Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any								L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue										e	
of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.								bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.											
1 1	Coloured co Couverture	•									Colour Pages d								
1 1	Covers dama Couverture	•	jée								ages c ages e	_		es					
1	Covers resto Couverture										Pages r Pages r								
1 1	Cover title r Le titre de c	-	manque								ages o								
1 1	Coloured maps/ Cartes géographiques en couleur								Pages détachées Pages détachées										
1 1	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)								Showthrough/ Transparence										
1 1	Coloured pl Planches et/									~/	Quality Qualité				ressio	n			
	Bound with Relié avec d									/!	Contin Pagina	•	_						
	Tight bindin	or margin/								1	nclude Compr		• - •	•	ex				
	La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure							Title on header taken from:/ Le titre de l'en-tête provient:											
<u> </u>	Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/									Title page of issue/ Page de titre de la livraison									
!	Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont									Caption of issue/ Titre de départ de la livraison									
	pas été filmées.									Masthead/ Générique (périodiques) de la livraison									
I. /	Additional c Commentai		•		Wrin	kled	page	s may	/ film	ı sli	ghtly	out (of fo	cus.					
	tem is filmed cument est f					-	ssous.												
10X		14X			18X				22X		·		26X				30×	- · · · ·	
																			1
	12X		16	X			20X				24X				28X				32X

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- J. T. Selborne, requests attended to.
- J. M. Bradford, 5th December received.
- T. T. Burford, received. It is impossible to depart from the rule we have laid down, with respect to Local Agents. If we recd. unpaid subscribers from them, we should soon have an edition that would cost £30 or .C40 every issue, which we must pay down, and our money would be in the hands of persons whom we do not know, and who may or may not be responsible.
- G. B., Montreal, received, postage being 2s. 3d.
- W. A. S., December 4th and 14th received.
- D. R., Markham, parties you mention are not be very fat, other matters will be explained hereaster.
- should have missed. The Nos. you mention will be sent.

CANADA FARMER.

December 18, 1847.

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

This No. ends Vol. I of the CANADA FARM-We have at considerable labour made out an Index to the AGRICULTURAL, CIVIL AND SOCIAL, AND LITERARY Departments, and also to the principle subjects on the page devoted to Scientific and Miscellaneous matters. Perhans about 600 subscribers have taken the Farmer from its commencement and to such of these as have preserved each No the index will be invaluable. Those who have subscribed within the last two or three months will not of course have occasion for it, but as we intend to send to all those who began with No. 22 the whole of the next Volume for their subscription, and to those who began earlier and who will, when their year expires, pay their subscription for Vol. 3, we will send Vol. 2 and Vol. 3 complete for \$2 They will thus have got a part of Vol. 1 into the bargain. We hope this will satisfy those who would otherwise have reason to complain for the deficiency of reading matter in

The Index has given us more trouble than the preperation of twice the usual quantity of matter required for the paper. We have not included the News department in the index, because of the transient and heterogeneous character of its contents, and because the whole of this number would have been taken up with it.

Those who have only received a few numbers of the Farmer, will see by looking over the index, the variety, extent and value of its contents, compared with the usual matter to be found in Newspapers at three and four times the cost. The next Volume will contain more matter than the present, and we think we can promise, that it will be still more valuable. We hope all those who have taken the first Volume, will send forward their subscriptions without delay for the next.

A few persons have not yet sent us their subscriptions for the present Volume, although they promised to do so long ago, and have been receiving what has cost us much time and money. We trust it will not be necessary to remind them again.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE CANADA FARMER, AND BRITISH AMERI-CAN CULTIVATOR

We make the announcement of the above 30 our subscribers and readers in this number, in order that they may not be taken by surprise, when the first number for the year 1848, reaches them. We have nearly completed the arrangement with the Proprietors of the Cultivator, and when we have explained our reasons and our intentions, we think very few of our supporters will be disposed to find fault, or hesitate to ecknowledge that the step is the best we could take.

In the first place, there is hardly a field for

ed at so low a price as the two in question. When we started the Farmer, we made our calculations based upon those of our printer, that with a circulation of 2000, and at 7s. 6d. per copy, we could allow a good per centage to Agents, and pay all expenses. The profits on whatever subscribers we could get above that number would go towards paying us for our time. We published our prospectus and issued our first number. Sent out two or three parties as agents, who appointed about forty local agents. We continued for six months to send a copy of the paper to those agents, and urging upon them to make some exertion in our behalf. . We received from themaltogether, about ten or twelve subscribwell. Young pork 12s 6d to 15s per cut. should | ers! One of them, a Dr. by the way, sent four names, but the money has not come yet. We found this system would not answer. We J. B. S. Preston, your name is on our list should be obliged to give up the paper at the and we know of no reason why the papers and of the year, and each of the proprietors console himself as he best could for the loss of £100, besides a good share of his time during the year, which in this country is money. Another tack was made. Most of those persons who sent their subscriptions on their own accounts enclosed one dollar only trusting" as some of them said, that that would pay for the paper, and if not, to send it as long as that sum would pay for. The Cultivator being as it were in opposition, and having the field, governed us both in our price and in 'he allowance to agents. His price was one dollar, and although we published twice as often, it was expected that ours should be sent for a dollar also. He divided the price instead of the profits with his travelling agents: we must do the same or they would not travel for the Farmer .-We were therefore obliged to come down in our price, and go up in our expenses. The agents we sent into the field under the new arrangements have lind very good success. our list has reached nearly 2,000 and would probably before the issue of the January No. go somewhat above that. But we must at the reduced price, get a circulation of at least 5,000 to keep us out of difficulty. And the question was, could we obtain that. We felt satisfied that our plan was a better one than the Cultivator's, and that our paper when it became known would be more popular. But the Cultivator began to see the same thing, and notified the public that he would change his plan, that he would not confine his pages to agriculture, that in fact they would embrace a similar order and variety of subjects to the Canada Farmer. He did not use these Pennsylvania. words but that was evidently the intention. In such a case we would have been placed in direct rivalry-we would both be striving to occupy the same ground. Our agents were already, in some cases taking unfair means to supplant each other, and we came to the conclusion that if we continued our publications under such circumstances, the results would be to our mutual disadvantage, and to the injury of the noble cause of Agriculture to which each of us believed the other to be sincerely devoted.

> We came together, and all parties thought it would be to the interest of all, if we united our efforts. We can publish a Journal between the size of the Farmer and the Cultivalor, twice a month, and containing more reading matter in the course of the year than either. We can make a better paper than either would have been while the two existed, because there will be more means at our disposal, and a greater amount of talent (if any of us have it) and experience, expended on the New Journal. The principal Editor of the Farmer will have the general editorial supervision of the new journal, and the principal Editor of the Cultivator will, in addition to his assistance in that capacity, have charge of the business department.

> The Farmer has seven pages of reading, the new journal will contain twelve. There will be an outside sheet of advertisements, and as the circulation of the consolidated Journal will at once be very large, say 8000, and he-

we invite our friends who have advertisements of a general nature, and wish them to be seen in all parts of the Province, to send them in as soon as possible, we have only a certain space, which when filled cannot be extended.

In the first No. all necessary explanations will be made, and in the mean time we assure the subscribers of the Farmer that they will get a better paper than if we had not made the change; it will embrace all the best features of the Farmer, contain more matter and come just as often. So long as we are connected with it, it shall, at all events, not be less valuable, and whenever the time comes that we shall not be able to keep up its character, we shall inform the public, and our connection with it, from that moment, will

We hope our Local Agents will continue to solicit subscriptions. The terms with them will remain the same as at present for

TRAVELLING AGENTS will during the holidays communicate with us. We shall be obliged to modify in some respects the nrrangements with them for the New Work.

BACK NUMBERS.

We have on hand a few copies of each No. from 1 to 13 inclusive, and also a few of 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22. Any subscriber who has not received any of these Nos., or may require one or more of them to complete his set, we shall be happy to forward them to him, upon receiving a request to that effect, if by letter postage paid.

FLAXSEED - VANNORMAN'S STOVES-BAULKY HORSES, &c. Norval. Dec. 15th, 1847.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CANADA FARMER.

Dear Sirs.

I read with interest, your articles original and selected, on the culture and growth of flax; and as this subject is now before your readers. I will mention something in reference particularly to the production of flaxseed, arising out of a conversation that I had some few weeks ago, with Mr. Bomberger of Dundas; an intelligent old Pennsylvanian German, who has been in this Province mauy years.

He introduced the subject, by spenking of he large sums, that are unually sent out of the Province, for the purchase of oil for juinting, probably to at least £100,000.— He then observed that by a little attention from the farmers, the whole of this sum might be saved to the country, and simply by the adoption of a system practised (where he lived then) with great success in the State of

They sowed their wheat fallows in the pring, with flax-seed, very thin, so as to alow the plant room to branch out, that the largest quantity o' seed might be produced. He says, the yield was so abandant, as to pay nt least all the expense attending the fallowing wheat crop: and this, without reducing the latter in quantity. They cradled the flax when it was ripe, threshed the seed, and shape of ashes, returned to the soil. Will any who read this, try the above expension of the soil of the soil. The only, or chief difficulty, in the way is, that the flax-seed ripens in the time of wheat harvest, and it will require some extra hands to take it off in time.

I will now say something in reference to Vannarman's cooking-stoves. It is quite common in many parts of the country, when asked how they like these stoves, for individuals to say, I dont like them at all, for they wont bake the bottom of the loaf, there is no way for the fire to get under the oven, and have to turn the loaf upside-down, and the brend is then often only half baked: and consequently spoiled. And it is frequently said in connection with this, that they baked very well when they were new; but after they were sometime in use, they gradually got worse and worse until they would not bake in the bottom at all. And this, (a small blame to them either,) has caused a great deal of complaining, and sometimes scolding too. from the good housewives of our country.

Amongst the various instances of the above, I may mention the following :- I called the other day upon an old acqueintance in Chinguacousy, Mr. F- t. I observed one of guacousy, are re-t. I observed one of the farge size Vannorman's in the kitchen, and I asked if it baked well. He said, that in consequence of its baking so badly, he had been under the necessity of building an outthe matter of the same consister, and formish. fore the end of the year may reach 20,000, the mother of 18 children, 17 of whom were living, and it was a serious affair indeed to have the bread spoiled, especially as in addition to his family, they had sometimes as many as ten extra hands—and these of course all brought mouths with them. But, he added, in continuation, that a short time after he had built the oven, he had occasion to take down the pipe from the stove, and he observed that behind the oven, it was choked up with ashes, he then discovered, that there was a plate in the bottom of the oven, that could be lifted, and there he saw that the interval between it and the bottom of the stove, was also full of ashes. He of course cleared them out, and the result was, that the baking was done admirably, and the outside oven was discarded.

In my own house, we had been troubled in the same way, and sometime before this, had found out the remedy, and I asked him about his stove, merely to give him some information if he had needed it. And I now write this, both on account of those who may be inconvenienced in the same way, and also in justice to Mr. Vannorman, that the prejudice against his stoves may be removed: as I am satisfied, that for service, durability, and chenpness, they are at least equal to any in the Provinne: and his agents ought to be instructed to give the necessary information, in regard to their construction to all who purchase them. For I believe, that from the above cause the sales have been in many places much more limited, than they would have

This much on stoves, and now for something else. A few days ago, I was riding in Eramosa, in company with an old friend, and the conversation happening to turn on that grentest of all traveller's or teamster's pests. baulky horses: I observed, that a horse once stopped with me on a hill before a buggy: knowing the "nature of the beast," that more I would whip him the more he would'nt pull, excepting backwards; I loosed him from the shafts, to try if he would go up with the harness alone, to the top of the hill; this he also refused: whereupon I cudgelled him severely about the ears, with the butt-end of a leather-covered whip; and then cutting him about the legs, he started and went rapidly to the top; I then brought him back, hitched him to the buggy, and as he had yielded so far as to go up without it, a cut or two of the whip induced him, to go up with it, and I have since tried the same, with similar succoss.

After this, my friend mentioned an occurrence that took place one time, I believe, in the Ningara District. A horse baulked on the road, and the effect of the driver and whip, was just to make him lie down, and he stubbornly resisted every effort to make him rise: when an Irishman coming along, asked if a large cat could be obtained; one was got, and he grasping him firmly by neck and loins. drew him tail-foremost, with his chiws upon the back of the horse. This was repeated a few times, the cat mewing terrifically the while, until at last, the borse sprang to his feet, and off with his load and laccinted back. And after this, whenever he shewed any symptoms of baulking, his driver had just to mew like a cat, and he was off at once. And in this case, we find that a cat-with-one-tail, effected what a cat-o-nine-tails could not have

And now dear sirs, as this is my last correspondence for your first volume,

I remain your obedient servant, W. A. STEPHENS.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Washing Flannel-If white, it should be done in as hot water as possible, with

Shrinking of Flannel.-Enciose new Flannel in a bag; put it into a boiler with cold water; heat and boil it. It will never shrink any more after the operation, and should then be made up into

Fragments of Bread may all be saved by making them into toast and puddings; and they also make good pancakes, by soaking over night in milk and then adding an egg or two, and a little salt and

Preserves-iffermenting, boil them and add a little powdered saleratus, say size of a pea for a quart or two, but more if much fermented.

Feather Beds should be mired once a week; but do not liang them out of the front windows, unless you wish to add & striking feature in the picturesque expression of your dwelling

Vials, with medicines, should be kept constantly and very distinctly labelled-it would prevent some fatal accidents.

MENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF FARMERS. Professor Meacham, in his address before the Addison County (Vt.) Ag So | ter butter is p for. | Ours (says a corresciety, observes: "In making provision pondent of the Boston Cultivator) was so thing to cat. You have little reason for bitter; while butter made from the same congratulation in improving land and kind of milk in the warm season was stock, if the mind about you is going to good. I devised many plans for improve waste. Every firmer has more time in ment, such as throwing in salt, warm milk, the year for gaining general knowledge scalding cream, &c.; but to no purpose than aprofessional man in the active pursuit at length I scalded my milk when brought of his profession. But it does not depend from the cow, afterward-setting it either literature, the advantages of a man of ent heat to my milk to destroy the effect leisure are apt to be over rated. If there which frosty feed in autumn or dry feed

TIMOTHY APPER BARLEY .-- A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer sowed timothy seed with spring wheat and with barley, both alike, with the same quality of seed. A fine growth of timothy, unmixed with other grass, followed the barley; while after the wheat it was mixed with small clover and red top. The crop of grass on the former was good---the latter Hence it is interred that barley is less exhausting for timothy, and better adapted to precede it in a good rotation crop - ib

Much was said and published this season. had "seven perfect grains of chess growing out of it." M B. Bateham of the Ohio Cultivator, after some exertion, procured the identical head, when, on very head, but was merely hooked in by its thread-like stem, between the chaff and the stem of the wheat head---probably caught there accidentally in harvesting. Some of the papers, in their eagerness for facts in favor of transmutation, have published the account of the wonderful head, on friend Bitcham's authority, without any aliusion to the denouement!--ib.

Docking Lambs...Never hold the lamb by the tail, as is often done, while bare. But push the skin towards the rump, and returning it will cover the wound .-- Ib.

VINEGAR.-A correspondent in the Ohio Caltivator asks how to transform old Make it run through cider into vinegar ? a barrel of clean wood shavings by a small stream trickling over a large surface. Cider, or whiskey diluted, can be made into good vinegar in 48 hours.

Good Brack Ink .- 1 lb. of nut-galls; water; the copperas in another half-pint; our d himself in this way. let them stan I separately 45 hours, and Preparate ron Whear.—Recent exclusions and he did not see why poultry should not then mix them, and the ink is made. This periments indicate, that instead of plow- be made one of those items. (Hear.) A man laid is the recipe of Prof. Webster, of Har-ing three times for wheat, as is usual with vard University. -[Albany Cultivator.

To MEND Inon Pors .- To repair cracks, &c., in non pots or pans, mix with very narrow slices. some finely sifted lime with well-beaten

TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER IN WINTER We often hear the complaint that winfor your family, you should provide for several seasons. It was very slow in something to read, as well as some coming, and frothy, white, and sometimes on time so much as inclination. Webster in a cold or warm place as most convesays that 'even in matters of taste and mient. I mean I communicated sufficiexists adequate means of education, and in winter had upon it. Since which time the love of learning be excited, that love we have made (with fifteen minutes will find the way to the object of desire through the crowd and pressure of the most busy society."

Rust in Where—The Maine Farmer doubts that fungi are the cause of rust in of fashion, and other causes combined, wheat. He thinks the epidermis bursts, rend r helping hands in the dairy room for this disc. We have tried the above, it has been premium or home is readly given for their butter, gravy dripping, or lard, saltand pepper to thate. We have tried the above, it has been premium or homes is readly given for their partaken of by many friends, and a un immore partaken of by many friends, and a un immore partaken of by many friends, and a un immore partaken of by many friends, and a un immore partaken of by many friends, and a un immore partaken of by many friends, and a un immore partaken of by many friends, and a un immore partaken of by many friends, and a un immore produces it an object of the daily room on who have a small income above his necessary wheat. He thinks the epidermis bursts, rend r helping hands in the dairy room for this dish. wheat. He thinks the epidermis bursts, rend r helping hands in the dairy room for this dish.

the sap runs out, and the seeds of the now-a-days very scarce, I should be at Rice to Breakfust —With cold meat, chop, fing then lodge in it and grow. The the trouble of scalding my milk before ham, bacon, or fish, &c For each individual premiums, they will receive nearly double the mount of money which they have paid

and other powerful astringents should be unal, avoided. The browse of evergreens is Le

their sheep on browse for months, when poor-the treatment being precisely alike. hay was scarce. J. Whitman of Turner, of purchasers and prices:-Maine, has used pine and hemlock for his sheep for more than forty years and he has known no injury from them, but CHESS & WHENT ON THE SAME HEAD. 'a bencht and a raving of may of a head of wheat, found in Odio, which lambs. He prefers pine and hemlock boughs to spruce and fir.-[Cole's Veterinarian.

ANIMAL FOOD FOR SWINE -There can not be any doubt but these are highly close inspection, the chass spikelet was fattening in their nature and also that found to have no connexion with the wheat swine being somewhat allied to the carnivora, will greedily devour them; but the question is, do they not make the flesh strong and rank, to inflame the blood, to create in the animals a longing for more of such food, and thus lead them to destroy fowls, rabbits, ducks, and even the litters of their companions! Many will give blood, entrails, scraps of refuse meat, horse flesh, and such like to swine, but we should decidedly discourage such practices; the nearest approach to animal food we would admit, should be potthe operation is performed. For the liquor and and dairy refuse. Animal skin being drawn back, when it recovers food is bad for every kind of swine, and its natural place, leaves the bony stump tends to make them savage and feverish, and often lays the foundation if serious inflamation in the intestines .- | Youatt on the Pig.

BITE OF A MAD-DOG .- To prevent all danger of this terrible disease, cauterize the wound thoroughly with lunar caustic, introducing it most effectually to every part of the wound, and enlarging the wound if necessary. An eschar is soon formed, which sloughs away, carrying off the poison, which never immediately penctrates the system. A second application 3 oz. of gum arabic; 3 oz copperas. Soak ensures more complete safety. The celthe nut-gills in 3 pints of rain-water; the ebrated author of Youatt on the Dog, was gum arabic in half a pint of warm rain-many times bitten in his life, but always

summer fallows, it is much better to plow but once; provided the work is done in the best manner, that it, very deep, and The time when this work is done is not essential: whites of eggs, till reduced to a paste; the cultivator is used solely for clearing poultry during the last nine years, and his father then add some iron like dast, analy the the weeds and covering the seed. The land himself had taken no less than £200 000. He then add some iron file dust, apply the the weeds and covering the seed. The Cultivator.

European Agricultural News.

The subject of tenant right, is attracting a large share of publicattention in England at the present

We observe by our English files, that some of the Agricultural Societies in that country are about to cease to exist, from the absence of a sufficient public interest therein. This discourage ing feature, however, we are glad to say, marks feeling on the subject than the rule.

RICE AND TURNIPS-A SCOTOR DISH-US pieces the size of pointoes, boiled two or three hours, the water well pressed out, then mixed with an equal quantity of rice, which has been thoroughly boiled in the mean time. Add a little butter, gravy dripping, or laid, salt and pepper to taste. We have tried the above, it has been

equivocal as was e inced by the following fist

Lot. Name. Monthsold.

re twenty-four unlhous of bread consumers in 200,000 quarters of wheat her week. To this add 10 per cent, for flour used in other articles, and it gives 295,521 qrs. as the weekly consumption of wheat, or 15,367,092 qrs. annually. London and its suburbs, with its two millions of population, consume three million of loaves weekly, and with flour require 24,626 qrs. of wheat. A quarter of wheat will give 500b, of flour per bushel; the quality which makes best seconds bread, yields 400b of flour, and that quantity of flour will 400.b of flour, and that quantity of flour will make 134 quartern loaves. A quarter of wheat ground into flour, and taking out only the rough bran—say about 515, to the bushel, will yield 5515, per bushel of such flour, and that will make 141 loaves the quarter. A quarter of wheat, ground down into rough meal, without taking any bran, will give 62th or 63th of meal, and that will make about 166 loaves of healthy good brown bread,

ECONOMY OF MANURES IN TOWNS.—A great deal of manure is now collected in Manchester in tanks, and made applicable to the cultivation of tanks, and made applicable to the cultivation of land in the neighbourhood of that place. The meadows on the banks of the navigable rivers, the Irwell and the Mer-ey, have been materially in proved by the application of this liquid, instead of its being suffered to flow from the sewers, manu-factories, and dwelling-houses of the town into the river and defile its streams.

APPLES IN FRANCE.- From Normanby mid Preardy, the great apple countries, the intelligence is that the crops of apples are extraordinary great; so much so, that there are not sufficient people to gather them, whilst in a great number of cases the trees have broken down beneath their weight.

REARING OF POULTRY.—At the St. Alban's Agricultural Society, Mr. Bailey, who went from London to act as judge of poultry, said he believed that in farming as well as in other businesses success was made up out of a variety of small a bet that he would make a hen produce more than a ewe, and he won the wiger had been tried since in Hampshire, and the bet won by the hen. In Aylesbury they took every year £15,000 for young ducks, and in many parts of Norfolk and Cambridge the farmers came up with their turkeys to London; they looked to them to pay their rent. He himself took LEL,000 for composition to the injured part, and it success has been complete; but it may wages during the last mine years for rearing pontry, which fully realised the money expended on

Civil and Social Department

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

We have often thought of noticing these institutions, and of going into an explanation of the principles on which they profess to be established. But we first wished to understand them ourselves, and in the next place. we were anxious to see what countenance rather the exception to the general bent of public they received from the public; and whether they were likely to last. From the success which has attended their operations in other Swedish in preference to garden turnips, cut into countries, and from the fact that an Act of Parliament has been passed to regulate and legalize their proceedings here, there is no doubt that while from 40 to 43 per cent. the trouble of scalding my milk before ham, bacon, or fish, &c. For each individual premiums, they will receive nearly double setting it, during the summer, as well as allow one small dessert spoonful of nee washed in the winter, for surely, butter made in the winter, for surely, butter made in this way possesses a delicate reduced and regularly formed fingus plants are not only seen, but their thickly crowded, any other—[Gen Farmer, rounded heads are most clearly discover—Browse of variable and wholesome food for all classes."

To Destino Corkharating—The thin outside a man went to a fixed to borrow £100, and of through the transparent coat, while it ous kinds is good for sincep in winter.
If swelling apward from the pressure of their growth, and before it has burst open.

They are tond of it, as it affords a change, their growth, and before it has burst open.

The browse of oak, pate them. The remedy is simple, and worth a and other powerful astringents should be irial. LATE SALE OF SHORT-HOLES AT RIDY.-The be paid in monthly payments, extending over used, not only as a wholesome food, but high prices at which the six young bute, the only the period of eight years, but paying interest short hard and hemlock. And in some cases it is used to considerable extent as a substitute of emmence. It must be highly grathying to the receiving a great favor. By taking shares in tute for other fodder. Pine and hemlock are best, but spruce and fir are also good. Some farmers have nearly supported appreciated and acknowledged in a manner so at the spruce and fir are also good deservedly popular breed of animals have been compensates the enormous loss he would appreciated and acknowledged in a manner so athousing matter that the Building Society he. In some measure, deservedly popular breed of animals have been compensates the enormous loss he would appreciated and acknowledged in a manner so athousing matter that the was otherwise sustain. Still, under the most invourable view he will have paid nearly $\pounds 100$ in shares and interest, for £60, which £60 1-Daystar ... 10 Mr. Lister ... 26 gs. he has not the use and benefit of for the 8 d- R yai I at ... 9 Marques of Downstore 10 gs. 1-1 Jones ... 8 Mr. Row ... 10 gs. he has not the use and benefit of for the 8 d- R yai I at ... 9 Marques of Downstore 10 gs. 1-1 Jones ... 8 Mr. Row ... 10 gs. 10 Consequences of Bread - Estimating that there of the £60 in his possession, for he will have paid more than that amount to the Treasurer Great Britain and Ireland (leaving out the four millions of potatoe enters), and allowing each been unable to see how these Societies could six millions of loaves. Admitting that each quarter of wheat makes 136 loaves of bread it requires and still not oppress the borrower. As if 268,656 quarters of wheat per week. To this add money could be increased by changing it from one pocket to another, or by mere financial operations. The secret of the thing lies here : every borrower as soon as he takes out his money begins to pay it back, but he pays intereston the whole sum borrowed up to the last moment, i. c. the society is receiving interest upon a sum of money which it has in its ewa affers. In this way the & which was paid for the first share may, after the society has been in operation 4 or 5 years, have been loaned to fifty different persons, and be drawing interest from them all, and continue to do so till the society expires, at which time there may be a hundred persons paying interest in respect of it. Add to this the premiums. fines &c. and there is no cause for wonder that the society should find itself able at the end of S years or so to pay the holder of each share .£100, he (if not a borrower) having paid to the society not more than £52 or £53.

If there were no usuny Laws there would be little need of such institutions. We shall on a future occasion go more fully into this subject, completing the arguments we adduced in Nos. 4 and 5 of this journal, in proof of the absurdity injustice, and unmitigated evil of these restrictive laws, which drive the poor man into every sui? and complication of finance that money dealers an invent to evade their operation, and finally lear whim after a life of anxiety and toil stuck fast in such a Slough of Despond as no poor Christian can ever in a christian manner escape from.

How District Building Society.—This Society is progressing, and the success which has attended its operations, is marked by an aunouncement of a meeting on the 12th just, for a sale of funds. There are now three Building Societies in this city, in active operation, lending funds monthly, by public competition among their members, and conferring corresponding benchis on the community generally. In several of the other Districts of the Province, Building Societies have been established, and are going on prosper-In several of the onsly, and we are satisfied, that, the more the benefits arising from these institutions are understood, the more general will they become. We notice the commencement of some new ones lately, that have been set on foot in different parts of the Province, from witnessing the prosperity that attend those already in operation. - Colonist.

Torosto Bernning Society -At the monthly sale of funds list night, £4,300 were disposed of where the first of £100 cach, at an average of 417 per share. Highest home, 43,—lowest 40½. The premium for new members on admission has been advanced to £6 per share.—1b.

MISTAKEN NOTIONS RESPECTING LABOR-FALSE EDUCATION.

We find the following remarks in one of our Provincial papers slightly altered from what they were, as they originally appeared in the Albany Cultivator, They are so just and so much to the purpose, that we recommend their perusal to fathers and to young men everywhere. Now that the subject of " Education" is so much talked of, and often we fear for no honest purpose, let right views on this great subject be inculcated. The suggestions below are so much to the point, that we shall not at present attempt to add to

If there is one subject more than another upon which the opinions of the public regume to be set right, it appears to us to be the great one of labor. We do not pretend to assign any causes other than such as exist every where,-the natural tendences of mankind to separate into castes, in which freedom from labor is considered the great good, and where the necessity of submitting to it is associated with the ideas of degradation and dependance In European countries, where the nucleus forms of society tolerate such intificial distinctions, they may be expected to prevail: where one man is born with a golden spoor in his mouth, and mother with an iron chain about his neck, freedom from which is impossible, we should not be surprised to find such erroneous ideas of labour; but here, where every man makes or mars lus own fortunes and is the architect of his own destmy, to dream of any other distinctions than such as ment confers is preposterous, or to talk of labour being disgraceful or degrading, is a gross perversion of terms. Still, with such facts staring them in the face, there are multitudes in our country who have yet to learn, "that any condition of life is honomable, which shall permit them to be independent, and preserve them from dishonour.

If the opinion that labour is degrading, personal labour with the hands we meanwere a harmless error; (if any error can be considered such) if it did not have a blighting and pestiferous influence on the prospects of thousands in our country, it might be allowed to, puss without notice, but such is not the case, -- for its influence is shown and felt in a vast number of cases, and particularly is it discovered in the anxiety displayed by many parents to crowd their sons into what are called the learned professions, in preference to giving them a sound practical education and fitting them for usefulness as farmers and mechanics. Is the acquisition of wealth more general with professional men, than with well informed, industrious farmers or mechanics It is believed not; but the boy and the young man is flattered with the idea that he is going to escape the primal curse, and that when mixing with his fellow men, he shall not be classed with the common mass that toil for their daily bread. Poor fool! if such are his reasons for spending so many years of his life, and so much money in obtaining what is too frequently misnamed an education, he had better been a slave at the our; for of one it may be said he is useful, in one way at least, while the other is not only useless to the world, but, by his example, serves to perpetuate error. Educate the young as much as you please; but do not educate them for places where they are not wanted; nor in such av as to render them worth ess members of the community, incapable of getting a direct living in any honourable way, if a change of circumstances or unavoidable necessity. throw them upon their own resources. That is not education, at least not such as we require in this country, which only accumulates abstract knowledge, without regard to utility or condition, or that physical and mental training so indispensible in a country like ours.

A poor boy commences his life in the country; and there he gains vigor of constitution and energy of will. He goes to the city and amasses a large property. His wife was selected for the qualities he admired, thrift and good housewifery. His sons and his daughters are educated with all the fashionable additions of the age, but entirely ignorant of any

useful occupation or mechanic 1 work,-they consequently entertain cordial dislike to labor Misfortune overtakes the famiin any torm. ly, and from the heights of gentility they are plunged into the abyss of destitution. How few of these sons and daughters will have energy and decision of character enough to ac commodate themselves to their new condition; to set about in carnest learning the art of being useful, -- of being able by honest industry to provide for themselves We wish we could say there was any probability that single one would do so. On the contrary, it is almost certain they will chig to former associations, still strive for the former good society, despise or reject honest labour, and thus gradually sink down into a kind of shabby gentility, the principal ingredients of which are poverly and pride. Too often, however, to keep up appearances, resort is had to courses which debase the mind, and are sure precursors to minmy, degradation and tuin Let it be fully impresed on the mind of every one that labour, personal labour, in itself is never disgraceful; but on the conteary, that honest and well-directed labour is most honourable in all, and that the ability to provide for them selves, is a duty enjoined by God himself on every individual.

CAYADIAY RAILROADS AND CANADIAY CAPITAL.

The Cohourg Star has very handsomely explained that the Peterboro and Port Hope Radplaned that the Peterboro and Port Hope Rai-way is an exception to the rule it has adopted, which forbids the making of Railways in Canada with Canadi in "api al", and in support of its so-centy, refers us to the file for evidence that this scheme has had its support. We are extremely happy to acknowledge the favourable considera-tion which the Company has received from the Star and in two ways as the availant has to see Star, and in turn we beg to explain that it is the general principle enuironted, from which we dif-ter, and refer both our readers and our neighbor the Star to the letter of our correspondent, Commen Serr to the fetter of our correspondent, Com-mon Sense, which came to hand too late for inser-tion list week, for principles more in accordance with our ideas of the course which a young country ought to pursue. We have not had personal experience in the working of wooden Radways, but we know them to be in existence. in the State of New York, and we remember the iron trun roads on which heavy merchandize and in some instances passenger cars were accustomed to be transported before steam locomotives and the present perfect system of Radway con veyance was thought of We are, however, far rom being of opinion that Canada cannot make fron roads and use steam. Canadians, like Yankees, are a luxury-loving people, and we nold that "where there is a will there is a way." One very considerable item in Railway construction in Europe is land, another is timber. On the Great Western line, a large portion of the fo mer is given, and save the expense of labour u,ion it and its carriage,—the latter is all over Can da, at present of merely a nominal value.— The difficulty of making Railroads with us is in the obtaseness and selfishness of land owners, and the capably of the mere analy classes. And as we are without any seperate class of capitalists of manufacturers, we must remain of necessity in the happy condition of independence of each other until we arrive at the conclusion "that true self love and social are the same," then will each contribute of what he possesses, the land lowner his land, which in most cases is held in superflinty and the merchant, in hear of extending his commercul transactions, will consent to appropriate a portion of his years' profit—Port Hope Conmercial Advertiser.

Literary Department.

A CRY FROM THE CONDEMNED CELL

[From Punch]

[The Case or Many Avy Hust.-It having een satisfactorily ascertained, ofter a proper medical examination, that there is every reason to helieve that this wretched woman is quick with child, her execution is staved by order of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.—Times.]

Two prisoners in a cell Where felous, doomed to die Are garner'd for the gibbet, dwell: The time of each is mgh: A marderess and a baba unborn within that dun-

Ere this the wretch had died. But the law abstains From taking human life, whose tide
Doth flow in guildess veins
anguran therefore waits till she hath her travail's pains.

Prepare the bed, and see

The woman that ye tend; And then prepare the gallows tree, To be the felousend, Soon as a mother's anguish shall have ceased her frame to rend.

Prepare the swathing bands, The hempen cord prepare Abke yo need the hangman's hands, The nurse's tender care: The infant to the cradle-to the drop the mother bear.

weary day on day. For this unhappy soul To count the hours that pass away To watch the moments roll; And view through childbirth's agomes the scaffold

Her crune, though nought can screen Yet, ere her course be run. Think what her sufferings will have been For all that she hath done. Surely Death's bitterness is past with that most wretched onc.

Think on the anguish dread A must on the anguish dread
"That hath aveng'd her deed;
Think how that woman's heart hath bled
If "blood for blood" you need,
And "eye for eye, and tooth for tooth," be stil
your law and creed.

CAUSES AND ANTIDOTE OF CON-SUMPTION.

The larger the lungs, the more perfect their development, the less they are hable to pulmonary consumption. That the more they are exercised, the larger they will become; that as we take active the larger they will become; that as we take active or laborious exercise, our lungs will be continually enlarging; and that on the contrary, indolence, want of exercise, &c., will render the lungs smaller until by absence of air, the air cells will close up, and collapse their walls as a bird folds up its plannage. By this we learn that pure air, and even cold air, becomes more deuse, is the best friend to the lungs, and should be resorted to with the greatest confidence, both to prevent and care their diseases.

It is found in the listory of the American Indi ans—at one time numbering many undlions of people, and inhabiting from the most extreme point north to Patagonia south; embracing all varieties of chinate and location; resting in the trigid, temperate and torrid zones; occupying every variety of situation on the scaboard, and on the borders of the lake, on the tops of the lughest lands, and in the most secluded valleys; on the wide spread and open prairies, and in the most trid deserts; the countries of the greatest humility and where it rarely ever rains, as in Pern, yet in all these countries, and every where such a thing as a case of pulmonary consumption has never occurred, whilst those people remained in their sivage state. Bring them into our settlements, civilize them, educate them, and let them adopt our habits, and they become as hable to consumpon as we ourselves.

By what peculiarities is the Indian distinguished from the civilized American I First, the American future and suffering, and some privations, we find in strengthable for the perfect symmetry of or his figure. "Straight as an Indian," is an old proverb, whose truth is instantly recognized by at who ever saw the wild Indian; his chest is perfect symmetry; his shoulder blacks are laid that dieced in fish. From this time much refer to symmetry, his shoulder blacks are laid that when the straight of the straigh behind the thest; thus always expanding, instead of contracting it. The maked chest, and whole person, is often expored to the open arr; they are much out of doors, breathe the pure air, never stoop in gait or walk, and pursue no avocations that contract the chest, or prevent its free expansions; often wash themselves in pure cold water, exercise the lungs freely by athletic exercise, ranning, racing, the chase, frequently dancing, and shouting, &c., &c., most vehicularly, nearly every day. The same holds true in regard to anunal-.

Annuals in their wild state never have the con sampton: whilst animals domesticated have it; as the mankey, the rabit, the horse, &c. Consumption is a child of civilization, results chiefly loss of symmetry, and from effeninacy in duced by too much clothing, too luxurious living dissipation, too little exercise, and debilitation, disease and occupations.

If there is any appellation that would apply to us as a nation, it is round shouldered. The habit of contracting the chest, by stooping, is formed in mulnitudes at school or out of school by not holding themselves erect, either sitting or standing; and it is a matter of habit in a great degree; tailors doemakers, machinists, clerks, students, seams-tresses, in fact all whose occupation causes them to stoop at their work, or at rest, or at pleasure or

Practice will soon make sitting perfectly erect, vastly more agreeable and less fattguing than a stooping posture. To persons predisposed to consumption, these hints as regards writing or reading desks are of the greatest importance. In walking the chest should be carried proudly erect and strength the top of it pointing rather backwards. straight, the top of it pointing rather backwards than forwards

The North American Indians, who never had consumption, are remarkable for their perfectly erect, straight walk. Next to this it is of vast imerect, straight waik. Next to this it is of vast importance to the consumptive to breathe well. He should make a practice of taking long breaths, ancking in all the air he can, and hold in the clest as long as possible. On going into the cold air, instead of shrinking from it, draw in a long breath of the pure cold air. Do this a hundred times a day, if you have any symptoms of weak lungs, as it will cure you. Should you have a slight cold, be in the habit of often drawing in a full chest of air.

Luxurious feather or down beds should be avoided, as they greatly tend to effeminate the system and reduce the strength. For this reason beds should be elastic, but rather firm and hard straw beds, hair mattrasses, these on a feather bed are well; a most excellent mattrass is made by combing out the bask or shack of Indian corn cally for persons in health; they should nover be much heated for my person, but all should be comfortably warm in bed.—Dr. S. S. Fitch on Consumption.

limites of which are navigable for large slope, and lon the circumference of a large vertical wheel,

the remainder by vessels up to 60 tons. The great basin of the St. Lawrence contains in mass more than one half the fresh water in the world, the superficial area of which being 72,939 square nules, a quantity which form a cubic column of nearly 22 times on each side.

Scientific.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES.

The Montreat Herald contains the following letter, announcing certain important results of an exploring expedition on the northern shores of America.

"YORK FACTORY, HUDSON'S BAY September 20, 1847.

' Sur: I have now the honour to acquaint you that the expe ition which left Churchill under my command on the 5th July, 1846, for the pur-pose of completing the survey of the northern shore of America, reached this place in safety on the 6th instant.

the 6th instant.

"Having already written you by way of Red river, and enclosed an outline of my discoveries, I shall merely mention here that I reached Repulse bay on the 25th July, last year, and immediately had a boat taken across land and through lakes to the sea west of Melville peninsula. The ice here was too closely packed for us to make any progress, so that I determined on returning to Repulse bay and making preparations for wintering. A stone house was buck, measuring 20 feet by 14, and covered with oil cloths as a roof There being no wond, some moss and a sort of There being no wood, some moss and a sort of heather were collected for fuel; and 162 deer were shot before November was ended, when all these animals had passed southwards. Our house was frequently cold enough, the thermometer being sometimes 10 or 20 degrees below zero. On the 5th of April I started with a party, and traced he coast up to Lord Mayor's bay of Sir John floss, thus proving that veteran discoverer to be correct in his statements. Boothia Felix is part of the American continent. This journey occu-pied us until the 5th May, and we had travelled about five hundred and sayly geographical miles. again set out with four chosen men on the 13th of the month (May.) and, after undergoing much ng anst his chest, and the whole weight of his August when the ice bir ke up, we were all busi-arms, shoulders, and shoulder blades, is thrown the employed in procuring the means of existence and in making preparations for our homeward voyage. We took leave of our dreary home and of our E-quimans acquaintances on the 12th August. Our progress southward was much impeded by contrary winds, so that we did not enter Churchill river until the 31st. We had still eight bags of pemican and four hundred weight of flour on hand. Being detained here two days, we did not arrive at York Factory until late in the eve-ning of the 6th September, where my sudden ap-pearance somewhat surprised my friends, who had not expected to see me so soon.

"As I intend going to England by the ship, I shall do myself the honour of addressing you more fully from London.

· With the utmost respect, I remain. Sir, your

most obedient servant,

JOHN RAZ

"Sir George Simpson"

HORSES.

Horses are often employed as movers of machinery by their draught. A horse draws with greatest advantage when the line of draught is not horizontal, but inclines upwards, making a small angle with the horizontal plane. The force of a lorse diminishes as his speed mercases. The following proportions are given by Professor Leslie, for the lorce of the horse employed under different velocities. If his force when moving at the rate of two miles per hour, is represented by the number 100, his force at three miles per hour will be S1,—at four tules per hour 64,—at five miles 49,—and at six miles 36. These results are confirmed very nearly by the observations of Mr Wood. In this way the force of a horse continues to diminish, till he attains his greatest speed, when he can barely carry his own weight.

Various estimates have been made of a horse's ower by Desaguhers, Smeaton, and others; but he estimate new generally adopted as a standard for measuring the power of steam engines, is that of Mr. Watt. whose computation is about the average of those given by the other writers. The measure of a horse's power, according to Mr Watt, is, that he can raise a weight of \$300 pounds to the height of one foot in a minute.

In comparing the strength of horses with that of men. Desaguliers and Smeaton consider the force of one horse to be equal to that of five men: but writers differ on this subject.

When a horse draws in a mill or engine of any kind, he is commonly made to move in a circle, drawing after him the end of a lever which projects like a radius from a vertical shaft. Care should be taken that the horse-walk, or circle, in combing out the bask or shack of Indian corn—
I first met these bads in Italy: they are delightful.
Cold sleeping rooms are in general the best, especially for presents in health; they should never be man oblique direction, and to advance sideways much heated for any person, but all should be fatiguing, in proportion as the circle in which he moves becomes smaller.

In some ferry boats and machines, horses are THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.—The visitness of the River St. Lawrence far exceeds all European conceptions. Its entrance from Labrador to Nova Scotta is 103 Lengues, a running course of of 3,000, varying from one to 70 index broad, 2,000 without moving from his place. A horse may act of the property of the or apon a bridge supported by endless chains which pass round two drums, and are otherwise supported by friction wheels. Various other methods have been practised for applying the force of a analy, but most of them are attended with great loss of power, either from faction or from the unifivourable position of the anamal.

[Grier's Mechanics.]

For the Ladies.

(For the Canada Farmer.)

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Le in bed in the morn, the' the weather is fine, I fill half past eight, or, it drowsy, till nine: Leave your beds all miniade until tedtime at might—

But keep your doors shut tho' to hide them, from sible to glean any general news, sight:

on've washed last night's dishes, for break-

When you've washed list mgnt sucace, ...
first you can
list use them, and then put them all in a pan,
And let them remain with agreat may more
brity dishes and pots on the table and floor,
Tall you're wanting to use them, then all in

hurry.

Make dishes and disheloth fly round in a flurry.

After breakfast go milk, but first wash the pad,
For the froth of last milking his got rather stale.

And then, as of time you would fain be a gamer.

When you've milk'd put on water to wash out
the strainer.

As they're scatter'd and foul (if you have it on hands)

hands)
Put on enough water to wash out the puns;
But, if not convenient, don't be over nice.
Because the last washing may do for them twice.
And then, by and by, as it comes to us turn.
When you just wont to use it, go wash out the for it.
While the cosm is dashed up, on the Ed.

Let the young ones around lick it off from their

A young married woman who has not had the A young married woman who has not hid the opportunity of profiting by the advice and example of a good mother, will find some difficulty at first in spending her money to the best advantage; for there is really an art in spending money though not in getting rid of it. Some women though not in getting rid of it. Some women would keep houses respecially and plainfully on count of a trial which illustrates a part of their one third less money than will be required by villamous proceedings:

A women, named Angusta Cobb, has just far to do the widenment for rethought, and example. others, and without meanness or allaberal dealing flut to do this, judgement, forethought, and experience are necessary. One woman shall be able to tell you how much her house keeping costs to a shilling, while another cannot even guess with at ten. The former has method, rule, regularly and a certain sum assigned to her; with the latter it is all hap-hazard—it comes and it goes, sho either knows how nor cares, and this is almost sure to be the case if the money is doled out by her husband in a few shillings at a time.

On Woman,—The Broakley Light County will amous proceedings:

A women, named Augusta Cobb, has just been divorced from Mr. Cobb on account of a spiritual with attachment she had conceived for a Mormon leader, named Brigham Young. One the winesses, "Lider Adams," says that he make the interval conversed with the lady on the question whether persons had a right to live together in indiating intercourse, and Mrs. Cobb avowed her belief in this doctrine, and soid it was right.

In conversation with Mrs. Cobb on the subject of spiritual wives, I told her such doctrine.

Os Wonay.—The Brooklyn Light Guard should be called "The Woman's Own," for a cir admiration of the sex is unbounded, if we may judge from the following torst given at their like excursion: "Woman—the core of our heart whe apple of our eye—the smile of heaven a pon us—the spirit of our higher the incornation of divinity. Welove her! How we love her? o pon us—the spirit of our life—the incarnation of divinity. Welove her! How we love her! and he who does not love her is a God forsaken wretch!"

Love.-Love does not awake in the heart of: LOVE.—Love does not awake in the near total visitions woman those violent feelings the offs, ring of a delirious imagination. It does not at nice occupy her soul; it steals into it. It is not sice a devouring fire; but as the genial warmth of spring, it animates and fertilizes. It is so fined and unassuming that it appears abashed, it is so generous that it resembles friendship.

Scraps.

BREADSTUFFS -- The following impromits post-ed on the bulletin board of the Merchants Ex-clange, Liverpool, excited much merriment. It professes to be the lament of some breadstuff

referses to be the lament of some breachten speculator:—

"Of all the days ince I was born
I hate the days I dealt in corn.
And long shall I fiment the hour
When I resolved to trade in flour;
And what is more. I've had no case
Since buying up the beans and peas!
Alas! how wretched I defel
Whenever I'm told the price of meal;
Oh! had I dealt in pork or lard,
I would not say the limes were hard;
But corse upon all speculation.
"I will rum me if not the nation!"

The widow of Bishop Heber is now the Counto so de Valsamach, the wife of an ignorant Ionian Greek, for the sake of his title! She is tall, lean, and over forty, according to Parley of the Boston Atlas, who recently encountered her in the East.

It is reported in Bristol, that the order of Jesuis are about shortly to assume the management of church matters amongst the Roman Catholics

News Department.

Payerioss.-The nomination for Candidate for the Tirst Riding of York will take place at Milburn's Tavern, Thorn Hill, 27th December.

That of the Second Riding, on Saturday December 8th.

A telegraphic despatch announces the return of Henry Smith, Jun., for Frontenac, without opposition. We believe he is a Conserative

From the papers published in different parts of the Proxince, it would appear that both exercis are sure of success. So much of the space of all the Provincial papers is taken up with election afflurs addresses, letters, & c , that we find it impos-

Post Office Commission .- We are much gra-Post Office Commission.—We are much gratified in having it in our power to state, that the Commissioners appointed by Nova Scota and New Branswick to examine into and report upon, the existing order of our postal arrangements; with a view to the adoption of the system and rates of postage, more in accordance with the times in which we live, than now prevails, have, with the Hon. Mr. Cayley—the Commissioner appointed for Canada—mammonsly adopted a report, which, if act of upon, will give the inhabitants of the Brutsh North American Colomes, the advantage of a uniform rate of postage; and that each rate will not at all events, be higher than that now in force in the neighboring republic. that now in force in the neighboring republic.
[Montreal Herald.]

But, if not convenient, don't be over nice.
Because the last washing may do for them twice.
And then, by and by, as it comes to its turn.
When you just wont to use it, go wash out the chirn;
While the cream is dash'd up—on the—lid,—as it

While the cream is dash'd up—on the—lid,—as it

Note:

The le dding inhabitants of Faris and formous or have given notice of an application to Parliament in the next Session for power to form a company for the purpose of forming a Macadamized or Plank, Road between these two towns. This is a wise and well-timed measure—Galt Reporter. The leading inhabitants of Paris and Brantford

It was confidently stated in town, on Saturday, fingers
But while they do this tho', good nature supposes
You'd pay some attention at least to their roses.
When darkness has closed all the house in a solids
To make the nights candies; your husband, poor
Last.—Turonto Herald.

To make the nights candies; your husband, poor fool.

May stay in the dark till the can fles are cool.
And till they are cold, as you can't use your peepers.

Jost grope over Tom's knotty noddle for creepers.
And think on these few hasty fants to House-keepers.

W. A. S.

HOUSE KELPING.

A young married woman who has not had the

THE MORNOYS -Our readers, many of them.

her behef in this doctrine, and said it was right.

In conversation with Mrs. Cobb on the subject of spiritual wives, I told her such doctrine would lead to the devil: and she said if it did she would go there with Brigham Young. The Mormons were so incensed with me for my opposition to this doctrine that they attempted to take my life in various ways. I think Mrs. Cobb was led away by religious frenzy.

"She said I will never for sike brother Young, come life or come death. She said that the doctrine taught by Brigham Young was a glorious doctrine.

doctrine

The testimony of Mr. Adams was corroborated by a widow hilly, who had been to Nauvco, and while there had taken the first degree in the mysteries of the Mormon church. The second degree gave the privilege of spiritual wife-hood—Mrs. Cobb took this degree, and arged the witness to take it, and spoke of her connection with Young. with Young.

FAMIRE IN NEWFOUNDLAND .- Not less than 30,000 people in this part of America, in all probabilty, are reduced to as low an extremity as the poor in the worst parts of Ireland. One of their missionaries writes that the summer's fishery has failed, and, "their wives and children, in their absence on the sea, planted the scanty seed which had been hoarded from last years's wreck; and the rot has already made fearful ravages in the only staple crop of the island.

"The Newfoundlanders have now no resources

"The Newformitanders have now no resources but charity. They cry from the shore of the land which this year gives them no food for help, or they must peri-h. GOD, to whom they have already offered public prayers throughout the colony, will, in His ceaseless care for His creatures, provide for these through others who have

to spare.

"If this was the first season of scarcity in the island, resources might be found within itself to meet the emergency; but this year is the third in which disaster has attended the people's labours, by land and sea, and the second in which cruel famine has snatched the bread from the children's months, and sent forth thousands of honest and hard-working fathers to cry for charty in God's name."

The Hon. D. B. Papincau, Commissioner of Crown Lands has resigned.

In England letters for British North America, ex-ceeding four cunces in weight, most be pro-paid, and no-packet must exceed two feet in length.

Pity-one mercantile and banking houses tailed Pugland, and other parts of Europe, from the in Fugland, and other parts of Enrope, from 19th of October to the fourth of November.

19th of October to the fourth of November.

To show how critical was the position of the Bank of England, just before the Government interferred, the London correspondent of the Boston Allas states as a fact, that—

"The London Ban'sers had actually held a private meeting, and resolved, almost unanimously, to arthdraic all their deposits from the Bank! This step would, of course, have produced in extraordinary panic all over the country. It is supposed that the knowledge of this meeting induced the Government to come forward at the Listronneut. Rottschild communicated this internation to the Premier and the Chancellor of the exchequer on the 23rd alt."

On the Upper Mississppi the steamers Tempest and Talisman came in collision, by which torty lives, or appeared, were last. The latter such immediately in deep water.

The Pree Church at Galt lately took fire by being overheated, but by prompt exertion the fire was speedily extinguished

The Peterboro Desputch mentions the decease of B. Y. McKyes, Esqr., Judge of the Colborne District.

Mr. Burnett Horin was murdered on the 27th November at Kingston. The murderers made their escape, one to Montreal and the other to Toronto Both of them have been apprehended by the Police—D. Dool in Toronto, and George Henderson in Montreal. So much for the workings of the Telegraph.

Montal ity or Emonante,—So far as we have been able to ascertain, and gather from official and semi-official information, we give the following as the number of steaths during the season:

Grand Total. 8634

If the above grand total of Fight Thousand, Siz Hundred and Thirty-Four were half the number of the real grand total of deaths, as reported, we would, all circumstances taken into consideration, feel attisfied—but we have reuson to believe, and we know, that such is not the case.—Quebec Freeman's Journal.

Death or As Processing Thousands.

Freeman's Journal.

Diath of an Editor—We regret to announce the death of G. P. Bult, Esq., who died at his residence in this City, on Sabbath the 5th inst at 5 o'ctock, P. M. deeply lamented by his family and a numerous circle of acquaintances. Mr. B. was a native of the county of Wicklow, Ireland. He has been for many years the Editor and Proprietor of the Hamilton Gazette, and has, we helieve, all his hie long been a consistent conservative.—Can Christian Advocate.

Burney years Sa Jone N. B. To Susping

RAILWAY FROM ST. JOHN, N. B. TO SHEDIAC.—We learn with much satisfaction, that an application has been made to Government by M. H. Perley, F.q., for a survey of the line of country between this city and the Port of Shediac, by way of Hampton Ferry, Sussex Vale, and the Bend of Penticodiac; and that if Military Officers can be pared for the purpose, an exploratory sorvey or reconnaisance, will take place the present season, with the view of accertaining what engineering difficulties, if any, exist on the proposed rone, and the ficilities it offers for the construction of a line of railway. RAIL WAY FROM ST. JOHN, N. B. TO SHEDIAC.

and the ficilities it offers for the construction of a line of railway.

There is no route from the city of Saint John which would lead through so fine a line of country; which is already well settled, and abounding in resources of every description. We wish every success to this spirited undertaking, which we understand is to be called The Great Eastern Teny Railway — New Brunswicker.

understand is to be called The Great Eastern tens Railway —New Brunsucker.

Shockivo!—The details of a Report, lately rendered by the Commissioners appointed by the Lie stemmt Governor of New Brunswick, to enquire into the state of the Immigrants upon Patridge I-land, are really shocking and disgusting. In reference to the Hospital deficiencies, the Report states, "that these include not only the very objectionable condition and location of the buildings, but the almost entire want of hospital cenveniences, such as bed-steads, close stools, spit-pains, and also proper bedding. The emigrants, generally speaking, sleep on the floor, both sexes crowded in the same room." And with regard to exposure, that they found patients vicening on the cold, damp earth—with no other covering but their tattered rags, and the canopy of Heaven! To the fifthy state of the Tents—the filthy habits of their immates—and the exhalitions from the burying ground, in which forty bodies had been deposited in one hole, with a few inches of earth only to cover them, the Commissioners, and reasonably enough, attribute the increasing outbreak of fever and dysenteric diseases. And with regard to necessaries of life—not to say comforts—the poor and friendless sufferers, in many instances are said to have died of mere want.—Shocking indeed!—Halifax Sun.

On Monday night, we are informed, Captain Macdonald's (of the Colored Corps) residence at

On Monday night, we are informed, Captain Macdonald's (of the Colored Corps) residence at Port Robinson, was accidentally consumed by fire—worth about £200—no insurance. The furniure was saved but of course greatly injured.
St. Catharines Journal.

A Railroad Car, intended for the "Union Rail-road," was drawn through the streets from the wharf to the premises of Joseph Aumond, Eq. (one of the proprietors) on Monday last. The "green mis" were at a dead stand as to the exact character of the new arrival.—Bytone Packet.

Major Campbell has addressed a letter to the Minerve, stating that he has no intention whatever of offering himself for the representation of Reuville or any other county.

Exornous Suspension Bridge, over the Danube, designed by Mr. Tierney Clarke. [the architect of the Norfolk Bridge, Shoreham.] and now nearly completed, is 1200 feet long, in three spans 300 feet each. The chains are being made in England; the granite for the piers was brought in immense blocks, some of them from 12 to 16 tons each, from Linz, in Upper Austria. The contract for the coffer-dams, &c., was an Englishman, as were the principal workmen, and all the machinery has been supplied from this country. The total cost of this bridge, as we understand, will be £600,000.—The Budder.

will be £500,000.—The manner.

The annual statistical report of the Methodist Episcopal church notes a decrease in the Northern branch of that church of 12,741 members. The decrease, with the exception of a lew hundreds, is among the white members.—American Paper.

At the late meeting of the Wesleyan Conference, the Rev. Joseph Undworth presented the return of the number of members in connection with the conference, from which it appeared that there are in Great Britain, 349,379; in Ireland, 24,633; on the foreign stations, 100,303—Total 463-315. These returns show that there has been a decrease, in Great Britain, 2089; in Ireland, 2,913—Total 5,002. And an increase in foreign stations, 263; leaving a net decrease of 4,649.

stations, 263; leaving a net decrease of 4,649. The Rev. T. Spencer, the cloquent advocate of temperance, states that the people of England, Lieland, and Scotland, pay 40,000,000 annually for tobacco! With a population consisting of about 27,000,000, they can pay annually \$35,000,000 in poor rates; \$250,000,000 for the support of government; and \$300,000,000 for intoxicating drinks! He states that there were among the 27,000,000 of people 600,000 drinkards, and that 50,000 of them died annually whose places were supplied by 50,000 more from the ranks of moderate drinkers. moderate drinkers.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BRITANNIA.

The Steamer was telegraphed at Boston at a quarter past two o'clock, P.M., on Wednes-Passage nincteen days.

Liverpool, Nov. 19th.

Best western canal flour 29s. to 30s.; Richmond and Alexandria 28s. to 28s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 28s. to 28s. 6d.; New Orleans and Ohio, 26s. to 27s. United States and Canada sour 21s. to 23s.

Wheat-United States and Canada white and mixed per 70lbs. 7s. 6d. to 9s.; red, 6s.

Although this market has shown no positive tendency to advance since hast advices, it has been characterised by sustained firmness and increasing demand. Indian Corn, particularly, has been extraordinarily active, and is steady at present quotations, while the best white is retailing at 40.

In London the markets by no means so active as in Liverpool, and throughout the

Provinces generally.

Beef, per tierce, 84s. to 90s. for prime new mess. Mess, per barrel, 40s. to 48s. Pork. prime mess new per barrel, 55s. to 64s. Polk, 40s. to 45s. Mess, 62s. to 68s. Prime. 40s. to 45s. Canadian butter 58s. to 70s. Cheese, fine, duty paid, per cwt. 46s. to 50s. Lard, per barrel, 52s. to 56s.

Trueman & Cook, eminent brokers in London, have failed. Their liabilities are catimuted at £350,000.

The Bank of England still demands the high rate of 8 per cent. discount, but many of the private establishments of the country have discounted bills at seven and even six per cent.

In the money market yesterday, a better feeling prevailed, and no new failures were reported.—Consols closed at 831 for money.

Loss of the Packet Ship Stephen Whitner—This unfortunate vessel was totally lost at 10 o'clock, a.m., on the 10th lost, on her passage from New York to Liverpool, off the coast of Ireland. 92 of the crew and passengers drowned

Toronto Market Prices.

Dec. 13.

Flour, per barrel, 196 lb	23	0	a	22	6
Oatmeal, per barrel. 196 lbs	20	0		21	3
Wheat, per bushel, 60 lbs	3	9	a		4
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs	3	0	4	3	4
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs	2	3	a	2	6
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs	1	3	4	1	4
Peas, per bushel, 60 lbs	5	6	4	4	6
Potatoes, per bushel	3	9	a	- Ă	6
Onione, per bushel	3	9	a	5	Õ
Tub Butter, per lb	U	6	a	0	7
Fresh Butter, per lb	0	9	æ	Ō	11
Eggs, per dozen	0	74	a	Ó	9
Beef, per cwt	12	6		20	Õ
Beef, per lb	U	24	R	0	34
Pork, per 100 lbs	15	o o		22	Ü
Hay, per ton	40	Ō		45	ō
Straw, per ton	25	Ó	4	30	Ü
Timothy, per bushel, 60 lbs	4	0	a	G	0
Mutton, per lb., by the or	0	21	a	Ú	3
Veal, per lb, by the qr	0	2	æ	0	3
Turkies, each	1	oʻ	Æ	3	ij
Geese, each	1	6		2	Ö
Ducks, per couple	1	Ò	a	2	4
Fowls, per couple	1	3	4	2	8
Chickens, per couple	Ō	10	4	ĩ	3
Bacon, per lb	Ó	5	۵	ō	Ğ
Hame, per cwt	40	Ŏ	•	45	ŏ
Lard, per lb	Ö	Š	4	ũ	Ğ
	_	•		•	•