Poetry.

THE FLAG OF ENGLAND.

Raise high the Flag of England—
The banner of the brave!
But not to desolate the world,
To conquer or enslave;
And not for civil warfare,
As in the days of yore,
When British steel beneath its folds
Was bathed in British gore.
Each taunting rag,
A nation's flag,
May boast of deeds like these;
But we men,
The free men,
Claim nobler victories.

Raise high the flag of England!
If 'mid the battle crush
Its only triumphs had been won,
An Englishman might blush.
If by aggressive armies
Its brightest fame was bought,
We'd groan to think our fathers wrong,
And deem its glories nought;
We'd weep to own
Our power misgrown,
And to the world proclaim
That we men,
The free men,
Would earn a better fame.

Raise high the flag of England—
The meteor of the fight!
That never flashed on battle-field
Except to lead the right;
That never graced the triumphs
Of Cæsars, or their hosts;
Or carried rapine and revenge
To unoffending coasts.
Unfurl it high
In purity—
The flag without a stain!
That we men,
The free men,
May swear by it again.

Wherever it has floated
Upon the sea or land,
There world-adorning Trade has stretched
Her civilizing hand;
There Enterprise has ventured
Her argosies high piled;
There science strewed the earth with gems,
And kindly Knowledge smiled
O'er deeds like these,
In storm and breeze,
Our flag has been unfurled;
And we men,
The free men,
Can show them to the world,

It led our souls undaunted,
With earnest souls sublime,
To track the bounds of earthly space
Through every zone and clime.
Through savage lands death-haunted,
Where southern oceans roll,
Through swamps and deserts of the line,
Or ice-fields of the Pole.
Wherever Trade
Or Science bade,
Discovery turned her prow,
That we men,
The free men,
Mighty glory in it now.

By these thy triumphs ever,
Oh, banner of our sires!
May never war unfurl thy cross
To gleam above her fires,
May civil strife ne'er plant thee
Upon the plain or hill,
But Peace, Discovery, Love and Joy,
Exalt and wave thee still.
O'er smiling downs,
And prosperous towns,
Float, banners, as of yore,
That we men,
The free men,
May love thee evermore.

Random Readings.

A lawyer asked a Dutchman in court what earmarks a pig had that was in dispute. 'Vell, he has no earmarks except a very short tail,' was the reply.

What is the difference between a butcher and a young lady? The former kills to dress, while the latter dresses to kill.

During the session of the Court of Common Pleas, in a certain county not far from the Sciota River, in Ohio, the presiding Judge, although a man of great ability and talent was, nevertheless, rather fond of the 'red eye,' and too much in the habit of performing that pantomimic action commonly called 'crooking the elbow.' On one occasion, when the court was assembled and waiting for his appearance, he entered, and, with a slow and solemn step, 'walked a line' up to the bench; and although it was evident to all that he had been 'smiling,' he was now as 'grave as a judge.' Taking his seat with great gravity (though it was plain that he had great difficulty in preserving the centre thereof), he opened the court. Matters went on swimmingly until, in his endeavors to take notes, he dropped his pen, and stooping to pick it up, he lost that gravity which until then he had so carefully preserved, and deposited his weight and whiskey on the floor. The court was in commotion; and while two of the members of the bar hastened to restore the fallen dignity of the bench, Mr. C——moved that the court be adjourned, on account of the sudden illness of the Judge; when, to the surprise of all, the Judge, who had regained his feet, exclaimed: 'No-s-such-thing, no-such-thing, Mr. C——, the Judge ain't sick; he's drunk, sir, *drunk*—drunk, sir!' The peal of laughter that rose can better be imagined than described.

A good story is told of a chap in North Carolina, who went the entire figure in the way of courting all the girls who would have him, without asking for any of them to die off, as the law directs. After having married his thirteenth, some of his first loves came down upon him and had him lodged in jail. But a person so fond of liberty, and who could get into Hymen's noose with such ease, found little difficulty in getting out of the 'jug;' and the next news of him, he was running at large, with a heavy reward offered for his apprehension. He was shortly recognized by a gentleman, who, anxious to get the reward invited him to his house, desired him to sit down—called his wife to chat with him, as an inducement to detain him there—while he made some excuse for leaving him a few moments, and started for a constable to arrest the run-away. What was the poor man's astonishment, on returning with the constable, to find the gay Lothario—taking the advantage of his short absence—*had absconded with his wife*. This made the fellow's stock of wives on hand fourteen.

WILLOW.

The *common willow* is the plant for farmers who would make hedges. It grows four times as fast as any of the thorns. Willows are propagated at a twentieth part of the cost of the thorn, and they come to a growth large enough to make a fence in less than a fourth part of the time required for thorns.

We have various kinds of willows in this quarter, and they bear our cold winters as well as the oak and maple. The yellow willow is of very rapid growth; and it is quite common in this quarter. No seeds are required, as the willow is propagated by cuttings, which may be had in abundance without cost. These are run into the ground on the line of the fence at any time in April, and they will grow without culture where the soil is good.

Take any willow cuttings that are from one and a half to two inches in diameter, let them be twelve inches long, and on setting them take an iron bar to make a hole. This should be twelve inches deep, so as to let the upper end of the cutting come even with the surface of the ground.

The cuttings should be procured before the sap begins to move. The fore part of March is a good time to cut them and then they might lay out in the sun, on the woodpile, or elsewhere, to the time of setting—the bark thus adheres more closely to the wood than when the willow is cut in April, and will not peal.

Most people who set willows for hedgerows leave the end of the cutting several inches above the ground thinking to gain one year's growth—but they are more likely to loose the cutting.

The Willow has an advantage over all kinds of thorn, as the trimmings are worth something for firewood, and will repay all the labor of trimming when cut once in five years.

Wet meadows are the home of the willow; and where a ditch makes a partial fence the willow on the bank will soon make the rest. When the fence alone is the object, the willows should be cut as low as four or five feet from the ground.

TRUSTING TO A SINGLE CROP.

There is no crop that does not fail sometimes, though there are few which are never wholly cut off in any season. Grass, for example, always yields a partial crop, and a person may, if need be, depend wholly upon this product as a means of subsistance. The same thing, however, can hardly be said of any other staple crop. Innumerable illustrations might be given of the danger of depending upon a single crop. The result in Ireland of relying upon the potato crop is patent. The failure of the wheat crop, in many parts of this country has involved thousands of farmers in debt, which it will take years of toil and economy to liquidate. A friend at the west had been so successful in raising peaches that he turned his whole attention to that crop. Last year he realized a large net profit, and looking for still greater results this year, he laid his plans accordingly, and incurred considerable debts to be paid from the proceeds of his peaches. The result is, that from five or six thousand trees he gathers scarcely two bushels of marketable fruit.

A mixed cultivation is the safest, in the long run. If the potato crop fail, let there be corn, wheat, barley, or other grain to fall back upon. The chances of utter failure are dimished a thousand fold where there are three or four different crops under culture. A season destructive to one is likely to be just the thing for another.—*American Agriculturist.*

HIGH FARMING.

PETITE COTE, Dec., 1858.

MY DEAR SIR,—In consequence of your statement to me that you had been informed that "High Farming was unsuitable for this Country," I take the liberty of sending you a few notes on the subject.

In my opinion it is altogether a fallacy advanced by those who have no practical knowledge of the subject, as the two gentlemen in this district who approximate nearest to the English style of high farming, Messrs. Logan and Johnston Thompson, are both highly satisfied with the results. The former imported a large quantity of tile last season from Scotland, intended to thorough drain the whole of his farm; and the first time I walked over the farm of the latter gentleman I was shown a field, on the one half of which was a most beautiful crop of potatoes, while the other half of the field had a crop that would not pay the expense of cultivation. The cause of the difference was that one half of the field was thorough drained, so that in Spring it was dry and ready for early planting; the undrained portion kept in a wet sour state till the end of May, when it was too late to put in a root crop to advantage, the extra crop in that particular case must have paid the cost of draining the first season; but the great hinderance to the extension of draining, is the difficulty and expense of procuring tiles and skilled labour. My own experience in draining corresponds with that of the two gentlemen named. I last season used Guano extensively, and although the price was £18 10s per ton the extra return of crops was most satisfactory. Where it proved the most profitable was upon soil thoroughly dried and manured the previous fall, with about half the quantity generally applied. In Spring after the drills were opened, there was no delay but to plant the Potatoes and sprinkle along the drill 2½ cwt. of Guano per arpent or acre, which enabled me to put in a very large breadth of drill crop in an incredibly short time, and all in proper season. And what with my root crops being early planted and forced early in the season by the application of Guano, I never had my root houses so full in the fall, and my cows are in fine condition by being fed on straw and mangle wurtzle.

This last season I visited Mr. Johnston, of Geneva, N. Y., whose farm, over 300 acres, was naturally a poor thin clay when he entered upon it. Some 30 years ago, on his arrival from Scotland, his means were so limited that he was unable to do more than rent a very small portion of what was considered unimprovable land, he is now the owner of a large farm every acre of which is thoroughly drained with tile. Both the purchase and improvements were out of the profits of his high farming, and although the spring crops in the West this last season suffered from wet, when upon clay soil, the whole of his were most magnificent. He purchases no foreign manure, but then he has always on hand a large quantity of farm-made manure, in consequence of his being a most extensive feeder of cattle during winter. He never sells a bushel of barley to a distiller, but feeds it to his cattle, which not only upon a long average of years has yielded a greater return, but affords him the high satisfaction, as he said, of knowing that it went to the cities in the shape of good beef and mutton, instead of poisonous liquors. I am certain that if any of your Agricultural friends who may want faith in high farming, were to pay a visit to the farm of Mr. Johnstone, Geneva, at the proper season, they would come back converted men. Yours &c.,

JOHN DODS.

RELIGION AND MARRIAGE.—Consistent religious principle is the only sure basis of happiness in the married life. Nine-tenths of all the separations and divorcements that have occurred, we doubt not, have taken place between persons destitute of the sanctifying influence of God's grace on the heart. The very moment we wander from heaven, that very moment we get into the toils of the net of Satan, and then begin our restiveness and disquietude. Two streams meeting and mingling their waters, and flowing on through wood and vale to the ocean, is one of the most beautiful objects in nature. Not less beautiful, in the moral world, is the sight of two kindred hearts uniting and flowing on in the same quiet channel to the greater ocean of eternity. True religion in the heart of both husband and wife, is the surest guarantee of bliss here and forever.

A SPUNKY GIRL.—The Farmington Chronicle tells a story of one of the Franklin County girls, who, having attended a country concert, in a neighbouring town, with a young gent of Massachusetts, discovered on the way home that her companion had been patronizing the bar too freely. She immediately ordered him to stop the horse, left the sleigh, in spite of the penitent tears of her gallant—who was not so drunk but he felt the disgrace of his position—and by permission of the teamster, mounted a passing load of boards, and rode to the nearest house, where she stayed until the mail stage came along, in the afternoon, when she took passage to Farmington, and from whence, the following morning she hired a private conveyance and returned home.

STOOP SHOULDERS.—If a catalogue of our national sins be ever completed, it should embrace those of having round shoulders, so called. We are very largely a nation of stoopers, from the farmer in his shirt-sleeves to the advocate at his table. There is not the slightest necessity for this, and it is as ungainly as it is unhealthy. Boys who have a tendency to "lop" should be made to straighten themselves, and if kind counsel will not bring them to their perpendiculars, ridicule should be resorted to and persevered in until the thing is done. There is probably not more than one pair of stooping shoulders in a hundred which stoop unavoidably. Free exercise of all the muscles of the chest, back, and abdomen, in the erect position will cure the evil. Walking has no tendency to do this. —*American Paper.*

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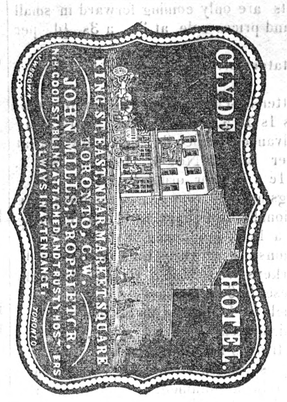

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The prices at which these and other types are sold at the Canada Type Foundry, will be found at least 30 per cent less than they could be purchased previous to its establishment.

It is therefore hoped that the Printers of Canada will show their appreciation of the advantages it holds out, by be towing upon it a fair share of their patronage, in return for which the proprietors pledge themselves to leave no means untried to give ample satisfaction.

Printers! mark the reduction in the price of types since this Foundry was opened; and bear in mind that a greater reduction depend upon yourselves. Our motto is—supply the trade with type of such quantities and at such prices as will prevent the necessity of patronising foreign manufactures.

The following list of a few of the principal articles required by printers will give an idea of the great advantages of the Canada Type Foundry,

—PRICES:—

Nonpariel	2s	9d per lb.
Minion	2s	3d "
Brevier	2s	1d "
Bourgeoise	1s	10d "
Long Primer	1s	8d "
Small Pica	1s	7d "
Pica	1s	6d "

☞ All other Book Fonts in proportion.

LEADS—6 to Pica and thicker, 1s per lb.: Pica, 1s 3d; 8 to Pica 1s 6d.

THOS. J. GURNIN & Co.
St. Therese Street
Montreal, May 18th, 1857. g3

N.B.—Publishers of newspapers giving insertion to this advertisment for 2 months will be allowed their bills upon purchasing five times their amount of our manufacture. Editors will confer a favor by directing attention to the announcement. T. J. G. & Co.

New Volume, New Dress & New Terms.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

The leading and largest circulated

AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL

VOLUME X. FOR 1859.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is so widely and favorably known in the East and West, North and South, as the most popular Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper of the Age, that we omit all expletives in announcing the Tenth Volume. Suffice it to say that no proper effort or expense will be spared to fully maintain and increase its reputation as the Best Journal of its Class—rendering it, emphatically, the Standard

RURAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY!

"Excelsior" its glorious Motto, and "Progress and Improvement" its laudable Objects, the Rural continuously *excels* in Merit and reports decided PROGRESS in Circulation and Usefulness. As an Agricultural, Horticultural, Literary, Family and News Paper, combined, it has long been unrivalled. Not a *monthly* of only twelve issues yearly, but a Large and Beautiful Weekly—which embraces in ONE a greater number of Useful and Timely Topics than SEVERAL ordinary journals,—The Rural IS, PAR EXCELLENCE,

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE TIMES!

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FORM, STYLE AND TERMS.

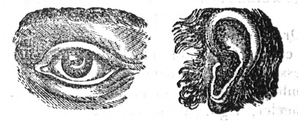
The Rural New-Yorker is published Weekly, each number comprising Eight Double Quarto Pages. An Index, Title Page, &c., given at the close of each Volume.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE—Two Dollars a Year; Three Copies for $5; Six, and one free to club agent, for $10; Ten, and one free, for $15; Sixteen, and one free, for $22; Twenty, and one free, for $26; Thirty-two, and two free, for $40, [or 30 for $37,50] and any greater number at same rate—only $1 25 per copy!—with an extra copy for every Ten Subscribers over Thirty! Club papers sent to different post-offices, if desired. As we pre-pay American postage, $1.37 is the lowest club rate for Canada.

Now is the time to Subscribe and form Clubs for the New Year and Volume. Specimen Numbers, Show-Bills, Prospectuses, &c, cheerfully furnished [by mail or otherwise, at our expense,] to all disposed to lend a portion of influence in behalf of the Rural and its Objects. Address

D. D. T. MOORE,
Rochester, N. Y

Dr. CADWELL,



OF TORONTO,

OCULST & AURIST,

Operator on the Eye and Ear.

UNIVERSALLY known throughout Canada and the United States for his skill and success in

Restoring Lost Sight & Hearing,

And removing all Diseases of the Eye and Ear generally, begs most respectfully to inform those afflicted in these delicate organs, that he has forwarded to the office of this paper a few dozen copies of the 4th edition of his *Treatise on Diseases of the Eye and Ear*, published t is day, which will be presented to applicants,

FREE OF CHARGE,

Ten Thousand Copies are now ready for distribution.

This work contains nearly 2000 pages of reading matter, in which will be found reported a large number of most important and successful operations on the Eye, and more than *One Hundred interesting Cases* of every description, illustrated with numerous Cuts and Plates. Also, will be seen, Letters and References from highly respectable parties from all parts of Canada and the United States,—all of which will be found well worthy the careful perusal of the afflicted.

The Author feels fully assured that every *unprejudiced reader* of this work will be convinced that Diseases of the Eye or Ear in *any stage* short of complete disorganization, *can* and *may be cured*: and it must appear evident to every considerate person that the *principal cause of failure* to obtain relief in these cases throughout the country, is the result of *improper treatment*, and a want of EXPERIENCE, SKILL, and COMPETENCY on the part of those professing or attempting to cure such diseases.

This Work will also be forwarded to individuals *free of charge*) sending their address, POST-PAID, to the Author at Toronto.

TORONTO, June 8th, 1857. g13-1y

PROSPECTUS OF

The Woman's Advocate

FOR 1858.

Fourth Volumn.

A. E. MCOWELL, EDITOR.
L. J. PIERSON, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

The object of the Woman's Advocate is the opening out of new spheres of employment for women who have so long suffered the distress attendant upon the insufficient remuneration, and a too limited number of occupations.

The paper endeavors to collect all information that can be important to women, relative to occupations better suited to them, and which will yield a more comfortable subsistence than the few unhealthy trades upon which they have been so far obliged to depend for existence.

The Advocate employs, in the various departments of the business, many women, who are paid for their labor as high prices as are paid to men for the same amount of work. To the editor and proprietor the past three years in which she has been engaged in this work, have been years of anxiety and toil; but the enterprize has been carried on with the hope of doing good to others, and finally pushing the business to a successful point, when it may remunerate all concerned. With this hope she enters the field for another year, trusting to the many assurances of friends in all parts of the country, for aid and co-operation.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For One Copy, one year	$2 00
For Five Copies	8 00
For Ten Copies	15 00

TO POSTMASTERS.

Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents, and deduct the usual commission.

EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES

Any lady of good address, and energetic habits, can make from five to twenty dollars a week, by canvassing for subscribers for the Advocate. We want such agents in every ownship and city in the United States and the Canadas. If any one wishes to enter upon a lucrative employment, and will send a recommendation for honesty and ability, they will have credentials forwarded to them to act as agents.

Address, ANNA E. M'DOWELL,
Editor and Proprietor,
Philadelphia, Pa.