrels more. In each case they left their names. The people who committed this violence were starving, and of consequence, the act was justifiable.—so the learned Solicitor-General asserted it to be, and we should be sorry to doubt the soundness of his opinion in such a case, however little reliance we might be disposed to place on it in other matters.—[Halifax Sun.]

The Hamilton Gazette states that among other indications of advancement which are taking place in that district, that a village, Communitable, has lately sprung up in the north-western part of the Township of Nelson, and although it appears but as the work of yesterday, it already contains in active operation, an establishment for the manufacture of India Rubber, into the different articles suited to domestic purposes, one Grist and two Saw Mills,—all of them worked by water-power, a power which appears abundant in this part of the country. There are various other operations carried on, in which water-power is also employed. A visit to the India Rubber Manufactory would well repay the curiosity of any one. A number of persons of different trades find employment in this rising village, and we are informed there is still a great want of tradesmen felt. Some of the most valuable mill sites in this section of the country, are yet to be had on the River Twelve and its branches, which by the bye, is famous for its trout. Communitable is situated about nine miles from Lake Ontario, on the road leading from Wellington Square in a north-westerly direction.

HORRID MURDER AND SUICIDE.—From the London Times Extra.—It has fallen to our lot to record one of the most tragical events that perhaps ever occurred in the history of Canada West. On Thursday evening, the 15th instant, a young man, named Daniel Larkin, who had been some years in the service of Mr. John W. Handy, in this Township, had a slight altercation with a Mrs.

Burns, an elderly woman, on account of some improper words addressed by Larkin to a young woman, for which Mrs. Burns reproved him.—He immediately went to another part of the house and brought a double-barrelled gun, threatened to shoot her. A person casually present, as we understand the next out, wrenched the gun out of Larkin's hand and put it away, and who afterwards withdrew, as we hear no more of his presence, nor that of the young woman before mentioned. Shortly after, Mrs. Burns, with two children who were with her, and all who were then in the house, having, it must be supposed, a presentiment of her danger, took the children and attempted to save herself in a neighbour's house. She had not, however, left the premises before Larkin recovered the gun, and at about 20 yards distance pointed it at Mrs. Burns, and asked her if she was ready to stand her trial. He then deliberately shot her through the heart, and immediately carried the body to the smoke-house, and after laying it on its back, he declared the gun at his own breast, and fell dead instantly.—The inquest was held last night, by Dr. Phillips, and the evidence was supplied by one of the children, a boy about 12 years of age, and which was given in a clear and satisfactory manner. The Verdict in relation to the deceased Mrs. Burns, was—'Willful Murder, committed by Daniel Larkin,' and on the body of Larkin,—'Died by his own hand, under the instigation of the Devil.' Mrs. Burns had been an inmate of Mr. Handy's family for about 18 years, and was both esteemed and respected by Mr. Handy. Larkin had for some years been in the habit of drinking spirits, and it was doubtless under that influence that the horrible deed was committed, which it has been our painful duty to narrate.

IMPORTS.—We copy the following from the Quebec Mercury of Thursday:—We deem it of importance to take notice, even though it be but briefly, of the comparative low rates in freights when compared with New York, at which vessels are being chartered at Quebec. Two ships for Liverpool were taken up on Saturday last, for flour, at 5s. 3d., for one of about 900 tons, and 5s. 6d. for a ship of 700 tons. There will be twenty vessels (now building) ready for sea by the 20th May, capable of taking 150,000 lbs flour.

By the annual statement of the Bank of Quebec, it appears that the average liabilities on the last day of February, 1847, were £1,756,617; the stock of bullion £25,953; bills and notes under discount £205,578; total assets £257,784.

WANT OF CARS FOR TRANSPORTATION.—The quantity of wheat, grain, &c., is so enormous that there are not cars enough to carry the produce from the West to Albany. The directors of the several lines of railroad from Albany to Buffalo have applied to the companies between Albany and Boston, for a loan of cars, but it so happens that the pressure is equally great on the latter road, and the consequence is, that the directors of the "Great Western Road" have been compelled to decline compliance with the request. The Boston Daily Advertiser says that two thousand tons of merchandise, exclusive of five thousand five hundred barrels of flour, were brought to Boston over the Western railroad last week.

St. Andrews and Woodstock Railroad.—We understand that the Railroad Committee of the Assembly have recommended that the Province guarantee three per cent interest on £100,000 for three years after the road is in full operation, and a grant of 50,000 acres of land under certain restrictions of settlement, besides the land necessary for the road. With such inducements, and the prospect of a large emigration the ensuing season, the work will no doubt be undertaken in earnest early in the spring.—[St. John's (N. B.) Courier.]

In 1801, a famine prevailed in Britain to such an extent, that Pitt, the Prime Minister, issued an order that £4 10s sterling, should be paid by the Government for every barrel of flour imported from America, with liberty to the importer to get more for it if he could. Freight was then paid from New York to Liverpool, at the rate a guinea per barrel. Bakers were not allowed to sell bread to the public, and to save the flour used in powdering the hair of the gentry and the army, (then worn in cues or clubs,) the Duke of Bedford, the richest man in England, cut his hair short, as an example to others, and in order to save the Flour thus unnecessarily consumed.

An American has proposed to cast ships in one piece, from an alloyed metal, which, according to its discoverer, combines the strength of iron with the durability of copper.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

Twenty-eight days later from Liverpool.

The Steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston on Saturday afternoon, at 45 minutes past 3 o'clock. The news by the Hibernia reached New York about six o'clock on Saturday evening.

The demand upon the Treasury, for the relief of Ireland, has forced the government to make a loan of £5,000,000 with the Rothschilds.

The following were the quotations by the Cambria:—Wheat, per 70 lbs. United States red, 10s. to 11s. 2d.; White, 11s. 3d. to 11s. 9d.; Indian Corn, 480 lbs., 6s.; Flour; Indian Meal, per 196 lbs., 3s. to 3s.; Flour, 196 lbs., Canada sweet, 3s. to 3s.; United States do. sweet, and Canadian sour, 3s. to 3s.

The following was the state of the markets as brought out by the Hibernia:—The Corn Trade has been in a very fluctuating condition during February. After the sailing of the Cambria, the prices of wheat continued to give way until from the commencement of the reaction, it amounted to about 8s. to 10s. per quarter; and on flour about 7s. to 8s. under the actual condition of sup-

ply, and demand was too rapid or commenced too early, or that the nature of the decision in Parliament had revived the confidence of holders and calmed the fears of buyers. Towards the middle of the last month, renewed confidence was observed, and purchasers came forward from Ireland, to purchase heavily; in consequence, since, the upward movement has again commenced. There has been an advance of 4d. to 6d. per 70 lbs., and since on Flour of about 3s. 6d. per barrel.

OATS AND OATMEAL remain steady, but do not sell freely. Indian Corn has of late given way 1s. to 2s. for 180 lbs., and Beans 3s. per quarter, and at our last market the prices paid were for meal, United States of America 11s. to 12s. per 70 lbs. For American Flour, sweet 37s. to 42s., sour 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per barrel. Indian corn, white 69s. to 70s., and yellow 72s. to 75s. per 49 lbs. Cayenne Beans, 4s. to 5s. per quarter. Irish Oats 5s. 3d. to 5s. 2d. per 15 lbs. As to stock we make no comment. No duties are now paid, but as regards the last market closed steady, although with less urgency than might have been expected. Various rumours and opinions are about us as to the probable supply of Bread-stuffs, which we can procure during the present season of famine and distress.

From the most recent received intelligence from America, we believe that there is good cause to expect that with the opening of the canals and rivers in that country, in the course of the spring, we shall have enormous shipments of all sorts of provisions; and that consequently large supplies of all sorts will reach the kingdom. During the last eight or ten days the receipts of corn, &c. have been light, and this added to the continuance of considerable exports to Ireland, the market, within the last two days, has had a very firm aspect, and prices which gave way in the early part of last week, have since regained, as regards wheat and flour, all they then lost. Indian corn still continues at a great quotation, and commands the high price of 69s. to 72s. per quarter for white; other kinds of corn are cheaper. It is much to be deplored that the poor man's food rises relatively much higher than that of the more wealthy. A stock of American flour in this port, was taken at the end of February, and is computed at something under 400,000 barrels, and 6,000 quarters of wheat.

The following items of news are all of importance that have yet been received.

It is stated that the Great Britain is now secure in Dundrum Bay. 5,000 bundles of taggatch having been so placed as to afford an effectual break-water.

Out of the 60,000 persons who made the last pilgrimage to Mecca, not fewer than 20,000 have died of the cholera.

The price of bread in Paris has again been raised 2 centimes the kilograme, or about 1d. on the 4 lb. loaf.

The financial condition of France is said to be most embarrassing. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Paper puts down the deficiency at nearly £4,000,000 sterling, and adds that the department of Finance is unable to answer the demands upon it.

The Scottish farmers are substituting beans and turnips on the land hitherto employed for potatoes; a large quantity of seed has been imported into London.

A quantity of fresh pork was received from New York by the United States ship Orford, and is on sale in Manchester.

The Prussian government is making a large purchase of rye from Russia, in order to reduce the price of corn.

Mr. O'Connell, it is said, is dying. The state of his health prevents his removal to Ireland. His confessor, Dr. Miley, left Dublin by express to attend him in London, where he now remains. His complaint is stated to be water on the chest, and dropsy in the legs—fatal symptoms at his time of life.

The number of inquiries daily at his hotel is great, & it is said a servant from the palace is amongst the number. His span of life has already exceeded the three score and ten of the sacred volume, and the mental and physical wear and tear, he has undergone during the last fifty years, show that his constitution must have been originally hard as iron to resist the mroads of disease so long.

The famine and suffering still continue in Ireland, but we have received no detailed accounts as yet of the extent or severity of the affliction which exists in that unhappy country. There is not only a great destitution of food but of the means of purchasing at any rate, so that large portions of the people are dependent upon the hand of charity for relief.

In England, Irish affairs continue to absorb the attention of Parliament. Lord George Bentinck submitted a proposition for expending sixteen millions on railways in that country, but it was rejected by a large majority. About a million sterling per month was drawn from the National Treasury on account of Ireland. It is anticipated that there will be large emigration to America in the spring.

The English papers state that every farmer in Limerick County who can muster £20, or even £10, are coming over.

"A general conveyance company for passengers and parcels" is about going into operation in London, with 500 Omnibuses, and a stud of 4000 Horses! The rate of charge per passenger is not to exceed one penny a mile, and at this rate, a profit of 65 per cent. is fully and reasonably anticipated; and if to this is added the carriage of parcels reckoning only 4d. cwt. per mile for a 11 lbs. weight, a total profit of upwards of 100 per cent. is said to be certain! This is surely small charges and large profits.

By Telegraph via Albany. Disastrous War News.—Two Great Battles.

An arrival at New Orleans brings rumours of two bloody battles, between General Taylor and Santa Anna. General Taylor, while at Agua Nueva, with 5,000 men, was attacked by 20,000 Mexicans on the 22d February. Finding he could not maintain his position, he retreated to Saltillo, where a bloody and a desperate fight took place, in which he sustained great loss. Next day he ordered his wagon train to Monterey, and fell back to Riconada, where a terrific battle was fought.

It is said that the loss of the American is 2000, and the Mexican loss over 4000. It is stated also that Marina had captured General Taylor's supplies, and killed McCulloch's company. The Mexicans have possession of the whole Rio Grande country. General Ureia was marching on Matamoros. This news was believed at New Orleans, and has been confirmed by later advices. Fifty or sixty vessels left Lobos Island on the 22d February, with troops and munitions of war for Vera Cruz! The bombardment was to commence on the 10th March.

By Telegraph from New York.

New York, Monday Morning, 10 A. M.

Later from the Army—General Taylor at Monterey.

The Steamer Palmetta has arrived at New Orleans, bringing news from Brazos. Previous accounts of a great battle are confirmed, but nothing authentic as to the loss on either side. The Brazos was under martial law, and all the American citizens were enrolled and armed.

An express, despatched from the mouth of the Rio Grande, arrived at Brazos on the 7th instant, announcing that 1,900 of the enemy, under Canales, were marching on that place, and that the Americans had no arms, not even a musket. Arms and ammunition were forwarded to them. A large body of the enemy were in the neighbourhood of Matamoros, and an attack was hourly expected. There had been no attack made upon Camargo up to the 6th instant.

General Taylor has made good his retreat to Monterey. An attack upon that place was hourly expected. He lost six pieces of artillery on the Rio Grande.

General Taylor could, no doubt, hold out at Monterey as long as supplies lasted; but all communication with the Garrison was cut off. He had made a requisition for fresh troops on Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. He requires ten regiments to be sent immediately to the Rio Grande. The Governor of Louisiana had issued his proclamation.

Nothing by the Western Mail.

A letter in the National Intelligencer, dated San Diego, California, Nov. 23th, says:—Our forces are still contending with insurgents at the date of this letter; they are preparing for a second march into the interior, a distance of about 120 miles, and intended to make their way to the city of Anglos.

MEXICO.

New Orleans papers, to the 16th inst., have been received in New York. They all unite in expressing the opinion that Gen. Taylor has fallen back on Riconada Pass and is in a very critical position. A very large posse of men is now between him and Monterey. Dr. Jarvis, who bears the requisition of Col. Curtis upon Government for 50,000 men, arrived at Washington last evening at 8 o'clock, but brings no information from the army beyond what has already transpired.

A Washington correspondent of the Express says, that Col. Curtis called for 50,000 men. Six months' volunteers will not be sanctioned; that Col. Curtis had no authority to make a requisition upon any State, and that no volunteers can be received for a less period than six months.

NEW YORK MARKETS, MARCH 24.

Flour and Meal quiet; but moderate inquiry for parcels on the spot. The Market is \$7 to \$7.25 for Genesee and Western. Corn Meal is scarcely so firm. There was a sale at \$4.55. Sales of Red Jersey Wheat for shipment at \$1.35. The market for Corn, especially for white, is a little better to-day; sales at from 88 to 93 cents.

Toronto Market Prices.

March 26.			
	s.	d.	s. d.
Flour, per barrel, 196 lbs.....	22	6	a 25 0
Oatmeal, per barrel, 196 lbs.....	22	6	a 25 0
Wheat, per bushel, 60 lbs.....	4	3	a 5 4
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs.....	3	0	a 3 4
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs.....	2	4	a 2 6
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs.....	1	8	a 1 10
Peas, per bushel, 60 lbs.....	2	6	a 3 4
Potatoes, per bushel.....	2	6	a 3 9
Onions, per bushel.....	0	0	a 0 0
Beef, per cwt.....	18	9	a 25 0
Beef, per lb.....	0	2	a 0 3
Pork, per 100 lbs.....	22	6	a 26 3
Hay, per ton.....	40	0	a 45 0
Straw, per ton.....	25	0	a 30 0
Timothy, per bushel, 60 lbs.....	5	0	a 6 3
Mutton, per lb., by the qr.....	0	2	a 0 4
Veal, per lb., by the qr.....	0	0	a 0 0
Tub Butter, per lb.....	0	5	a 0 7
Fresh Butter, per lb.....	0	7	a 0 9
Turkies, each.....	2	6	a 3 9
Geese, each.....	1	3	a 2 6
Ducks, per couple.....	1	6	a 2 0
Fowls, per couple.....	1	6	a 2 0
Chickens, per couple.....	1	3	a 1 10
Eggs, per dozen.....	0	9	a 1 0
Bacon, per lb.....	0	3	a 1 0
Ham, per cwt.....	0	0	a 0 0
Lard, per lb.....	0	3	a 0 1



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The following persons have consented to act as Agents for the Canada Farmer. We allow to local Agents 20 per cent. for their trouble, which we hope will remunerate them, and induce them to make an effort to extend our circulation.

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Local Agents.

- Windsor—Mr. James A. H. Gerrie, Bookseller. Oshawa—Mr. Gavin Burns, Postmaster. Bowmanville—Mr. James McEsters, Merchant. Newcastle—Mr. Myron Moses, Innkeeper. Port Hope—Mr. Alexander Fisher, Merchant. Bloomfield—Dr. J. W. Howe. Peterboro—Mr. Robert Nichols, Merchant. Cobourg—Mr. John Field, Merchant. Grafton—Mr. John Taylor, Postmaster. Colborne—Mr. Albert Yerrington, Postmaster. Brighton—Mr. J. Lockwood, Postmaster. Erie Trent—Mr. Alexander Cunningham. Bellefleur—Mr. A. Menzies, Postmaster. Shannondale, Victoria District—Mr. Hiram Holton, Postmaster. Napanee, Muland District—Mr. E. A. Dunham, Merchant. Kingston—Messrs. Oliphant & Watt, Merchants. Ganungue—J. Lewis McDonald, Esq. Brockville—Mr. Henry Jones, Postmaster. Merrickville—Mr. E. H. Whitmarsh, Postmaster. Kempville—Mr. Wm. H. Bottom, Postmaster. Smith's Falls—Mr. Robinson Harper, Merchant. Perth—Mr. James Allan, Postmaster. Bytown—C. M. Baker, Postmaster. Parkton—Mr. David Reesor. Langham—Mr. Thomas Noble, Merchant. York—Mr. Daniel McMullen, Farmer. Eggle—Mr. A. Hurl, Postmaster. Chinguacousy—Mr. P. Howland, Postmaster. Brant—Mr. B. Haganan. Carleton Place—John Smith, Esq. Palerone—H. M. Swazer.

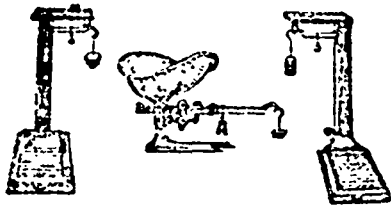
Advertising Department.

Wanted to Purchase

A GOOD HORSE, about 11 or 15 hands high, and not more than six years old. He must be gentle to drive, as well as good under the saddle, and a first rate traveller. A Mare would answer, but a horse will be preferred. Colour not much of an object, though black would be most liked. A good price will be given or one that suits, and cash. Any person having such an animal to sell, will hear of a purchaser by addressing (post-paid) "Editors Canada Farmer, Toronto,"

Toronto, 22nd March, 1847.

Fairbank's



Platform and Counter Scales.

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

These Scales are adapted to every kind of business transacted by weight; and from the extensive use, and the high repute they have attained, both in England and the United States, as well as in other countries, may now be regarded as the universal standard.

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

WORKMAN BROTHERS & Co.

Toronto, 22nd March, 1847.

Workman Brothers & Co., No. 36, KING STREET.

- OFFER FOR SALE:— 60 tons English Iron, 27 tons Best Iron, 20 tons Swedes Iron, 15 tons Hoop and Band Iron, 10 tons Sheet Iron, 3 tons Plough Shares, 2 tons Wagon Boxes, 2 tons Cast Steel, 3 tons Blister Steel, 1 ton Spring Steel, 1 ton Eagle Steel, 2 tons Camp Ovens, 2 tons Belled Pots, 5 Blacksmith's Bellows, 60 Blacksmith's Vices, 15 "Hill's" warranted Anvils, 120 Sizing Kettles, 40 Potato Coolers, 10 boxes "Pontpool" Plates, 25 Box Stoves, 21 to 36 inches, 60 casks Cut Nails,

- 50 casks Wrought Nails, 20 casks Patent Pressed Nails, 35 casks Horse Nails, 40 casks Wrought Spikes, 40 casks Coal Chain, 200 boxes Windows Glass, 2 tons Putty, 20 dozen Common English Spades, 10 dozen Common English Shovels, 5 dozen Irish Spades, 2 dozen Scotch Spades, 60 dozen Steel Shovels, 8 dozen Steel Shovels, 10 dozen Gram Saws, 40 Philadelphia Mill Saws, 40 "Fairbanks" Platform & Counter Scales.

—ALSO—

JUST RECEIVED, ex ships Capricorn, Byron of Braabur and Lockhart, in addition to their present Stock of HARDWARE,

18 PACKAGES OF SHEFFIELD & BIRMINGHAM Shelf Goods,

With an Assortment of American Hardware.

Toronto, 25th March, 1847.

Toronto Building Society.

SEVENTH LOAN MEETING.

THE SEVENTH LOAN MEETING will take place at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING, the 5th April, 1847, at Seven o'clock, p.m., at which the Ninth Monthly Subscriptions will be received.

The Directors will then proceed to lend or advance £1000 of the funds of the Society, or such further sum as may be at their disposal, which will be put up to competition in single sums of £100, and in manner already provided for by the Directors.

The Secretary will be in attendance at 6 o'clock p.m. to allow Members to pay up, before the Chair is taken.

By Order, W. C. ROSS,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, 13th March 1847. 456-

Notice.

THE above MEETING will be Special, for the purpose of considering the terms of a Requisition, which has been received for the purpose of adopting Measures to allow Individuals wishing to become members of the Society, to do so till the first Monday of May, 1847, without having to pay any Premium; and that the number of Shares which one person shall be allowed to take, shall not exceed five.

By Order, W. C. ROSS,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, 15th March, 1847. 456-



Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE—Nelson Street, opposite Adelaide Street, Toronto.

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

DIRECTORS:

- W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Dr. Workman, John Doel, John McMarrich, John Eastwood, James Lesslie, B. W. Smith, J. B. Warren, A. McMaster.

J. H. PRICE, Esq., President.

J. RAINS, Secretary.

All Losses promptly adjusted.

Letters by Mail must be post-paid. December 26, 1846. 444-

Notice.

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

Brewer, McPhail, & Co.,

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

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

Drug & Medicine Business,

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

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

Toronto, 9th March, 1847.

Improved Durham Bulls FOR SALE.

ONE, two years and four months old; colour dark red and white, but mainly red. One, one year old; colour nearly the same as above, and promises to make a splendid animal. For pedigree and further particulars apply to H. Parsons, Ancaster, C. W.

Mr. C. Kuhn,

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

Boot and Shoe Store,

4, CITY BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT.

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

JAMES FOSTER.

January 18, 1847.

J. Ellis, Civil Engineer.

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

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

Peter-street, Toronto, } January, 1847.

FOR Cheap Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, try the

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

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

J. Shepard Ryan,

Having a Partner in England, can purchase Goods AT AS LOW PRICES as any other House, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

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

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

R. H. Brett,

161 KING STREET, TORONTO.

GENERAL MERCHANT—WHOLESALE

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

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

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

Toronto, Nov., 1846. 1-6m.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application will be made to the Legislature, at their next Sitting, for an Act to Incorporate a Company to construct a Plank Road from the Kingston Road, South of Gate's Tavern, through Scarboro, to Markham Village, and thence to Stouffville.

15th November, 1846. 2

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

Montreal, 10th March, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832, and also to parties located previous to that date, whose Locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that unless the claimants, or their legal representatives, establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government, to be disposed of by Sale.

Swain & Co's Hygeian Medicine,

OR, WORSDELL'S

Vegetable Restorative

PILLS,

RECOMMENDED as the best FAMILY MEDICINE now in use, by thousands in Great Britain, the United State of America, and Canada, for Restoring Impaired Nature to HEALTH and VIGOUR, and preventing Disease in the Human System, by Purifying the Blood.

Prepared solely by J. SWAIN & CO., 65, Yonge Street, Toronto; who respectfully call the attention of their Agents, and the Public in general, to their various other Medicines, particularly their CARMINATIVE for CHILDREN, and their STOMACH BITTERS, ESSENCES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c. &c.

Authorised Travelling Agents,

Mr. Jacob Heck, Mr. James Wetherald, Mr. W. H. Smith, and Mr. D. Swallow;

By whom (and at their Establishment, as above) Orders will be received, and punctually attended to.

STRIKING CURES.

WHO WISHES TO THROW AWAY HIS CRUTCHES!

Read the following Extract of a Letter received from our Agent at Richmond, Dalhousie Dist:—

Richmond, 5th August, 1846.

Messrs. John Swain & Co.—As Agent here, I beg leave to inform you, that in all cases where your invaluable Pills have been used in this vicinity, they have been productive of the most happy results; the relief afforded to individual suffering in various ways has been almost incredible; therefore I cannot pretend to give a detailed account of their various virtues; but at the same time I cannot forbear mentioning one particular case of a man, who for some four or five months, was confined to his house, and most commonly to bed, and not able to reach the door of his dwelling excepting by the use of Crutches, from the effects of inveterate running sores in both legs; yet surprising to say, the Pills have entirely effected a cure, and the man is now able to work, and travel about his business, whole and sound; his name is William Lacey, residing in the Township of Goulbourne, in this District.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours with respect,

P. McILROY.

To J. Swain & Co.,

Edwardsburgh, January, 1847.

GENTLEMEN.—I have now great pleasure in handing you the annexed certificate, from my wife, which will speak for itself. Your General Agent Mr. Wetherald, desired me to give him a certificate as soon as she was cured, but I refused to do so until she had remained well six months. That period has now elapsed, and I am happy to inform you that she has had no return of her complaint, but is in perfect health.

ABRAHAM WILSON.

CURE OF OLD-STANDING STOMACH COMPLAINT,

By Swain & Co's Hygeian Medicine, or Worsdell's Vegetable Pills.

To J. Swain & Co.

GENTLEMEN.—For sixteen or seventeen years I was afflicted with a Stomach Complaint, attended with distressing pain and general debility, and for the last two years of the time I was not expected to recover. At that time my husband was appointed Agent for the Sale of your Pills, when I determined to try them myself, and, by persevering in taking them every day, till I had used five boxes, I was perfectly cured, and have remained entirely well ever since.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

MARGARET WILSON.

THE Canada Farmer,

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

TERMS:

Singlo Copies, 7s. 6d.; any person remitting Subscription for Five Copies, will receive one copy gratis: Twelve persons joining together, or one person sending \$12, will be entitled to twelve Copies. All Payments to be made in Advance.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.

All Communications to be addressed "To the Editors of the Canada Farmer, Toronto," and Post paid.

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