G B RON BRIDGE FOR THE NEVA, vary in breadth. On their surfaces are figures executed in bas relief. Some occupy the whole MERSEY.

The reader is aware that the Neva, in the The reader is aware that the Neva, in the most central and aristocratic part of St. Petersburgh, is at present crossed by a bridge of boats—the Pont D'Isaac—over which there is a prodigious traffic, interrupted only at night time for the admission of ships through one compartment of the bridge, which can be easily shifted or removed for the purpose. In the spring, however, the huge masses of ice disengaged by the thaw, drift down the current with such force, that it is necessary to let the bridge loose at one end and swing round at the other, so as to lie parallel with the Quay: and even this precaution is ocdrift down the current with such force, that it is necessary to let the bridge loose at one end and swing round at the other, so as to lie parallel with the Quay; and even this precaution is occasionally unavailing against the ponderous impetuosity of the icebergs, which are sometimes (last year, for instance) propelled with such sudden violence against the boats, as to carry them away from their anchorage, and with them the whole of the superincumbent carriage and footway into the Gulf of Finland, whence they are only rescued piecemeal by the steamers. With a view to obviate occurrences of this nature, as well also as to carry out the imperial designs for beautifying and improving the Russian capital, the Czar has resolved to erect a bridge of solid iron, on piers of Finland granite; and as his autocratic impatience will brook the smallest possible delay, he has intrusted the castings to Messrs. Bury, who, when their new furnace, now in the course of being built, shall be completed, will be enabled to cast at the rate of no less than 150 tons a week—so that by the time the masonry is completed, the iron work will be in a condition to be appended forthwith—thus periecting this Titantic project in the course of about two years, when the bridge will be opened with a degree of eclat proportioned to the splendour and importance of the occasion.

The structure will consist of seven arches.—The span of the centre one will be 156 feet, and of three arches on either side 143 feet, 125 feet, and 107 feet respectively. Another arch will be devoted to a species of swivel bridge, 70 feet

of three arches on either side 143 feet, 125 feet, and 107 feet respectively. Another arch will be devoted to a species of swivel bridge, 70 feet wide, for the admission of ships to and from the Custom-house. The buttresses of the piers will persent to the current a sharp inclined plane, so that a descending iceberg will run up upon them and fall to pieces from its own gravity. The bridge will be very flat, there being a fall of only caves feet from the top of the centre arch to the seven feet from the top of the centre arch to the end of the last arch on either side. The average depth of water in the Neva here, throughout the year, is about thirty feet; and as the riversia a tideless one, there is little want to er, is a tideless one, there is little variation, except when the wind sets strongly up from towards the Gulf, when the waters rise considerably, in some instances doing irreparable damage; as, in 1834, when nearly 8000 persons perished; and it is a current belief in Moscow, and all the interest that the second of the results of the second of the sec it is a current belief in Moscow, and all the in-land towns, that one day or other will be realis-ed the old Moujek prediction, that the phantom architecture of the new capital will be buried in the salt marsh, out of which the genius of the First Peter raised it.

As the shores of the News, on either side, are

as the stores of the reva, on either suc, are extremely low, the height of the crown of the crown of the crown of the crown of the store of the stor

weight of iron alone will be nearly 8000 tone implementation to the lamps and superb balustrades with which it is the Emperor's intention to adorn it; and which together will probably weigh from 1000 to 2000 tons more.

It is impressible, of course, that we can form any idea of the cost of this great undertaking; but it is probably within the mark to say that the price of the iron part of it will exceed £100.000—much of the labour to be bestowed upon it being of a very expensive character, several machines having to be constructed expressly for the preof a very expensive character, several machines having to be constructed expressly for the preparation of various portions of the work. The segments of the arches have to be planned with the nicest precision where they join with the corresponding segments—there being eleven such in the centre arch alone; and as the castings will have to be on the vary largest scale, and as every

and the weight of iron will probably be little short of 10,000 tons. The spans of the three arches of Southwark are certainly much greater than those of the seven arches of the New arches of Southwark are certainly much grea. Than those of the seven arches of the Neva Bridge—the centre one being 240 feet—exceeding the famous Sunderland Bridge by four feet, and the Rialto at Venice by 107 feet, or 11 feet more than the span of the Neva bridge's centre arch; but in all the other attributes of grandeur and imposing effect the Neva bridge will much exceed even the Waterloo bridge—for while the width of the carriage road or causeway of the latter is only 28 feet, that of the Neva will be 50 feet wide: and while the parapet or foot-walk latter is only 28 feet, that of the Neva will be 50 feet wide; and while the parapet or foot-walk on Waterloo is only 7 feet, that of the Neva will be 10 feet wide. The weight of iron employed in this bridge will exceed, by nearly five-fold that consumed in the erection of the Menai bridge. Altogether the Neva bridge will be a most surprising evidence of what the skill and enterprise of a private British firm are able to accomplish. prising evidence of what the skill and enterprise of a private British firm are able to accomplish; and that such an undertaking should have devolved on a Liverpool house, constitutes an epoch in the commercial progress of the locality. There being three boat bridges on the Neva, it is highly probable that they will be replaced by iron ones, when the one we now speak of shall have come into use .- [Liverpool Journal.

RUINS OF ANCIENT NINEVEH .- An interesting Runs of Ancient Ninevel.—An interesting account of the researches and excavations, now, in progress under the superintendence of the French censul, among the ruins of Mosul, or the mounds of ancient Nineveh, is given in a letter from the Rev. Mr. Laurie, dated August 8, 1844, published in the Missionary Herald for February. published in the Missionary Herald for February. The mound of Khorsabad, at present in process of excavation, stands in one corner of an enclosed area about one mile square, the walls of which are similar to those near Mosul. They are mere elongated tumuli, with remains of towers at various distances, and originally faced externally with large square stones. The top of the mound is flat, and between six and seven hundred paces in circumstances. of excavation, stands in one corner of an enclosed area about one mile square, the walls of which are similar to those near Mosul. They are mere elongated tumuli, with remains of towers at various distances, and originally faced externally with large square stence. The top of the mound is flat, and between six and seven hundred paces in circumference. Eleven rooms have been excavated, the largest of which is one hundred feet in length by 30th in width. The walls are very thick, and are formed of two suffaces of stone interlaid with masses of earth. Each block of stone is ten feet high and one feot thick. They

executed in bas relief. Some occupy the whole height of the wall; others are in double rows with a broad inscription between.

MERSEY.

The fact of the Emperor of Russia having commissioned Messrs. Bury, Curtis, and Kennedy, the celebrated engineers, of Liverpool, to construct an iron bridge to cross the Neva, at St. Petersburgh, has caused considerable interest in the engineering world, and especially among the Russian, Prussian, and German officials, now in this country. On Wednesday last we visited Messrs. Bory's vast establishment at the Clarence Foundry, for the purpose of inspecting the progress of this gigantic and unprecedented undertaking; and the facts we were enabled to collect, through the courteous intelligence of the gentlemen who showed us over the works, are pregnant with interest and singularity, not only as regarda the construction of the bridge, but the general character and operations of the Foundry, which, whether for extent, the number of hands employed, or the value of the produce of the labour, is equal to any engineering establishment in the world.

The reader is aware that the Neva, in the three the content of the street of each one as he passes by. One room is entirely occupied with a royal hunt. The king's chartered from the trees; deer run beneath them; and the fine about, is equal to any engineering establishment in the world. with uplifted sword, the nod that is to decide the fete of each one as he passes by. One room is entirely occupied with a royal hunt. The king's chariot is driven through the forest; bird's perch on the trees; deer run beneath them; and the timid hare flies at their approach. Slaughtered game bears testimony to the success of the hunters, some of whom are seen carrying it in their hands.

The most remarkable sculptures, however, are those at the gates. These are guarded on each side by a five footed monster, of gigantic proportions. To the body of a bull, fifteen feet high and eighteen in length, is attached an immense human head. The side of the bull is concealed human head. The side of the bull is concealed by wings which spring from his shoulder;—and the fifth foot was added by the artist, that two might appear in front as well as in the side view. And what is still more strange, the huge monster is sculptured on a single stone four feet in thickness. How they managed to transport it, or set it up on the mound, is a question no one as yet has presumed to answer. Fifteen of these monsters, more os less perfect, have been found already. In connection with these generally stands the figure of a man with a bird's head, like the image of Osiris in Egypt.

There is a great variety of dress and armor in the several groups. In some places a large umbrella is borne over the king. Some dresses claim a remote antiquity; while resemblances to a more modern style may be traced in others. But these are things understood better from painting than description. As to features, amid other diversities there is one head that is decidely African. The sculptures are admirably executed.

diversities there is one head that is decidely African. The sculptures are admirably executed. The muscles are distinctly and correctly delineated, and every countenance wears an expression corresponding to the situation of the individual. The result of these researches will be published by the French Government. The resident consul, M. Botta, has copied the inscriptions, and M. Flandin, the artist engaged on the work, has made a great number of very accurate and smitt. made a great number of very accurate and spirited drawings. At the date of Mr. Laurie's letter the thermometer at Mosul had for several days stood at 100 to 102.

HARRISBURGH, PA., APRIL 11.

"THE BABES IN THE WOODS."

A touching incident occurred among the mountains in the upper end of this county, last week, while the fire was raging in the vicinity. A Mrs. Lopold has been somewhat deranged occasionally, for some time past, but was not considered much out of the way, until, one day last week, in the absence of her husband, she left her infant in the cradle, and taking with her two other children, one about five years of age, the other only three, fled to the mountains, and nothing could be discovered of them until Saturday last, when she was found almost famished, and nearly naked; but the children were missing. The bishchood soon turned out to scour the mountains in search of them, but in vain until Monday last, when some men providentially happened to come upon them in one of the wildest regions of that wild country, where no one would have dreamed of looking for them. They had been out four days and four nights—cold nights, too, barefooted and half naked otherwise, there brush, and their little legs blackened by the asness of the confagration through which they had wandered, and their little legs blackened by the asness of the confagration through which they had wandered, and their little legs blackened by the asness the confagration through which they had wandered, and their little legs blackened by the asness the confagration through which they had wandered, and their little legs blackened by the asness the confagration through which they had wandered, and their little legs blackened by the asness the confagration through which they had wandered, and their little legs blackened by the asness the confagration through which they had wandered and their flets a good deal lacerated. brush, and their little legs blackened by the asnes of the confingration through which they had wandered, and their flesh a good deal lacerated. They had cried themselves sick, and one of them had taken off its cress to make a bed of; and there they lay at the root of the tree, locked in each other's arms, unable to speak, having eaten nothing, it is supposed, since they left home. The poor little sufferers were taken up to the nearest house and comfortably provided for, and are said to be doing well. They were found ten miles distant from the place at which their mother was first discovered, and that they did not perish is altogether providential, and almost miraculous.—[Philadel. Chron.

that a large number of emigrante are leaving for Oregon Territory,—far more than have ever left in any previous season. The spirit of emigration appears to have received a new impetus possible workmanship, all the details will of course be attended with heavy expenditure.

It is almost needless to say that this is the largest order of the kind ever received in this country from a foreign one, as the bridge itself will be the most stupendous in the world—far inceeding Southwark Bridge in every thing but he cost. Indeed, the magnitude of the Neva il reader content. It is almost needless to say that this is the largest order of the kind ever received in this country from a foreign one, as the bridge itself will be the most stupendous in the world—far exceeding Southwark Bridge in every thing but the cost. Indeed, the magnitude of the Neva Bridge can only be rightly computed by the casual reader contrasting its dimensions with similar structures at home, on which we have been accustomed to pride ourselves.

Southwark Bridge—deservedly a wonder in its tway—measures but 708 feet from one abutment to the other, and the weight of iron is under 5,400 tons; whereas the length of the Neva Bridge, as just stated, is upwa'ds of 1000 feet, and the weight of iron will probably be little short of 10,000 tons. The spans of the three short of 10,000 tons. The spans of the three short of 10,000 tons. The spans of the three short of 10,000 tons. The spans of the three short of 10,000 tons. from justice, or a man of infamous character, he is excluded.

is excluded.

A company of Oregon emigrants left Sangamon Co., Ill., on the 1st of April. They numbered 47 persons, old and young, had 16 wagons with ox teams, and quite a number of young eattle, and were said to be substantial farmers.

The left Burlington Hawk Eye says that a com-

and were said to be substantial tarmers.

The last Burlington Hawk Eye says that a company numbering about 200 persons from Desmoines and Lee counties, it lows, started last week for Oregon, and that in a few days, another company, of about 40 wagons, would start from Hackleman's settlement in that territory.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES In 1833, the total declared value of our exports to all parts of America was £18,096,996. In In 1833, the total declared value of our exports to all parts of America was £18,096,996. In 1843, our exports to the same quarter of the globe amounted in value to £16,406,175 only, showing a decrease of rather more than two millions stering. In 1833, our exports to the United States were worth £7,575,699; in 1843, their declared value was only £5,013,514, a decrease of more than two millions and a half. At the commencement of the present century, our annual exports of manufactured goods to the United States, amounted in value to £6,000,000.—The great increase of the population of the States, and the facilities afforded for the importation of American agricultural produce into this country, leads to the supposition that our exports of manufactured goods will shortly be four times greater than they are, or upwards of £20,000,000 annually.

Something PRETTY .- The New Haven Cou

CURIOUS ESTIMATES AND CURIOUS TAXES. ing the order of the animal creation, as deter-mined by the tax list. Here is the Assessor's enumeration for the county of Nelson:

Total stude, jacks, and bulls, (rates \$60).

Total stude, jacks, and buils, (rates \$00). 22
The order of the animal creation in this philosophical arrangement is: 1st, white males. 2ad, buman slaves. 3rd, children. 4th, stude, jacks and bulls! It seems the women have no place in this philosophy!

But the mode of taxation is equally curious.—
In Kentucky the tax on lands is very light, but look at the people who wear spectacles:—Here

look at the people who wear spectacles is the list for Nelson County:

Tax on one gold watch............\$100

ROYALTY IN EUROPE.—The Augsburg Gazette remarks—" Within a century, 90 reigning houses have become extinct in Europe. Among them are those of Hapsburg, Romanow, Ostfriese, Stuart, Montfort, Mansfield, Kirchberg, Este, Cibo, Sinzendorf, Cobary, & Rheinstadt. Among the 21 reigning dynasties, 18 are of German origin, including that of Savoy. 'The history of the throne of Holland is unique; in that of three sovereigns of different houses, 2 have vobuntarily abdicated. In all probability, after another generation, six detached lines will be re-annexed to countries under a monarchical government, and re-united to the hereditary lines. The present reigning houses are composed of 688 members—viz, 346 princes, and 342 princesses. The Catholic are less numerous than the Protestant houses, with the exception of Austria, which reckons 21 princesses. Among the Protestant houses, with the exception of Protestant houses, with have only one reigning line, Wurtemburg is the most numerous, having 20 princes and 16 princesses. It was saved from extinction by the secularization of the canon, Father Frederick, the grandfather of the present king, and common ancestor of all the existing family, which took place about 80 years ago."

PRIMITIVE WORSHIP .- We find in one of ou exchanges the following description of a church in Delaware.

At Cantwell's Bridge, a pretty little village on the main peninsular road, about ten miles this side of Smyrna, is a Friends' Meeting house, built of brick, only about twelve feet square.— Small as it is, it has all the appliances and in, that are usually found in those of and in, that are usually found in those of larger dimensions. The congregation consists of but one man, a respectable Quaker farmer, living some four or five miles distant, who attends regularly twice a week, and sits out the usual time along.

A HEARTLESS IMPOSITION.—It is stated in the Busher Hill Aurora, that between four and five hundred emigrants from Ireland lately landed in Boston from ship Gov. Davis, and their first inposton from ship Gov. Davis, and their first in-quiries were for the agents of the City Aqueduct and the great Canada Railroad. The reason of these inquiries is found in the fact that large printed placards have been distributed over Ireand, stating that there is an extraordinary demand for laborers at Boston to carry on the above named works—the city aqueduct and the great Canada railroad!

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY .- The receipts of this institution for the past year amount to £97,755, or nearly half a million of dollars. The issues of copies of the Scripture during the same time were £915,089.

GRAND JURIES.

The subjoined hints place the dutes of the grand juror in so plain and clear a light that we are quite sure, if we obtain the thanksof no other. are quite sure, if we obtain the thanksol no other persons, we shall gain those of the chairmen of quarter sessions, who are often, with their brethren on the bench, kept without heir dinners, while the grand jury are puzzlig themselves in discussing evidence which the have no business to discuss, and cross examining witnesses whose plain testimony as to eviden facts is all they have to do with:—

ness should proceed on some of the bills which have on them the fewest number of mames, and should set d such bills to the Court as soon as found. When the Court are in the possession of three bills, the grand jury should net send any more bills until they are apprised by the officer attending the grand jury that the Court is trying the last indictment, and then the grand jury should send to the Court all the bills found or thrown out. By sending down singlebills (after the first three) the Court may be very inconveniently interrupted in the trial of prisoners.

'3. Each witness should first be examined by the foreman, and no other juryman shelld put a

43. Each witness should first be examined by the foreman, and no other juryman should put a question until such examination by the foreman is ended; and it would tend to preserve regularity if such last mentioned questions were put to the witnesses through the forenan.
4. The first witness called should be the prosecutor; and, although he may not know as much of the transaction as other witnesses, he can inform the jury which of the witnesses knows moet.

14. In cases of doubt as to the law, the foreman of the grand jury should state such doubt to the Court; and it is desirable that he should go on the bench for that purpose, otherwise stating the question publicly might prejudice the trial. 15. It is the duty of the foreman to report to the Court, if any juryman absents or misconducts himself."—[London Times.

The following are the dates appointed for the ailing of the Great Western and Great Britain uring the ensuing year:—

FROM LIVERPOOL Great Western,
Great Western,
Great Britain,
Great Western,
Saturday, 27th May.
Great May.
Great Western,
Saturday, 27th May.
Great May.
Great Western,
Saturday, 5th July.
Great August.
Great Western,
Saturday, 5th July.
Great Western,
Saturday, 5th July.
Great Western,
Saturday, 5th July.
Great Western,
Saturday, 22d August.
Saturday, 22d November. Great Western,
Great Western,
Great Britain,
Great Western,
Great Britain,
Great Western,
Great Britain,
Great Western,
Great Britain,
Great Britain,
Great Britain,
Great Western,
Great Britain,
Great Western,
Great Britain,

RATHER SEVERE .- An eminent Jurist, wh was said to have rather long shanks, was one day practising at the bar, and having occasion to cross-examine a sailor who had spoken of a hand-spike in the course of his evidence, he asked with some

asperity—
"Well, sir, how large was this handspike which you tell of?"
"About as large as usual," said Jack.
"But how large? As large as a man's leg!"
"Well," replied Jack, looking at the thin supporters of the Jurist; "well, it wasn't as large as a man's leg: but it might be as big as yourn, maybe." PATRICK AND HIS EMPLOYER .- The following

conversation recently took place in a mercantile house in one of our large cities. "Patrick, have you placed those hogsheads of

"Yes, sir; and d'ye know how the customers used to bother me, by always taking the back hogsheads?
"Yes, Patrick."
"Well, I have fixed them so that they'll not below me any more."

bother me any more."
"How is that, Patrick ?"

readicating weeds; yet if there is room between the rows for the spade, it is well to use it.

Never keep your cattle short; few farmers can afford it. If you starve them they will

It will not do to hoe a great field for a little crop, or to mow twenty acres for five loads of hay. Enrich the land, and it will pay you for it. Better farm twenty acres well, than forty acres Drive your business before you, and it will go

In dry pasture dig for water on the brow of a

Never plough in bad weather, or when the ground is very wet.

It is better to cut grain just before it is fully or dead ripe. When the straw immediately below the grain is so dry that on twisting it no juice is expressed, it should be cut, for then there is no farther circulation of juices to the ear. Every hour that it stands uncut after this stage is attended with loss.

Accounts should be kept detailing the expense and produce of each field.

When an implement is no longer wanted for the season, lay it carefully aside, but let it be first well cleaned.

Obtain good seed, prepare your ground well, sow early, and pay very little attention to the moon.

Cultivate your own heart aright, remember Do not begin farming by building an expen-

Do not begin farming by building an expensive house; nor erect a spacious barn, till you have something to store in it.

Avoid a low and damp site for a dwelling house. Build sufficiently distant from your barn and stock-yard to avoid accidents by fire.

Keep notes of all remarkable occurrences on your farm. Recording even your errors will be of benefit.

Good fences make good neighbors.
Experiments are highly commendable; but
not become an habitual experimenter.

The depredations of birds are fully cor ed by the services they render in preying upon insects.—[Christian Almanac.

Colonial.

much of the transaction as other winesees, he amount of the winesees the colored plant with the winesees and the winesees the colored plant will be a search of the winesees the colored plant will be a search of the winesees who posts the search of the winesees who posts the search of the winesees who posts the search of the winesees who will be a search of the winesees who will be the winesees who

is perfect, for nature seems to have limited its place was made to traverse: the frail between the fra is perfect, for nature seems to have limited its existence to as short a space of time as is absolutely necessary from its peculiar habits to perpetuate (by the deposit of its eggs) its future progeny, from these eggs are produced the larve, and these it is which are the cause of the ravage and destruction of the plant on which by instinct they feed. The larva of the papillio or yelfaw Butterfly so injurious to the cabbage and all the brassica tribe we usually call caterpillers—those of the Beetle race whose eggs are deposited beneath the surface off the ground are familiarly known as the grub, while those of the common flesh fly, as also the class which leaves its eggs in various kinds of nuts (while in their green state) are usually denominated magots; all, however, pass through the same stages of existence from the egg to the larva on to the chrysalis, from which the perfect fly emerges to reproduce its species. species.

It would appear that the wheat plant is attack-

which the perfect fly emerges to reproduce its species.

It would appear that the wheat plant is attacked by two or more of these destructives; it is also certain that after the grain is separated from the ear, one or more of a distinct species attacks the kernel while in the graanary, the larwe of which, known by the name of the Weevil, is familiar to most farmers, who frequently find them while fanning up their grain for mill or market. Nor does the evil cease at this period, for after the flour is returned from the mill, a very minute fly is the prolific parent of a host of almost imperceptible animalculæ, which, under some circumstances, are so abundant as to give to the meal the appearance of a living mass, and which in a short time will totally change the texture of the flour, and for which there is no cure but the fiery ordeal of the oven; this appearance is well known in the West of England, where it is commonly called the whinney. But a some more closely to the subject under consideration, I would observe that of the two flies in injurious to the two crops of wheat, the one of the seed stalk, and deposits a single egg, which in a few days produces its solitary larva or maggot, whose brief existence is prolonged until it has fairly eaten off the stalk, saming of contraction of the head with the embryo grain of the plant, after which it assumes the chrysalis form, awaiting its revivifying change on being significant the plant, after which it assumes the chrysalis form, awaiting its revivifying change on being significant the plant, after which it assumes the chrysalis form, awaiting its revivifying change on being significant the plant, after which it assumes the chrysalis form, awaiting its revivifying change on being significant the plant, after which it assumes the chrysalis form, awaiting its revivifying change on being significant the plant, after which it assumes the chrysalis form, awaiting its revivifying change on being significant to the plant, after which it assumes the chrysalis form, the des

"How is that, Patrick?"

"Why, I've put all the back hogsheads in front, sure."

AGRICULTURE—FARMERS' CALENDER
Indian Corn.—It is an error to plant seed from States farther South. In a cold season only the seed of a colder climate will ripen well.

Often breaking up the surface keeps a soil in health; for when it lies in a hard-bound state, enriching showers run off, and the salubrious air cannot enter.

Weeds exhaust the strength of the ground, and if suffered to grow may be called garden sins.

The hand and the hoe are the instruments for eradicating weeds; yet if there is room between the rows for the arode, it is well to make the rest for the immediate cause of the larming mischief, the whole of which is caused by the larva or grub; and we see also that the destruction is so complete that the grain cannot by possibility have arrived at any tolerable degree of maturity; from this I infer that (the samples of gram in

have arrived at any tolerable degree of maturity; from this I infer that (the samples of grain in question having many of them, which were partially eaten, being nearly or fully matured, as also from the circumstance of the eggs being found within their cavities, and consequently not having yet produced their respective larve,) the Hessian fly cannot in this case have been the de-Hessian fly cannot in this case have been the de-predator; this will be confirmed when we bear in mind the fact that the Hessian fly passes through all its stages of existence in a few days, while the eggs detected in the samples have not yet arrived at maturity.

From the above it does appear (to me at least)

asily.

In dry pasture dig for water on the brow of a hill; springs are more frequently near the surface on a height than in a vale.

Two crops of the same kind of grain, or two exhausting crops of different kinds, should not follow in succession upon the same ground.

Rain is cash to the farmer.

The foot of the owner is the best manure for land.

Cut bushes that you wish to destroy in the summer, and with a sharp instrument; they will bleed freely and die.

Sow clover deep; it secures it from drought. Trees raised from grafts must be expected to retain the habits and diseases of the tree from which they were taken; if that were old, the graft will soon decay.

Never plough in bad weather, or when the ground is very wet.

It is better to cut grain just before it is fully or dead ripe. When the straw immediately below the grain is so dry that on twisting it no juice is expressed, it should be cut, for then there is no farther circulation of juices to the ear. Every hour that it stands uncut after this stage is attended with loss.

Accounts should be kept detailing the expense and produce of each field.

When an implement is no longer wanted for the season, lay it carefully aside, but let it be first well cleaned.

Obtain good seed, prepare your ground well, sow early, and pay very little attention to the moon.

Cultiviste your own phart stricht remembalists.

Hamilton, March 22nd, 1845.

\* The term weevil is vague and indefinite, as it is indis

The canal has been thronged with pasing vessels since our last, and so far as we hear every thing works well. Some of the old schooners look quite diminutive in the new locks. The calook quite diminutive in the new locks. The canal presents a very handsome appearance where it is perfected, and men are actively engaged in completing the towing path. The Oswego and Chicago line of propellers appear to do a good business—a large number of passengers went up on the first day, and on Sunday morning the New-York, from Oswego the day before, went up, with several families on board. These emigrants seem all very respectable, and tolerably grants seem all very respectable, and tolerably well off.—[St. Catherines Journal.

In our paper of the 27th February last, mention was made of the drowning of an individual unknown, in consequence of the unsoundness of the ice on which he was walking. This was on Lake Erie, above Port Colborne. On the 25th ult. the body floated ashore, in a good state of preservation; and a Coroner's Inquest was held by Edward Lee, Esq., of Marshville. The deceased was well dressed, and apparently 45 or 50 years of age. Among the papers found on his person, which were neatly folded and enclosed in a paper wrapper, were notes to a considerable.

perished .- Pilot

and efficient offi-

t de Corps.

baggage of the Re
arrived and pass
to Chambly, and
will be here on the

Left Wing of the

ay, proceeding on tes. [Chronicle. of the Montreal M

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KINGSTON

GSTON, TUES

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THE SEASON has been extraordin out the northern parts of this Cooting and drought to the south and west, and snow so late as the 7th May to the crops and fruit trees are generally as having suffered in the southern and as States. In Canada they are too backer have been injured; but late sowing on greater risk of fall frosts. Appaarant are favourable; but there is present are favourable; but there is drought. The atmosphere is now become and the heat up to 75 in the shade; are large patches of snow in places where the shade is the shade of the shade is the shade of the shade is the shade of the shad

In a case which came on for trial latents the Hon. Mr. Justice Gale and a Special

one smoking there at noon—in no other it be accounted for. Mr. Collyer was on the farm when the fire broke out, an was the progress of the flames, th of furniture, clothing, &c. in the dwelling with the exception of a bed, was entar sumed. Mrs. Collyer was confined to be time, and was rescued by being taken of window. As there was no insurance, kellyer's loss must be very great.—[Pictals]

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE -- On B. well ast, while some persons war, in blasting rock, for the purpose da well in the rear of the premises on well street, occupied by Mr. McVean, telp. off with so much violence as to prost. siderable distance a quantity of brokes on one of which Mr. Shannon, an old into this town, then in the act of mendian was struck on the head, the stone en skull. Medical aid was instantly pro-was of no avail. The unfortunate ma-until last evening, when he died.—[Ne

rous and highly respectable meetingth habitants last night, at Prass' Host, but the amended Charter, and adopt means out its provisions. Mr. Sheriff Insurcalled to the Chair, and Mr. Girtiss me Secretary. The Chairman having retice calling the meeting, Mr. Tiffari at considerable length the history of the Rail Road, and the numerous advan would result from its completion. It. rior local advantages which this partitive possessed, as applicable to them of the numerous Rail Roads from the kerminated about Lockport. Mr. Sie Windsor, stated that he had conversely ral gentlemen of influence and wealth who would support the present under vided it would have the Detroit river. minus. Both Mr. MARCER and Mr. Camuch valuable information respecting Roads on the other side, and showed the support likely to be given to the Great Road therefrom.

A numerous Committee was appointed age the affairs of the Company, until the Officers in June 1987.

of Officers in June next.

After which, Mr. Sheriff Thomas was from the Chair, and Sir Allan N. Missis thereto. The usual thanks were then use the meeting retired.—[Hamilton Joanna

KNOX'S CHURCH.—According to pre rangements the corner stone of the Church of Scotland was laid yesterd BUCHANAN, Esq. in the presence of the first ry, Congregation, and a large body fluid tants. After which the procession pendit the Wesleyan Chapel, John Street, as Revol. M. BANKE explained the milet as the Brace Church and the Edition between the Free Church and or Residuary Church of Scotland, in energetic elequence.—[ib.

To the Editor of the Chronicle and Gazes Kingston, 17th Mar. 8 SIR, -- With the view of ascertain sult of similar observations made either da or other parts of America, allow m ent briefly to state, that the term

Eclipse of the Sun on the morning this month, took place here at 5h.20 mean time, the Sun's altitude being The last contact of Mercury on his crusters transit over the Sun on the 8th warms 5h. 43m. 57s. mean time. The wealth the state of the cases was very favorable.
permits, I shall communicate tions from the transit in so far the Sun's parallax. The long the Sun's parallax. The longitude derived from the Emersion at the Sa allowing for the semichord of Octob Parallax in Right ascension is 76 dea W. I am. Nis

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