



## Agricultural.

### INFLUENCE OF AGRICULTURAL PERIODICALS.—

That a great improvement has taken place among the agricultural population of United States within the past ten or fifteen years, but more particularly in the eastern and middle sections, is a fact which I believe will not be denied. To what is this improvement chiefly to be attributed? I answer, and I think correctly, to the influence of agricultural periodicals and papers.— Agriculture, although one of the noblest of callings, has been in times past generally neglected. Like many occupations by which a subsistence may be obtained without much exercise of the mind, it became to be taken for granted that the exercise of the mind was not required, and was a matter of but little importance. Men farmed as their grandfathers had farmed, from a century before them. Agriculture, instead of improving, stood nearly still, or retrograded somewhat. Lands became worn out by bad tillage; and most of those who could escape from the plough, left their homes to seek out employment which more money could be made with less hard physical labor. Here and there a man was to be met with who had become rich through trade or commerce, and had settled to a farm; but it was not the profit, but the pleasure of farming that drove him to it. Farmers were somewhat in this condition about the time of the establishing of the first agricultural papers. From that period to the present time, there has been a steady progression in agriculture.

Let us glance at some of the benefits arising from these papers. I know not how others may view it, but for myself I may safely say, that as a practical farmer, the opportunity afforded for the interchange of thought, through agricultural papers, is one of the greatest enjoyments I have. I welcome the monthly receipt of my paper with no common interest, from it I always expect to derive some improvement. The suggestions, coming, as most of them do, from practical men, are all worthy of consideration, although they may not all be adapted to the particular situation in which we may reside; yet they will doubtless be found of value somewhere through our wide extended country. There is an amount of useful general information to be gained from the perusal of these papers scarcely any where to be met with in the same space. We not only gain knowledge on agricultural subjects, but we become acquainted with the geography, geology, climate and productions of our vast country from Maine to Florida. We learn among other things, the important truth that even in the cold and mountainous regions of our land, by the aid of science and improved tillage, farms are made to produce crops which will compare favorably with those raised upon the smoothest plains.

The farmer is a man whose business is at home; he can wander but little, but it does not follow that he must be ignorant. Sitting by his cheerful fireside on a winter evening, he takes his paper in hand and begins his toads. At one time he is among the best farmers of New England, then in Western New York—then with the rapidity of the magnetic telegraph, he visits the western and southern states. For the trifling expense of a dollar or two a year, he becomes familiar with almost every portion of the Union.

There is a sociability too, so speak, about agricultural papers, which is truly delightful. You become acquainted not only with their editors, but with a hundred others. Situated in some remote districts, where perhaps most of those around you have not yet awakened to the importance of *book farming*, and are looking with doubts and misgivings upon your mode of farming, it is indeed, truly delightful to be holding mental intercourse with many of the best farmers of the land. There is many a man among that godly fellowship of farmers, who though they might be, yet would I clasp them by the hand as friends. And they are not friendless. Friends in the cause of agriculture. They have labored to elevate that calling, great and noble in itself, but too long neglected and trampled in the dust.

Much has been done for agriculture, but much remains to be done. Some of the recent statements before the agricultural societies, show an improvement in culture and tillage that was not even dreamed of a few short years ago.—The men of New England and the middle states need these statements to encourage them onward. What are we to do by and by? is a question sometimes asked by farmers of these parts. How are we to compete with the great west? Railroads and canals are multiplying—facilities are becoming greater every day for bringing produce from those markets to our seaports. They can raise every thing cheaper than we can. What are we to do? Not sit down and mope over our fate—not sell our farms and move there to—but stay where we are, and work hard work.—Raise 100 bushels of shelled corn where we used to grow one; keep 10 cows, when good ones too, and keep them well, when we formerly did.

We may not be able to do so this year, or next, but begin the good work and it will not be many years before we can. Industry, science, economy—must be brought to aid us in the fulfillment of our purpose.

Who are the men destined to rule in the agricultural world? I answer, those who read and reflect. Now, more than ever, has a time come when the former must think. That he worked ever so hard with his hands, if he work not with his head too, will find his intelligence labor outstripping him, with half the physical labor he exerts. And those men, so wise in their own conceit as to suppose that they can learn nothing from a book or paper—on farming, will discover their error, perhaps too late to retrieve it.

H. C. W.  
Putnam Valley, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1849.

RUST IN WHEAT.—The Directors of the Solar John (N. B.) Agricultural Society, in their report for the year 1848, make the following remarks as one of the causes of rust in wheat: They observe that the ideas are thrown out rather as a supposition than an opinion, and are designed to excite inquiry:

"The ear draws nutriment from the earth by side roots which spread over the ground. The wheat plant has similar rootlets; but in addition thereto, when about to head, sends down a tap root into the earth, for the purpose, it may be presumed, of procuring that additional nutriment which its large rich ear requires; and this tap root has been known to go down to the depth

of four feet. We may observe, that up to the time of sending down the tap-root, the wheat is the hardest and thirstiest of all the cereals, but afterwards the most liable to disease. This decay is readily accounted for, when we consider that land is generally undrained—that not more than a few inches of soil get the benefit of sun and manure; and that, therefore, the root must encounter its downward travel, nothing but disappointment. It comes in contact with the cold clay, or a sour, wet subsoil, turns back in despair and dies. In accordance with the laws of nature, insects or rust, which is itself a fungus, or vegetable insect, comes to finish the work of devastation on the dying plant. The forlorn farmer sits at the climate, and cries out that his wheat is killed by rust, while in fact it has died from starvation—from the want of that food which, as a provident husbandman has to him to have provided for it."

THORN HEDGES.—We believe that doubts have been entertained that the Canada white-thorn could not be propagated here from the berries or leaves. Mr. Sheriff Baston, however, has assured us that he has raised them from the haws without the slightest difficulty. The berries should be gathered before they become frosty, and preserved until the following spring, and then sown in hills about a foot apart. Perhaps it might be as well to sow them in the fall immediately after they become ripe, and cover the soil with stable litter until spring, when it should be removed. We would like to see this thorn propagated extensively for hedges; they come up so rapidly that they would make a good fence in the time that the English would require.

If there was any objection to the shelter afforded by high hedges, they might be clipped to any height or form that would be desired.

The appearance of the country would be infinitely improved by the substitution of live hedge for the present dead fences.

Many other trees and shrubs might also be planted in places that would, in two or three years, make a good fence. We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair except trimming now and then with the common dead fence.

We do not know exactly what it might cost to plant a fence of shrubs and thorns, but if they could be had conveniently, we do not suppose that the expense of taking up the roots and planting again would exceed the making of a new fence of dead wood. A live fence may last for ages, and require very little repair



## INFLUENCES OF EDUCATION ON COMMUNITIES.

By WILLIAM RANKIN, Esq., Principal of the Classical School, Deckertown, N. J.

The intelligent traveller, standing on the mountain of Paestum, beholds a scenery, a whole world, he scarcely finds a parallel. At his feet westward, is spread out the enchanting vale of Neapolis, embosomed in the lovely margin of which, a spacious bay, studded with sunny isles, and half encircled by shores robed with orange groves, stretches its silver waters till lost in the expansive Mediterranean; while eastward, and above him, rises mountain turreted, towering crag, exhibiting one of Nature's most sublime and grandest spectacles. In the back-ground, and towering above all, with its blackened sides and ever-flaming crater, stands the terrible Vesuvius.

The associations that here crowd the memory of the spectator, are no less interesting than the scenery that meets his eye. In his immediate presence stands the tomb and rest the ashes of that tongue, by which were once made vocal the hills and vales of far-famed Mantua. In the distance once shone the isle of Paus, adorned with numerous villas of Roman Senators, and honored with the academy of Cicero. And, there too, the site of Capua, celebrated as having by its luxuriant pleasure grounds subdued the spirit of that terrible Carthaginian.

On the other hand, and beneath the vast fields of lava, lie, in eternal sleep, the once gay, active, and magnificent cities of Herculanum and Pompeii.

But let our traveller now descend and traverse the streets of Naples, and he is struck in turning his eye from the glories of the works of God, to the disgrace of that human depravity, with which he is in contact. Squidly wretchedness and abject ignorance everywhere abound. Thieves and beggars by thousands crowd the streets. The traveller shudders at the thought of taking lodgings in the polluted place, and embarks on the departing ship, and finds safety, refuge on the dark waves of the Mediterranean.

Select another town, which, in point of interesting location, will bear comparison with that just alluded to. Two distinguishing chains of mountains, from different directions, approach within a few miles of the place, and abruptly terminate as it hewn perpendicularly down, leaving a plain of several miles in extent for the site of the beautiful city of New Haven. Here let the reflecting traveller arrive, and two miles distant from the city, stand the bold, rugged, and commanding fortifications of the citadel of West Rock.

He views in the far east, an extended sheet of water decked with many a snowy sail, while still beyond a magnificient land curves the blue margin on the horizon, stretching to the right and left interminably. Certainly in this grand picture stands the lovely city. The stranger descends from his lofty speculum, and traverses its streets. It is the hour of prayer. The melodious chime of bells calls worshippers from every quarter. The smooth and spacious green, on which several sacred edifices rear their glittering spires, is checked in every direction with advancing groups—heavy air, blooming youth, and happy-home commingle the silent ejaculation—

"The joyful morn, my God, is come,  
That calls me to thy hallowed dome,  
Thy presence to adore;  
My feet the summons shall attend,  
With willing steps thy courts ascend,  
And tread the hallowed floor."

The spectator now institute the inquiry: Who does the city of New Haven strongly attract the virtuous heart, and that of Naples repel it? Why is not the lovely residence of ancient Campania now the residence of an intelligent, enlightened, virtuous, and happy population?—Why is not the vale of New Haven the very shade of indolence, ignorance, debauchery, theft, and squiddly wretchedness?

Who would not unhesitatingly answer, that the spirit of liberal and sound education is welcomed in the one, and completely diffused through the mass of its population; while from the other, with the exception of a few cloistered instances, is completely excluded? Let us understand, that education is synonymous with propriety, and honest intent; that education which cultivates and rectifies the whole mind, intellectually and morally.

Reader, are you a patriot? Rest your country's liberty, wealth, and happiness on a sound education. Do you view yourself in the light of a philanthropist? Education, with all that the term justly embraces, is the good Samaritan that pours healing oil and wine into the bruises of the mind bowed down beneath the shackles of ignorance. But especially, are you a patriot? Wish you ardently the best interests of your country? Open, then, the windows of that mind for a yearning of knowledge. He has founded it on earth, and designed it to rise above the skies. That mind contains many chambers of resplendent grandeur, and pavilions of immortal happiness; but the key, in a great measure, is committed to thy care, which unlocks and illumines this noble structure.—You can withhold the light, and in consequence, it may smoulder in darkness, and crumble into irretrievable ruin.

We ought not to despise a man any more for the misfortunes of his mind than of his body, when they are such as we cannot help; nay, rather, should n't we the more, who are deficient in intellect than those who have lost a leg or arm, the loss of the latter may be supplied by artificial means, the want of the former can never be supplied by any means at all.

Great minds are charitable to their bitterest enemies, and can sympathize with the failings of their fellow-creatures. It is only the narrow-minded who make no allowance for the faults of others.

In proportion as luxury increased, the life of man was abbreviated: The seven kings of Rome reigned longer than the first twenty emperors.

**TACUS GARANTISS.—AN INCIDENT.**—Chief Justice Marshall was in the habit of going to market himself, and carrying home his purchases. Frequently he would be seen at sunrise, with poultry in one hand and vegetables in the other. On one of these occasions, a fashionable young man from the North, who had removed to Richmond, was complaining violently because he could find no one to carry home his turkey.

Marshall stepped up, and asking him where he lived, said, on being told, "That is on my way, and I will take it for you!"—when he came to the house, the young man inquired, "What shall I pay you?" "Oh,

nothing," said the Chief Justice, "you are welcome; it was on my way and not of any trouble."

"Who was that polite old man that bro't home my turkey for me?" inquired the young man of a bystander. "That is John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States!" Why did he bring home my turkey?" "To give you a severe reprimand, and teach you to attend to your own business," was the reply.

"Truly, a clever fool above doing anything that is useful; but especially, this great man will never feel above helping himself. His own independence of character depends on his being able to help himself. Dr. Franklin, when he first established himself in business, in Philadelphia, wheeled home the paper which he purchased for the printing offices upon a wheelbarrow with his own hands.—*Anecdotes for Boys.*

The *Globe* has been "roasting" the *Conservative* for the last two or three weeks, and the general opinion is, that the "cafe" has been "done brown." *Warder.*

The attention of the Ministers and friends of the M. E. Church, is respectfully directed to the Advertisement of Mr. M. Magill's cheap goods, which will be found in the *Christian Advocate*. And, there too, the site of Capua, celebrated as having by its luxuriant pleasure grounds subdued the spirit of that terrible Carthaginian.

What has Methodism to do with "cheap goods"? To us the above reads like twaddle.—*Warder.*

## PROSPECTUS OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE.

Mrs. M. M. MURDOCH, Proprietor.—THE Editions of the Victoria Magazine will devote all their talents to produce a useful, enterprising, and cheap Periodical, for the Canadas; which may afford amusement to both old and young. Sketches and Tales, in verse and prose; Moral Essays, Statistics of the Colony; Biographies of Great Individuals; Reviews of Works, and well selected articles from the most popular authors of the day, will form the basis of the Magazine.

The Editors are confident that the independent and rising country to whose service they are dedicated to dedicate their talents, will find in them a safe, speedy, and honourable undertaking. The low price at which the Periodical is placed, is in order that every person within the Colony who can read, and anxious for moral and mental improvement may become a subscriber. The Victoria Magazine will contain ten pages in each number printed on new types, and upon good paper; and will form at the end of the year a neat Volume, of 288 pages, together with Title Page and Index.

It will be issued Monthly, commencing on the First of September, in the office of JOSEPH PHILIPSON, Front-street, Hotel—The Publisher and sole Proprietor, to whom all orders, for the Magazine, and letters to the Editors, must be addressed, (post-paid). The terms of subscription—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—immediately to be paid in advance.

Goderich, March 3, 1849. 5



## AGENCY FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS, IN THE WELLINGTON & HURON DISTRICTS. JUNE, 1849.

THE undersigned, Agent appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General for the Settlement of the Crown Lands in the Townships of Glenelg, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock, Kincardine and Kinloss, in the Counties of Waterloo and Huron, hereby gives Notice to all persons, willing and desirous of Locating therein, that his Office is at the Village of Durban in the Township of Bentinck, on the Garafraxa Road, where he will receive the application of the Settlers, every day of the week, between the hours of Nine and Five o'clock.

Fifty Acres of Land will be given to any Settler eighteen years old, and a subject of Her Majesty, who will present himself provided with a Certificate of probity and sobriety, signed by known and respectable persons, and having the means of providing for himself until the produce of his Land is sufficient to maintain him. The bearer of this Certificate shall make out a Return to the Agent, Registering thereby his name, age, condition, trade or profession whether he is married, and if so the name and age of his wife, how many children he has, the name and age of each of them, where he is from, whether he has some-where any property and in what Township he wishes to settle.

The conditions of the Location Ticket are—to take possession within one month after the date of the Ticket, and to put in a state of cultivation at least Twelve Acres of the land in the course of four years to build a house and to reside on it, and to make a sufficient number of improvements to entitle the settler to a full title, after which accomplishment only a title to the property. Families comprising several Settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they reside) provided the required clearing of the land is made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The land intended to be settled is of the very best description, and well timbered and bounded by roads.

The Roads will be opened on a breadth of 60 feet, and the land on each side will be divided into lots of 50 acres each, to be granted out by the principal Road.

Besides the principal Road there will be two others (one on each side of the principal Road) marked out on the whole extent of the territory, and on which free Locations of 50 acres will be made:

But as the Government only intend to meet the expenses of Survey on those additional Roads, the Grantees will have to open the road in front of their locations.

The most direct route to reach the Agency on the Garafraxa Road is by way of Guelph and Aurora in the Wellington District.

GEORGE JACKSON, Agent for Settlement of the Durham Road.

New Church in Stratford.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the subscriber on behalf of the Presbyterian Church Building Committee, Stratford, till noon of the 31st December next, for providing materials, viz., Bricks, Lime, Stones, Sand, Seasoned Lumber, and Work, for the Erection of a BRICK CHURCH, proposed to be built at Stratford. Tenders may be made either for the whole or for any particular part of the materials, and according to Specifications as proposed by Mr. Peter Ferguson, Architect, Stratford.

J. J. E. LINTON, Acting Sec'y.

Stratford, 30th July 1849. 2v-n265

## INFORMATION WANTED, of Aschen MacLean, aged about 25, who left his native place, Sironian, in the West Highlands of Scotland, about June 1847—and sailed from Glasgow for Montreal. Was he in the ship to James Cameron, Gardner, who stopped at Brockville,—and to one Duncan McPherson, and is supposed to have travelled with the latter up the country in the summer of 1848. No further information can be obtained of him than is above and his relations have since come to North Easthope, near Stratford.

Information will be thankfully received by his brother, John MacLean, North Easthope, Bell's Corner P. O., any letter may be addressed to Mr. J. J. E. Linton, Stratford.

Stratford, July 1849.

The Papers of London, (C. W.) of Galt, Guelph, Dundas, Hamilton and Toronto, will confer a favor on a sorrowing mother and her friends, by inserting the above. 2v25

THE SUMMONSES required by the New District Court Act, and still other BLANK FORMS used in the District and Division Courts, on Sale at the Signal Office. Also, all kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.

Goderich, July 19, 1849.

## PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has Established himself in Stratford, and is prepared to give Plans and Specifications of Public or Private Buildings, Bridges, Mill Dams, &c. &c. &c., and will take the superintendence of such Erections, on the most reasonable terms.

His thorough knowledge of his profession and his practice as Builder, qualifies him for any undertaking in the line. Address post paid, PETER FERGUSON, Builder, Stratford, C. W. 2v-577

Stratford, March 16th, 1849. 2v-577

## VALUABLE LOT OF LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, LOT 8, Lake Shore, Township of Ashfield, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO ACRES, within two miles of the thriving Village of Port Albert, in which there is a Grist Mill, a Saw Mill, and an Oat Mill.—The Lot is bounded on the west by the Lake, and on the east by a cut road;—and it is well watered. (For particulars apply to the best Boy of Working Oxen.)

It will be issued Monthly, commencing on the First of September, in the office of JOSEPH PHILIPSON, Front-street, Hotel—The Publisher and sole Proprietor, to whom all orders, for the Magazine, and letters to the Editors, must be addressed, (post-paid.) The terms of subscription—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—immediately to be paid in advance.

Goderich, June 30, 1849. 2v-23

## NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by William Chalk, Esq., Warden H. D., or the subscriber, on the part of the Municipal Council for the District of Huron, until Saturday, 18th August at 12 o'clock noon, when the Tenders will be opened at the British Hotel, in the town of Goderich, for the following Lots of Land for building a NEW BRIDGE across the River Matilda, nearly opposite the Division line of the Township, in the township of Cobhorne, on the 2nd of October, noon.

The Bridge is 330 feet across the River, and to be divided in five equal spans with stone Abutments and Piers, with a Timber frame and superstructure. Mr. Benjamin Miller, at the Saw-mill near where the New Bridge is to be built, will shew the situation and where material can be got.

Plans, Specifications and Form of Tender, may be seen in the British Hotel, before the day of fitting up or at the office of the subscriber, in Goderich, before the 18th day of August next.

The work will be laid out in Sections: Tenders must specify the number of Section Tendered for, and must be in due form. The time for finishing the above work, will be stated in the Specifications.

(Signed,) DAVID SMITH, District Surveyor, H. D. DISTRICT SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Goderich, 16th July, 1849. 2v24

## AGRICULTURE.

A Meeting of the Committee of the STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, held at the Farmers' Inn, on the PREMIUMS were awarded, to be shown for at the Society's eighth Annual Exhibition, at Stratford, Friday, the 13th day of October, 1849.

Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes (Prize awarded 11th April to John Rattenbury, £6 0 0 Brood Mare and Foal..... 1 10 0 2nd..... 1 0 0 3rd..... 0 10 0 Three year old Filly..... 0 15 0 2nd..... 0 10 0 3rd..... 0 5 0

Two Year old do..... 0 12 0 2nd..... 0 7 6 3rd..... 0 5 0 One year old Colt..... 0 10 0 2nd..... 0 7 6 3rd..... 0 5 0 Two year old Gelding..... 0 15 0 2nd..... 0 10 0 3rd..... 0 5 0

Three year old Bull, and not more than seven, (see By-Law for details)..... 3 0 0 2nd..... 2 0 0 3rd..... 1 0 0

Two year old Bull..... 1 10 0 2nd..... 1 0 0 3rd..... 0 7 6 One year old Bull..... 0 10 0 2nd..... 0 7 6 3rd..... 0 5 0

Two year old Cow..... 0 15 0 2nd..... 0 10 0 3rd..... 0 5 0

Spring Calf..... 0 7 6 2nd..... 0 5 0 Yoke Working Oxen, five year old and upwards..... 0 15 0 2nd..... 0 10 0 3rd..... 0 5 0

Do. Four year old Steers..... 0 12 0 2nd..... 0 7 6 3rd..... 0 5 0 Do. Three year old Steers..... 0 10 0 2nd..... 0 7 6 3rd..... 0 5 0 Do. Two year old Steers..... 0 7 6 2nd..... 0 5 0 Fat Ox..... 0 15 0 2nd..... 0 10 0

Spring Calf..... 0 7 6 2nd..... 0 5 0 Yoke Working Oxen, five year old and upwards..... 0 15 0 2nd..... 0 10 0 3rd..... 0 5 0 Do. Four year old Steers..... 0 12 0 2nd..... 0 7 6 3rd..... 0 5 0 Do. Three year old Steers..... 0 10 0 2nd..... 0 7 6 3rd..... 0 5 0 Do. Two year old Steers..... 0 7 6 2nd..... 0 5 0 Fat Ox..... 0 15 0 2nd..... 0 10 0

Stratford, April 13th, 1849. 2v-12

## FAT COW, 3 year old and upwards.

0 10 0 2nd..... 0 7 6 3rd..... 0 5 0

Ram over 2 years old and under 5, 0 15 0 2nd..... 0 10 0 3rd..... 0 7 6

Year old Ram..... 0 10 0 2nd..... 0 7 6

Pair Ewe (see By-Law)..... 0 15 0 2nd..... 0 10 0 3rd..... 0 7 6

Singe' Ewe..... 0 10 0 2nd..... 0 7 6

Pair of Fat Sheep..... 0 10 0 2nd..... 0 7 6

Bear..... 0 15 0 2nd..... 0 10 0

Breeding Sow, having bred Pigs during 1849..... 0 15 0 2nd..... 0 10 0

Fall Wheat (see Below)..... 0 10 0 2nd..... 0 7 6

Spring Wheat..... 1 0 0 2nd.....