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THE

# PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1847.

No. 22

## TRUE LOVE.

BY MARY HOWIT.

There are furrows on thy brow, wife,  
Thy hair is thin and gray,  
And the light that once was in thine eye  
Hath sorrow stol'n away.  
Thou art no longer fair, wife,  
The rose hath left thy cheek,  
And thy once firm and graceful form  
Is wasted now and weak.

But thy heart is just as warm, wife,  
As when we first were wed;  
As when thy merry eye was bright,  
And thy smooth cheek was red.  
Ah! that was long ago, wife,  
We thought not then of care:  
We then were spendthrifts of our joy—  
But now have none to spare!

Well, well, dost thou remember, wife,  
The little child we laid,  
The three years' darling, fair and pure,  
Beneath the yew tree shade;  
The worth from life was gone, wife,  
W. said with foolish tongue,—  
But we've blessed since the Chastener  
That took that child so young!

There was John, thy boast and pride, wife,  
Who lived to manhood's prime—  
Would God I could have died for him,  
Who died before his time!  
There is Jane, thy second self, wife,  
A thing of sin and shame,—  
Our poorest neighbours pity us,  
When they but hear her name.

Yet she's thy child and mine, wife,  
I nursed her on my knee,  
And the evil, woeful ways she took,  
Were never taught by thee.  
We were proud of her fair face, wife,  
And I have tamely stood,  
And not avenged her downfall  
In her betrayer's blood!

I had such evil thoughts, wife,  
I cursed him to his face:  
But he was rich and I was poor,  
The rich know not disgrace!  
The gallows would have had me, wife,  
For that I did not care!  
The only thing that saved my life  
Were thoughts of thy despair.

There's something in thy face, wife,  
That calms my maddened brain;  
Thy furrowed brow, thy hollow eye,  
Thy look of patient pain;  
Thy lips that never smile, wife;  
Thy bloodless cheeks and wan;  
Thy form which once was beautiful,  
Whose beauty now is gone.

Oh, these they tell such tales, wife,  
They fill my eyes with tears;  
We have borne so much together  
Through those long thirty years,

That I will meekly bear, wife,  
What God appointeth here;  
Nor add to thy o'erflowing cup  
Another bitter tear!

Let the betrayer live, wife;  
Be this our only prayer,  
That grief may send our prodigal  
Back to the Father's care!  
Give me thy faithful hand, wife—  
Oh, God, who reign'st above,  
We blest thee in our misery,  
For one sure solace—love!

## IRELAND.

Homes of England fair and bright,  
Radiant in the hearth-fire's light,  
Full of mirthful voice and jest,  
Loving look and peaceful breast;  
Pause and hear the distant cry,  
Full of starving agony!  
Deep it swells, oh, hark awhile,  
Hush the mirth, and check the smile!

Mother, midst thy children band,  
Turn a thought to yonder land,  
Where the young sweet voices cry,  
"Give us bread or we shall die;"  
Where the rosy cheek grows pale,  
And the dancing footsteps fail.  
Mother, midst thy calm repose,  
Think awhile on Ireland's woes!

Father, with thy glance of pride,  
All thy loved ones by thy side,  
Plenty smiling on thy way,  
Be, oh be, the poor man's stay;  
Bid the dying one look up;  
That will bless thy board and cup;  
Think of him who loves like you,  
With his starving ones in view!

Ye who have the glittering dust,  
Steer averts for your God, be just;  
Give a portion, hear the cry,  
'Tis thy brother's agony;  
Turn not from it, lest at last  
Judgment should on thee be past:  
"Since ye did it not for me,  
Faithless, from my presence flee!"  
Christian, in a land of light,  
Throw some beams o'er sorrow's night;  
Live not for thyself alone;  
Jesus left for thee a throne;  
Rouse thee, and with liberal hand,  
Send some help to yonder land;  
That they all may look and see,  
God's own image bright in thee.

—Patriot.

## THE REVELATIONS OF ASTRONOMY.

(Continued from North British Review.)

The first great comet of modern times was that which excited so much notice in London in the month of December, 1680. It continued visible for four months. Its tail was 120 millions of miles long. Its distance from the sun, when greatest, was

127,000 times the distance of the Earth from the Sun, and its velocity in approaching the Sun was so enormous, that it moved through 880,000 miles in an hour, reaching, at its perihelion, to within 144,000 miles of the Sun's surface, a proximity so great that it may one day be drawn into its devouring furnace. Sir Isaac Newton computed that its heat was then 2000 times that of red hot iron, from which it would take a million of years to cool! Dr. Halley having been the first who observed this great comet, when he was travelling from Calais to Paris, endeavoured to represent its motions by an elliptic orbit, with a period of 575 years. Hence, he was led to believe that this was the comet which terrified the Romans at the death of Cæsar, in the year 44 before Christ, and which re-appeared in A.D., 531, and 1106, but this opinion does not seem to be adopted by modern astronomers, for Humboldt states that Encke has ascribed to it a period of 8800 years.

While Halley was occupied with the study of comets, his attention was arrested by the appearance of the remarkable comet of 1682, and having determined its elements, he was led to the conclusion that it was the same as that which appeared in 1531 and 1607, with a period of about 76 years. In consequence of the period before 1682 being fifteen months longer than the preceding one, this delay in its appearance was ascribed to retardations produced by the action of the planets near which it passed, and astronomers were accordingly induced to compute these influences before it re-appeared in our system. The celebrated Clairant, assisted by Lalande, found that it would be retarded 100 days by the attraction of Saturn, and 561 by Jupiter. In the month of November, 1758, when the comet was expected, he announced that it would reach its perihelion on the 13th of April, 1759. It actually made its appearance in December, 1759, having been discovered by George Palitzsch, a Saxon farmer, and it arrived at its perihelion on the 13th March, 1759, only *thirty* days before the predicted time.

This remarkable body was again expected in 1835, and it was discovered at Rome on the 5th of August of that year. It reached its perihelion about the beginning of November, only eight or nine days from the predicted time. In 1531, the colour of the comet was bright gold yellow: in 1607, it was dark and livid: in 1682 it was bright, and in 1795 it was pale and obscure, and in 1835 it was pale and faint. Captain Smith made a very interesting drawing of it, in which a bright central point stands in the middle of a sharp crescent, having its concavity turned towards the Sun, a round nebulosity extending a little beyond the cusp of the crescent, and running out into an obscure tail of no great length. M. Arago had stated in his able treatise on comets, that in those which have tails the luminous ring encircling the nucleus is closed only on the side next the Sun, that is, it has a crescent form, with its convex side towards the Sun, whereas, in Captain Smith's drawing, the crescent was turned in the opposite direction.\*

Long as is the journey which this comet performs in each century, it is short compared with that of 1811, to which Bessel has ascribed a period of 3383 years, and Argelander one of 2888 years. The comet of 1763 is supposed to have so long a period as 7334 years, and Encke, as we have already stated, ascribes to that of 1680, a period of 8800 years; but we cannot place much confidence in these numbers. The periods of comets can only be deduced from their successive re-appearances.

While it was the universal belief among astronomers that every comet wandered far beyond the limits of our system, the shortest period being 76 years, the celebrated Professor Encke, in 1819, announced the discovery of a comet of such a short period, scarcely  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years, that its orbit was included in our solar system, its remotest part extending a little beyond the orbit of Pallas, and the other reaching to that of Mercury. The eccentricity is nearly the same as that of the planet Juno, and it moves almost in the plane of the ecliptic. Its periods between the years 1786 and 1838, have been regularly diminishing by 1 day and 20 hours in each revolution. This comet is a very faint one, being just visible with the naked eye, and destitute of a tail.†

\* M. Langier has lately demonstrated that Halley's comet of 1682 is identical with the comet of 1378, recorded in Edward Biot's Chinese Catalogue of Comets, and that its period between 1378 and 1835 has varied between 74.91 and 77.58 years, the mean being 76 years and a quarter.—Humboldt's *Kosmos*, p. 119.

† A very full account of this comet will be found in the *Edinburgh Journal of Science* for October, 1827, No. xiv., p. 279.

In the year 1826, astronomers were again surprised at the discovery of another comet by Captain Biela, which has a period of  $6\frac{3}{4}$  years, and whose orbit extended beyond that of Jupiter, but did not reach the orbit of Saturn. Its light was still fainter than the comet of Encke. Its orbit came so near the ecliptic, that it passed within 18,000 miles of a point in the earth's orbit, on the 29th October, 1832, the previous announcement of which in Paris, created such alarm, that M. Arago was called upon to allay the fears of the community. The earth arrived to that point of its orbit about a month after the comet had passed it, but the distance of the two bodies was then 55 millions of miles.

A third comet, moving within the bounds of the planetary system, was discovered at Paris, on the 22d of November, 1843, by M. du Fayo. Its periods is 7 years and 3-10ths, and it is remarkable for its orbit, which approaches nearer to a circle than that of any other comet, and which is included between the orbits of Mars and Saturn. There is reason to believe that this comet is the *lost comet of 1770*, which appeared from the computations of Lexell, to have had its orbit changed by the action of Jupiter, from an elongated ellipse to an oval, with a period of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years. Although it ought to have re-appeared *thirteen* times since 1770, it has never till lately been seen by astronomers. Burckhardt was of the opinion that it might have become a satellite to Jupiter, from the proximity of its aphelion to that planet, and others conjectured that it might have passed near the minor planets, and imparted to Ceres and Pallas those large atmospheres which surrounded them, and which do not exist in Juno, or Vesta, or Astræa. But its re-appearance in 1843 show that, if the last hypothesis be true, it has only given a portion of its vapour to Ceres and Pallas.

When we consider the great number of comets which have been actually seen, and recollect that on the hypothesis of their being equally distributed in space, there would be nearly 250,000 of them that would approach nearer the sun than Uranus, we can scarcely conceive that any real comet belongs to our own system, and are therefore led to imagine some rational origin for the three small and almost telescopic comets which we have now been describing as denizens of the solar system. These three bodies are as remarkable anomalies among comets as the five fragments of one planet are in the planetary system; and when we consider their proximity to the new planets, and the similarity of their orbits, we think it is not a very wild supposition that they may have been formed when the great planet between Mars and Jupiter was burst, and may be part of the gases or vapours which either had been imprisoned in its interior, or which had entered into the composition of its atmosphere.

Comets have, in all ages, excited terror and alarm among nations, and we can scarcely venture to say that the knowledge which we now possess of their nature and movements has a tendency to dissipate these fears. Comets have passed near the earth and may pass still nearer; but even if they should not produce those tremendous effects which even Laplace has indicated, and if their great rarity and rapid motion should hinder them from acting upon our seas, or changing the axis of our globe, a sweep of their train of gas or of vapour would not be a pleasing salutation to living beings. We know nothing of the gases or the exhalations which seem to compose these anomalous bodies; they may be acrid, or they may be poisonous, and we should dread more being suffocated by their breath, than stunned by their blows.

We have already had occasion to state that a planetary system, attended with such a mass of comets as ours, must appear, when seen from a distance, as a nebulous mass containing stars. When we consider the great length and breadth of the tails of comets when they are within our system, and the strange and unexpected fact, that the nebulosities of comets increase in proportion as they recede from the sun, in place of contracting, as we might have expected, when they reach a colder region, it became a matter of certainty that our cometary system must have the appearance of a nebula, and that the matter which composes comets may be the unresolvable nebulous matter in many parts of the heavens.

\* Encke's comet, for example, was nearly three times farther from the sun on the 23th October than on the 24th December, and the diameter of its nebulosity was, at the first date, 316,440 miles, and at the second only 24,530 miles, or it was increased by a triple distance 28 times.

### "MOTHER, WHERE ARE THE GIRLS?"

In my journey through life, instances of the lamentable neglect of mothers in the training of their daughters have sometimes crossed my track and called forth an exclamation nearly allied to the question above, "Mother, where are the girls?"

Take for instance the following—and similar instances have occurred no doubt, in the experience of almost every one: "Well, wife, you look rather tired to-night," said Mr. B., as he seated himself by the basement fire, after returning from the store. "Yes," said the care-worn mother, "I really think we shall have to employ a washerwoman soon, as it occupies Betty's whole time, for almost two days in the week, to get through our washing, and then all the ordinary work of the house for that time must devolve upon me." "Devolve upon you, my dear! Why, where are the girls?" "O, you know they are always busy about some of their own matters; you would not have them in the kitchen, cooking and washing dishes, would you?" "Well, wife, I will tell you, it is a subject which has troubled my mind exceedingly for some time past, and as you have asked me a plain question, I feel at liberty to speak more plainly than I have hitherto done. I *would* have our girls in the kitchen. I consider that the proper place for them at proper times, and I can see no objection to their taking a week by turn in performing kitchen duties. It will not prove a serious inconvenience to them, if they should know how to cook, wash dishes, mix bread, &c.; but come, the tea is waiting, we will talk over this matter again. Come, little ones, get your chairs; but, mother, where are the girls?" "O, they are going out to an evening party, they won't be down to tea to-night."—Tea is over, the husband returns to his store, and the wearied mother, with her three or four younger children to undress and put to bed, without any assistance from her girls.

How well qualified think you, will those girls be, to become the wives of mechanics or tradesmen? The probability is, however, that each has made up her mind never to marry a mechanic, but—as the result may prove—unite herself to some worthless fellow, who passes for a gentleman on account of his unpaid-for superfine broad cloth coat, and delicate hands, unstained by vulgar toil.

Or, look at another picture,—a daguerrotype from life. A family of girls, their parents wealthy it is true, their mother thinking the trouble of two servants undesirable, performs the lighter duties appertaining to the house herself; her daughters, instead of rendering her all the assistance they can, do not even make their own beds; but the mother, yes, the mother of almost six, performs this part of their duty for them.

Think not these are extreme cases, quite the reverse; for rather than arouse your incredulity, I have given but every day occurrences. I will, however, relate one case more, the sad reality of which is often brought to my recollection.

"My dear," said Mrs. M. to her husband, while seated at the breakfast-table, "Can you spare time to visit our friends at L—, to-day, returning to-morrow or next day?" "It will somewhat interfere with my business arrangements," said the indulgent husband, "but I will endeavour to attend to them in time to leave the city in the afternoon." Mr. M., who by the way, is a highly respectable deacon, and his wife a member of the church, dispatches his business as quickly as possible, and ordering the carriage to be ready at three, returns home. At the appointed time they are ready, but the question is asked,—"Mother, where are the girls?" "O, they prefer remaining at home, as they expect some friends this evening." "And are we then, to visit L—, unaccompanied by our children?" "Why, yes, as they did not wish to go, I could not compel them." The visit is paid, they return; and it is not long before a younger daughter, not yet sufficiently versed in deceit to keep secrets, lets it leak out that they had had company, and there was music, and dancing too, and such beautiful things; and, then, 't was almost morning before they went to bed. Yes! and mother knew well the arrangements beforehand, and aided to carry out their plans, in getting father out of the way, whose strict notions did not suit them. She, who should have trained them to virtue and usefulness, was conniving at what must end in their eternal ruin! It were well if the question should continually ring in her ears, "Mother, where are the girls?" till she more faithfully discharges her duty towards them.

But how pleasant to turn to families where the father need not ask, "Mother, where are the girls?" for their handiwork is

around him, their cheerfully rendered services are ever at hand, and mother, instead of being worn out by waiting on them, begins to realize the blessing of having children trained up in the fear of the Lord.—*Advocate of Moral Reform.*

### JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY, ESQ.

BY THE REV. E. HICKLSTETH, RECTOR OF WATTON, HERTS.

A great and a good man has fallen asleep in Christ. The Israel of our God has lost the labours on earth of one of its beloved brethren, and the Paradise above has received another increase of its happy number. Our limits allow us to give but a brief notice of this excellent man, and in doing so we shall avail ourselves of some particulars in a very beautiful sketch of his life given in the *Norfolk News* of January 16.

Joseph John Gurney was known, not only to most of our readers, but through Christendom, as a most able, well-instructed, learned, largely benevolent, and pious Christian of the Society of Friends. The writer has been more or less acquainted with him for thirty-five years, and greatly esteemed and loved him as a faithful Christian brother, giving himself, his time, property, and influence to the diffusion of Evangelical truth, and the temporal and spiritual good of his fellow men, of every name and of every class.

He was born in August 2, 1788, and brought up in the principles of his own denomination: but his education was matured at Oxford, under the Rev. John Rogers. He there attended the lectures of the professors, and enjoyed many of the valuable privileges of the University, without becoming a member of it. Having come in early life under the power of Evangelical religion, and deliberately preferring the denomination of the Friends, he devoted all his talents and energy to every plan of spreading divine truth that his principles allowed. His glowing benevolence, indeed, made him ingenious in finding ways of helping others. Thus he gave liberal sums to the schools of the Church Missionary Society, when he could not consistently with his denominational principles support its missions. In 1818, he became an acknowledged minister in his own denomination. Wisdom, truth, and love, eminently distinguished his character. His labours were endless for the good of his own county and city. He was the main spring of almost every effort for improvement, and specially applied himself to the advancement of education, and to the general moral and religious welfare of the middle and lower classes.

On a large scale he exerted himself in promoting the efforts of the *Bible Society* not only through this country, but throughout the world. That greatly honoured and much blessed Institution, which has circulated, or helped to circulate, in 160 languages, dialects, and versions, to the extent of thirty million copies, in all or in part of the inspired Scriptures, had not a warmer friend than our departed brother. May the Lord raise up fresh standard-bearers to carry on its important work.

From 1810, in each successive year, on the anniversary of the Norfolk Auxiliary Bible Society, delightful gatherings of his friends used to assemble at Earham. Besides the former Secretaries, Owen, Hughes, and Steinkopf, and its present Secretaries, such men as Waterhouse, Buxton, Fry, Richmond, Pratt, Wilson, Simeon, Melville, Horne, Marsh, Goode, the Cunninghams, the Noels, Kinghorn, Alexander, and very many that it would be a pleasure to add, assembled in a happy anticipatory Evangelical Alliance, enjoying the most delightful Christian and social intercourse, as the writer can speak from happy experience.

He was much blessed of God, as an eminent instrument of reviving pure religion in the Society to which he belonged. Having first published a treatise on the peculiarities of that Society, they were prepared to welcome from him deeper and fuller views of Evangelical truth, and God honoured his own truth, as brought forward by him and his beloved sister Mrs. Fry, to the quickening of vital godliness, through their efforts, generally in their denomination.

He took a lively interest in all the labours of his sister Mrs. Fry, and his late excellent brother-in-law Sir T. F. Buxton, for the improvement of prison discipline; and his exertions for the abolition of slavery were unceasing.

We cannot but quote one paragraph from the sketch to which we referred at the beginning as beautifully illustrative of those mingled Divine dispensations which form the Christian charac-

ter. It did not accord with the will, or with the wisdom of our Heavenly Father, that one of his children, so richly gifted and honoured, should pass through life without the discipline of tribulation—for whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth. In addition to the losses which he sustained in the death of his parents; of brothers and sisters; of his beloved Buxton, to whom he had said, "from our very early years we have been bound together in the ties of friendship and brotherhood!" and by the death of many others; his own habitation had twice become the house of mourning. His first wife, Jane Birkbeck, died in 1822. His second wife, Mary Fowler, died in 1836. His third wife, Eliza P. Kirkbride, still survives, to cherish his beloved memory, and submissively to lament her loss. Thus over all "the glory," derived from rich intellectual and spiritual endowments, abundant wealth, great labours and usefulness, and the praise of all the churches, there was "the deluge" of dark tribulation, which mercifully prevented the glory from either utterly destroying, or unduly dazzling. How wise, paternal, and sovereign, is the government under which we are placed; how much we owe to the painful, yet profitable discipline of affliction; and when in eternity we look back upon time, what reason shall we have to say "He hath done all things well."

The Saviour was very precious to our departed friend. He delighted in the fullness of his love and the riches of his grace. His divine glory as Emanuel, and his various offices, are dwelt upon by him, in his *Biblical Notes*, and we doubt not, his whole confidence was placed in Him as "made of God unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption."

His literary works were numerous, and testify his Evangelical piety, and have been very acceptable to the public. The following will be found generally and permanently useful:—*Biblical Notes on the Deity of Christ—Evidences of Christianity—Portable Evidences—Remarks on the Sabbath—Lock and Key—Thoughts on Habit and Discipline—Habitual Exercise of Love to God.* He also published several minor things.

Nor were his labours confined to his own country. He went on journeys of benevolence, and for the extension of Evangelical religion, to America and the West Indies, to France, Holland, Belgium, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and other countries.

The circumstances connected with his death corresponded to his whole life. At his suggestion a meeting of the Norwich District Visiting Society was held, to make some additional provision for the poor, during the severities of this winter, and a considerable subscription was made. It was in going home from that meeting, that his horse fell and he received his mortal injury. His last speech besought his fellow-Christians to remember the poor. His last sermon was full of Evangelical doctrine. His last public prayer was a devout entreaty that he and all around him might be ready for the coming of the Lord.

The peculiar excellence and unexampled benevolence of his character had put down and silenced much of that opposition which a faithful testimony to the truth ever occasions. His very large living bounties to religious charities have long blessed his own city, as well as the whole Church of Christ. Hence he was very greatly, not to say universally beloved, and his death occasioned a general mourning, and a sorrow almost unprecedented. Till his funeral, multitudes of shops in Norwich were half closed, and on the Lord's-day the ministers, both of Established and Dissenting Churches, generally, alluded to his loss, and the Bishop of Norwich in the Cathedral, and several in other places, preached funeral sermons. The marks of respect on the day of his funeral were universal.

It was a noble testimony to the excellence of Christian principle consistently carried out in all its holy and heavenly, loving and benevolent practice, and in the daily life and conduct. It is the more delightful in some respects, to one who differed from his friend in subordinate truths, to testify thus gladly in him the power of those greater truths in which he was one with his friend, and which were thus mighty in him to produce all "the fruits of righteousness which are by Jesus Christ to the praise and glory of God."

More and more may all Christians see and acknowledge the grace which God gives to their fellow-Christians of other denominations, and rejoice in it as the sure evidence that they belong to Christ, are precious to him, and therefore should be precious to each other,

#### CULTIVATION OF THE WINDSOR BEAN.

As I have seen no attempt to cultivate the Windsor Bean, in Canada, I have thought that a short description of the mode in which I have seen it successfully cultivated in England, might be useful to farmers of this country.

Of this species of bean, there are three varieties; all similar in shape, size and appearance, except colour, in which they differ. The Green bean, being of the colour indicated by its name; the Windsor is brownish, and another variety, the name of which I forget, inclines more to white. In shape they are flat; about an inch and one-eighth in length, and half an inch in width. This short description is necessary from the fact that the bean is almost unknown to our native Canadian Farmers.

Even in England they have not been grown to that extent which a wise economy would have dictated. As a general rule, their cultivation is confined rather to the garden than the farm; but I have seen several acres of them grown together in a field, and with careful management, the crop proved exceedingly prolific; the yield per acre, averaging nearly 70 bushels. They are unsuited to a sandy soil; and owing to the largeness and weight of their stalks on which the wind takes great effect, their roots can acquire a sufficiently firm hold in no soil but a pretty strong clay or marl. The time for setting them is as early in the Spring as the ground is ready to receive them. They should be planted in rows two feet apart, and about four inches distant in the row. The method of setting which I have seen practised in England, where they have been grown on a large scale, was this:—The land after having been ploughed and become sufficiently dry, was broken down with a pair of light harrows; then, to ensure regularity, a line was drawn along the ground, and holes were made with a common *dibbling-iron*. Boys or girls then dropped one bean into each hole, and the seed was afterwards covered by again harrowing the land.

When the plants are a few inches high, the crop requires *weeding*, which can be most easily done with a *horse-hoe*, or a Cultivator, for the passing of which between two rows, there will be sufficient space.

This crop will leave the land in a fine state for raising wheat, and when a dead fallow is necessary, it comes in best between a bean and wheat crop.

The Windsor bean, in its green state, is pre-eminently valuable for the table; for which purpose it is to be found for sale at every market throughout England. In its hard state it serves as excellent food for horses, cattle or hogs.—From its flatness it is difficult to grind; and indeed an attempt to grind a quantity of these beans, has rather the effect of bruising them.—Boiling or steaming answers well when they are required as food for cattle or hogs. The best pork I ever saw was fed on these beans.

The adaptation of the Windsor bean to the climate and soil of Canada, might be tested on a scale that would preclude the possibility of loss, and if the result were favourable, great benefit would arise to our farmers from its regular cultivation.

RUSTICUS.

Nelson, Gore District.

—Correspondent of *Canadian Farmer*.

#### APPLES OF GOLD.

"I live by the faith of the Son of God."—Gal. ii. 20.

In spiritual things we are too often living upon self; we seek in frames, forms, creatures, and animal life, that inward peace and stability of mind which is only to be found in the Redeemer. Outward duties are well in their places; they are to be performed, but not to be trusted in; they are as the scaffolding to the building, a mean for carrying on the work; but not the work itself. When favoured with the gracious presence of Jesus, they are blessings; without it, they are nothing. The whole dependence must be on Jesus: *He is the way, the truth, and the life; without Him, prayers, praises, rites, and ordinances, are carcasses without a soul.* This is the case with every external service that is destitute of the presence and blessing of the Holy Spirit, who alone imparts communion of heart, and a quickening of the soul in faith, and in love to Jesus, and often a delightful view of that which is behind the veil of outward ordinances, (such as no carnal eye can behold,) a purely spiritual discovery of the Lord in his goodness, beauty, grandeur and glory!

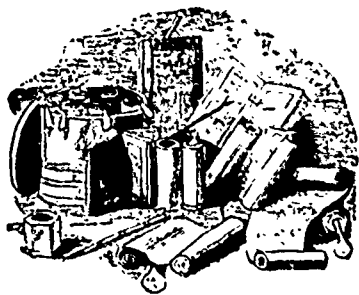
Vain are our fancies, airy flights,  
If faith be cold and dead;

None but a living power unites  
To Christ the living head.

'Tis faith that changes all the heart,

'Tis faith that works by love,  
That bids all sinful joys depart,  
And lifts the thoughts above,

## SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.



Ancient Books, or Scrolls, Rolls, &amp;c.

"Make an end of writing the words of this law in a book"—Deut. xxxi. 24.

In order to give the reader some idea of the probable form and material of this most ancient book, and the other books mentioned in the sacred volume, we shall here state a few leading facts on the general subject, accompanying the statement by such engraved illustrations, from authentic sources, as seem calculated to render more distinctly intelligible the information supplied. It will be observed that our present notice is limited to such portable writings as may more or less properly come under the denomination of "book." As we shall not enlarge the subject by investigating the chronological priority in the use of the different substances employed, we shall find it convenient to arrange our brief remarks under the heads of Vegetable, Metallic, and Animal substances.

I. VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.—1. *Wood.* Inscriptions on wood are very ancient, but do not require to be here noticed. Tablets of wood were very early in use, and seem to have been generally employed much in the same way as slates among ourselves; that is, for temporary writing. Sometimes they were single, but frequently from two to five or more leaves were done up into a sort of book, something like our slate-books. The Greeks and Romans usually coated the boards with wax, on which the letters were traced with a *style*, or pen, commonly of iron, but also of gold, silver, and brass, and sometimes ivory or bone. These instruments had one end pointed, to trace the letters, and the other broad and smooth, for the purpose of obliterating what had been written, by spreading back the wax, so as to render it fit to receive other words. In such books, there was in the middle of each leaf a sort of button, to prevent the pages from touching each other when closed. But the greater warmth of their climate prevented the Jews from generally using wax: they, therefore, wrote on the tablets with a kind of ink, which could be easily sponged out when necessary.

2. *Bark of trees.*—The fine inner bark of such trees as the lime, ash, maple, or elm, was early used as a substance for writing. As such was called in Latin *liber*, this name came permanently to be applied to all kinds of books, and has, in a similar connection, been adopted into most European languages. These books, like all others of flexible materials, were rolled up to render them portable, and to preserve the writing. They were usually rolled round a stick or cylinder; and if they were long, round two cylinders. Hence the name *volume* (volumen)—a thing rolled up—which continues to be applied to books very different from rolls. In using the roll, the reader unrolled it to the place he wanted, and rolled it up again when he had read it. The book of the law, written on parchment, is thus rolled and thus read in the Jewish synagogues at the present time. We do not know that rolls of bark are mentioned in the Scripture, but it does not therefore follow that they were not known to the Jews.

3. *Leaves of trees.*—Pliny thinks that the most early substance for writing was the leaf of the palm-tree; meaning, we presume, the first flexible substance. At this day, books made with the leaves of different trees are common among the Indian nations, and specimens of them are numerous in England. The palmyra leaf is that which is most generally used, but others are preferred in some parts as those of the *talipot*-tree, in Ceylon, on account of its superior breadth and thickness. The letters are written, or rather engraved, with a fine-pointed style, or sort of bodkin; and the writing is afterwards rubbed over with a composition of oil and pulverized charcoal, which renders the characters distinct and permanent.

4. *Papyrus.*—This was a vegetable tissue, the manufacture of which originated and was, in a great degree, peculiar to

Egypt. It is obtained from a bulrush (*Cyperus papyrus*, Linn.) which grew in the swamps of the Nile to the height of ten or fifteen feet. The parts used in making the papyrus were the thin concentric coats or pellicles that surround the triangular stalk; those nearest the centre being the best and finest. A layer of these was laid out lengthwise on a board, and another layer pasted over it crosswise, and after being pressed and dried in the sun, the sheet was completed by the surface being polished with a shell, or other hard and smooth surfaces. A number of these sheets were glued together, to form a roll of the required dimensions. The breadth was determined by the length of the slips taken from the plant; but the length might of course be carried to almost any extent. The largest that has yet been found is thirty feet long. The writing, as in all rolls of whatever material, is not across the length or breadth of the roll, but in columns, extended in the direction of the roll's breadth, with a blank strip between them. Many such rolls have been found in Egypt, in mummy-cases and earthen vessels, and many also in the houses excavated at Herculaneum.

5. *Linen.*—The use of linen as a substance for writing on, is allowed to have been long prior to the invention of papyrus. Indeed, it is evident that when men had invented linen cloth for dress, and afterwards began to feel the need of a flexible and durable material for writing, it would naturally occur to them, that, if their lines could be so prepared as to receive and retain the characters, it would be more convenient to form a more portable book, than any substance previously known. They soon found how to adapt their tissues to this purpose by priming or painting them all over, before they began to write, the writing itself being also rather painted than written, for the inks of antiquity were rather paint than inks, containing no mordant to give them durability; resembling, in this, the inks now used in the East. That such writing was known to the ancient Egyptians, we know from the written bandages which are sometimes found on mummies. The use of linen was certainly known to the Jews in the time of Moses, the priestly robes being principally of that material; and there are Biblical scholars who think that the original of the Pentateuch and the other books of the Old Testament were written on rolls of linen. The question is certainly open to investigation, as rolls only are mentioned in a general sense, without our being informed of what they were composed.

II. METALLIC SUBSTANCES.—Tablets, and sometimes several tablets formed into a book, like the wooden tablets, consisting of plates of lead, copper, brass, and other metals, were anciently used, either to form leaves on which the wax might be spread, or else for the writing to be engraved upon them. The latter process is exceedingly ancient. Writing on lead is mentioned by Job. Pliny mentions that leaden sheets or plates were used for important public documents. This we learn also from other sources; and brass was also employed for inscriptions intended to be very durable.

III. ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.—1. *Skins.* The skins of animals were in use for writing long before parchment was invented. Herodotus mentions the barbarians as writing or painting on the skins of goats and sheep; and Diodorus describes the ancient Persian records as being kept on the same substance. The recourse was so very obvious that it has prevailed in most countries. Even in America, the Mexicans had books of skins, and the North American Indians had maps painted on skins. It was also certainly one of the most ancient, if not the most ancient form of portable writing; and they have great probability on their side who contend that the books of Moses were written on the skins of sheep or goats. The Jews, then, had most certainly the art of preparing and dyeing skins, for rams' skins dyed red made a part of the covering for the tabernacle. In connection with this fact, the following particulars of a Hebrew MS. roll of the Pentateuch, now in the public library at Cambridge, are very instructive. The roll was discovered by Dr. Claudius Buchanan, in the record-chest of the black Jews in Malabar, supposed to be descended from the first dispersion of the Hebrew nation by Nebuchadnezzar. The date of the manuscript could not be ascertained, but the text is supposed to have been derived from those copies which their ancestors brought with them from India. It is written on a roll of goat-skins dyed red, and measures forty-eight feet in length, by twenty-two inches in breadth.

2. *Parchment.*—This is but an improvement, although a very

important one, on the process just mentioned. It was one of the latest, if not the latest of the various processes we have noticed. It is certain that the best parchment was made at Pergamos, and skins thus prepared were hence called *Charta Pergamena*, of which our *parchment* is a corruption. In Greek they are sometimes called *membrana* (*μυμβρανα*), under which name St. Paul mentions them in 1 Tim. iv. 13. Parchment came to be employed for legal, sacred, and other particular classes of works; but the comparative cheapness of papyrus, combined with as much durability as could be required for the more common literary works, maintained it still in general use. The Jews soon began to write their scriptures on parchment, of which the rolls of the law used in their synagogues are still composed.—*Pictorial Bible*.

#### THE MECHANICS' FESTIVAL—PROGRESS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Any one disposed to look with despair upon the Temperance Cause in Montreal, or to imagine the long and ardent services of many workers in the cause as so much lost labour, would have changed that opinion had he been present at the Mechanics' Festival, on Thursday week, and compared the assemblage he saw about him, with what such an assemblage would have been twenty years ago; when men thought it unpardonable to meet together where no grog was provided, and that there could be no sociability without a little moderate drunkenness.

Here were present in the rooms, between two and three thousand persons of all ranks and classes in our society, each individual known but to few of the others, all thrown promiscuously together; and yet the utmost order and harmony everywhere prevailed. People elbowed their way through the crowds without rudeness, neither giving nor receiving offence; if one stepped upon another it was considered unintentional, and excited no anger. No one upon the assumption of superior standing in society offended his neighbour by supercilious remarks, and no one considering himself looked down upon, took the occasion of being in the company of genteel persons to express very loudly his private opinions concerning the pretensions of that class. Not only was all this visible in the early part of the evening, but it continued throughout; so that his Excellency the Governor General, could with the utmost justice, express his admiration at the order and decorum everywhere prevailing in such a mixed multitude.

Now, all this was wonderful in Montreal, and yet the cause was very simple, being only, that there was no liquor to be had in the building except tea and coffee, of which there was a most generous abundance; for had a ten gallon keg of brandy been tapped there about nine o'clock, it would have created a confusion equal to the explosion of a keg of gun-powder, and sensible people would have taken up their hats and walked out as quickly as Munchausen says General Elliot did at Gibraltar, when a bomb-shell with a short fuse burning in it flew into his room.

Amid the dark discouragements which has attended the labours of temperance men in Montreal, and which undoubtedly are very great, there is something to reward past exertions and cheer on to greater efforts, in the fact that an assemblage of two or three thousand people of the mixed population of this city promiscuously met for objects of festivity, by simply adhering to temperance principles in the arrangements for the evening, exhibited an universal decorum and good breeding, which drew down the encomiums of all present, and enabled all to listen to the first speech that ever a Governor of Canada addressed to the public. Had affairs been conducted according to the old fashioned rules of festivities and hospitality, his Excellency would have found himself at eleven o'clock at night neither the only speaker in the room nor the loudest, and his opinion of the people among whom he has come to sojourn, would have been infinitely different.

The greatest embarrassment to the cause of temperance in Canada is, that intemperance is not banished from "high places." As with idol worship among the Jews, though often nearly eradicated from among the people, the incense which was continued to be offered up in "high places" continually threw it back to them, or drew them to it. So long as an evil flourishes gloriously in "high places," which should set good examples, we need not wonder at its abiding in "low places," from which few good examples, and only imitations are to be expected. When the Americans took up the temperance reform, the

rich very soon saw that they must give up their wine, before they could insist on the poor giving up their whisky; and to make matters sure, their wives banished liquors from their houses, that there should never be a temptation to offer drinks to calling acquaintances as had been the universal custom in all past time. At first the temperance people were regarded with sneers and laughter, but already are the tables turned and *having got the laugh on their side* they are carrying all before them. There are now strong indications that in a few years the sale of alcohol in all its shapes will be totally prohibited in New York and all the New England states. Open sale will be put down by law, and clandestine sale will be laughed down.

If you can have a few exhibitions, similar to that of the Mechanics' Festival, and if a similar good example could be shown in some other conspicuous places, which it is needless to particularise, you would soon have the laugh on your side here, and from that hour no temperance man would feel discouragement.

**SHAME ON OHIO.**—A bill to submit to the people the question of the repeal of the Black Laws of Ohio, was, on the 2nd ult., lost in the Senate of that State on a vote for engrossment—31 to 37.

**GEN. TAYLOR A TECTOTALLER.**—It will be gratifying to the friends of old "Rough and Ready," to know that he is a staunch tectotaller, and has not drunk a glass of "the ardent" for twenty years past. This we state upon authority that we believe to be unquestionable, and comes from an old friend of Gen. Taylor, who has recently seen and conversed with him.

**STRANGE SOURCE OF COMFORT.**—The deluge of pauper immigrants is such, that the Alms-House Commissioner, in his last report, makes the following remark: "A public ray of relief, however, becomes cheering to the Department in the news from abroad, that 'Hesse Darmstadt is nearly depopulated.'"

The number of Irish paupers now daily in receipt of food and soup at the parish-office, at Liverpool, is nearly 4000. This time last year there were about twenty-five recipients of the same class.

Out of 104 newspapers published in London, fifty seven, more than one half, are "Sunday" papers, many of them constantly pouring sedition and infidelity into the manufacturing districts.

Dr. Lovell, a physician of London, and Mrs. Britts, a respectable inhabitant of Enfield, have been found guilty, by a Coroner's Jury, of manslaughter, for causing the death of Martha Hobbs, the woman's niece, by subjecting her to a course of hydropathic treatment.

Last week, Mr. Thomas Battle got his release from Lancaster Castle, after having been confined there, as a debtor, *fifteen years and two months*. When he came out, he saw a railway train for the first time in his life.

**PRO-SLAVERY MOB.**—We learn from the Christian Advocate and Journal, that the Methodist Church at Guilford Accomac Co., Va., was surrounded by a mob, some weeks since, while the congregation were engaged in religious services on the Sabbath. The preacher, Rev. James Hargis, had proceeded awhile in the discussion of his subject, when the mob commenced shouting around the Church, throwing missiles against it, and hallooing to such a degree, that the congregation was so alarmed that some left the Church. Under these circumstances, Mr. Hargis could not proceed. He left the Church without any personal violence being done to him; but he was told, when about to leave, that if he came there any more they would put him in the mill pond near by. On the following Monday the matter was brought before the Grand Jury. A competent witness was before them, and one (if no more) of the Jurors repeatedly called the attention of the foreman to the subject, but it received no attention from him. The cause of these riotous proceedings was, that the preacher and his congregation had come to the conclusion to retain their connection with the Methodist Church North, of whose allegiance to Slavery the mobocrats entertain some doubt.

A resolution has been adopted by upwards of eighty ministers of different denominations in Glasgow, with a view to the discouraging of the serving of wine at funerals. The Town Council of Glasgow have unanimously agreed to lend their influence in favour of the measure. A similar movement is taking place in the north.

An "Irish landed proprietor," who is believed to be the Duke of Bedford, has forwarded to the general relief committee a subscription of one thousand pounds for that ill-fated locality, Skibbercen.

The inmates of Morningside Asylum have recently formed an artificial pond in the grounds, and instituted a curling club among themselves. By the kindness of the Duddingston and Merchiston clubs, who have presented them with a number of curling stones, these unfortunates are now occasionally enjoying the pleasures of this exultating and ancient game.

Several successful surgical operations have been performed lately in Guy's Hospital, under the new process of inhalation of ether. The patients did not feel the least pain.

We learn that the Temperance movement is about to receive an important impulse from several of the leading Free Church ministers of this city (Edinburgh), who, having acted privately for some time past on the principles of abstinence from intoxicating liquors, are now proposing to make a public movement on the subject. In order to recommend it to the influential classes of society, and invest the movement with a higher and nobler aspect, it is suggested by some, we believe, that individuals in the middle and upper ranks especially, who adopt the abstinence principle, should devote the money formerly spent in wines and liquors to the relief of the poor and other benevolent objects.—*Scottish Herald*.

## SELECTIONS.

**MANUFACTURES.**—In the New England States manufacturing towns spring up as if by magic. In Lancaster, Massachusetts, an immense factory is being built, covering an acre and a half of land; and a new village is being formed at Springfield, exclusively for carrying on manufactures. It is estimated that in three years, the new village will contain 5,000 inhabitants. The following paragraph from an American paper will show the flourishing state of the manufactures of New England:—“There never was a time when more capital was being invested in manufactures than there is at this moment in New England—they are erecting them not by the foot, but by the mile. I saw a whole city building up in the midst of a snow-storm—not a hand stopping or descending from the house tops. Three or four incorporated companies, with three or four millions of capital, all at work erecting factories by the dozen, and houses by the hundred—one machine-shop 1,000 feet long, and a single factory the floors of which would cover seven acres of ground—another which will consume the wool of 800,000 sheep annually, and one of cotton which will employ 1,800 girls—and countless others going up or commencing in this new city, on the Merrimack, half way between Boston and Lowell, not yet named. In Lowell they are opening a new race or canal, at a cost of half a million, to drive a new set of factories built and building, perhaps equal in power and extent to those already in operation there. I saw in one factory 1300 beautiful girls, with cheerfulness, happiness, intelligence and contentment legibly written on every countenance. In another woollen factory, (Sam'l Lawrence's,) in looking over the pay roll, or book, which I accidentally picked up from the table, I found on 27 consecutive pages, containing 800 signatures, nearly all girls, but a single one that made a mark or X. All were written in a good, and many of them in an elegant hand.—*Correspondent New York Paper.*”

**MERCER COUNTY, ONTARIO.**—The history of the coloured settlement in Mercer county, as a western paper informs us, is this. Some eight or ten years ago, Augustus Wattles procured a piece of land there for the purpose of a manual labour school, to accommodate coloured youths, who by injustice and prejudice were precluded from the advantages of the common schools of the State, for whose support their parents were equally taxed with their white neighbours. This benevolent effort of Mr. Wattles soon attracted the attention of the coloured people. Numbers of them settled around this school in the woods. They have worked, cultivated their intellect, and improved their morals. They now number several hundreds—say five or six. Most of the families have homesteads. White people are convicted of crime at every term of the courts, but there has not been an instance of charge against, or conviction of any person belonging to this colony! In education they have shot ahead of their white-skinned neighbours. The coloured boys are often called upon by the pathmasters to do their writing, and by the justices to cast up their bills of cost for them! Is it worth while for white folks to brutalize themselves by a cultivated hatred of such a people?—*Am. Paper.*

**AUBURN STATE PRISON.**—The clerk of this prison has published a detailed account of the operations of this institution, for the year ending December, 1846, from which we glean the following items. The greatest number of convicts confined at any time during the year was 706, and the smallest 609. The earnings from all sources during the year amounted to fifty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars; and the expenditure for all objects during the same period, was only fifty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars;—leaving a balance of three thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars in favour of the institution. It is needless to say that the system by which a prison is thus made to support itself is excellent, and worthy the most extensive imitation. When will Canada be favoured with a similar report from the Provincial Penitentiary? Under the present system of management we dare not even hazard a conjecture.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

The baptismal admonition of the Hindoos is as impressive on the bystanders as it is beautiful; “Little babe, thou enterest the world weeping, while all around you smiled; contrive so to live, that you may depart in smiles, whilst all around you weep.”

A little urchin, not quite three years old, said to his sister, while munching a piece of gingerbread—“Siss take half ub dis cake to keep till afternoon, when I get cross!” This is rather better than the story of the child, who bellowed from the top of the stairs—“Mamma, Hannah won't pacify me!”

**LORD NORMANBY'S WIT.**—Recently, in the saloon of Lord Normanby, at the British embassy, a Parisian lady maintained the opinion that the French were more polite than our countrymen. The noble lord, taking the part of his fellow-subjects, was not altogether of the same way of thinking. “You astonish me,” exclaimed the lady, “Why, the English themselves allow the fact.”—“That is very possible,” replied the ambassador; “but surely that only proves them a highly polite people.”—*Newcastle Advertiser.*

**DUTIES OF FATHERS.**—When parents discover in a child a want of disposition or a habit which is evil, it is always well to examine carefully whence it proceeds—to ascertain as accurately as possible, whether it results from innate propensity, or is the effect of evil example. If it is found to proceed from imitation, and the fault originated with themselves, the only sure method of curing it in the child,

will be to cure it in themselves. Thus is “the axe laid at the root of the tree.” This course, we fear, is seldom followed, and particularly by fathers. Often have we heard the father say, on seeing a fault in a child—“Mother, do try to correct that bad habit, I would do so if I were with him all day as you are,”—when perhaps that fault is but a perfect transcript of a part of his own character—and he forgets or fails to see, that to correct it in himself is the secret, and perhaps the only way radically to cure it in his son. A pious mother once remarked of her husband, that he was so conscientious and scrupulous with regard to his example, that if he said or did anything which he thought was wrong, he immediately and candidly acknowledged it before them, saying, “It would have been better for me to have spoken or acted so and so,” pointing out the right course. Thus he immediately wiped away the bad impression from their minds, and prevented the imitation of what was unlovely or unchristian. Would that all were thus particular. Christian father, suffer a word of exhortation addressed especially to yourself. Throw not off the burden which Divine Providence has laid upon you. Feel not that you are exempted by your more public labours, from the work of fireside education. Lay not upon the mother the sole charge of training the little ones God has given you, for usefulness and glory. But seek in every way to share her trust, and lighten her task—and above all, see to it that your life is an irreproachable commentary upon her daily instructions. Would you not have her dishonour you in their eyes, by reproving and punishing them for faults which they witness constantly in you? Then let your temper be lovely, your conduct discreet, your conversation such as becometh the Gospel of Christ. Nor can you, with justice, criminate in your children, what you know you are guilty of yourselves.—*Advocate of Moral Reform.*

**SPARE MINUTES.**—Spare minutes are the gold dust of time; and Young was writing a true, as well as a striking line, when he taught that, “Sauds make the mountain, moments make the year.” Of all the portions of our life, the spare minutes are the most fruitful in good or evil. They are gaps through which temptations find the easiest access to the garden of the soul.

**PICKLING PLUM TREES.**—It has been frequently recommended to strew salt around plum trees, not only for the purpose of destroying the grubs of the curculio which may be in the soil, but to stimulate the tree to bear. We saw a successful experiment of this kind the other day, in the garden of our brother, Capt. P. Holmes, of Gardiner. He has several plum trees planted in a stiff clayey loam, which had not borne any fruit for seven or eight years. Last fall he strewed a quantity of salt around the roots, and this season they are hanging full of fruit. It is an experiment easily tried, and if successful, a very cheap mode of manuring the trees. Some species of plums will not thrive unless planted where the salt water can occasionally wash their roots, or unless salt is applied, as in the case of the beach plum; and it seems that salt is congenial to all kinds. Downing, in his “Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,” says, in common salt we have one of the best fertilizers for the plum tree. It not only promotes its health and luxuriance, but from the dislike which most insects have to this substance, it drives away or destroys most of those to whom the plum is liable. The most successful plum-grower in our neighbourhood applies, with the best results, half a peck of coarse salt to the surface of the ground under each bearing tree, annually, about the first of April.—*Maine Farmer.*

**ROCK SALT.**—All who keep domestic animals, are aware of the necessity of supplying them regularly with salt. Various means have been tried to effect this desirable object; but so long as the ordinary kinds are used, it cannot be done without considerable extra trouble, attended with more or less waste. We have tried all sorts of ways on our farm—the manger, troughs, both under and without cover, together with some few patent inventions, and yet we could never contrive to place this necessary commodity where it could at all times be accessible to stock, till we procured the English rock or mineral salt. This salt is as hard as alum. A lump of it may be placed in the field, where it will lie for years exposed to all sorts of weather, with but little waste. It is therefore just the thing for horses, cattle and sheep. Place a lump in the rack of a manger, in a trough, or in a field, and there it will remain till it is gradually licked away. By using this kind of salt, the stock will always take it as they desire; nor can they get it in excess, or suffer injury from it as is often the case with the use of most other kinds. We have recently had a small quantity of this article sent us from England, and in answer to numerous inquiries, add, that we can supply it at one dollar per 100 lbs.—*American Agriculturist.*

**LOVE CHRIST MORE THAN THIS.**—A Karen woman offered herself for baptism. After the usual examination, I inquired whether she could give up her ornaments for Christ. It was an unexpected blow. I explained the spirit of the Gospel. I appealed to her own consciousness of vanity. I read her the Apostle's prohibition, 1 Timothy ii. 9. She looked again and again at her handsome necklace; then, with an air of modest decision that would adorn, beyond all ornaments, any of my sisters whom I have the honour of addressing, she took it off, saying, “I love Christ more than this.”—*Judson's Address.*

**BAXTER'S BEAUTIFUL SAYING.**—While we wrangle here in the dark, we are dying, and passing to the world that will decide all our controversies, and the safest passage thither is by peaceable holiness.



NEWS.

**HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.**—A Meeting was held at the Montreal Insurance Office, on Monday last, to adopt measures for the establishment of a House of Indust James Ferris, Esq., occupied the Chair. A Report on the subject, prepared by a Provisional Committee, was read by D Davidson, Esq. Several resolutions were passed, in support of which Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Bethune and Mathieson, the Rev. Messrs Adamson, Churchill, Taylor, Leach, Willoughby, Cramp, and other gentlemen. It was unanimously agreed to take steps for the erection of a House of Industry, for the relief of the destitute poor, and a Committee was appointed, consisting of the clergymen connected with the Protestant Congregations, with three lay members from each, to make the necessary arrangements, and prepare a code of laws and regulations.—*Register.*

**THE DANCING MANIA.**—We understand that the medical gentlemen of Montreal expect a rich harvest. There is more gaiety this winter than has been known for many years. Five balls took place last week. When we think of the dangers connected with exposure to sudden changes of temperature, and of the injurious effects of thin dresses and late hours, at this season of the year, we cannot but conclude that suffering will follow dissipation. Pills, powders, and other appliances, outward and inward, will be in extensive requisition. Time wasted—energies misapplied—life frittered away in trifles—will be melancholy items in the last account.—*Register.*

We understand that the military force now in the Canadas will, in the early part of the summer, be reduced by three regiments. It is said the 52nd, 71st and 81st will be the three regiments ordered away. There is also a rumour that one or more local corps will be placed upon permanent footing.—*Quebec Mercury.*

**COMMENDABLE LIBERALITY.**—The Scotch people of Cobourg, have, within a few days, raised nearly £300, to assist their suffering countrymen in Scotland.

**FIRE.**—The dwelling house of Mr. Henry Cole, Frederickburgh, was entirely consumed, with most of the household furniture, &c.

The Roman Catholic Priest of Bytown, has sent the sum of £63 to a gentleman in this city, for the purpose of being transmitted to Ireland.

We understand there are 88 licensed Taverns in Kingston, 63 beer shops; and 26 wholesale liquor stores; making a total of 176 places where intoxicating liquors are sold, in a population of less than 10,000. Comment is unnecessary.—*Kingston Herald.*

We find in the *London Argus* that petitions had been circulated and numerously signed, on the 21st January, at Liverpool, praying Earl Grey to authorize the departure of an extra mail packet to America on the 19th of the months of February and March. It is rumoured that private letters have been received in Montreal stating the probability that the petition will be acceded to by the Government.

On the first day that the Glasgow Philosophical Society's Exhibition was thrown open gratuitously to the working classes, 16,200 people were admitted; on the second, 18,600; on the third, above 19,200. The number in the Hall was usually between 1000 and 1500 at a time; and it would have been impossible for persons in any station of society to have shown more anxiety for the safety of the objects confided to them. It could not be observed at the close of the period that a single object, amongst the thousands exhibited, had been injured, or even moved from its position.

A Turkish vice-consul has just been appointed for Manchester His name is Abdullah Ydhibi, and he is said to be the only Mahomedan inhabitant of the town.

It is stated that Keeling and Hunt, the foreign fruit-brokers of Monument Yard, London, have received a Government order to procure £20,000 worth of seed potatoes from the Mediterranean, the Azores, or wherever they can best be had, as speedily as possible.

The Customs receipts of the port of Glasgow for the year ending 5th January, 1847, exceeded those of the previous year by upwards of £44,000; and those of Greenock, by upwards of £36,000, a gratifying proof of the increasing trade of the port.

**FALL OF THE MONSTER CHIMNEY AT WIGAN.**—On Tuesday afternoon last, shortly after four o'clock, this very imposing fabric fell to the ground with a loud crash. Its completion was effected a few months ago, when it had reached the great height of upwards of 400 feet. It fell on Thursday afternoon, across the canal, and extends for the length of a field beyond it. The passage of boats on the canal is stopped until it can be cleared, and active measures are now being carried on for the purpose. We believe this is the third chimney which has fallen on Mr. Dobb's premises.—*Manchester Courier.*

The statement of the ordinary revenue is very brilliant, and shows an increase of £454,662 on the quarter, and £1,028,257 on the year. In fact, there is an advance on the year in every item, except Stamps, and on the quarter in all except Stamps and miscellaneous receipts. The decrease under these heads is not large, and, in respect to one of them, is easily accounted for by the diminution of railway enterprise. The principal increase is in the Customs, Excise, and Property-tax; in the first, £205,659 and £159,932 for the year and quarter respectively; in the second, £344,138 and £269,318; and in the third, £368,821 and £63,234. We observe that in the Post Office also there is an advance of £85,000 on the year, and £14,000 on the quarter.

A food riot took place in Aberdeen on the 22d ultimo. The unemployed met in the neighbourhood of the town, carrying with them a black flag; and sent a deputation to the magistrates; who, with the concurrence of the principal corn merchants, told them that shipments of grain would be suspended. Throughout the day there was much excitement, and special constables were sworn in. Towards evening a flour cart was attacked, windows were broken, and the police pelted with stones; but the police having made a sally, about fifty men, and a great number of women, were secured. Eventually, the mob was persuaded to suffer shipments to fulfil actual engagements; it being declared by the magistrates that no more should be sent away.

On the same night, a formidable disturbance took place at Macduff, to prevent the shipment of meal and grain; and great excitement prevails at

all the shipping towns in the neighbourhood, in consequence of the quantity of food that was sent away.

There have been turbulent meetings at Paisley, growing out of the scarcity of employment. The provost had, however, mitigated the tumult by providing webs for those on the relief fund, on condition of their forming themselves into parties of twenty, and giving certain guarantees for the execution and return of the work.

**ADULTERY AND MURDER OF A HUSBAND.**—It is rumoured in town, that Mr. Dowden, a Baptist clergyman, living in Spencer county, was mortally wounded one night last week by his own wife. The circumstances attending the outrageous affair, according to the rumour, are, that from several causes Mr. D. had been led to suspect the fidelity and chastity of his wife. He started off, as his wife supposed, on a preaching tour of a week or more; but he returned the next night, lighted a candle and went into his bed room, where he found a man in bed with Mrs. Dowden. Mrs. D. immediately jumped out of bed, went to a bureau, and got from a drawer a large knife, with which she stabbed her husband three times in the stomach and bowels, wounding him mortally. He made not the least resistance, apparently determined to let her who had so basely betrayed his honour and destroyed his peace, also rid him of his life.—*Shelby (Va.) News.*

**DEATH AMONG THE MISSISSIPPI VOLUNTEERS.**—The *New Orleans Atlas*, announcing the embarkation for the seat of war of the Mississippi regiment, states that forty of them had died at camp near New Orleans from exposure on account of the defective arrangements of the government officers, or rather from the want of any arrangements for the reception and accommodation of the volunteers. This is a loss equal to what would have been sustained in a hard fought battle, and its cause ought to be investigated.

**RELIEF FOR IRELAND.**—New York, it is said, will send \$300,000; Philadelphia \$250,000; Boston ditto; Baltimore \$200,000; Washington \$50,000; Charleston \$100,000; New Orleans \$250,000; and the West \$200,000. Many say that nearly a million will go out by the next steamer. The *Sands* will carry out a large sum; and this aid is from American citizens and foreigners. The Irish and sons of Irishmen are moving and will send as much more. The Odd Fellows are about chartering a ship and loading her with flour and other bread stuffs. The £500 subscribed by Prince Albert has been excelled here by over a dozen merchants; one has given \$5,000! God speed the day when the famine and all its attendant evils shall have passed for ever from the shores of poor Ireland.

**CHEESE FOR ENGLAND.**—The ship General Taylor, now loading at New York for England, will take, with other articles of provisions, five hundred thousand pounds of cheese. This is the largest lot of that article that has ever left New York at one time.

The village of Northampton, Massachusetts, containing a population of only 3,000 inhabitants, has contributed upwards of \$4,000 toward the relief of the distressed in Ireland and Scotland.

**LATER FROM MEXICO.**—By the way of Charleston we have Havana dates to the 6th instant. The Vera Cruz steamer had arrived. We learn that Santa Anna was still at San Luis Potosi, with 22,000 men. The clergy had refused to contribute \$8,000,000, and had threatened to pronounce against Santa Anna and his cabinet. Great jealousy existed between the Mexican generals, and there was much confusion in the government. The 3000 troops at Vera Cruz were in a bad condition, and were expecting an attack from the Americans. Many vessels had run the blockade with valuable cargoes for Mexican ports. A large French ship, with a valuable cargo, was captured. General Taylor had passed to Victoria with 6000 men, supposed to have been on his march to Tampico.

"We learn from our foreign correspondents," says the *New York Sun*, "that over £2,000,000 sterling, or about ten millions of dollars in specie, will be shipped to this country from England before the 1st of May. The present low rate of exchange makes this movement profitable. It is said the Bank of England is engaged in it, and will part with that amount of specie to gain the difference of exchange, which is about three per cent, equal to a profit of \$300,000 on the sum named."

PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT—MONTREAL, March 1, 1847.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
ASHES, Pots, per cwt			Nominal.		BEEF, Prime Mess,				
Pearls, .....			Nominal.		per brl. 200lbs.	50	0	a	52
FLOUR, Canada Superfine, per brl.					Prime, .....	45	0	a	47
196 lbs. ....	36	3	a	37	6				
Do. Fine, .....	33	0	a	35	6				
Do. Sour, .....			none		Prime Mess, per tierce, 304lbs.	00	0	a	80
Do. Middlings, ..			none		PORK, Mess, per brl. 200lbs	90	0	a	100
Indian Meal, 168lb.			none		Prime Mess, .....	75	0	a	00
Oatmeal, brl. 224lb.	33	0	a	33	9				
GRAIN, Wheat U.C. Best, 60lbs. ...	7	3	a	0	0				
Do. L.C. per min.	6	0	a	6	6				
BARLEY, Minot, ...	3	0	a	3	3				
OATS, " " " "	2	0	a	2	2				
PEASE, .....	5	0	a	5	2				
					BUTTER, per lb. ...	0	7	a	0
					CHEESE, full milk, 100 lbs., .....	40	0	a	50
					LARD, per lb., best	0	0	a	0
					TALLOW, per lb., rough, .....	0	4	a	0

THOS. M. TAYLOR, Broker.

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