Poetry.

TAKE THE PAPERS.

Why don't you take the papers?
They're the life of my delight;
Except about election time,
And then I read for spite.

Subscribe, you cannot loose a cent—
Why should you be afraid
For cash thus paid is money lent
On interest four-fold paid.

Go, then, and take the papers,
And pay to-day, nor pay delay,
And my word it is inferred.
You'll live till you are gray.

An old newspaper friend of mine,
While dying from a cough,
Desired to hear the latest news,
While he was dying off.

I took the paper and I read
Of some new pills in force;
He bought a box—and is he dead?
No—hearty as a horse.

I knew a printer's debtor once,
Racked with a scorching fever,
Who swore to pay her debt next day
If her distress would leave her.

Next morning she was at her work,
Divested of her pain,
But did forget to pay her debt,
Till taken down again.

"Here, Jessie, take these silver wheels
And pay the printer now!"
She slept and slept, and then awoke,
With health upon her brow.
I knew two men, as much alike,
As e'er you saw two stumps;
And no phrenologist could find
A difference in their bumps.

One takes the papers, and his life
Is happier than a king's;
His children all can read and write,
And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down, and broke his crown,
And killed him, "very good."

Had he been reading of the news
At home like neighbor Jim,
I'll bet a cent that accident
Would not have happened him.

Why don't you take the papers?
Nor from the printer sneak,
Because you borrow of his boy
A paper every week.

For he who takes the papers,
And pays his bills when due,
Can live in peace with God and man,
And with the printer too.

Random Readings.

ADVICE BY AN ALDERMAN.—Never go to a pic-nic, sir, if you wish to enjoy the pleasures of the table.

A BRUTE.—Mrs. Mopes says she should so like a little change. Mopes offers her two-and-sixpence for half a-crown.

If you wish to offer your hand to a lady, choose your opportunity. The best time to do it is when she is getting out of an omnibus.

AMIABLE CONVERSATION.—Wife—If you go on in this way, Mr. Jones I'll sue for a separation, that I will. Husband—Have a care, Madam, for divorce is a game that two can play at!

CURRECULUM FOR THE LADIES' COLLEGE.—Every girl who intends to qualify for marriage should go through a course of cookery. Unfortunately, few wives are able to dress anything but themselves.

A FORWARD CHILD.—An infant, two months old, taken on an airing, crowed at a 'Caution to Trespassers' on a board in a plantation. The nurse remarked that it was beginning to 'take notice.'

BEHAVIOUR IN THE BALL ROOM.—Do not, for the purpose of creating a sensation, accompany the musicians by a performance on your chin. It is a mark of vulgarity. If a dispute arises respecting priority of engagement to a partner, never offer to 'go the odd man' for her.

THE LOVERS' QUARREL.—Frederick—'But, I assure you, dearest——' Emily—'Oh, nonsense, Frederick!—Don't tell me! I judge by deeds, not words; and I am sure you cannot really love me, or you never would have given that horrid Miss Clapperton the wing of the chicken, and me the leg. Besides, you handed the strawberries first to Flora Giggles, and you know how I hate her.'

FIRESIDE FANCIES.—Of all the kinds of knowledge, there is none less backed by modesty than the universally claimed knowledge of the way to poke the fire. In every one's opinion there is but one right way to do it; and in every one's opinion that right way is their own. Were an essay to be written upon How to Poke the Fire, nobody would read it without feeling convinced he could have written a far better one; and yet no one could get any one to coincide with that opinion, without every one's reserving that his own would be the best. The fire makes a noise when something bright pops out of it. So is it with your wits. They generally make noise enough when they have shot out something brilliant. Many say they love a fire for its companionship; but it will not do to be on too close terms with it. Like a certain class of men, a fire is pleasant company, but to be so, one must keep it somewhat at a distance. If the fire be not poked it will get dull and dead. Poking stirs it into life and wakes it into a blaze. In like way too the fire of genius might die out, were it not stirred to action by the poker of necessity. The brightest of ideas have in this way been poked up, and the dullest minds so stirred that they have shone forth flamingly.

HOW FARMERS LOSE MONEY.

Looking only on the favorable side of any business fits us only to engage in it without understanding it. The brightest prospect is liable to become clouded—the most hopeful scheme may end in disappointment. It is pleasant to read articles headed as above, with the simple change of "make" for "lose," no doubt; it is certainly more agreeable to think and write of labor and enterprise that *pays*, than of that which proves a losing business. Still while there is so much farming of this character, it is worth while to search out "the reason of the thing"—to continue our catalogue of the ways in which we *lose* rather than make money by farming.

If we look at the crops which "don't pay," among us—ten chances to one that the "root of the matter" lies in

WATER STAGNANT IN THE SOIL,

which in many ways is prejudicial to the growth of crops. In fact, a soil which has no escape or outlet for the water which falls upon it save evaporation can not be made to produce a paying crop. In a dry season it is flooded by every slight rain, and is never in a condition very favorable to the growth of cultivated crops, however favorable it may be to the production of flags and bullrushes. And partially drained land of this character is but little better.—Flooded in spring the water passes off but slowly; nothing can be done towards putting in a crop until the "subsiding of the waters," which, as they must in a great part go cloudward, is a tedious process. When the crop is sown it is at the mercy of the weather; a drouth is, if possible, more destructive than a flood, and between the two, farmers lose money enough every three years by stagnant water, to apply the thorough remedy of draining.

Farmers lose money by short sighted and

MISTAKEN IDEAS OF ECONOMY.

For true economy does not consist in mere saving and stinting—it requires far reaching views and a generous spirit, to decide practical questions upon that just basis which secures the greatest measure of success. We must look farther than the first cost. In farm stock, for instance, when once secured, it costs little more to raise, to any given age, a good animal than a bad one, while one may be far more remunerative than the other. The good costs more at first, but are sure to prove valuable and find ready purchasers, while the cheap are almost certain to be poor and dull of sale. This is true not only of animals, but of all farm crop—the best varieties of grain and fruit are sought and raised by truly economical cultivators of the soil. He does not economize in seed to lose half his crop, nor neglect thorough culture because "it costs so much," for he knows it is the only profitable system of management.

It is a fact of importance to many, to remember that money can be lost by the

MISMANAGEMENT OF MANURE.

The contents of the barnyard are generally dignified with the name of manure, even if they consist of little more than rotten straw and animal excrement, the real strength of which has leached away during its long exposure to the weather. "A dry yard" is the desideratum with many, so all its juices are drained away into some stream, or down the roadside ditch; (into some provident neighbour's field it is to be hoped)—what is left is still manure and is carted out for crops, with expectation that they will be largely benefited thereby. One thought will show how idle is this idea. By what does manure act beneficially upon vegetable growth? By its *soluble* constituant—they absorb only liquids and gases. as food. This leached manure has lost the greatest share of its soluble fertilizing matter, the residue is little more than a mechanical means of improving the soil.

The assertion may be deemed of doubtful veracity but there is no question in our mind but we have lost our time, seed, and labor, (which is the same as money,)

PLOWING TOO MANY ACRES.

Very few farmers but can look back to the time when they "missed it" materially, in plowing for and putting in a crop imperfectly, unseasonably, or more of one than they could properly cultivate or care for. The product did not begin to pay the expenses incurred, and the plow might far better have remained at rest. We must plow only half as much and do it twice as well—then we shall find our barns better filled, our farms better stocked, and our fields increasing in fertility.

Farmers lose money by not making seasonable preparation for winter and providing proper

SHELTER FOR STOCK.

Not only do horses need stables and care, but cows, sheep and calves, will do much better, give more milk, wool, and growth, on the same or less amount of food, than when no provision is made for their protection. The cost of shelter is far less than the cost of doing without, to say nothing of the convenience and comfort of the thing, so don't let us fear a liberal expenditure for good barns, sheds, and stables, with sheltered yards, and convenient watering place, though we may have long followed the *make do* system of getting along without them.

J. H. BIXBY.
Royalton, Niagara Co., N. Y.

ROOTS CANNOT GROW WITHOUT LEAVES.

It is a well-known and settled principle in vegetable physiology that no part of a plant can grow without the assistance derived from the leaf, which decomposes and re-arranges the crude materials of the food of plants, and thus forms new wood.

For this reason, a very simple and easy way to kill a patch of Canada thistles, or any other weed roots spread wide and extend deeply into the soil, is by keeping the tops cut off, or the leaves smothered, so that no food can be furnished to the roots below. A few months of starvation in summer will destroy the plants.

For the same reason, clover, or any other plants, will extend the growth of their roots more rapidly and freely if a larger top is permitted above ground than if closely pastured.

The following statement, not wholly new, from a source that we cannot at this moment give, is a further corroboration. The "curious circumstance mentioned exists in the same way with any other plant as with clover:

"AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT.—A curious circumstance connected with the growth of clover, is, that by cutting the clover twice, and removing all the hay, a much better wheat crop is obtained than by feeding it off by sheep, even if some artificial food is used. This is owing to the fact that the growth of the roots of clover in the land is the exact proportion to the growth of the leaves in the air. Each leaflet that shoots upward sends a radicle or root downward. If the leafflet be bitten off or destroyed, its radicle ceases to grow. It therefore follows that grazing clover by sheep materially dimishes the amount of vegetable matter accumulated in the soil by the roots, and consequently the produce of the succeeding crop."

The above is sustained by the following:

"A friend of mine in Northamptonshire had a field of clover; it was divided into two portions; both were cut at mid-summer, and one part was then fed off with sheep and the other left to grow till September, when it was again cut, and the hay removed. Equal portions of the several pieces were then compared.—Where the clover had been cut once and fed off he got 35 cwt. of clover roots per acre.—Where he cut twice he got 75 cwt.; there being a difference of two tons of vegetable matter per acre."—*Country Gentleman.*

SALT FOR HORSES' FEET.—Common salt absorbs moisture from the atmosphere hence it has been in some instances applied with great success for keeping the hard bound hoofs of horses moist.—The hoofs of some horses become dry and oftentimes crack, thereby rendering them lame, if the animals are driven on hard roads. By bathing the hoof and fetlock joint with a salt brine three times a day, lameness from the above cause will be avoided. It is a common practice with some blacksmiths to rasp cracked hoofs in order to render them more tough, but salt brine is far superior to rasping for affecting this object.

DEPTH FOR SETTING TREES.—Trees should be generally set the same depth that they previously stood in the soil, allowing for the settling of the newly stirred earth. On heavy soils, they will be more injured by too deep planting, than on those of a light sandy or gravelly nature, where greater depth is needed to prevent the effect of drouth. On lands inclining to be wet, setting trees upon the surface, and raising the earth upon the roots, has the advantages of the greater depth of soil thus made, and preventing the water settling among the roots.

Shawls should be worn for the following reasons:—If you want to be in fashion, wear a shawl; if to sheep and cows a terror, or like Shanghais in full feather, or even rags upon the heather, wear a shawl; if your hips are badly moulded, or your shirt and vest unfolded, or unpleasant to behold, wear a shawl; if you're courting some fine linet, wear a shawl—you might wrap your lassie in it, in your shawl. It's like charity on pins, and hides a multitude of sins—although it causes grins—does your shawl. If you wish to be a dandy, wear a shawl—or have a cover handy, wear a shawl. In a word, it is a most useful article—as you may wrap your feet, head, body, knees, make a seat, a blanket, a bed, a muff, a pillow, a wrap-rascal, or a Scotch plaid, of your shawl.

A DELICATE FLOWER.—The rose blushes—no wonder, considering the things that are done under it.

The Scottish American Journal

DEVOTED TO THE

Interests of Scotchmen in America,

AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF

SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND ART!

CONSIDERING the multiplicity of newspapers in America, it has to many been a matter of surprise that the numerous body of Scottish residents should have been so long unrepresented. To supply this desideratum, No. 1, of the SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL was published on Saturday, August 8, 1857, and is now continued weekly.

The primary object of the JOURNAL is to furnish its readers regularly with the news of their native country. It presents a weekly record of all events of interest occurring in Scotland, and its subscribers are in this way as fully informed of what is transpiring at home as if they were in regular receipt of an old-country newspaper. Scottish questions will be discussed with intelligence and impartiality in the editorial columns, and the sentiments of the leading parties on these subjects will be fairly represented and commented upon.

In the literary and miscellaneous department of the paper, while merit and talent will be appreciated from whatever country they emanate, the Scottish element will preponderate. Tales, sketches, and poetry, illustrative of the Scottish character, and of a nature fitted to call forth the sympathies of Scotchmen both at home and abroad, will occupy a conspicuous place. In this department, the co-operation of various distinguished authors, possessing unrivalled facilities for the task, has been secured.

In politics, the JOURNAL will occupy a thoroughly independent position, alike free from party bias and national prejudice. In order to interest its readers wherever situated, it will take a broad view of topics of this class, choiding those of a merely local nature, except in so far as they may present points of importance to the general public. Questions involving the interests of British residents in the United States and in the British Provinces, will be specially considered, and it is believed that the information and news of the JOURNAL on this important class of subjects will be such as shall command attention.

The SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL, will in every respect be conducted in an efficient and businesslike manner, with every requisite guarantee for its permanence. The proprietors, who are responsible parties, resident in New York and elsewhere, therefore look with confidence for the support of their numerous countrymen in all parts of America, and they will be glad to communicate with respectable parties at a distance who may be disposed to co-operate with them for the establishment of the paper in their respective localities.

A publication established with these objects must of course look for support mainly from those connected by birth or descent with the country whose current history it chronicles: but as the broad basis of this journal necessitates, in addition, the treatment of all important questions affecting American interests, and as its literature will be cosmopolitan, it is hoped that even to the general reader its columns will not appear unentertaining or profitless.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One Copy for one year	$2 50
Five Copies	9 00
Twelve Copies	0 00
Twenty-five Copies	40 00

To parties getting up a club of twenty-five a copy will be sent gratis.

Copies forwarded to Europe per mail, United States postage paid, for $3. or 13s. sterling, per annum.

☞ Office, No. 29, Beekman Street, N.Y.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

WESTERN

Fire Insurance Company of Toronto.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL STOCK, £100,000.

I. C. GILMOR, Pres. | GEO. MICHIE, Vice Pres

DIRECTORS:

Rice Lewis, Esq.	Thos. Haworth, Esq.
James Beaty, Esq.	W. Henderson, Esq.
T. P. Robarts, Esq.	W. Macfarlane, Esq.
M. Rossin, Esq.	

Bernard Haldan, Esq. *Secretary & Treasurer.*
Angus Morrison, Esq. *Solicitor.*
Bank of Upper Canada. *Bankers.*
Benjamin Swizer, Esq. *Inspector.*

☞ *Head Office, Church Street, Toronto.* ☜

THIS COMPANY INSURES all descriptions of Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, &c., and Goods and Furniture, in the same, against loss or damage by fire, on liberal terms. Losses promptly settled.

A. LAW,
Residence, Second Hill, August 13, 1857 — General Agent. — g10-1

☞ LOOK AT THIS! ☜

ALMOST EVERYBODY is ordering the *PLOUGH, LOOM* and *ANVIL*. That the rest may be as wise, and possess themselves of what we are bound—at any cost to ourselves—to make the Leading Industrial Journal of the times—the best for the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Family Circle—we make the following unprecedented liberal offer:—

Our Eleventh Volume will commence with January, 1858—will run to January, 1859—and contain 768 large octavo pages, on fine paper, with new type. It will be issued within the first week of each month, in numbers of 64 pages each, done up in the best magazine style.

To all who will forward the money for this volume, as single subscribers or in clubs, we will send gratuitously, the numbers of the current volume, from the time of their forwarding, and one month previous, thus giving in two, three, or four numbers, according to the time, to all who subscribe before January.

TERMS:—$2 a year in advance; $1 50 to clubs of four and upwards: $1 for six months. Advertising, ten cents a line. For giving publicity to improved stock, agricultural implements, mechanical improvements, and like matters of general interest, there is no other medium good at the price.

Liberal terms to persons disposed to act as agents for this work. Let us hear from them

J. A. NASH,
M. P. PARISH,
7 Beekman Street.

New York, October 22, 1857.

PHONOGRAPHY

OR

WRITING BY SOUND!

PITMAN'S Manual of Phonography is a work of about 100 pages, every other leaf of which is printed from stone engravings, giving writing exercises in the art which the book is designed to teach. By the use of this Manual, any school boy or girl, of 5 or 6 years and upwards, may learn, in a surprisingly short space of time, to read and write Phonography or Phonetic Short-hand, and a few months of daily practice is all that is required to enable a child of ordinary intelligence to write 100 or more words per minute! This rate of speed is sufficient to take down ordinary sermons, speeches, and conversation as fast as spoken.

The "Manual of Phonography," 75 cents, and the "Phonographic Copy-book," 25 cents, are sent to any address, by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price, ONE DOLLAR.

Address, post-paid,
WILLIAM H. ORR
OSHAWA, C. W.

From whom all English or American Phonaphic Works may be procured

Miss SOUTHWORTH, Colonel G. W. CROCKETT,
CHARLES BURDETT, T. DUNN ENGLISH, M.D.
HENRY CLAPP, Jun. GEORGE ARNOLD,
SAMUEL YOUNG, Mrs. ANN WHELPLEY,
Mrs. DI VERNON, Miss VIRGINIA VAUGHAN,
FINLEY JOHNSON, Miss HATTIE CLARKE,

Write only for the

GOLDEN PRIZE.

THE

GOLDEN PRIZE!

ILLUSTRATED.

DEAN & SALTER, Editors and Proprietors.

THE New York Weekly *Golden Prize* is one of the largest and best literary papers of the day—an Imperial Quarto, containing EIGHT PAGES OF FORTY COLUMNS, of entertaining and original matter, and elegantly illustrated every week.

A PRESENT!

WORTH FROM 50 CENTS TO $50 00 IN GOLD

Will be presented to each subscriber immediately on receipt of the subscription money. This is presented as a Memento of Friendship, and not as an inducement to obtain subscribers.

TERMS:

One Copy for one year	$2 00 and 1 gift
One Copy for two years	3 50 and 2 gifts
One Copy for three years	5 00 and 3 gifts
One Copy for five years	8 00 and 5 gifts

AND TO CLUBS

Three Copies, one year	$5 00 and 3 gifts
Five Copies, one year	8 00 and 5 gifts
Ten Copies, one year	15 00 and 10 gifts
Twenty-one Copies, 1 year	30 00 and 21 gifts

The Articles to be given away are comprised in the following list:

2 Packages of Gold, containing	$500	00 each
5 do do do	200	00 each
10 do do do	100	00 each
10 Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches	100	00 each
20 Gold Watches	75	00 each
50 do	60	00 each
100 do	50	00 each
300 Ladies' Gold Watches	35	00 each
200 Hunting Cased Watches	30	00 each
500 Silver Watches	$10	00 to 25 00 each
1000 Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains	$10	00 to 25 00 each

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, Gold and Silver Thimbles, and a variety of other articles, worth from 50 cents to $15 each.

We will present to every person sending us 50 subscribers, at 2 dols. each, a Gold Watch, worth 40 dols.; to any one sending us 100 subscribers, at 2 dols. each, a Gold Watch, worth 90 dols. Every subscriber will also receive a present,

Immediately on receipt of the money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our book, and the gift will be forwarded within one week, by mail or express, post paid.

All communications should be addressed to

DEAN & SALTER,
55 — 835 Broadway, New York.

DR. MORSE'S

Indian Root Pills.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of Morse's Indian Root Pills, has spent the greater portion of his life in traveling, having visited Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in tarowing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's Garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find their way to every part, and completely rout and release the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passage for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames have been scorched by the burning elements of fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of he silent grave, now stand ready to tesify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

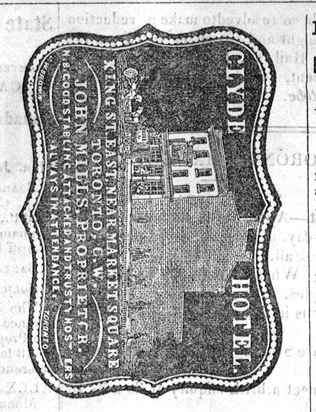
CAUTION.—Beware of a counterfeit signed *A. B. Moore.* All genuine have the name of A. J. WHITE & Co., on each box. Also the *signature of A. J. White & Co.* All others are spurious.

A. J. WHITE & CO., *Sole Proprietors,*
50 Leonard Street, New York.

Dr. Morse's Indian root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Agents wanted in every town, village and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms.

Price 25 cents per box, five boxes will be sent on receipt of $1, postage paid. 33



SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

PROSPECTUS.

VOLUME FOURTEEN

BEGINS SEPTEMBER 11, 1858.

MECHANICS, INVENTORS

MANUFACTURERS AND FARMERS,

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has now reached its Fourteenth Year, and will enter upon a New Volume on the 11th of September. It is the only weekly publication of the kind now issued in this country, and it has a very extensive circulation in all the States of the Union. It is not, as some might suppose from its title, a dry, abstruse work on technical science; on the contrary, it so deals with the great events going on in the scientific, mechanical and industrial worlds, as to please and instruct every one. If the Mechanic or Artizan wishes to know the best machine in use, or how to make any substance employed in his business—if the Housewife wishes to get a recipe for making a good color, &c.—if the Inventor wishes to know what is going on in the way of improvements—if the Manufacturer wishes to keep posted with the times, and to employ the best facilities in his business—if the Man of Leisure and Study wishes to keep himself familiar with the progress made in the chemical laboratory, or in the construction of telegraphs, steamships, railroads, reapers, mowers, and a thousand other machines and appliances, both of peace and war—all these *desiderata* can be found in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, and *not elsewhere.* They are here presented in a reliable and interesting form, adapted to the comprehension of minds unlearned in the higher branches of science and art.

Terms: One copy, one year, $2; one copy six months, $1: five copies, six months, $4; ten copies, six months, $8; ten copies, twelve months, $15; fifteen copies, twelve months, $22; twenty copies, twelve months $28, in advance.

Specimen copies sent gratuitously for inspection. Southern and Western money, or Postage Stamps, taken for subscriptions.

☞ Letters should be directed to

MUNN & Co., 128 Fulton-street, New York

MESSRS. MUNN & Co. are extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors, without charge, in regard to the novelty of their improvements.

Moffat's Life Pills,

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

The reputation of these very celebrated vegetable remedies is now unequalled by any others in this country or in Europe. They are fully established as the most universal family medicine now in use, and they will maintain their pre-eminent renown by the intrinsic and comprehensive virtues which acquired it. The usual modes of puffery would be unworthy of them and is unnecessary.

Thousands and tens of thousands of persons now living in perfectly restored health, can testify, as thousands have testified, to their prompt and decided efficacy not only in all ordinary derangements of health, from Impaired Digestive Functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Rheumatic and Inflammatory Colds, Coughs, Nervous Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Failure of Flesh, Headache and Impure State of the Blood and other Fluids, but also in Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, other Intermittent Fevers, Asthma, Bronchits, Cholic, Pleurisy, Palpitation of the Heart, Rush of Blood to the Head, Settled Pains in the Joints, Limbs and Organs, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Jaundice, Dropsy, Piles, however inveterate, Habitual Costiveness, Serous and Bilious Loosenes, Obstinate Headache and Giddiness, and an immense number of other maladies.

They require no dieting nor confinement, are perfectly mild and pleasant in their operation, but will powerfully restore health—that greatest of all earthly blessings—to the most exhausted and dilapidated constitutions.

Prepared and sold by DR. WILLIAM B MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, N. Y. 134

Canada Type Foundry

REMOVED TO ST. THERESE ST., IN DEBERAT'S BUILDINGS, MONTREAL.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment beg to inform the Printers of Canada, that they have now manufactured and ready for delivery, a large quantity of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeoise and Brevier, of Scotch face, which they will guarantee cannot be surpassed by any Foundry upon this continent for durability and appearance. They have also on hand a choice assortment of various kinds of

Ornamental Type.

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 *exects* 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, PAR EXCELLENCE,

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE TIMES!

The Tenth Volume will be Printed and Illustrated in Superior Style, while its Contents will vie with its improved Appearance. All who desire a paper which ignores trash, humbug and deception, and earnestly seeks to promote the *Best Interests* and *Home Happiness* of its myriad of readers in both Town and Country, are invited to try the Model Farm and Fireside Journal.

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 pos age, $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 this 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 township 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.