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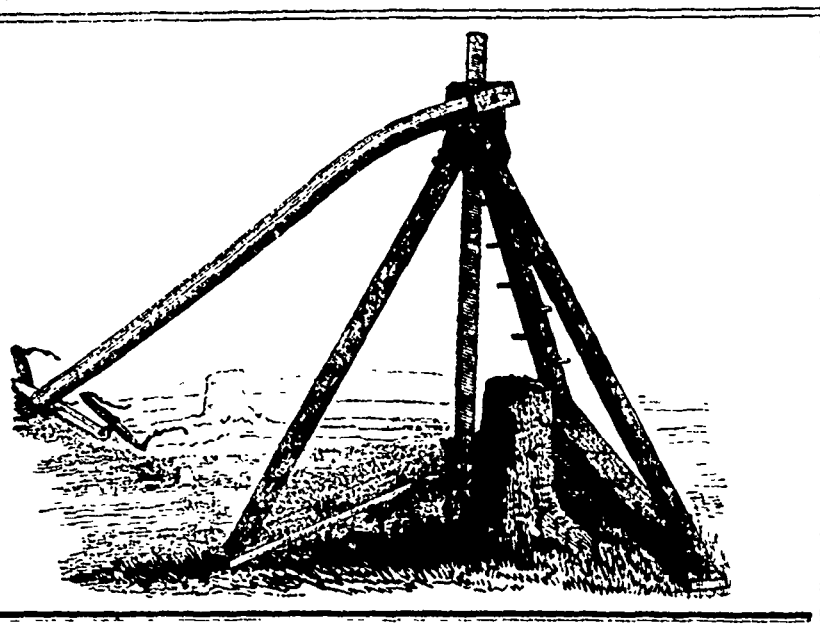
THE CANADA FARMER.

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

Vol. I. TORONTO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1847. **No. 16.**



STUMP MACHINE.

As this is the season in which farmers have a little time to spare for the purpose of removing those unsightly objects which deface the appearance and diminish the value of so many farms in Canada, vulgarly called *stumps*, we present them with a Cut of a recently invented Machine for dislodging these gentry from their time-honoured residence. It requires little description, as it explains itself. It is simply a long wooden screw, at the upper end of which is a nut, to which a lever is fixed for turning it Without the frame, which any one can make for himself, the Machine can be had for about $25 or $30. It is warranted to pull up the largest stump. Mr. Edmundson, of this city, informs us that he will in two or three days have them for Sale.

MANURES.

(Continued from page 109)

OF THE ACTION OF MOULD IN CATTLE DUNG.

Here, then, we have cattle dung with its several ingredients spread out before us.

We have now to study its action. We need here consider only the salts and mould. The water is only water, and has no other action than water. The mould includes the hay, for that has by chewing, and the action of the beast's stomach lost so much of its character, that mingled with the slime and bile, &c., it more rapidly decays than fresh hay would, placed in similar circumstances. During this act of decay, as you have already learned, the volatile parts of the mould are given off in part. These escape as in burning wood, as water or steam, carbonic acid, and ammonia. In consequence of this slow mouldring fire or decay the manure heats. Here then we have three very decided and important actions produced by the vegetable part, or mould of cattle dung. First, carbonic acid is given off; Second ammonia is formed; Third heat is produced Let us now consider each of these, and their effects.

First the great action of the carbonic acid is upon the soil, its earthy parts. It has the same action on these, that air, rain, frost, have; it divides and reduces them. It not only reduces them to powder, but extracts from the earth potash, and the alkalies This is a very important act, and shows why it is necessary that decay, or fermentation, should take place in and under the soil among sprouting seeds, and growing roots, in order that they may obtain from the soil, the salts they want.

If well-rotted manure contains abundance of these salts, ready formed in its mould, then there will be less, necessity of this action of carbonic acid. But here again it must be remembered, that this abundance of salt formed in mould, can be produced only at the expense of great loss by fermentation of real valuable parts. For,

Secondly, the next great action of the mould of cattle dung is, to produce or form ammonia. This plays a three-fold part; its first action is, to render the mould more soluble; this action it possesses in common with the fixed alkalies, potash and soda. All the alkalies put a large, but undefined portion of mould, into a state fit to become food for plants. The second action of ammonia, is this, it hastens decay. It is the bellows, we may say, kindling the slow moulding fire. The third action of ammonia is, to combine with any free acids, such as vinegar, or even an acid formed of monld itself, but especially with aqua-fortis, or nitric acid which is always produced, where animal or vegetable matters decay. This is a highly important fact. The results of this action, the production of ammonia and aqua-fortis, during the formation of mould is, that a kind of saltpetre is thereby produced. That is, the ammonia and aqua-fortis unite, and form salt, with properties similar to saltpetre. But we want the first and second action of ammonia to occur, before the third takes place Consider now, reader, whether a more beautiful and effectual way can be devised, to hasten decay, and render mould more fit for nourishing plants, than this which nature has provided. The ammonia is volatile. It remains, not like potash and soda, where it is put, incapable of moving unless dissolved by water, but ammonia, like steam, pervades every part. It is expansive as steam. Heated up by the slow mouldring fire of decay, it penetrates the whole mass of mould. It does its work there. What is that work? It has already been told. But, if it finds no acid to combine with it then unites with the mould itself. It is absorbed by it.

The mould holds it fast; it stores it up against the time when growing plants may need it. Now it is only where the abundance of ammonia produce satisfies these actions of hastening decay, making mould soluble, and filling its pores without combining with it, that the formation of saltpetre takes place. So where animal matters, which are the great source of ammonia, decay, there we may expect all these actions to occur. How important, then, is that action of mouldring, which produces ammonia. If, reader, you will reflect upon the consequence of this action, you will at once, see that if the mould is in too small a quantity to retain the ammonia, it will escape. If by a wasting exposure, you allow your mould to dissipate itself in air, as it certainly will, you diminish at the same time, the chance of keeping the ammonia which has been formed. No doubt all cattle dung exposed to air, forms more ammonia than it can retain. Hence the necessity and the reason of forming composts with this substance. Keep what you have got and catch what you can, must never be lost sight of in manure. The third action of mould is, the production of heat. Little need be said upon this. That a slight degree of heat hastens the sprouting of seeds, you well know. That different manures produce different degrees of heat; that some are hot, some cold, you well know, and adapt your seed and manure to each other. The degree of heat depends upon the rapidity with which decay occurs. And this is affected by the quantity of ammonia which each manure can afford. The great point, to which your attention should be directed when considering the power of mouldring to produce heat, is, that it shall not go so far as to burn up your manure, just as hay will heat and take fire.

OF THE ACTION OF THE SALTS OF CATTLE DUNG.

Here it is we find ourselves thrown on a sea of opinions without chart, compass, or pilot. if we trust to the conflicting theories which have been set up for landmarks and lighthouses. Let us therefore, reader, trust to ourselves, aided by the little chemistry we have learned from the proceeding remarks about the composition of salts.

I have endeavoured to impress on your memory, that the term salt is very comprehensive. But then to encourage one, it is also to be rembered, that salts are compounds of alkalies, earth, and metals with acids. Now the earth, alkalies, metals may be united to each of the known acids,(and their name is legion,) yet you may not, by this change of acids, alter the the nature of the, earth alkali, or metal. That always remains the same; every time you change the acid, you alter the character of the salt. Thus soda may be united to oil of vitrol and form Glauber's salt, or to aqua-fortis and form South American saltpetre, or to muriatic acid and form common table salt. The soda, is called the base or basis of this salt, that is always soda, you do not change its character by changing the acid. To give another example, lime may be united to carbonic acid and form chalk, or marble, or limestone, or it may be united to oil of vitrol and from plaster of Paris, or to phosphoric acid and form bone-dust. Now, in each case, the base of the salt that is, the lime, remains unchanged; but changing the acid, we change the nature of the salt, and of course its effects will be different. Now it is plain, that where the base of the salt remains the same, that will always act the same, but different effects will be different acids. Each base acts always one way, but each has an action similar to every other. Each acid acts also one way, but each has an action distinct from every other; impress this on your mind. Reflect upon it a moment, and you will perceive that salts produce different effects, according to the nature of their acid. Now this may be illustrated thus: you take every day, probably, with your every meal, common salt, that is, soda a base united to muriatic acid. Your digestion and health are all the better for it. You give your cattle a little salt. It does them good. Suppose now you change the acid of that salt, leaving soda, its base in the same quantity you daily take. Instead of the muriatic, suppose you substitute the nitric acid, or, what is the same thing, suppose you use saltpetre from Peru, instead of common salt. You need not be told, that you would poison yourself and your cattle by so doing. You can drink, I dare say you have cream of tartar punch. You feel the better for it. It is refreshing, cooling, opening. Now cream of tartar is a salt of potash; it is potash and tartaric acid. You have a fever. Your doctor gives you a sweat with Silvius's salt, that is, acetate of ammonia, a salt composed of that and vinegar; or you take perhaps, an effervescing draught, formed of lemon juice and pearl-ashes. All does you good. But suppose now you change these cooling, vegetable acids for a mineral acid, say oil of vitriol. You may not take potash, united with a dose of oil of vitriol equivalent to the tartaric acid in the cream of tartar without serious injury. So is it, reader, in farming, the acids of some salts are are not only harmless, but beneficial to plants; others are actual poisons. In the first case, salts help to nourish plants, as common salt helps to nourish yourself; in other cases, they poison plants, just as they would impair your constution, perhaps kill you. But it is to be remembered, as in our own case, even those that poison, in a small dose become medicines, or, in plants, a small dose is not only good, but truly essential. Now if we divide the acids into two classes, the nourishers and the poisoners, such will also be the nature of the salts. When we therefore attempt such a general division of the salts, it may be said that all the acids derived from the vegetable kingdom are harmless; so are the acids called mineral, yet whose components are, in part, like those of the vegetable acids; for instance, aqua-fortis or nitric acid. But the true mineral acids are poisonous, such are oil of vitriol and spirits of salt. One thing is here to be borne in mind. It must never be out of sight, in trying to understand how salts make plants grow. You cast your salt upon the ground, it lies there, no action occurs. It rains; your salt is dissolved and disappears; it seems to do no good: Cast your salt among sprouting seeds and growing roots; here is life. Well now, life is just as much power or force no matter how; that is quite another consideration. I say, life exerts its force here to separate the acid and the base of a salt, just like a chemical force. We can and do separate the components of salts by other substances; nay we do it by electricity alone

Now this is all which is necessary for you to know, and to understand about this action of plants upon salts; it does disunite the components of the salts. What is the consequence? The alkali, earth and metal act as such, the same as if no acid was present. The acid also acts by itself; if it is a nourisher, it helps the plant; if it is a poisoner, it hurts it. It produces either a healthy, green crop the effects of alkali, or a stunned, yellow sickly plant, the effect of acids. Now neutralize this acid, kill it. You see your crops start into luxuriance, and reap where you have strewed. So much for illustration. Let us now apply this view

of the action of salts to those contained in cattle dung. In the first place, we have salts of potash, of soda, of lime; these are the most abundant and active. Then we have salts of iron, manganese, of clay, and magnesia. These last existing in small proportion, may be thrown out of the account, bearing in mind, however that, though we set those aside, a plant does not; they enter equally with the others into its composition. Let us begin with the salts of potash. It is found combined in cattle dung, first, with a vegetable acid, the acid of mould. It is a nourisher of plants. Secondly, with sulphuric acid or the acid of sulphur, called oil of vitriol. This is one of the poisoners, existing only in small proportion in cow dung; it ministers to the wants of a healthy plant. The same is true of the common salt, or the muriate of soda in dung. If it existed in larger quantities, it would poison the plants to which it might be applied. The next salts are those of lime, phosphate, and sulphate of lime, or lime united to sulphuric and phosphoric acid, forming plaster and bone dust. The acids here, if abundant, would have a decided bad influence, they are poisoners; Now from the small quantity in which these all exist in cattle dung, they act only beneficially. But if you apply a great excess, even of cattle dung, you may be sure of an unfavorable result. It will be produced by the acids of those salts which we have called poisonous. To continue our remarks on the acids of salts of dung, it is to be observed, that they act also upon the soil.

They decompose that. That is, they extract from the soil alkalies, or other substances, like those in the original salt. Now though applied, as they must be, in very small doses in cattle dung, yet because of their decomposing action on soil, they continually renew themselves, they last till all their acid is taken up to supply the wants of growing plants. Let us now, reader, if you understand how the acids of the salts of dung act, turn to the bases or the alkalies and metals and earths of these salts. What is their action? What purpose do they serve in dung applied as manure? First, they enter into and form a part of the living plants, they form a part of its necessary food, as much as do the constituents of mould. Secondly, when these alkalies and metallic bases are let loose, by the disuniting power of a growing plant, then they act as alkalies upon mould. They hasten decay, render mould more soluble, fit it to become food for plants. This account of the action of mould and salt in cattle dung may appear to you, reader, long and hard to be understood. I do request you not to pass it over on that account A patient reading, perhaps some may require two or more reading, will put you in possession of all you need know, to understand the why and the wherefore of the action of mould, and salt of whatever manure may be used. What has been said of the action of mould and salts in cattle dung, is equally applicable to all manures. If, then, you bend your bones to this subject, and master it, your labor of understanding the action of other manures will be reduced to the mere statement of the several substances which they may contain We therefore proceed to point out other manures, composed of the droppings of animals.

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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES OF INDIAN CORN.

The following observations in relation to Indian corn meal, were communicated to the Journal of Commerce by a physician of the city of New York:

"Yellow corn and white corn are not the same in quality, although they are identical in kind, and may grow in the same field. The nutritive qualities of the yellow surpass that of the white, and that is a good reason why the common sense of the people, or their ordinary experience assigns to it a preference, independently of its mere looks.

"The investigations of vegetable chemistry have revealed to us many important and interesting facts. By the aid of analysis, it has been ascertained that butter in a pure state, is combined in all, or or nearly grapes seeds, and grains. Out of one hundred weight of yellow Indian corn meal, for instance, a good chemist can extract from eight to ten pounds of butter. Out of the same weight of white Indian corn meal, six or eight per cent of butter can be made, thus proving it to be, in that portion so much the less nutritious. Of the nutritious quality of Indian meal, any one can satisfy himself by attending to the usual process of cooking it. When it is boiled thick, as in making mush, if a crust adhere to the side of the vessel, in cooling, it is apt to peel off, of itself, owing to this fatty material in it.

"It has furthermore been proved that the butter obtained from the cream of milk, is not animal secretions, but that it previously existed, in the pure and original state, in the hay or food of the cow; and a skilful chemist can make more butter out of a hundred weight of hay than a cow can, as the cow must appropriate a considerable share of it for the uses and necessities of her organization. Give a cow a hundred pounds of hay and she will render back eight pounds of butter, but an expert chemist can realize 12 or 13 pounds out of it.

"In the choice of the various articles of food, to suit our tastes on various occasions—to correspond to the multiplied emergency of life—the adaptations of the multifarious sorts and qualities of food, display infinite wisdom and goodness. In sickness, in health, in toil, while our means abound, and when they are scanty, we demand different kinds of food, and different varieties of the same kind, to satisfy our real and imaginary wants. Of the grain stuffs, rice contains the least fatty material, and Indian corn the most, and ranging between these two extremes, we have wheat, oats, rye, barley, etc., all different, and yet all of them capable of being applied to the respective conditions which are suited to them.

"It is not on account of the fatty nature of Indian corn meal that it is such a strong kind of food, and that persons unaccustomed to it cannot at first endure it. The nations which feed chiefly on rice, are not near so robust as those who use Indian corn, as the blacks of the south do. Persons unaccustomed to this kind of food, therefore, will do best to commence with white Indian meal, in preference to the yellow, as it is not so rich; and this preference of the white over the yellow has already occurred in England where the article is new.

"There is only one more observation which I wish to make. As Indian corn meal contains so much fat in it, kept too long, it is liable to become rancid, and is then more or less unfit for use. In the shipments made to the West Indies the meal is commonly kiln dried, to obviate as much as possible this tendency to rancidity. For reasons just detailed, the white meal will keep rather better; and from its being lighter and milder, it is much preferred in warm climates, and as the yellow, for similar inducements is in cold.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Subscriber will find his questions answered in another place.

J. W. St. George. We have written our terms, &c. in full, which, we trust, you will receive.

CANADA FARMER.

August 28, 1847.

WHITE FLINT WHEAT.

We have been asked by several farmers who are anxious to adopt every available means to protect themselves against the recurrence of the evils they have suffered this year, *where* they can obtain this variety of wheat for seed. The Report of the Committee of the Victoria District Agricultural Society published in our 14th No. has determined many to make a trial of this wheat, if they can get it. We have among us plenty of the white *Chaff* Wheat, which we believe is less hardy than the common red, and this is by some mistaken for the *White Flint*. But it is not the same, one proof of which, is the simple fact. that it has suffered as much in this neighbourhood from the attack of the fly as any other kind. There is a great deal of confusion among the different varieties of wheat; it is much to be regretted that some one who is qualified, does not examine and classify them, giving each its proper name and also describing its merits and distinctive qualities. Much difficulty and error could thereby be hereafter avoided. In the case of wheat, such a classification is the more necessary, as the different varieties from being carelessly mixed, have a tendency to become assimilated, or to lose their distinctive features.

Difference of soil and mode of cultivation, also cause a change of character, so that the same variety may in different districts be called by very different names. In such cases their is a "distinction without a difference." When seed of these *supposed* different varieties is sown in the same field, and submitted to the same circumstances of soil, climate and cultivation, it is found to be all alike—but one kind originally. But there are *permanent* varieties, which preserve, or which so far have preserved a general permanent distinctiveness of character under all circumstances. These it is important to know; some may be valuable for one quality, some for another. We should be able to say, when the soil and climate are given, what variety of wheat is most suitable and what mode of cultivation should be adopted, or if any particular evil is to be guarded against, what kind of wheat is best adapted to meet the case, &c. &c. At present from the confused state of the subject, and the deficiency of information upon it, this can be but imperfectly done.

We have written to a Farmer with whom we are partially acquainted in the Victoria District to send some of the White Flint to this place, but we would state here generally, that if any person in that quarter, or in any other, would send a few hundred bushels of the genuine White Flint to Toronto, they would get a ready sale for it at a fair price. There is a pretty general inquiry after this wheat for seed. It should be here by the 10th or at latest by the 15th of next month. We will send a few copies of this number of our Journal to be distributed among the farmers in the Victoria District, in order that they may see this intimation. *We* could *ensure* the sale of a considerable quantity, if written to for that purpose.

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FAIR AT SARATOGA—WHY WE DON'T GO AHEAD.

The New York State Society's Annual Fair, will be held at the above place, on the 14th and 15th of September. There is no doubt but that the exhibition will be well worth going that distance to see. As we remarked in a former number, it is to be hoped not a few of our Canadian Farmers will attend. Such a visit will do much to infuse a spirit of emulation into those who make it, and when they return to their several homes, we may expect to see its happy, vivifying influence extending itself to their neighbours—radiating as from so many centres of heat, until the whole body Agricultural, is found glowing with a warm, lively, generous enthusiasm. *Up*, and *forward!* is the word. We shall be outstriped in the race. Our active, shrewd, calculating neighbours will carry off the prize. We are placed along side of them, our *former* advantages are taken away, and we are reduced as nearly as possible to equal terms; the object to be gained is accessible to both; compete with them we must, and if we remain indifferent to improvement; if every thing that can be omitted is passed over; if what is absolutely necessary is only obtained at the last moment, if in a word, every enterprize public or private which has the good of the country in view, and which our neighbours so eagerly avail themselves of, is neglected, sneered at, or opposed until it dies, and by a sort of sympathy, imparts a chilly, death-like lethargy to all around it, what must be the result? Let any man with the 480th part of an ounce of sense answer.

There is "something rotten in Denmark." Our social condition is anti-attractive, anti-adhesive. In fact, as the quack in the play says, we are a "kind of a fluid." We lack all the attractions, except the attraction of *gravitation*, which prevents motion in a *right* line. The particles of which we are socially composed, are negatively electrified, they repel each other. In every neighbourhood there are three or four, and sometimes six classes. There is the man who boasts of "good family" at "home." He has seen "society", and it may be, shook hands with "nobility." Though he may have disgraced his friends and been sent to Canada that they might get rid of him, yet if he has a few hundred pounds, *he* must stand (No 1.) Then comes the man who may have been steward or butler to some great man "at home" or have filled "a situation." He has scraped together a few hundred pounds, he can ape the manners and assume the air of a *gentleman*, and he claims to rank (No. 2,) next to No. 1. Then we have, near the large towns, the retired mechanic, (No. 3,) sometimes, not often a retired merchant. These three classes are in one sense farmers, they own and cultivate land. But they look *down* on the *bona fide* farmer. Among the latter there are three or four classes. There is the old Canadian Farmer, (No. 4,) who has been industrious or fortunate, and who lives in a nice house, and can drive a nice carriage. He feels above his neighbour, though they have lived side by side for 20 years, for the latter is *poor*, he has been a hard drinker, or shiftless, or unfortunate. He is (No. 5.) Then there is the old country man, who came here a farm-labourer, has been for some time a tenant, has worked hard, raised good crops, made money, and at last bought a farm for himself. He knows little about the refinements of life; he has dealt with its rough, every-day usages. We make him No. 6. We might go on and enumerate other distinct classes among those who are included in the general expression "farmers of Canada," but we have mentioned a sufficient number to explain what we mean. Now, No. 1 will not associate with No. 3 though he *may* visit No. 2, and allow his family to do the same. No. 2 and 3 sometimes visit each other, but No. 2 is so anxious to keep pace with No. 1, that he does not care to be seen much with No. 3. Between the two divisions of our six classes, i. e., between No. 3 and No. 4, there is almost an "impassable gulph." "What are they," says No. 4, "who stick themselves up so?" "Nothing but a carpenter, or a tailor, or a baker—I knew him when he was'nt worth six-pence;" and though the remark is uncharitable, as well as illogical, any attempt on the part of No. 3 to assume a superiority is sure to be thus greeted. Among Nos. 4, 5, and 6, there is now and then some intercommunication, but little cordiality.—Each class is tenacious of its standing, and as, in this country, there is very little dependance, whenever there is an exhibition of such a feeling, every one who stands lower in the scale, regards it with contempt.

Add to the above the fact that all these classes are sub-divided into two or three political parties, who have long been on the worst possible terms with each other, (though thank God, they have passed through the *sanguinary* state, and there is now some hope of amicable discussion, and an *agreement* to differ,) and remember also that they are again divided and sub-divided *ad infinitum* into all sorts of religious sects and persuasions, whose antipathy is proverbial, and we think we have got hold of the reason *why* there is no such thing as *public* spirit, *public* improvement, or *public opinion* in Canada—why, if one man of one class, brings forward a project it is looked upon with suspicion and distrust by every other—why rail-roads are *talked* of here, and none but a few speculators take any more trouble in the matter, while our American neighbours have talked, sub-

scribed, or borrowed the money and *made* theirs. We see why Agricultural Societies have difficulty in keeping the breath of life in them, and for practical purposes are nearly useless; why monthly meetings for discussion and mutual improvement cannot be sustained; why young men's societies, and indeed all societies of a public character, have "languished and languishing have died." Yes, here is the evil, and it is deep-seated. We shall never get on, we shall never be a prosperous, happy, or united people, we shall never be able to run in the race of improvement with any chance of success, until the absurd, artificial, paltry social distinctions that obtain among us are rooted out. But we have gone further than we intended at the commencement, and must leave the further consideration of the subject to a future occasion.

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IMPROVEMENT OF SHEEP.

There are many of our wool growers who kept sheep, the average weight of whose fleeces is not more then two and a half pounds, and the wool not worth more than twenty-three to twenty-five cents a pound, the past season. Now it is more profitable to give a large price for a good flock then to get a bad one for nothing. The extra weight of those sheep whose fleeces will weigh from four to five pounds, and the wool of which would be worth thirty cents a pound, the past season, together with the extra price per pound, will pay the interest on from ten to fourteen dollars, to say nothing of the extra worth of their lambs. I kept a flock of Merino sheep and have fifty-four ews, the fleeces of which taken from them last June, weighed two hundred and seventy pounds four ounces, washed wool, or five pounds to each fleece. The lightest fleece four pound six ounces, the heaviest seven pounds four ounces. Many people, who kept unprofitable sheep, say they cannot be at the expense of buying those that are high. To such I would say, if one half or one third of your whole number of ews are middling sheep, keep them for breeders, and turn the remainder with the weathers for mutton. Get a first rate buck, and a few prime ewes; and each year at shearing time number your sheep by putting figures on them with tar, and put the number on paper, carrying out the weight of each fleece, and those that are objectionable turn off to fat without raising any stock from them.—[*Far. Mon. Visitor.*

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STORING ROOTS FOR WINTER.

It is important that the farmer have his roots properly secured for the winter. To such as have not cellars sufficiently large and convenient for this object, the best plan is to store them in some place contiguous to the stock which is to consume them. For this purpose a piece of ground should be selected, from which the water will run off freely. On the surface of this the roots may be placed in high conical, or oblong heaps, having an exterior as even and compact as possible. The long roots should be regularly laid up, with the large ends on the outside, and in the form of a steep roof, and of the size required, and as these *walls* are carried up, the interior may be filled up with the roots, taking care to give them as much compactness as possible. When the pile is complete, it should first be thatched with straw or hay, so as to conduct to the bottom of the outside, whatever water may find its way to the interior. This should be covered with a coating of clay, or the most tenacious earth that is convenient to the depth of 4 or 6 inches; or 8 to 12 inches is not objectionable. The first thickness is not sufficient to exclude the frost in moderately severe winters in this latitude, but this we do not consider of consequence, unless the roots are required for use while frozen; as, if kept carefully covered while in this condition, the frost will be extracted gradually on the returning warmth of spring, and the roots will be left in every respect as good as if they had not been touched by it.

Some winters since, we had a large pile of sugar beets carefully protected in the way described, from which we were feeding through the inclement season. They were taken from one end, which was carefully closed by straw whenever opened, but owing to the carelessness of the stock-tender, this was left open for a day or two of the coldest weather, and when we first noticed it, we concluded our crop of one or two thousand bushels, would be completely ruined. We ordered the whole to be closed and examined the other end and sides, but from the inadequacy of the covering, and the free circulation of the air inside, the roots had become frozen as far towards the centre as we examined.—Of course we looked to the ruin of the heap as inevitable, which we regretted the more as it contained the roots intended for seed, we used what we could while thus frozen, and hurried on the consumption as fast as possible, but had made little progress before an unusually early spring had fully established itself. We still kept the pile carefully covered, to prevent the escape of the frost, as we fully expected the roots would go with it. Our surprise may be conjectured, when on visiting the heap one day, we found all the frost gone, and the roots—*every root*—as fresh, hard, and plump and juicy, as when first put up. They kept in this condition until they began to sprout, when those intended for seed were set out and bore as finely as any we ever saw. The remainder were carried to a dry place, where they retained their flavour and full value till the last of May, by which time they were entirely consumed. This experiment taught us that *it is not the freezing, but the sudden thawing that destroys roots, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds.* We have since noticed that apples in barrels may be frozen hard, yet if kept in a cellar or close brick warehouse and the frost allowed *gradually* to escape, they are uninjured, and trees and many vegetables that are caught by a late frost in spring, or an early frost in Autumn, if shielded from the sun and kept at a low temperature till it has escaped, are not materially injured. For the above reason the experienced cook puts frozen vegetables in very cold water, as near the freezing point as possible, by which the frost is gradually extracted from the vegetables, and their flavour and character remain unchanged.

Potatoes required for summer use, are sometimes buried in dry sandy land at considerable depth, either in the woods or the north side of a hill, and we have seen them taken out from such situations on the first of June, as fresh as when put in. Care must, however, be taken, that the soil is such as to hold no water at the bottom, or the roots will inevitably spoil. On clay soil, the only recourse is to have a ditch surrounding the pile, and sufficiently deep to conduct away any water that may fall on the bottom. One or more holes, according to the size of the heap, should be left on the top, which must be loosely stopped with hay or straw, to allow the escape of gas, which is constantly generated from the roots. The above principles are applicable to nearly all vegetables under similar circumstances.—[Agriculturist.

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To the Editors of the Canada Farmer.—

W. Gwillimbury, August 12th, 1847.

Dear Sirs—I intended to write to you before concerning an insect that has done some harm to the spring wheat. When the wheat first turned white, I examined the stalk and found a small worm above the upper joint, it was three-tenths of an inch long, and one-twentieth of an inch thick. After the stalk turned white it cut its way through the stalk and crawled up between it and the leaf—nearly to the top of the leaf—and there has remained for upwards of three weeks. I examined some of them yesterday and found that they had not changed their form. The pressure of the leaf has made them somewhat flat; they have a very thin skin. I found, on examination, that they were hatching into a fly. I could see the shape of the body, head and wings, but what sort of a fly I cannot tell. I was in hopes to have found some account of it in your excellent paper. As soon as it comes out I shall examine it. I think it cannot be the Heessian fly. It will be near the size of a mosquito. If you can find out what it is, I wish you would write something about it in your paper, for I should like to know its name and character. It has not, so far as I can learn, done very much damage. The fall wheat is nearly all cut in this neighborhood. The crop, generally speaking, is light, it was in most places thinned out by the winter. I have no more to write at present, but remain yours truly,

Timothy Rogers.

With reference to the insect seen by Mr. Rogers, we are unable to say without a more particular description, whether it has been heard of before and is known to those who study such subjects, or whether it is something "new under the sun." We have hastily examined the authorities at hand, and among the numerous enemies of the wheat field whose names and descriptions are given, we met with none like that above mentioned. It is clearly not the Hessian Fly. The latter is nearly always found at the root, and in the chrysalis state is inactive, indeed we are not convinced that it ever moves from where the eggs are deposited until all its transformations are completed. The wheat insect, or weavel as it is sometimes called, operates exclusively on the ear, as do also several other insects of a similar kind. We find a mention in one place of a small worm found by a Mr. Sill, of Pennsylvania, "in the upper joints of the stems of the wheat, and within the kernels," but no further description is given of them. If any of our readers know any thing about the "varmint" which has been paying a visit to Mr. Rogers we shall thank them for a short history of him, as we have not yet made his acquaintance. We shall be glad to hear from Mr R. again—but—his name is not on our subscription list! Will he place it there!

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ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF CHIMNEYS.

In constructing chimneys, the builder should bear in mind that the facility for the passage of air through a funnel depends entirely upon the labor in its formation. The more direct the funnel the more regular in its size, and the smoother its surface, the more perfect will be the draft. The greater length you add to a funnel by giving it abrupt turns or "breaks" (as they are sometimes called,) the less useful it is for the purpose for which it is designed. A funnel 8 inches square, made perfectly smooth and even in its inner surface, and perpendicular in its direction, will conduct a stronger draft than one twice the size which is irregular in its form, with a rough surface, and having abrupt turns. A seperate funnel, for each room should be carried all the way up the chimney; and if this is not done the area of each funnel should equal in measurement that of all the flues leading into it. A chimney in a conical form, with a gradual increase of area as it is carried up, will be much more regular in its draft at the apex than that of the ordinary construction, where the outlet of the funnel is smaller than the bottom or inlet. The most prominent difficulty in the draft of chimneys is occasioned by discrepancies in the formation of the funnel.—[*Fisk's Fuel Almanac.*

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A New Mode of Preparing Cream for Churning.—When cream is being collected for churning, as soon as the first skimming is put into the vessel, add at the rate of half a pint of vinegar to each gallon of cream. Suppose you churn six gallons at a time, and collect only one gallon per day, put six half pints of vinegar in the vessel at once, to the first day's cream, and so in proportion to the other quantity. Let all the vinegar for the whole churning be added to the first collected cream. I had this from a friend who supplies a large quantity of butter of the best quality to one of the crack shops at the west end. [Has any body ever tried this in Canada.?]

[London Gardeners' Chronicle.

A Life Preserver for Thrashers.—Take a piece of the finest sponge, large enough to cover the mouth and nostrils, hollow it out so as to fit closely; tack a tape string around the outside, long enough for the ends to tie over the top of the head; soak the sponge in soft water and squeeze the water out with the hand, then when ready to commence work tie it on tightly and evenly so as to cover the mouth and nostrils completely. You can breathe and talk through the sponge almost as freely as without it—(though it will trouble those who use the "filthy weed,") and you can thrash where the dust from the machine rises like a dense fog around the head, and the lungs will be as free from harm as if you were hoeing corn, I have thrashed with a machine for the past four years, and always suffered much from the dust inhaled into the lungs, until last year, when I tried the sponge; and I can truly say it has been a life-preserver to me.—[Ohio Cultivator.

New Solder.—Dissolve zinc in muriatic acid to saturation; add pulverized sal-ammoniac in this solution, and after boiling it for a short time it is ready for use. In using this compound, no cleaning of metal is necessary, however oxydized, and oil and other materials are dispensed with. it is only necessary to apply the compound, with a piece of sponge upon a stick or feather, to the part which is to be soldered, in place of the article now used, to prevent oxidation, and facilitate the flow of the solder. Such is the efficacy, that if two pieces of bar, possessing considerable surface, be wet with this solution and pressed together, upon the application of the soldering tool, the solder will at once flow between the plates throughout.—[Scientific American.

Poisonous Properties of Brine.—It is a fact worthy of notice, that the brine in which pork or bacon has been pickled, is poisonous to pigs. Several cases are on record in which these animals have died in consequence of a small quantity of brine having been mingled with the wash, under the mistaken impression that it would answer the same purpose and be equally as beneficial as in the admixture of a small quantity of salt.—[The Pig, by Youatt.

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BITE OF A MAD DOG.

Messrs. Editors: In the year 1835 a mad dog came among my cattle and bit two of them. I pursued and killed the dog, and on my return home met a neighbor who was in pursuit of said dog. He informed me how to prevent injury to my cattle—stating that some years before a mad dog had bitten several hogs for him, and he caught some of them and with a knife made an incision in the wound, and then took as much pulverized corrosive sublimate as will lie on the point of a pen-knif and inserted into the wound, All the hogs thus operated upon lived and did well, while the others run mad and died. This induced me to try the experiment, which I did with success; one of them was bitten in the nostril where I thought there was no cure but the application had the desired effect. They were young cattle, but grew finely and were always as healthy as any others in my herd,

One of my neighbors had a cow bitten in the tail by the same dog; he applied some of the corrosive sublimate to the wound, but did not cut so as to let blood freely and in about three weeks she was taken with the hydrophobia and died.

W. Stowell.

Newark, Ill., May 1847.

[*Prairie Farmer*

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A Simple Cure for Dysentry, which has never failed.—As the season to which this complaint is most prevalent, is near at hand, we insert the following, cut from the Caledonia Mercury, a standard Edinburgh paper, which does not publish trumpery. The plan is simple and easy enough of trial:

"Take some butter off the churn, immediately after being churned, just as it is, without be salted or washed; clarify it over the fire like honey. Skim off all the milky particles when melted over a clear fire. Let the patient (if an adult) take two table spoonsful of the clarified remainder, twice or thrice within the day. This has never failed to effect a cure, and in many cases it has been almost instantaneous. It has already succeded in nearly one hundred trials, and to many who were supposed to have been at the point of death, it has given instant relief."

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Atmosphere near the sea.—From the various experiments made by the savans of Europe, it has been ascertained that the atmosphere over the sea contains less carbonic acid than over the land; that when the sea is rough; and especially when the sea is violent, particles of sea-water, in a state of great tenuity, float in the air, particularly on the coast where the waves break; and that these particles are carried to a greater or less distance, according to the violence of the wind, and to the degree to which the sea is agitated. Hence the influence of the sea-air upon the soil and vegetation in places near the sea.

Apoplexy cured without a Lancet or a Doctor.—A few days ago a man was taken supdenly with apoplexy, at the police office, at Jefferson market, his face being as blue as indigo, from the swelling of the blood vessels, One of the officers, who had read in Dr. Turner's "Triumphs of Young Physic" the new and scientific treatment of that disease, got some cold water and poured cupful by cupful upon the patient's head. In a few minutes the senseless man came to, and in a quarter of an hour he walked off home well.—[N. Y. Tribune.

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West Gwillimbury, August 9th, 1847.

Messrs Editors,—Please to let a rural observer know that the answer to his question in your paper of July 31st, is 2 feet 3 inches, the length of the stroke in each of the barrels. Please tell him the next time he has a question printed to give a puzzler.

Yours truly,

A West Gwillimbury Farmer.

Civil and Social Department

LEGAL QUERIES.

A Subscriber.—As your inquiries relate to a subject of interest, we will not only answer them, but state the facts in order that others may be benefitted. A farmer leased his farm for two years; according to the lease the tenant was required to spend all the manure on the place. At the end of the term the tenant made some objections to leaving, and after remaining some weeks in possession, the landlord told him he might keep the farm another year by paying a certain rent, somewhat higher than before. Nothing was said as to any other terms, or as to the lease. Before the expiration of the third year the landlord, or rather his brother, he being absent, drew out some of the manure from the barn to the field; now, after he has left the tenant claims the manure in the yard as his, and demands pay for what was drawn upon the field. I want to know first; whether the lease continued in force during the last year. If not, secondly; whether, in the absence of any agreement, the manure belongs to the tenant, and can be sold and removed by him. If it be his, then thirdly: whether he can sue the *landlord* (he not having ordered the brother to do it) for the few loads hauled out?

We have not given the precise language of "A Subscriber," but the above is the substance of his *case*. We proceed to the answer. It is not necessary to decide the first point as the matter is settled by the second.

In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the *manure belongs to the farm*, in other words, to the landlord, and the *tenant cannot sell or remove it*. The case may be otherwise with manure made at a livery stable or any where but on a farm. As the point is an important one we subjoin our authority.

"In regard to *manure* and *dung*, the produce of the land, the removal seems to be so decided a breach of the rules of good husbandry, which a tenant is impliedly bound to obey, that *except by express contract*, the tenant *never* has the *right of removal*, and is not often entitled by custom to compensation for them."—*Chitty on Contracts*. 368.

Mr. Chitty is one of our best English law authors, and the above extract from one of his latest works covers the case of "A Subscriber," if he has stated the facts correctly. He need not therefore give himself much trouble about the "lawyers letter" he refers to. Lawyers sometimes write very threatening letters when they know their client is demanding what he has neither legal nor moral right to. This is a very reprehensible practice; it is in fact a crime. The man who attempts to frighten his neighbour out of money which the law will not give him, is obtaining it upon "false pretences," and this is declared to be a punishable offence. The lawyer who lends himself to such an attempt is an accessory before the fact, and as much deserves punishment as the principal: he deserves it more for he *knows* better—the other may be blinded by his selfishness and unable to see the question in its true light. In the Bill to amend the Law of Libel introduced by Mr. Cameron last Session, the practice sometimes adopted by newspaper proprietors of levying "black mail" as it has been called, i. e., squeezing money out of a person by threatening to libel him in the paper, or to hold him up to public contempt, is declared an offence, and severe penalties annexed to it. By an English Act not in force here, "sending a letter or writing, demanding with menaces, any chattel, *money*, or valuable security, *with intent to extort*, is felony, punishable with transportation for life or seven years, or imprisonment for four years and whipping, if a male," (7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 29, sec. 8.)

The principle upon which the law proceeds in all these cases is the same, and it is perfectly sound. Such acts deserve punishment, and the conduct we are condemning belongs to the same category and should be visited with the same reward. But lawyers have made the law, and they have been careful to fence themselves in their profession, against the unpleasant consequences of such enactments. There are a thousand ways of creeping out; the client has misstated the facts; the question was a nice one on which "doctors may differ," and therefore it would be absurd to punish them for their opinion; if, like the above case, the matter was too plain to allow of such a plea, then there was no guilty "intent to extort" on their part—at all events it can't be proved, &c. &c. We have said thus much because we *know* this nefarious practice is frequently resorted to, and simple, honest men, who have a very excusable horror of the law, are victimized. We have a most atrocious case in our eye at this moment, in which the actors, lawyers and clients, claim to be respectable, and yet *extorted* (for they knew they had neither a legal nor equitable claim to it) some £600 from a man who, in a disputed matter, was simple enough to declare that "he would never go to law"—that he "would rather pay what was asked than do so."

Although in "A Subscriber's" case, as he will see by what we have quoted, the decision of his first question is unnecessary so far as relates to the manure, yet if there were any covenants or conditions in the lease which have been broken it may be desirable to know whether it continued in force. The following is the law.

If a lessee *held over* after his term has expired, and the lessor, or landlord, do any act recognizing him as tenant, there is created a tenancy from year to year, *impliedly* upon the *terms of the old lease*, so far as they are applicable to a yearly holding. The verbal agreement, where there is one, does not prevent such an implication from arising unless it was intended to do so. The terms of the lease are to be looked to as *evidence* of what the new agreement is, and of course, where there has been an express new agreement *different* from the terms of the lease (as in "A Subscriber's" case, to pay higher rent) so far as that agreement extends, and so far as it is inconsistent with the old lease, it, and not the lease, is in force. (See Chitty's Contracts 323. and the decisions he refers to.)

As to the last point, the landlord is not liable for his brother's conduct, if he did not order or authorize him, supposing that their act amounted to a trespass.

POST OFFICE.

The following remarks by a cotemporary on this important subject are so much to the point that we insert them, embodying as they do our own views, in order that the question may be kept before the people. If there is not a proper remodification of the present outrageous system before another election, let the public take the matter into their own hands and require an expression of opinion and a *pledge* from every candidate before they elect him. The Home Government gave up the management to us, and it should have been properly settled during last session of Parliament.

POST OFFICE REFORM.

At the opening of the last Session of Parliament the hopes of the Colonists were roused at the prospect of the removal of one of the most crying evils under which the Province has so long groaned: but nothing effectual has been either attempted or done. The Government seems to have been totally unprepared to take up the most important measure referred to in the speech at the opening of Parliament; and, except an absurd proposition relative to the appointment of another Post Office commission to confer with the lower Colonies, without any preliminary communications to secure a reciprocity of action with their representatives, nothing in the way of remedial legislation has been attempted. Our cotemporary of the *Montreal Witness*, under the influence of his usual political bias, when referring to this puts the saddle on the wrong horse and says, "*for this delay the country has to thank itself*"!

If the editor were a stranger to Canadian affairs such an assertion might be palliated; but when he knows, or ought to know, that our postal system has been the theme of almost universal discussion and condemnation by the press of Canada for many years, and that particularly during the last twelve months petitions and remonstrance upon the subject have been pressed upon the Colonial and Imperial authorities on behalf of the people, and the Colonial Secretary having pressed the matter upon the Provincial Executive without securing its immediate co-operation, we can see no reason for his thus attempting to cast a covering over the neglect, or indifference of the administration to the public interests, much less for blaming those who are the victims of its indifferency or imbecility.

The truth is, so oft and loud have been the complaints of the country concerning the high rate of our internal postage,—the obstruction presented to the diffusion of knowledge by the press, and the want of a large increase of post offices throughout our settlements, while at the same time so little regard has been paid to this most important branch of public economy, that we believe a general feeling of want of confidence in the sincerity of the *local* government to redress those evils is taking possession of the public mind. We have no doubt whatever that the present Dy. P. M. General who realises nearly $12,000 per annum from his office, (three times more than the salaries of our judges), will do every thing in his power to avert any change which may endanger his income, and that if government are waiting for suggestions from him to economise and go forward they will wait long enough. What good, we ask, resulted from the labours of the last famous Post office commission? Nothing we may say but delay and waste of money—nothing was accomplished for the public interest. We trust that we are not now a second time to be exposed to a similar infliction before a practical reformation is obtained.

Since the prorogation of Parliament the matter has been taken up with a good deal of spirit by the citizens of Montreal, and a petition numerously signed by the most influential persons has been presented to the Governor urging the immediate adoption of a *uniform Provincial* rate of TWOPENCE to be prepaid on all letters and packages under half an ounce. This rate, although nearly double the British rate would, we have no doubt, be very generally acceptable to the country, and in the ultimate, would be advantageous to the revenue,—provided that an adequate number of Post offices were at the same time established.

In a new country with a widely scattered population, no revenue however should be drawn from the Post office Department, but all surplus should be employed to extend its benefits to the remotest settlements. With the reduction of letter postage and an increase of offices, we want also the facility now so amply furnished by the British Post office and that of the United States in making small remittances by money orders thro' the department; for the transmission of periodic literature and printed documents generally at the cheapest possible rates; for the free transmission of the gratuitous exchanges of the press—(now laid under a heavy *double* impost as to American papers)—; and for advising publishers of Newspapers regularly as to the causes of their papers not being taken out of the offices to which they may be mailed, a duty at present *knowingly and utterly disregarded by the department*.

With these improvements another subject of the highest importance to the efficient working of a new system is the employment of competent officers, and the payment of an adequate salary to those who really do the work of the department. To find one man luxuriating on his $12,000 or $5,000, or $2,000 a year, while the hard wrought and responsible assistants are, in some instances, not in the receipt of wages above an ordinary street labourer, (some receive not, over $200 per annum) is a disgrace to the government. The income of subordinates should at least place them above the fear of want if not of temptation.—Better to give what is just and proper to an individual while in office that by frugality and economy he may provide for the future contingencies of life than, when out of office he should look for a pension or be dependant upon others.

There is also another subject to which the attention of government should be directed, and that is to the internal management of Post offices in towns and cities. They should be opened earlier and closed later than they now are; and while ample assistance should be furnished to facilitate the opening and dispatch of mails, one person as a receiver should always be in attendance, while the delivery is necessarily closed upon the arrival of the mails. The want of an arrangement of this kind causes much annoyance and loss of time which might easily be avoided. The levying of a charge of 7s. 6d. from every one who has a Box; is an exorbitant tax, and is the less justifiable inasmuch as the Boxes are perhaps as great a convenience to the Postmaster as to the parties paying for them. The income of the Postmaster should be fixed by law, and all monies arising from other sources than postage; such as the rent of Boxes—interest on current accounts, and the difference gained on transactions with the American Post offices should go to the credit of the department.

As to the advantages which will probably result from the adoption of the improvements to which we have referred, a glance at the result of Rowland Hill's experiment may lead us to hope that they will be very great in a social and commercial point of view if not otherwise.

In 1839, the revenue of the British Post office was at its maximum amount. Next year the uniform four-penny rate was adopted, and in the year following (1841,) the present penny rate was established. Mr. Hill calculated that the number of letters would, under the new arrangement, be increased five-fold, while the nett revenue would approach within £300,000 of the highest amount received under the old system. The few years during which the experiment has been tried, have yielded the most satisfactory results.—The number of letters passing through the Post office has increased from one and a-half million to six millions per week, and the nett revenue has steadily been rising from £10,000 to £70,000 Sterling per annum. The following is a copy of the official returns from Jan. 1839 to Jan. 1847; and affords evidence of the most satisfactory kind that the calculations of Mr. Hill were made with great judgment and may yet be fully realized if not surpassed.:

Year ending	Gross revenue	Cost of management	Nett revenue
Jan. 5, 1839	£2,316,278	£686,763	£1,609,509
1840	2,390,763	756,999	1,633,764
1841	1,359,466	858,677	500,789
1842	1,499,418	938,163	561,249
1843	1,578,145	977,504	600,641
1844	1,629,867	980,650	649,217
1845	1,705,067	985,110	719,957
1846	1,901,580	1,125,594	775,986
1847	1,954,000	1,133,000	822,000

A writer from England remarks, with reference to this subject and the benefits arising generally from cheap postage "the population are deriving advantages from the increase of communication which I am disposed to think have never yet been appreciated to their full extent, even by the advocates and supporters of the system." Why should Canada, one of the most important colonies of the empire, be allowed any longer to struggle with the impediments of the old system so uncongenial with the advancing spirit of the age?

ABSURD POST OFFICE TAX ON THE DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.

A pound of cotton or of tobacco is transported to Europe for a couple of cents. A pound of literature or of science, in letter form, cost in Italy, going from New York, $68!!! nearly.

If the rulers of nations had entered into a conspiracy to prevent the diffusion of knowledge among men, they could hardly have contrived a more perfect restraint than this. Prohibition is the next step.

One would have thought that by this time men would have cried with a loud voice, confusion to the governments which thus stifle the breath of knowledge.

Fact.—A letter weighing not more than one-quarter of an ounce pays, in New York, before it can be sent to Italy, one dollar and six cents.—[N Y. Herald.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Patent Office Report furnishes the following important information:—

Wheat, oats, rye, Indian corn, potatoes, hay, and tobacco, are raised in every state and territory in the Union.

Barley raised in all except Louisiana.

Buckwheat raised in all except Louisiana and Florida.

New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvannia, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin do not raise cotton.

The States that do not raise cotton together with Maryland, Delaware and Indiana, do not raise rice.

Every State and territory except Iowa does raise silk.

Every State except Delaware makes sugar.

New York raises the most barley, viz 1,802,282 bushels.

New York raises the most potatoes, namely, 24,907,554 bushels.

New York raises the most hay, viz: 4,395,930 tons.

Ohio raises the most wheat, viz: 10,786,706 bushels.

Pennsylvania raises the most rye, viz: 8,429,226 bushels.

Pennsylvania raises the most buckwheat, viz: 6,403,508 bushels

Tennessee raises the most corn, viz; 67,738,447 bushels.

Virginia raises the most flax and hemp, viz: 31,706 lbs.

Kentucky raises the most Tobacco, namely: 72,322,543 lbs.

Georgia raises the most cotton, viz: 148,175,149 pounds.

South Carolina raises the most rice, namely: 56,892,307 lbs.

The nett proceeds of the late pleasure trip of Fire Engine No. 2, to the Falls of Niagara, amounting to £25 7s. 6d. has been benevolently devoted to the Emigrant Widows and Orphan's Fund, of this City.—*Examiner.*

The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish Poem, which, says the Edinburgh Review, is surpassed by nothing with which we are acquainted in the Spanish language, except the Odes of Lewis de Leon:

Oh! let the soul its slumbers break,
Arouse its senses and awake,
To see how soon
Life like its glories glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we eye the rolling tide,
Down which our rolling minutes glide
Away so fast;
Let us the present hour employ,
Nor deem each future dream a joy
Until it's past.

Earth's brightest dreams deceive the mind;
We seek no more man's hope to find
To-morrow than to-day.
Like Youth when dreams of yore were bright
Like them the present shall delight
Like them decay.

Its joys like lasting streams must be
Engulphed in one engulphing sea,
There doomed to fall.
The sea of death whose waves roll on
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble riv'let's glide
To that sad wave:
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting place;
Life is the running of the race:
And death the goal;
There all those glittering toys are brought,
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

Say then how poor and little worth
Are all those glittering toys of earth,
That lure us here?
Dreams of a sleep that death must break;
Alas! before it bids us wake,
We disappear!

Long ere the damp of death can blight,
The cheek's pure glow of red and white
Has passed away;
Youth smiled, and all was heavenly fair;
Age came and laid his finger there,
And where are they?

Where is the strength that spurned decay,
The step that roll'd so light and gay,
The heart's bluhe tone?
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows weariness and woe
When age comes on.

Literary Department.

NOTES OF A TRIP TO THE WEST,

BY ONE OF THE EDITORS.

On Thursday morning, the 12th inst., I went on board the Steamer *Admiral* for Lewiston, at which place we arrived about one o'clock. The surface of Lake Ontario was calm, the waves were in a profound slumber, and the little ripples, which danced on its bosom, sent forth a low murmur, which reminded me of "the conch's mellow tone." From Lewiston I crossed on the Ferry Boat to Queenston. I remained in Queenston till the cars returned from Chippewa, and spent the afternoon in viewing the beautiful scenery of the Niagara river, and in paying a visit to Brock's monument. At Queenston the great Republic and England's best Colony are divided by little more than an imaginary line. As one walks up the hilly road leading into the town, the "heights" on either side of the Niagara River, which lies to the left, seem ready to kiss each other, and when you stand in that position which prevents you seeing the river they appear to meet at their base, and the trees which grow on the opposite banks seem to mingle their branches harmoniously together. But it is a delusion: they are divided by the swift flowing waters of the far famed Niagara. When you have ascended above the town and approach the margin of the river, you are brought in full view of that immense moving mass of water, and the eye pursuing the stream upwards rests on the rocky banks, almost perpendicular, which seem to grudge a place to the tenacious trees which, regardless of the rocky sterility of their birth place, are content to drag out their *scrubby* existence, that they may be witnesses of the beauties around them! The rock gradually rises as the eye pursues the river upwards, and the whole surface of the elevation, viewing it in the distance, appears covered with a forest of the most beautiful trees I ever beheld, but as an attempt on my part to give a description of them would only prove a failure, I shall not make it.

Of Queenston, with its dozen and a half of stone houses, and its somewhat formidable looking Custom-House, I will only say

"God made the country, man the town."

There is now less business done at Queenston than was done there 15 years ago, the Welland Canal having diverted the traffic to other places. From Queenston to Chippewa there is a separate branch of the Electric Telegraph, which is found to be a great convenience, but I was told by the principal proprietor it does not pay, nor is there any prospect that it ever will.

I climbed, with some difficulty, for the day was very hot and the hieghts are very steep, up to Brock's Monument, which in the disturbances which followed what is sometimes called the rebellion of 1837, was very much shattered by an attempt to destroy it. The vandal-like act, for which it would be impossible to find a reason or an excuse, is generally attributed to a man named Lett. I went inside the monument. The walls are very thick, but riven from the top to the base, and the winding stairs by which visitors were wont to ascend to the top, are entirely destroyed. The stone on which the epitaph is inscribed is also split in the centre, and it was not without some difficulty that I succeeded in copying the inscription into my note book. It is as follows:—

UPPER CANADA.
Has dedicated this monument to the memory of the late
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K. C. B,
Provincial Lieutenant Governor
And Commander of the Forces in this Province.
Whose remains are deposited in the vault beneath.
Opposing the Invading Enemy,
He fell in action near these heights
On the 13th October, 1812,
In the 43rd year of his age,
Revered and Lamented
By the people whom he governed,
And deplored by the Sovereign
To whose service his life had been devoted.

The Railroad cars which run from Queenston to Chippewa, a distance of seven miles, are drawn by horses. The evening train started, and I along with them, an hour or so before "the sun had sunk beneath the Western horizon." The country over which the cars pass, is delightful, especially so on this side of the Falls. The farms have been cleared a sufficient length of time to allow the remains of the timber to rot out; and, though the land is not of the best quality, there is about them an air of neatness, of comfort, and of independence, which might well excite the envy of those who are compelled to breathe the unwholesome atmosphere of the city. At eight o'clock the cars were in Chippewa, whence the steamer for Buffalo started at six o'clock next morning. In a few minutes after starting we were out of the Chippawa river, and above the foaming cataract. The waters of the Niagara river rush towards the mighty precipice over which they tumble, with a rapidity which involuntarily awakens in the mind of the steamboat passenger unwelcome speculations on the result of any accident, which should cause a cessation of the machinery's movement. The fate of the *Caroline* and of the hapless sleeping Indian in his canoe, flashes through the mind. We kept on the Canada side of Navy Island, and did not stop on the American side at Schlosser, from which place the *Caroline* was cut when she was sent over the Falls. Navy Island, situated in the centre of the river, contains about 200 acres, and is celebrated as the rendezvous of the sympathizers of 1838. It is about a rifle shot from the main shore, on which more than one building still bears marks of shot fired from the Island. As we proceed up the river, the rapidity of the current gradually diminishes, until we approach the mouth of Buffalo harbour, when it again increases. In one part of the rapids, at this point you can see the rocks rising almost to the water's surface.

We entered Buffalo harbour about half-past eight o'clock. The presence of such vast numbers of splendid looking steamboats, and lake craft of a smaller description, and the lines of canal boats that throng the canal, impresses one with a favourable idea of the energy and enterprise of the Americans, while at the same time, it tells of the unlimited resources of the great West. In five minutes after landing I was at Hull's Hotel, where we left our "baggage" & walked though the town, and along the docks at which lay the Western steamers, and went on board of three or four of them, With the exception, perhaps, of some of the Hudson River boats, I have seen none which, for convenience and even splendour are fit to be compared to these Western steamers. They would furnish a fine model for a better class of boats so much wanted on Lake Ontario. In calm weather a trip on these Western boats is any thing but unpleasant. Each individual, or each company of two or three individuals, is supplied with a separate state-room. For the accommodation of the ladies, nearly all the boats carry a piano-forte; and after night it is not unusual to form cotillion parties in the saloon.

Emigration rolls westward in a full tide. Thousands of emigrants, from almost every country of Europe, but of whom the majority appear to be Dutch, are every week wending their way westward to seek a home on the wide prairie. There are also large numbers of intelligent Americans, impelled by the spirit of adventure, constantly emigrating from the Eastern States to the West.

On our way to Detroit we touched but twice; at Erie in Pennsylvania, and at Cleveland, Ohio. Erie is a very neat, quiet looking place, half-country, half-town, containing about 5000 or 6000 inhabitants. It supports four newspapers, The only business of any account done here, is in the coal line. Of Cleveland we saw but little, as it was scarcely day-break when we touched there on our way up.

We reached Detroit after a passage of 33 hours. Detroit, the capital of the State of Michigan, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Detroit (meaning narrow) river, the site of the city being an elevation of about 30 feet above the water. In some parts of the city the streets are unusually wide, and adorned at the sides with rows of trees, have a very beautiful appearance. The practice of planting trees along the sides of the streets is peculiar to American cities, and a very commendable one it is. The city can boast of several good public buildings, for the erection of which, and for other improvements, the city debt has been swelled to nearly $300,000. Michigan has her railroads, her university, endowed with 46,080 acres of land, and a common school system which places the advantage of a common education within the reach of all her sons.

On the Canada side of the Detroit River, opposite the city of Detroit, with which it is connected by two steam ferry boats, is the village of Windsor. It is a place without enterprise and without business. It is to be the Western terminus of the Great Western Railroad, for which its ready communication with Detroit at all seasons of the year, renders it peculiarly eligible. About a mile and a half east of Windsor is the town of Sandwich. It is one of the most beautiful places I ever saw; but, like Windsor, it is almost totally without business. It is a more appropriate residence for the poet than the merchant. It has one main street of considerable length, along which very neat houses, generally of wood, and well painted, are rather thinly scattered, and attached to nearly every one of which is an orchard, in which, in addition to a good number of fruit trees kept for use, the presence of the locust and other ornamental trees, shows that beauty and taste have not been forgotten. As one walks along the street, the intermediate spaces between the houses, ever and anon, bring in full view the calm and beautiful river, and its no less beautiful opposite bank. Indeed nature seems to have thrown a charm over the whole place. Even the ladies of Sandwich can boast of something more than ordinary beauty, if it be not a contradiction to place the two words "ordinary" and "beauty" in such close relationship. The majority of the population are French, who, as colonists, it has often been remarked, seldom take the lead in any great enterprise. This may perhaps account, in part, for the want of energy by which the place is characterized. Sandwich has a large and well-built Roman Catholic Church in which the French language is used in those parts of the service where the rules of that church do not require the use of Latin. The country in the immediate neighbourhood of Sandwich was settled at an early period. The crops are good and the potato rot has not appeared. As my visit was a very brief one, I had no opportunity of making much inquiry or observation upon the state of agriculture in this part of Canada.

I fear the reader's patience will be exhausted, and it would be an act of cruelty to impose upon his good nature.

SELF-EDUCATION.

The Education, moral and intellectual, of every individual, must be, chiefly, his own work. There is a prevailing and fatal mistake on this subject. It seems to be supposed that if a young man be sent first to a grammar school, and then to college, he must of course become a scholar; and the pupil, himself, is apt to imagine that he is to be the mere passive recipient of instruction, as he is of the light and atmosphere which surround him. But, this dream of indolence must be dissipated, and you must be awakened to the important truth, that, if you aspire to excellence, you must become active and vigorous co-operators with your teachers, and work out your own distinction with an ardour that cannot be quenched, a perseverance that considers nothing done, while anything remains yet to be done. Rely upon it that the ancients were right *Quis que suæ fortunæ faber*—both in morals and intellect we give their final shade to our own characters, and thus become emphatically the architects of our own fortunes. How else should it happen, gentlemen, that young men, who have had precisely the same opportunities, should be continually presenting us with such different results, and rushing to such opposite destinies? Difference of talent will not solve it, because that difference is very often in favour of the disappointed candidate. You shall see issuing from the walls of the same school—nay, sometimes from the bosom of the same family—two young men, of whom the one shall be admitted to be a genius of high order, the other scarcely above the point of mediocrity; yet, you shall see the genius sinking and perishing in poverty, obscurity and wretchedness; while, on the other hand, you shall observe the *mediocre* plodding his slow but sure way up the hill of life, gaining steadfast footing at every step, and mounting at length to eminence and distinction, an ornament to his family, a blessing to his country. Now, whose work is this? Manifestly their own. They are the architects of their respective fortunes. The best seminary of learning that can open its portals to you, can do no more than to afford you the opportunity of instruction; but it must depend at least on yourselves, whether you will be instructed or not, or to what point you will push your instruction. And of this be assured—I speak from observation, *a certain truth*: "*There is no excellence without great labour.*" It is the *fiat* of Fate from which no power of genius can absolve you. Genius unexerted is like the poor moth that flutters around a candle till it scorches itself to death. If genius be desirable at all it is only of that great and magnanimous kind, which, like the condor of South America, pitches from the summit of Chimborazo above the clouds, and sustains itself at pleasure in that empyreal region, with an energy rather invigorated than weakened by the effort. It is this capacity for high and long continued exertion—this vigorous power of profound and searching investigation—this careering and wide-sweeping comprehension of mind—and those long reaches of thought that,

Pluck bright honour from the pale-faced moon,
Or drive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom line could never touch the ground,
And drag up drowned honour by the locks.

This is the prowess, and these the hardy achievements which are to enrol your names among the great men of the earth.

But how are you to gain the nerve and the courage for enterprises of this pith and moment? I will tell you: As Milo gained that *hoc signo vinces;* for this must be *your* work not that of *your teachers*. Be you not wanting to yourselves, and you will accomplish all that your parents, friends, and country have a right to expect.—*Wirt.*

HOME.

Thrice hallowed word! In all the wide range of language and of thought, there is no sound that falls so sweet on the ear or can calm the weary soul like this. They that have never left the parental roof, and gone forth to mingle with the

busy world but to experience its coldness and hollowness,—know not that the richest plants that the earth affords enjoy an existence here,—and that gems brighter than the diamond and purer than the chrystal, are enshrined within the precincts of the earthly sanctuary. But those that have gone forth to early adventures in distant climes, or have left the peaceful abode of their fathers, to plough the trackless main,—these know that there is no place like home. Embarked upon Passions stormy sea, man travels far and wide, and pursues a thousand phantoms, in search after happiness. He visits the shores of distant India, and traverses Africa's burning sands in search af wealth. He labours with unwearied activity and an untiring zeal upon some cherished work, supported through long years of ceaseless toil by the belief that his deeds will live in the Pantheon fo history, and his name be inscribed upon the scroll of the Immortal. But he is at length content to leave for a season the society of his cotemporary runners in the race of fame,—to break from the arena of his ambition, and to seek within the walls of the sacred temple of home, that peace and quiet which his chafed and weary soul desires; he joins himself by the bonds of fervent love and unchangeable affection to that hallowed being which the Almighty in the plenitude of his wisdom was pleased to create as a helpmeet to soothe and alleviate his pains—to share with him those joys and pleasures which it may be his portion to receive here, and when the time of his change shall come, to point the way to these realms of eternal bliss which are the future abode of the righteous.

Home is the refuge to which we can flee when overwhelmed with the cares and tumults of business, and its value cannot be too highly esteemed by the young. Since he who labours to acquire this treasure is far more likely to become a useful member of society and to occupy a more elevated position among men, than he who toils for wealth alone.

THE MYSTERIOUS RUINS AT NINEVEH OR NIMROOD.—At the closing meeting of the session of the Royal Institute of Architects, Mr Scholes, honorary secretary, read a letter by Mr. S Smirke, calling the attention of the Institute to the very singular architecture of the bas-reliefs just received by us from Nimrood. Of the conjectures that I have hitherto heard, observes Mr Smirke, some send back their date to an extremely remote antiquity, but the least sanguine archæologists incline to about six or seven hundree years before Christ. Here then we have, of almost the Homeric age, a lofty castle, with fortified turrets; a gateway, having a circular head; circular-headed windows on an upper story; crennellated battlements; overhanging parapets with embrasures; a well-defined chevron ornament forming the archvolt of the entrance gateway; masonry of perfect workmanship equal to that of the best period of Greek art. The time is not far distant when the best informed antiquaries doubted the existence of any arch older than one hundred years before Christ; and if at that time an Eastern traveller had informed us on his return that he had himself witnessed these strange anomalies, his tale would have been certainly held by all to be an oriental fiction, utterly unworthy of credit or regard. This is an instructive lesson, teaching the best of us to be diffident and cautious. Since the Elgin marbles were brought to England, no similar arrival has occurred so calculated to excite the interest of artists and archæologists as these Assyrio-Babylonian remains, and it is most gratifying to reflect that on this occasion we have not allowed our continental rivals to prevent England from enjoying the fruits of English enterprize.—[The Builder.

MR. LAYARD'S PROGRESS AT NIMROOD AND MOSUL.—Since the British Museum has undertaken the excavations, I have been pushing on my researches in various directions as well as the means allowed will permit; and, with far less than a quarter of the sum expended by the French at Khorsabad, I trust we shall have twice as much as they obtained, with respect to objects of art and to important historical information. I have, however, not been satisfied with exploring Nimrood, and have been examining many other remains in the country. Two days ago, I was fortunate enough to discover the entrance into a building in the mound opposite Mosul. The sculptures hitherto removed are in a most dilapidated state; but as I advance into the mound, I hope to find them in better condition,—at least I hope to obtain a good collection of inscriptions. From Nimrod I have secured a good collection of sculptures; about 60 have already been sent to Bagdad. Amongst them is an obelisk, in black marble, about seven feet high, and evidently of the highest antiquity. It appears to have been made to celebrate the Indian conquest of some monarch, probably Ninus himself, or Semiramis: it is in the finest preservation. I have succeeded in moving to the bank of the river one of the large winged bulls (about ten feet square), and hope, during the week, to give him a companion in the shape of one of the lions. Without any mechanical means at my disposal, and many difficulties to contend with, you may conceive I have had hard work to effect the removal of such large blocks. I hope to be enabled to send them to England; the pair would make a splendid entrance to an Assyrian museum, or "Hall of Nineveh."

THE ROYAL FAMILY.—Great liability to disease of the heart exists in most of the branches of the present Royal Family of England: it was transmitted to them from their ancestors of the House of Brunswick. Two instances of this have been related (George II. and the Princess of Brunswick, his relative), to which may be added the more recent cases of George IV. and William IV. who laboured under heart affections, also the Duke of York and some other members of the Royal Family. The hereditary predisposition to one particular disease is doubtless influenced by the intermarriages which have taken place between the different branches of the same family—a practice which, however justifiable on other grounds, is not sustained by the result of medical experience on the influence of such marriages, or the moral and physical character of individuals.—[Medical Times

Scientific.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

VI.—*Of the Manuring of the Soil.*

(Continued from our last.)

Q. What are rape-cake and rape-dust?

A. Rape-cake is the refuse that remains when rape seed is crushed in the mill to squeeze out the oil. When the cake is crushed it is called rape-dust.

Q. How is rape-dust applied as a manure?

A. It is applied to turnips or potatoes either in place of the whole or of a part only of the common farm-yard dung—and it is in many parts of the country applied with great profit as a top-dressing to the young wheat in spring.

Q. What are the most important animal manures?

A. The blood, flesh, bones, hair, wool, and the dung and urine of animals, and the refuse of fish.

Q. In what form is blood usually employed as a manure?

A. In this country it is usually mixed up with other refuse in the dunghills of the butchers. In other countries it is dried and applied as a top-dressing, or drilled in with the seed. It is one of the most powerful manures.

Q. How is flesh employed as a manure?

A. The flesh of dead horses, cows, and dogs buried in soil or saw dust, with a little marl, makes a most enriching compost.

Q. In what form are bones usually employed as a manure?

A. Bones are crushed in mills, and then sifted into the various sizes of inch-bones, half-inch bones, and bone dust.

Q. In which of these forms do they act most quickly?

A. They act most quickly in the form of dust, but they do not act for so long a time.

Q. To what crops are they most usually applied?

A. Bones are most profitably applied on light or on well-drained lands, instead of the whole or of a part of the farm-yard manure. When employed without farm-yard manure, they are often mixed with wood ashes, and drilled in with the turnip seed.

Q. Would you raise all your turnip crops with bones alone?

A. No, if I raised one crop of turnips from bones alone, I would raise the next crop on the same field with farm-yard manure alone—if I could get it.

Q. Are bones ever applied to grass lands?

A. Yes, to grass lands that have long been pastured by growing stock, or for dairy purposes, as in Cheshire, they have been applied with great profit. Even when the grass lands are wet, the bones have produced remarkable benefits.

Q. What do bones consist of?

A. Bones consist of glue or *gelatine*, which may be partly extracted by boiling them in water—and of bone-earth, which remains behind when bones are burned.

[To test this, we have only to burn a small splinter of bone in the flame of a lamp or candle, and it will shew that though the organic part (the gelatine) burns away, the inorganic part or bone-earth (phosphate of lime) remains behind.]

Q. Is the glue or gelatine of bones a good manure?

A. Yes, it is a powerful manure. It assists very much in pushing forward the young turnip plant, when this crop is raised by the aid of bones.

Q. What does bone-earth or phosphate of lime consist of?

A. It consists of phosphoric acid and lime.

Q. Does this earth of bones act as a manure?

A. Yes, because all plants contain, and therefore require for their healthy growth a certain quantity of lime and phosphoric acid, (see Table No. 1, previously inserted under this head.)

Q. Why do old dairy pastures especially require bones?

Because milk and cheese contain bone earth and if these be carried away and sold off the farm, the land is robbed by degress of this bone-earth, more than of any other substance. Only those grasses can then grow which require little bone-earth.

[Every ten gallons of milk contain about half a pound of bone-earth. A cow, therefore, which gives twenty quarts a-day, takes about two pounds of bone-earth from the soil every week. To return these two pounds to the soil three pounds of bone-dust are required.]

Q. And what effect follows from adding the bones?

A. The bones supply the bone-earth of which the land had been robbed. New grasses then spring up which contain much bone-earth, and these, when eaten by the cow, produce milk in greater abundance and richer in cheese.

Q. Are bones applied in any other form?

A. Yes, they are sometimes dissolved in sulphuric acid (*oil of vitriol.*)

Q. How do you dissolve bones in sulphuric acid?

A. About equal weights of bone dust and of acid are taken. The acid is diluted with three times its bulk of water and poured upon the bones, and the mixture is stirred occasionally for two or three days.

Q. What is the advantage of thus dissolving the bones?

A. One of the chief advantages is, that the substances of which the bones consist are very minutely divided. They can thus enter more readily into the roots of plants, and a smaller quantity produces an equal effect upon the crop.

Q. Is hair much used as a manure?

A. No, hair is generally too expensive to be used as a manure. But in China, where the people's heads are all shaved, the shavings are collected for manure, and the sweepings of our hair cutters' rooms might be also employed with profit.

Q. In what form is wool used as a manure?

A. In the form of woolen rags. Mixed with earth, woollen rags make an excellent compost. They are much used for manuring the hop grounds.

Q. What kinds of animal dung are most commonly employed as manures?

A. Night-soil, horse dung, cow dung, sheep's dung, pig's dung, and bird's dung.

Q. Which of these is the most valuable?

A. In general, night soil and bird's dung are the most valuable; next, horse dung; after that, pig's dung, and lastly, cow dung.

Q. Why is night soil so valuable?

A. Because men generally live upon a mixture of animal and vegetable food, which renders the dung richer.

Q. Why is the solid part of horse dung richer or hotter than cow dung?

A. Because the horse voids little urine compared with the cow.

Q. What is the principle objection to using pig's dung?

A. The disagreeable smell and taste it is said to give to the crops raised from it.

Q. What is the best way of using pig's dung?

A. The best way is to make it into a compost, or to mix it with the dung of other animals.

Q. Why is cow dung colder and less liable to ferment than most other kinds of dung?

A. Because the large quantity of urine voided by the cow, carries off a great proportion of that which would otherwise cause it to ferment.

Q. In what respect does the mixed dung of animals differ from the food on which they live?

A. It differs principally in containing a less proportion of carbon, and a greater proportion of nitrogen than the food they have eaten.

Q. How comes it to contain less carbon?

A. Because animals throw off a large quantity of the carbon by their breathing.

For the Ladies.

THE BACHELOR.

BY A LADY OF RANK.

The bachelor lonely, depressed;
No gentle one near him, no home to endear him;
In sorrow to cheer him, no friend, if no guest;
No children to climb up; 'twould fill all my tyme up,
And take too much time up, to tell his dispair;
Cross housekeeper meeting him, cheating him, beating him;
Rills pouring, maids scouring, devouring his fare.
He has no one to put on a sleeve or neck button;
Shirts mangled to rags, drawers stringless at knee
The cook, to his grief, too, spoils pudding and beef to;
With overdone, underdone—undone is he.
No son still a treasure, in business or leisure;
No daughter with pleasure new joys to prepare;
But old maids, and cousins, kind souls! rush in dozens,
Relieving him soon of his bachelor's fare.
He calls children apes, sir, (the fox and the grapes, sir,)
And fain would he wed when his locks are like snow,
But widows throw scorn out, and tell him he's worn out;
And maidens, deriding, cry—'No, my love, no"
Old age comes with sorrow, with wrinkle, with furrow;
No hope in to-morrow, no sympathy spares,
And, when unfit to rise up, he looks to the skies up;
Nose close his old eyes up, he dies—and who cares?

WOMANHOOD.

I will suppose that your daughter has met with a lover to her mind, and one of whom her parents also approve. And this, I hope, will happen before she has found it necessary to become acquainted with some half-dozen young men. Some ladies think it a matter of congratulation to be the object of universal admiration. Their eyes, will sparkle, and their hearts swell with pride, if they count a lover for every finger on each hand; but, for my part, I should conclude that so many beaux savoured too much of coquetry in any woman; and that, as we can love but one at a time to entertain the pretensions of more, proves that there is no love in the case.

To my old-fashioned notions, there appears much want of delicacy when a woman can change her lovers as readily, and with the same *nonchalance* as her dresses; yet some such I have known; and it frequently happens that these "light o' love" ladies, from having so many strings to their bow, and by snapping one after the other (still relying on replacing them) till they have not one left, are compelled at last to sit down in single blessedness, to mourn their folly, discovered too late.

Another evil practice against which I would have you warn your daughter, is that of teasing a lover, in order to try the extent of his affection for her. A lady wishes to ascertain the amount of power she possesses over the heart of her lover; so she sets to work to torment him in every possible way her ingenuity can devise—exciting his jealousy, trying her patience, and raising his doubts and fears of her love, until she has succeeded in making as complete a fool of him as she has already made of herself.

It has often been matter of wonder to me how much torment and vexation even sensible men will endure in the probationary state. It is, surely, wisely said, that "when love is in, wit is out."

And the silly conduct above alluded to, is not pursued by coquettes and weak-minded women alone; many among the sensible and kind-hearted act in this way—from mis-judgement, doubtless, and for the want of a judicious friend to point out its absurdity.

Is it wise, I would ask, to play the fool with a man in whose power you intend to place your future happiness? Is it the way to convince him of your affection, to take every opportunity to torment him? Will caprice command respect? Can waywardness inspire esteem? Surely not; and, believe me, it has often happened that men have too faithfully remembered the unworthy treatment they suffered as lovers, and when they have become husbands they have bitterly requited it—they have paid back with interest. The character which Dickens has pourtrayed of *Jonas Chuzzlewith* is no imaginary one.

Scraps.

WOMEN STRONGER THAN OXEN.—It is said of a certain New England divine, who flourished not many years ago, and whose matrimonial relations are supposed not to have been of the most agreeable kind, that, one Sabbath morning, while reading to his congregation the parable of the supper in Luke xiv., in which occurs this passage, "And another said I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them: I pray thee have me excused; and another said, I have married a wife and therefore cannot come," he suddenly paused at the end of this verse, drew off his spectacles, and, looking around on his hearers, said with emphasis, "The fact is, my brethren, one woman can draw a man farther from the kingdom of heaven *than five yoke of oxen!*"

"Do you think Jonah cried when he was in the fish's belly?" was the question put to an old seaman by a sleek queriest. "Don't know," replied Jack, "but should think not, as there was plenty of blubber without his'n."

"My son," said an old lady, "how must Jonah ve felt when the whale swallowed him?" "A lee'd own in the mouth, I suppose," was young opeful's reply.

EARTHQUAKE.—The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in many parts of Barnstable county, on Sunday last. In Harwick it was quite severe, and, in consequence, a portion of the plastering of the Baptist church was thrown down. In Sandwich, a looking glass, hanging on the wall of a house, was thrown down and broken. In Barnstable and other places it was accompanied by a loud noise, resembling the rapid passing of a large carriage.

The Millerites in that vicinity regard the earthquake as a great *card*, and many of them are preparing to "go up" on the 19th of October, which is the day fixed on for the burning of the earth.—[Boston Bee.

At the Fourth of July dinner, at Vera Cruz, the following toast was given:—

"*The War Debt*—How will the American people be enabled to *pay their Scott, and settle their Taylor's bill!*"

RUSTIC POLITENESS.—The father of the present Lord Abingdon, who was remarkable for the stateliness of his manner, one day, riding through a village in the vicinity of Oxford, met a lad dragging a calf along the road, who, when his Lordship came up, made a stop and stared him full in the face. His Lordship asked the boy if he knew him. He replied "Ees." "What is my name?" asked his Lordship. "Why, Lord Abingdon," replied the lad. "Then why don't you take off your hat?" "So I will, zur, if ye'll hold the calf."

Parson B——— was one day called upon in a hurry to attend a funeral; and it being in those days the fashion to starch and plete the sleeves of their shirts, he could not get one on as easy as he wished. After having wasted his patience in trying to get it on, and being "more in anger than in sorrow," pettishly exclaimed "What's the matter? the devil in the shirt!" His negro servant, standing by, bawled out, "No massa, de debble no in the shirt, *he am jest crawlin' in.*" Yah, Yah, Yah!

STUBBORN.—Obedinh Higgins has had a falling out with his wife Susan, and left. Being advised the other day to return to her and apologize, he stubbornly refused, saying, that so long as he could hold out, he was not going to *Sue for peace!*

News Department.

THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The London *Morning Chronicle* gives the following probable state of parties in the new parliament. As compared with the last parliament, it shows a loss of 35 to the protectionists:—

	Seats.
Already gained by liberals from protectionists	41
Lost by liberals and gained by protectionists	7
Absolute gain from protectionists	—23
Gained by liberals from Peelites	15
Lost by liberals and gained by Peelites	10
Absolute gain from Peelites	— 5
Total absolute gain of the liberals on the borough elections	28

If the liberals gain upon the whole election, as we have supposed, 15 seats from the Peelites and 35 seats from the protectionists, the numbers will then stand thus.—

Liberals	333
Peelites	97
Protectionists	228

This would give the liberals a majority of eight over the two sections of conservatives. This, we are convinced, is not far from the result which will be arrived at; and we should not be much surprised to find instead of a majority on any side, an exactly even division of the House of Commons.

We find the following in *Charles Willmer's European Mail:*—

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—Up to last night there were 222 liberals, 70 Peelites, 75 protectionists, and 145 coservative members officially returned for the various cities and boroughs. This shows a majority of 77 liberals already elected.

UNITED STATES—THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

The biennial elections of the Members of Congress are nearly completed. The House of Representatives will have a majority of Whigs. The elections will be all complete, and we shall give a list of the returns next week. The Whigs will probably exert themselves to put an end to the war as soon as possible. The great question will be—shall slavery be extended over the newly acquired territory! This question will be settled by a geographical division, in which party ties will be disregarded, and the South or slave-holding interest will measure its strength with the North or non-slave-holding states.

The latest accounts from Mexico state that General Scott had marched for the capital. There are some flying accounts of a correspondence having been carried on between General Scott and Santa Anna. Sickness prevailed to an alarming extent amongst the Americans.—[Examiner.

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria, at Boston.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Another Decline in the Markets—English Crops.—Affairs in France.—Serious Conspiracy in Rome. &c. &c. &c

The Cambria left Liverpool on the 4th instant. We are enabled to give the following comparative statement of the prices of breadstuffs in Liverpool on the 19th ult and 4th inst:—

THE PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN LIVERPOOL.

	July 19. Per Hibernia.	*August 4. Per Cambria.*
American Wheat	9 4 a 10 2	7 6 a 9 2
Indian Corn	39 0 a 40 0	26 0 a 40 2
Indian Meal	10 0 a 20 0	14 0 a —
Western Flour	34 0 a 35 0	27 0 a 27 6
Canadian Butter	—	70 0 a —

Annexed is the Liverpool report. It should be read as a Liverpool letter:—

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, August 4th.

Best western canal from 27s to 27s 6d. per barrel; Philadelphia and Baltimore, warranted sweet, 26s to 26s 6d; sour 21s to 23s; Richmond and Alexandria, 25s to 26s.; New Orleans and Ohio, 23s to 25s. United States wheat, white and mixed, 8s to 9s 2d per 70 lbs.; red 7s 6d 8s 9d; oats, per 45 lbs 3s to 3s 4d; barley, per 60 lbs, 4s to 5s; rye, per 480 lbs, 30s to 34s; peas, per 504 pounds, 30s to 40s. Indian corn, sound, 20s to 30s per qr; unsound and heated, 20s to 24s; Indian corn meal 14s per bbl. Some parcels of Indian corn, which had been slightly heated but restored, were yesterday sold by auction at 25s per qr, and some western canal flour sold at 21s 6d to 23s 6d per barrel, but the transactions were generally unimportant. The above is the result of yesterday's market, and shows a serious decline in the value of breadstuffs. A panic has decidedly taken place, accelerated by the gradual downward tendency of the late London markets, the highly favorable state of the home crops, and the stiffness of the money market In the London Corn market on Monday a reduction on wheat of 8s to 10s per quarter had taken place. We have no quotations to give of yesterday's transactions.

Several heavy failures have occurred in the corn trade; and many others of a serious character are apprehended.

The prospects of the harvest still continue unexceptionably encouraging, and every where promise a most abundant yield It has already begun in some of the Southern counties. The crops of wheat, oats and barley are universally healthy. The potatoe notwithstanding all that has been said about the reappearance of the disease of last year, is affected but to a very insignificant extent. Reports from Ireland are equally glowing.

Famine and disease are rapidly vanishing in Ireland, but by a strange anomaly outrage still continues rife.

PROVISION MARKET.

Beef, new, prime mess, per tierce of 304 pounds, 88s to 93s; ordinary 84s, to 87s; mess per brl. of 200 pounds, 50s. to 58s; ordinary, 40s. to 50s. Pork prime mess, new, per barrel, 70s to 75s. old, 60s to 70s; mess 65s to 84s; prime 54s. to 60s Bacon dried and smoked, old, 40s. to 45s.; long middles, free from bone, 52s. to 65s.; ribs in 5s to 62s; short, 54s to 67s; rib in. 50s to 62s; shoulders 30s to 38s.; hams, for smoke dried in canvass per 100 pounds 40s to 50s; casks in salt, 47s to 52s. Cheese fine 50 to 57s per cwt; middling 45 to 48s.; ordinary, 40 to 44s. Lard, fine leaf, in kegs, 50 to 52s. per cwt.; barrels, 47 to 50s.; ordinar to middling, 42 to 45s. Tongues, ox. in pickle, 18 to 21s. per dozen; pigs 34 to 40s. per cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Tallow, per ton, 45 to £19. Oils, lard, per ton. 38 to £42; sperm, duty paid. 85 to £87; whale, 26 to £28; linseed, cake, 6 to £9 per ton. Rosin, American best and yellow, 2s. 6. to 7s. 6d. cwt. Turpentine, rough, duty free, per cwt. 6s. to 8s.; Spirit, 34s. 6d. to 35s. 6d Tar per bbl. 14s. to 16s. Pitch, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. Tobacco, Virginia leaf, failed, 2d per pound, in bond; middling, 4d.; fine, 5d.; stemmed, sound, 6d.; Kentucky, stemmed, 5d.; manufactured, 5d. to 9d. Rice, Carolina dressed, first quality, 21 to 23s., second quality, 20 to 21s. 6d. Hemp.; dew rooted, £28 to £31; hackled, £30 to £31.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal mail steamer Caledonia arrived in the Mersey on the morning of the 20th July. Arrived July 20, Chios, Wilson; 21st Garrick, Trask; 22nd Glenmore, Clark; Sardinia, Crocker; 23th, Montezuma, Lowber.

Imperial Parliament.

Her Majesty prorogated Parliament on the 23rd ultimo. The following is

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have much satisfaction in being able to release you from the duties of a laborious and anxious session. I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the public interests.

"Your attention has been principally directed to the measures of immediate relief, which a great and unprecedented calamity rendered necessary.

"I have given my cheerful assent to those laws which, by allowing the free admission of grain and by affording facilities for the use of sugar in breweries and distilleries, tend to increase the quantity of human food, and to promote commercial intercourse.

"I rejoice to find that you have in no instance proposed new restrictions, or interfered with the liberty of foreign or internal trade, as a mode of relieving distress. I feel assured that such measures are generally ineffectual, and, in some cases, aggravate the evils for the alleviation of which they are adopted.

"I cordially approve of the acts of large and liberal bounty, by which you have assuaged the sufferings of my Irish subjects. I have also readily given my sanction to a law to make better provision for the permanent relief of the destitute in Ireland. I have likewise given my assent to various bills calculated to promote the agriculture and develope the industr of that portion of the United Kingdom My ation shall be directed to such further measures as may be conducive to those salutary purposes.

"My relations with foreign powers continue to inspire me with confidence in the maintenance of peace.

"It has afforded me great satisfaction to find that the measures which, in concert with the King of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, I have taken for the pacification of Portugal have been attended with success; and that the civil war, which for many months had afflicted that country, has at last been brought to a bloodless termination.

"I indulge the hope that future differences between political parties in that country may be settled without an appeal to arms.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I thank you for your willingness in granting me the necessary supplies; they shall be applied with due care and economy to the public service.

"I am happy to inform you that, notwithstanding the high price of food, the revenue has up to the present time been more productive than I had reason to anticipate. The increased use of articles of general consumption has chiefly contributed to this result. The revenue derived from sugar especially has been greatly augmented by the removal of the prohibitory duties on foreign sugar.

"The various grants which you have made for the education of the United Kingdom will, I trust, be conducive to the religious and moral improvement of my people.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I think proper to inform you that it is my intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament.

"I rely with confidence on the loyalty to the Throne, and attachment to the free institutions of this country, which animate the great body of my people I join with them in supplications to Almighty God, that the dearth by which we have been afflicted may, by the Divine blessing, be converted into cheapness and plenty."

ROME.

A conspiracy against the Papal Goverment has been discovered at Rome, which was to have taken place on the 17th, the anniversary of the amnesty. Paid agents were to have created an alarm among the multitude assembled on the occasion, and to have thrown daggers at the feet of the soldiers, to induce a belief that it was intended to murder them Fifty malefactors were to have been let loose from the prisons into the Piazza del Popolo, shortly before the fire works, in order to occasion confusion The popular chief Cicerruacchio discovered the whole on the 15th. The people immediately demanded the suspension of the feast, and the Pope having ordered the immediate armament of the National Guard, upwards of 2000 of the most respectable citizens applied to the authorities for arms, and succeded in maintaining public tranquility. Cardinal Ferreti, the new Secretary of State, arrived at Rome on the 16th and judged with his own eyes of the terror and indignation prevailing in the capital. The people received him with acclamations, and in the evening there was a general illumination. The first act of Cardinal Ferreti was to dismiss and exile Monsignor Grasselina, the governor of Rome allowed him only 24 hours to quit the city. M. Grisselin opposed no resistance and instantly set out for Naples. Colonel Freddi escaped at the moment some national guards entered his house to arrest him. They found his servants burning papers with so much precipitation that they set on fire the curtains of his bedchamber. Captain Muzzarelli and Bertoli were apprehended, and the former would have been murdered by the populace had not Prince Alexandro Torlonia and Prince Rospigliosi interfered. The brothers Galantihad made their escape. Various other persons had been arrested, and the disclosure of the Prisoners and the papers seized in their possession had already thrown much light on the conspiracy. The National Guard was armed and equipped in all haste, and several princes had offered the ground floors of their palaces to establish temporary posts. The troops of the garrison and even the gendarmes in whom the conspirators placed every confidence, fraternised with the people. Colonel Bim, commanding a battalion of chasseur several officers of which were compromised in the plot, had visited all the posts of the National Guard, and declared, with tears in his eyes, that he was totally ignorant of the designs of those officers.

W. H BLAKE, ESQ.—This gentleman, we regret to hear, was for the second time seized with a fit of apoplexy on Wednesday last, while arguing a case in the Court of Appeal. He is said to be recovering, but we fear he is lost to the profession.

The potatoe disease has appeared in the neighbourhood of Quebec.

The Steamer *Transit* was sunk last week near the Marine Railway, Kingston. Two or three weeks previously she had struck on some rocks near Brother Islands, by which a portion of her bottom was stove in. She was removed from this position by the assistance of two barges, but owing to the weakness of her supporting beams she sunk, when she reached the place where she now lies.

An accident occurred on Monday, the 23rd, on the Lewiston and Buffalo Railroad, about two miles beyond the Falls, by the upsetting of the cars, occasioned by the rascality of some individuals placing an obstruction on the rails. Several persons were more or less injured, but, we are happy to state, none fatally.

We understand the British Government has sent out two gentlemen with a certain description of chemical agent, recently invented by Mr. Ledoyen, and an English gentleman of scientific attainments, for the purpose for which it is intended, viz: the destruction of the contagious and noxious qualities of the air arising from beds in hospitals and sick rooms, drains, &c. These gentlemen are now on their way to Grosse Isle —[Montreal Herald.

SWEDISH IMMIGRANTS.—To the number of 400 lately arrived at Chicago, on their way to Henry Co., Ill., where 500 of their countrymen located themselves a year ago. The community, about 1100, have purchased nearly the whole of Henry county, and hold their property in common. They are linen manufacturers, and are preparing to seed their rich soil with flax-seed, which they have brought with them. Their religion is a modification of Lutheranism, rejecting, however, the forms and ceremonies of that church, acknowledging *no spiritual guide but the Bible, and no spiritual authority but God's.*

REMARKABLE SUICIDE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—A letter from Niagara Falls, dated July 26th, to the Philadelphia Chronicle, gives the following account of an extraordinary suicide at that place, on the 22nd ult:—A woman residing in the vicinity of the Falls, was surprised to find a letter, written by her husband, with whom she had lived upon kind and amicable terms, informing her, among other things, that he had come to the determination of drowning himself, and should therefore never return to her again. The letter was shown to several persons on Friday, but the general impression among the friends of the missing man seems to be that he had gone to the Western country, and that the letter left behind was nothing more than a ruse to get rid of his wife. Yesterday, however, all doubts on this subject were dispelled. The body of the missing man was found in the river below the Falls, and identified. He had been last seen on Thursday night standing on the Bath Island Bridge, over the deepest of the rapids. The supposition is, that he shortly afterwards threw himself into the rapids at that point, and was hurled through them, and over the falls into the foaming gulf below. The body bore marks of having passed over the Falls.

The latest accounts from Grosse-Isle are to the 17th. The Total number of sick in hospital at that date was 2264. The deaths during the week were, 236 *in* hospital, and 88 in the tents appropriated for the *healthy*. Among this latter number are three of the nurses.

The Inspector of the Board of Health at Quebec reports the number of towns people labouring under typhus fever to be 171.—*Pilot.*

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.—Never sleep in a badly ventilated chamber—particularly if it is small. Let the upper sash of your bed-room window be down a little both in winter and summer: nothing conduces more to good health than this simple practice. Were it generally practiced we should have far less disease.—Better use pure air than lung balsam.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—There are now four lines of Ocean Steamships between the United States and Europe.

1st. The Cunard Line between Liverpool and Boston.

2nd. The French Line between Cherbourg and New York.

3rd. The American Line between New York and Southampton.

and the Sarah Sands between Liverpool and New York.

Another also the Cunard Line of four Steamships between Liverpool and Jersey city, will soon be established.

The greatest circulation of any periodical in the world is that of "the American Messenger."—published monthly by the American Tract Society N. Y. Its regular Edition is now 98,000, price 25 cents per annum.

It has been stated before the House of Commons that during the past year 210,000 negroes had been shipped from the coast of Africa, of whom, it was computed 178,000 had died on the passage to the slave market!

The wife of the Rev. Gershom Williams in Wyne Co. Pa was lately proceeding to a Sabbath School a short distance from home when passing through a small copse of woods she was violently abused and murdered by an Englishman named Bell—a beggar—whose wants she had relieved a few days before. The villain was arrested near the spot and sent to Honesdale Jail.

THE NORTH POLE.—Sir J. Ross has written to the Astronomical Society, informing that body that he had submitted a plan to the Admiralty for carrying into execution the double and desirable objects of measuring an arch of the meridian, and reaching the north pole. His plan is to winter at Spitzbergen, and employ his officers and crew under the direction of the son of the celebrated Professor Schumacher, whom he has engaged for the purpose, and at the proper season, attempt to reach the North Pole on sledges drawn by Swedish horses, being a modification of the plan proposed first by Doctor Scoresby.—[Sun.

THE MODEL BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES, WHITECHAPEL, LONDON.—On the 14th that portion of building intended for the man's baths of the Model Bath and Wash-house established in Goulborne street, Whitechapel, was opened for public inspection. The entire erection covers an area of about 4,000 square feet, and that part opened on the 14th forms and north division. It contains about 200 separate bathing-rooms, each 10 feet feet by 6, formed by solid blocks of slate, fitted with the necessary requisites, and supplied with hot and cold water by a powerful steam apparatus, placed in the center of the building. These baths are divided into first and second classes, each having a distinct entrance. They will be open for public use on Monday, and will it is hoped, be duly appreciated by the class for whose especial benefit they have been erected. Want of funds has delayed the completion of the wash-houses, and of the baths for females.

The material already used in building the new houses of Parliament, include eight to nine thousand tons of stone, twenty-four millions of bricks, and five thousand tons of iron.

Toronto Market Prices.

Aug. 28.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour, per barrel, 196 lbs	22	6	a	25	0
Oatmeal, per barrel, 196 lbs	27	6	a	28	6
Wheat, per bushel, 60 lbs	3	9	a	4	2
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	3	0	a	3	4
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	2	0	a	2	6
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs	1	10½	a	2	0
Peas, per bushel, 60 lbs	2	0	a	2	6
Potatoes, per bushel	2	6	a	3	9
do new, per peck	1	3	a	1	6
Onions, per bushel	3	9	a	4	0
Tub Butter, per lb	0	5	a	0	6
Fresh Butter, per lb	0	7½	a	0	9
Eggs, per dozen	0	5	a	0	7½
Beef, per cwt	12	6	a	20	0
Beef, per lb	0	3	a	0	4
Pork, per 100 lbs	20	0	a	22	6
Hay, per ton	32	6	a	40	0
Straw, per ton	25	0	a	30	0
Timothy, per bushel, 60 lbs	4	0	a	6	0
Mutton, per lb., by the qr	0	2½	a	0	3½
Veal, per lb, by the qr	0	2½	a	0	3½
Turkies, each	2	6	a	4	0
Geese, each	0	0	a	0	0
Ducks, per couple	1	6	a	2	6
Fowls, per couple	1	6	a	2	0
Chickens, per couple	0	10	a	1	3
Bacon, per lb	0	4	a	0	5
Hams, per cwt	40	0	a	45	0
Lard, per lb	0	5	a	0	6

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