The Upper Canada Gerald,

A POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL

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AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

TERMS—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE—SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE WHEN NOT SO PAID.

VOLUME XVIII.]

TICE.

May, 1836.
es for Sale of Crown Lar
rves during the present p

TERN DISTRICT.
and Clergy Reserves in the country of the last Tuesday in July, August, September 1975.

s in the County of Each dwich and Amherstburghthird Wednesday in January

esday in July, August, llowing.

nade to the Agent for , Mr. HENRY JONES,

NDON DISTRICT.

s, in the County of Norfe June; and on the 2nd Jul mber; 1st October, and 1

s in the County of Oxford, a une; and on the 5th July, nber; 4th October, and 4th

s in the County of Middle-n London, at London on the th July; 9th August;7th Sep. nd on the 8th November for

made to the Agent for the t, JOHN B. ASKIN, Esq.

OME DISTRICT.
Port Credit, and Bronti; in

Lands, and Clergy Re-

at this City, on the second on the second Tuesday in the second Tuesday in the second Tuesday in

igh and Lindsay; at Peter-uesday in June, and on the r; August; September, and

he Village lately surveyed ent; in that Town on the the 2nd Wednesday in July,

made to the Agent for the et, ALEXANDER McDON-at Peterborough, for further

es in the Counties of Lanark vn, on the 2d Wednesday in Wednesday in July; August,

er following.
Richmond; at the Town on

es in the Counties of Prescott wn on the 2nd Wednesday in Wednesday in July; August;

per following.
made to the Agent for the stricts JOHN McNAUGH-

at Bytown, for further infor-

he particular Lots to be sold

pecifying also the terms of ted and will be put up at the offices of Clerk of the Peace ther conspicuous places in Schedules may be had on mmissioner for Crown Lands,

named Agents.

preparing for the Midland in which there are Crown

serves for sale, and Notices

e speedily given, PETER ROBINSON.

places for the Sale of Crown tescrives, during the present

Oth July, 20th August, 20th tober, and 21st November.

tober, and 25th November.

RONTENAC, 8th July, 29th August, 29th tober, and 29th November.

vees, in the county of HASTINGS, , 20th July, 20th August, 20th tober, and 21st November.

AND ADDINGTON, 25th July, 24th August, 24th ober, and 25th November.

ves, in the County of RONTENAC, 8th July, 29th August, 29th

tober, and 29th November. particular Lots to be sold in

specifying also the terms of ted, and will be put at the the office of the Clerk of the

and at the other places in the

PETER ROBINSON.

EVERY TUESDAY,

re Street, nearly opposite the otel, Kingston, Upper Canada, rill be thankfully received, and

advance, and seventeen shil-if not paid in advance.

shall receive one gratis—and a greater number.

ontinued until arrears are paid,

ns, to be addressed (post paid)

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ithout written directions nd charged accordingly, in

ing the day of publication. SCRIPTION OF

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nd Letters on business to

of the Publisher.

f Adbertising.

May, 1836.

Werald,

S. E. THOMSON,

ND DISTRICT.

BELLEVILLE,
, in the County of ASTINGS,

s, in the Counties of

NAPANEE.

KINGS TON.

ELLEVILLE.

NAPANEE.

KINGS TON,

in the County of

NOTICE

TAWA DISTRICT.

HURST DISTRICT.

nd October following.

CASTLE DISTRICT. Clergy Reserves. and Town [JOHN WAUDBY, Editor.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1836.

IT. H. BENTLEY, Printer. 1

[NUMBER 915.

THE TRAVELLER'S EVENING SONG. FATHER, guide me ! Day declines, Hollow winds are in the pines; Darkly waves each giant-bough O'er the sky's last crimson glow: Hush'd is now the convent's bell. Which erewhile with breezy swell, From the purple mountains bore Greeting to the sunset-shore. Now the sailor's vesper hymn Dies away.

Father in the forest dim Be my stay ! In the low and shivering thrill Of the leaves, that late hung still; In the dull and muffled tone Of the sea-wave's distant moan; In the deep tints of the sky, There are signs of tempest nigh. nous, with sullen sound, Falls the closing dusk around. Father! through the storm and shade

O'er the wild, Oh! be Thou the lone one's aid-Save thy child!

Many a swift and sounding plume Homewards through the hoding gloom, O'er my way hath flitted fast, Since the farewell sunbeam pass'd From the chesnut's ruddy bark, And the pools, now low and dark, Where the wakening night-winds sigh Through the long reeds mournfully. Homeward, homeward, all things haste-God of might!

Shield the homeless midst the waste, Be his light!

In his distant cradle-nest, Now my babe is laid to rest; Beautiful his slumber seems With a glow of heavenly dreams, Beautiful, o'er that light sleep, Hang soft eyes of fondness deep, Where his mother bends to pray, For the loved and far away.-Father! guard that household bower, Hear that prayer! Back, through thine all-guiding power,

Lead me there! Darker, wilder grows the night-Not a star sends quivering light Through the massy arch of shade By the stern old forest made. Thou! to whose unslumbering eyes All my pathway open lies,

Where no roof to that blest head Shelter gave-Father! through the time of dread, Save, oh! save!

By thy son who knew distress

In the lonely wilderness.

Agriculture.

From the Genesee Farmer.

SELECTION AND CHANGE OF SEED. It is an opinion held by many, that in cultiva-ting farm crops, every thing depends on a change of seed, and that seed continually raised on the same farm or in the same region of country, will constantly deteriorate, and that it is this which nders a change necessary. Others, on the con-ary, consider a change no advantage whatever, maintain that by always selecting the best seeds from among the best crops, the seed, instead of deteriorating, will actually become improved in quality, even through these crops be always raised on the same farm. Both of these opinions, with qualifications, are erroneous; but under proper itations, they are both to a certain degree strict-

A change of seed, however, as it is most con only practised, is of little advantage, and fre-nently of none whatever. When the place from hich the seed is procured, resembles very nearly soil and climate that where it is sown, little efit is derived from the change. Hence chanes of short distance are unimportment. They would therefore on the contrary be made from difice in climate and season is considered.

But, a change merely, even from different counis, is as likely to prove prejudicial as otherwise less it is performed with judgement and discre-n. Hence, in obtaining seed from other places, farmer should understand the rationale of the cet produced by such a change, in order that he y be able to judge whether he is likely to gain lose by it. That we shall endeavour to ex-

n one climate to another, they naturally tend to ppt themselves to the climate to which they are noved. Thus when plants are removed from obed. Thus when plants are removed from ool climate to a warm one, they become larger i more luxuriant in growth; they do not so ckly advance to matuaity, but continue growing ger through the season, as the seasons there are bare; they produce a greater amount of leaves d stalks and less of seed. On the other hand, hen plants are removed from a warm climate to n plants are removed from a warm climate to in plants are removed from a warm climate to ol one, the reverse takes place; they diminish exuriance of growth, their season of growing ones shorter, and they produce a greater ant of seed. Hence, generally when seed is the cipal object of a crop, it is more advantageous bitain the variety from a cooler climate. Incom, although supposed to be a tropical plant; there is no contraction of the product of the middle and southern mers, therefore, in the middle and southern ames, therefore, in the middle and southern ates, would probably find a great advantage in coming occasionally their seed corn from the rith. There must however be a limit to this, as needs from the control of stalk, as not to produce even so the growth of stalk, as not to produce even so

livation of large plants. But when the growth of leaves and stalks is the pal object, as in fodder, it will often be of procure the seed from warmer climates, proided the plants are sufficiently hardy, and advance

room plants are sufficiently hardy, and advance proper maturity before the season is over. The effect of climate is strikingly exemplified the case of Indian corn. In the West Indies to stalk sometimes rises to the height of thirty feet at it produces only a few grains at the bottom of a longy cob, and is considered as rough provender. In the southern part of the United States, it rises fleen feet high, and produces about thirty bushels the acre. In the rich lands of Kentucky and e middle states, it produce fifty or sixty bushels that acre. But it is only in New York and New spland, where the stalks are but seven feet high.

Wheat does better in the northern and middle

in either the southern parts of Europe or of America.

Where crops will not deteriorate in desirable qualities by coming adapted to the climate where they are growing, a continued selection of the best seed will always produce certain improvement.—
Even this deterioration may be frequently prevented by judicious selection. Thus, if we wish to preserve the quality of early maturity in com, the seed of which has been obtained from the north, we should always select for seed those ears which ripen first; or if we would preserve the productiveness of the variety, we should select from those stalks which bear the greatest number of ears.

A want of selection of seed, has often led to the supposition that changes of seed from short distances in the neighbourhood, are of great use.

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A want of selection of seed, has often led to the supposition that changes of seed from short distant, who always keeps good and clean seed. He ascribes the advantage in obtaining fresh seed every year from a farmer five miles distant, who always keeps good and clean seed. He ascribes the advantage in obtaining fresh seed every year from a farmer five miles distant, who always keeps goo never frees it from chess and cockle, finds a great advantage in obtaining fresh seed every year from a farmer five miles distant, who always keeps good and clean seed. He ascribes the advantage to change; while in reality it is only to be attribu-ted to selection. Many farmers always sell their best potatoes and plant the worst, and from this practice has risen the opinion that the varieties de-generate and run out. An opposite course would lead to a different conclusion.

IMPROVEMENT.

Farmers should aim at constantly improving the soil of their farms—they should study the existing defects, and endeavor, as fast as circumstances will permit, to remedy them;—if their land is too wet they should drain it,—if too stiff and clayey, they should apply loosening manures,—if light and sterile, they should make use of green crops of clover as manure, with plaster, and lime,—if sour, (generally indicated by the growth of sorrel, broom grass, or scrub pines, they should apply lime or marl;—and in all cases they should apply lime or marl;—and in all cases they should apply all the enriching manure they can possibly obtain, for good farming, and the application of manure, are inseparable. They will thus not only increase their capital by the increased products of their farms every year, but they will do it by the constantly augmenting value of their land; their profits will be two-fold, and in their increase mutually accelerate each other.—[Ib.] ually accelerate each other .- [1b.]

From the London Times of the 17th of June. LETTERS ON THE CANADAS. No. III.

To Mr. Joseph Hume and Mr. John Arthur Roe-buck, Members of Partiament.

project was disallowed. In Upper Canada, materials did not exist for so speedy and successful an adoption of your opinions and advice, and for more than a year after Mr. Hume had recommended the establishment of an independent republic in British North America, like that of the United States, his recommendation was not seen that the control of the C ecommendation was not responded to by a single ewspaper in Upper Canada, except Mr. McKenzie's, and in that very cautiously. Not even you pupil, Mr. McKenzie, had the hardihood to whi per the Elective Legislative Council project within the walls of the Assembly; he therefore adopted another method to carry your scheme into effect. He proceeded, in the first place, to gef a little society formed for the discussion of political questions, and the diffusion of political information. After a few months' weekly lecturing to companies of per-sons thus assembled, a sufficient number of kindred spirits were prepared for further proceedings, and the members of this society, at a meeting held in its room on the 9th of December, 1834, formed

its room on the 9th of December, 4834, formed themselves into a society; with branches in the Canadas and elsewhere, to be known by the title of "The Canadian Alliance," for the attainment of the following, among other objects:—
"I. A responsible representative system of government, and the abolition of the Legislative Council, the members for which are nominated for life by the colonial envenners. life by the colonial governors.
"2. A written constitution for Upper Canada

embodying and declarify the original principles of the government.

"3. The abolition of the law of primogeniture.

"4. The control of the whole public revenue by the representatives of the people.

"5. To oppose all undue interference by the Colonial Office, Treasury, or Horse Guards in the domestic affairs of the colonists.

"6. The diffusion of sound political information."

"6. The diffusion of sound political information tracts and pamphlets.

"7. The extinction of all monopolizing land

"8. The vote by ballot in the election of rep

resentatives, aldermen, justices of the peace, &c.

"9. To enter into close alliance with any similar association that may be formed in Lower Canada or the other colonies, having for its object 'the greatest happiness of the greatest number.'

"Mr. Wm. L. McKenzie, M. P. P., Corresponding Services for the Secretary for the Secretary for the peaches."

"Mr. Joseph Hume, M. P., and Ml. John Arthur Roebuck, M. P. agents in England.

"Mr. E. B. O'Callaghan, M. P. P. (editor of the

Montreal Vindicator newspaper,) agent in Mon-"Mr. Etieune Parent, House of Assembly, Low-er Canada, agent in Quebec." Also agents in No-va Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. How exactly do the objects thus stated by the There must however be a limit to this, as if from cold countries may be so diminished growth of stalk, as not to produce even so aquantity of seed as might result from the ation of large plants.

When the growth of leaves and, stalks is the palobject, as in fodder, it will often be of procure the seed from warmer climates, proble plants are sufficiently hardy, and advance or maturity before the season is overce effect of climate is strikingly exemplified. All some of Lords and republican government the salk sometimes rises to the height of thirty feet throuces only a few grains at the bottom of a grob, and is considered as rough provender. Such and is considered as rough provenders as sufficiently hand to the light of thirty best southern part of the United States, it rises are. But it is only in New York and New May, 1835, he calls the Legislative Council was wretched imitation, of a haneful mistation of

Wheat does better in the northern and middle states, and in the Baltic regions of Europe, than in either the southern parts of Europe or of America.

Where crops will not deteriorate in desirable qualities by coming adapted to the climate where the company of the property of the proper nite these conditions but one that is purely der

could in any way convert into a topic of excite-ment, and has assailed every member of the As-sembly, and almost every other public man who was known to be favourable to the established inwas known to be favourable to the established in-stittions of the country; has, last of all, sent to the officers of its branches and into various parts of the province printed petitions to the Assembly against granting any sumplies to Country to the Assembly

Slas,—The object of the present letter is to give an epitomised statement of the progress, spirit, and character of the Canadian agitations and parties which you represent, and of which I have shown to the circumstance of the canadian agitations and parties which you represent, and of which I have shown to the circumstance of the canadian agitations and parties which you represent, and of which I have shown to the circumstance of the canadian agitations and parties which you represent, and of which I have shown to the circumstance of the canadian agitations and parties which you represent, and of which I have shown to the circumstance of the canadian agitations and parties which you represent, and of which I have shown to the circumstance of the canadian agitations and parties which you represent, and of which I have shown to the circumstance of the canadian agitations and parties which you represent, and of which I have shown to the circumstance of the canadian agitations and parties which you represent, and of which I have shown to the circumstance of the canadian agitations and parties which you represent, and of which I have shown you are the primary movers.

I have said that the first steps taken by the Lower Canada House of Assembly to abolish the Constitution, as a sample of the canadian agitation and parties which you represent, and of which I have shown to the clearly leave the legislature.—More than half of the members had the constitution, and the supply will not have been of the report, and the supply bill not have been the reportery of agoing the transmitted on the baze of a chirage in the window setter on the legislature.—Wore than half of the members and the war of the war had been a chirage of the reportery of adopted the very session after the property of a call a provincial conventions of members.—On a settlem project!—Five a warm bart, a war had before I

fore the prerogation he complained of this to the House, and Mr. McKenzie, on being questioned, re-plied, that he had not desired to conceal the report from any member of the house until the close of the session, but he had taken it to his own house to get some parts of it copied and sent to Mr. Papi-neau, of Lower Canada, and to Mr. Hume in Lon-don. Loud complaints were of course made aagainst such unparliamentary and unheard of conduct; but the object of the Canadian Alliance party was accomplished. The session closed and this report was printed, and sent home to His Majesty's Government, and to many members of the Imperial Parliament, as the deliberate sentiments of the people of Upper Canada, speaking through their representatives, and was made the basis of an elaberate despatch from Lord Glenelg to Sir F. Head, dated December 15, 1835. Yet this report was ever even read in the Assembly, nor was a resolution for an Elective Legislative Council ever moved, or the question ever discussed, in the Up-

per Canada House of Assembly, until since the be-ginning of the present year. Such, Sirs, is the manner (as I can easily prove y abundant references to legislative debates) in thich your schemes have been promoted in Upper Canada. What would be thought of a report of a select committee of the House of Commons being thus made and sent forth to the world, embracing the constitution of the House of Lords, the admin istration of justice: the prerogatives of the Crown, the whole questions of crown and public revenue. of church and state, of taxation, &c. ? Since the assumption of the government of Upper Canada by Sir F. Head, a majority of the Assembly have undertaken to give him, as a new man, some lessons on responsible government; differences have taken place; the most outrageous proceedings have been adopted, and the most extravagant demands have

been made, and the supplies have been withheld by a majority of the Assembly. But their proceedings in any of these questions prove nothing as to to the sentiments and feelings of the people of Upper Canada, any more than the report of one of their committees on geology proves what are the geological opinions of the Candians. The people of Upper Canada were never appealed to on any of these onstitutional questions. The Canadian Alliance Society itself had no existence until since the election of the present House of Assembly. The test by which a majority of the present Assembly was elected, was their disapproval of the proceedings of the late Assembly in expelling a member seve-

get a good thrashing, and many times felt strongly impelled to fall on him myself; but a whole flood of fears and forebodings, invariably drowned the few sparks of courage and vigor in my breast, and I laudably forbore.

Wy love-suits were innumerable; but eithough they usually began and went on cuspiciously. Skelpine never failed to beat me off the field in the mischief he made, and that irritated my spirit in a famine breaf the mildle aged eight inches in height, but immeasurably corpulent, with an old-fashioned celf, mottled eyes, and a many times rendered me an examplent, with an old-fashioned celf, mottled eyes, and a many times rendered me are associated in a large and uncivilized village in the West of England. The memors of the imbalitants were rule and outrageous; their names, customs, frolics, and language, were such as Habakak Bullwrinkle had never before been accustomed unto. They cracked many a heart-pierting joke on his portly person; laughed it was the word of his special attempts to compete with the verse mployed him in the way of his profession. He could have borne all his misfortums with decency and he did not scruple to uptaid those who deigned to drink out of his cup, with their folly and villainous prejudice, in measuning a man's with the history that last price is the four list before for the woole on my large strategies and went on cuspiciously. Skelpine never failed to beat me off the field in the mischief he made, and that irritated my spirit in a tempt of the made, and that irritated my spirit in a famine bread to he a final heart of great he mischief he made, and that irritated my spirit in a famine bread for fair is to risk myself uptain, when he clutched me by the cheek, and nalked me out of a flood-swellen brook, when I was et my large and uncivilized the out of a flood-swellen brook, when I was et my large and surface of series to reise the content of the mischief he made, and the risk of the content of the cup, when he will make an analy him the trauble of wading chin-deep to we me. My intellect on this occasion, who because the mischief he mischief he mischief he made and many family him the trauble of wading chin-deep to we me. My intellect on this occasion, who because the mischief he mischief izing a couple of rascally pettifoggers in the vici

was known to be favourance to the officers of its tranches and into various parts of the officers of its tranches and into various parts of the officers of its tranches and into various parts of the officers of its tranches and into various parts of the officers of the

ever I made an appointment to heet a fairner's daughter, and prattle away an hour or two with her, unseen by all, Skelpie and sle were general-

The first time I ever beheld the destroyer of my peace, was at a village revel. It shall never forget the manner in which he ros from the grass on which he had been lazily lolloging, and looked out through his half-closed eyelids at the efforts of the back-sword players on the swid. He was called upon to enter the ring with a ellow about his own height, the traces forther and grownly ladering by upon to enter the ring with a ellow about his own height, but more fleshy and comely-looking by half-being precisely what middle-aged good-wives term "a portly figure of a man, and very much to my liking," Skepie got up from the cool turf, one joint at a tim, and made his way into the circle, by one of th most extravagant and ludicrous paces I ever behelt: it was between the ungainly toddle of an ox, and the loose jointed motion of a dynakon extravariation. The nortion of a drunken, staggering stripling. The po y fellow was a stranger fom a neighboring cou ly fellow was a stranger form a neighboring county, who valued himself of his prowess at single-stick; he had already peried the bark off a brace of noses, and the grey-hedded rustics, who encom-passed the scene of action and glory, trembled for the honor of their native village. An immense shout of applause greeted Skelpie's appearance; for, in him, it was well known, the champion of Wedmore himself would find a redoubtable oppo-ment. He surveyed his adversary with a confi-Wedmore himself would find a redoubtable opponent. He surveyed his adversory with a confident and most provoking glance, accompanied with an upturning of the higher lip, and a snack of his horny fingers, that sounded like the crack of a waggoner's whip. He coolly selected a stick, screwed it into his hand-guard, padded his elbows, gave one stentorian "hem!" and then—I never beheld such a mutation in my life!—his eyes flew open, his lips clenched, every muscle in his body was instantly awakened, every limb was in active and most turbulent motion; he hit at his opponent's head, with a velocity that, to me, seemed superhead, with a velocity that, to me, seemed super-natural; I heard a continued and most merry peal of blows rattling about the sconce of the portly stranger, but I could scarcely detect a single mo-tion of the stick. The skin was fough—particu-larly tough; and, for some time, defied Skelpie's sturdy thwacks. At the close of the vigorous bout he looked amazed, muttered a curse on his ineffeche looked amazed, muttered a curse on his inenec-tive weapon, and was just about to begin again, when, observing something suspicious about the closed mouth of his adversary, he put forth his hand, and parted the swollen lips of the stranger, from whose mouth a stream of blood immediately gushed. The comely man afterwards acknow-ledged, that he had received a cut under the lip at ledged, that he had received a cut under the lip at the beginning of the play, but had sedulously sucked in the blood and swallowed it, hoping to crack Skelpie's pate before it would be discovered. At this fine old English sport, he who draws from his adversary's head sufficient blood to stain muslin, is proclaimed the victor. Skelpie afterwards threw half-a-dozen sturdy fellows at wrestling, and bore off the prizes at the village games, as he had frequently done on previous occasions. He was by off the prizes at the village games, as he had frequently done on previous occasions. He was by no means handsome in face, fairly spoken, well made, or merry:—the simple wenches idolized the dog for his prowess. He was capricious and false, but they seemed to like him the better. Each in her turn, hoped to fix the rover, excite the envy of her predecessors in his affections, and bear off the palm, where they had ingloriously failed. He teals no trapilla to gain their love, and they unanitook no trouble to gain their love, and they unani-mously doated on him. I often longed to see him

her daddy, the miller.

One evening, after having ruminated for many hours on Ruth's attractions, I determined to roam up to the mill, which I had never before visited—having hitherto carried on my love-suit with Ruth away from her home, at meetings which were too frequent to be altogether accidental. While I loitered about the mill, pondering on the best mode of drawing out Ruth—for she had no reason to expect me—the moon suddenly gleemed full upon me, through an opening in the oak tree which stretched its huge boughs over the white cottage in which the miller dwelt; and methought there was something similar to the malicious smile of an

from my lips. I never attempted units a lass of hind a hay-mow, or an old-tree, bu what the fellow would thrust his ugly phiz between me and though his over-night's promises in other effeirs melt like mists in the morning sun, and are quite melt like mists in the morning sun, and are quite melt like mists in the morning sun, and are quite melt like mists in the morning sun, and are quite melt like mists in the morning sun, and are quite melt like mists in the morning sun, and are quite melt like mists in the morning sun, and are quite means to stop at home, and get drunk; and, alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and, alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and, alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and, alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and, alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and, alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and, alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and, alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and, alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and, alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and, alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and alternative means to stop at home, and get drunk; and alternative means to stop at home, and alternative means to stop at home. forgotten by mid-day, yet, when he says he shall get drunk, he always backs it wi' an oath, and then makes it a matter of conscience religiously to linked lovingly, arm in arm together, on my ar-

I was struck all of a heap!—The purport of her subsequent discourse palpable proved, that she had mistaken me, in the dark, for the eternal and never-failing Skelpie. Her lips once more approached mine; I was foaming with rage and disappointment; my hand had shrunk from her grasp, as from the touch of an adder, the instant the detested name of Skelpie escaped from her lips; I had aling to shower a whole volley of curses on her and Skelpie, together—when I suddenly experienced a shock, that deprived me of all soit of sensation in an instant. How long I lay in a death-like state I cannot conceive; but I remember well estate I cannot conceive; but I remember well enough, that when I awoke from my lethargy, trance,
fit, or whatever it was, I found myself most painfully compressed in an aperture of the oak tree,
through which the children were wont to enter into is hellow trunk. The meon was out in all her
glory again, and her light fell upon the white brow
of Ruth, and the grey jacket of the lean, and, by
me, abhorred Skelpie. Yes, there he was, twinlimitendearingly round the swinh-like form of the me, abhorred Skelpiz. Yes, there he was, twininglendearingly round the sylph-like form of the false maid, who seemed to feel a pleasure in his embraces, which, to me, appeared altogether unaccountable. It was plain from their talk, that they did not conceive I was within hearing. I would fain have persuaded myself that I was dreaming, but my endeavors were ineffectual; the ragged edges of the aperture insinuated themselves into my sides, and pained me dreadfully. Did Skeipil strike me? thought I and does he imagine that I falled down the delivity, from the force of the blow, and am now weltering in the ditch at its fooff—Truly, it was a most tremendous assault; and his cerclusion of the effect, judging from the force of the cause, would be far from unreasonable. My the cause, would be far from unreasonable. My case was forlorn in the extreme: my head, and one of hy arms, were in the trunk of the tree; I was fixed in a most uneasy, slanting position, and my fee were so placed on the cutside, that the moon thratened every minute to reveal them. I would have given the world to be even foundering in the mile of the ditch or any where clse, out of the reach of Skelpie's fist. I was almost sufficated, and cid not dare to breathe louder than a listening roe: cidnet dare to breathe leuder then a listening roe: a sigh or groan would in some degree have eased my pangs: but the sight of Skelpie, prevented me from indulging the consolation of the most wretched. At length, a loud halloo announced the approach of bld Giobstock. Skelpie instantly intimated his inention of decamping, but the vile maid desired hin to clamber up the oak, and hide amongst its bunches, until her daddy went to bed. Here was a errific request?—"I wont go into the hellew," quoth he; "cause the zurpicicus old lakes do alwiys pry into there, avore a' do goz to bed." I tok the cuff of my coat between my teath, and reolutely prepared for the worst;—but Skelpie escanded the other side of the tree. He was scarcely broken of the prolonged salute of the kissing Rtth, when old Roger Grotstock, dunk, and growling staggered up to the door. "Eh! what lassie Rith, when old Roger Grotslock, drunk, and grow-ling staggered up to the door. "Eh! what lessie -wench! out and abrond at this time of night!" cied he, as Ruth tripped up towards him. "Abey! what, valunting and trapessing about the wheam-trad wi, some vellow! I'll warrant! Odd! I'l ver-ret un out, only bid a hit, I'll be about tin. I be dewneast yor want of a frolic to-night; so, ecode! lass, I'll duck the lad avore I goes to bed, just tor abit of a loke like—all in good vellowship—but; ask, I'll duck une lad avore I goes to bed, just vor abit of a joke like—all in good vellowship—but, itoe! I'll duck un, if he's a friend; and if he is a stranger—dost here,—wench?—I'll drash un wi' the flail, just like a wheat-cheaf."

rueful deportment for a minute or more, he grounded his weapons and accosted me in these words: "Why, the bee'st a putty vellur, beesen "A-And where did to me your—and who bee'st! Art thee street, or—lui—no—e, it can't be showed to tweet our Ruth, bee'st!—speak, twoad, or Pil vork tha!"

There was Ruth looking over her father's shoulder, evidently alarmed it my appearance; Skelpie's heels were dengling over my head; the prenged folk was close to my waistroat; I stared in the face of the old man, unable to utter a word, but sweating like a baited bull, and plainly expressing my fears by my wee-begone and pallid countenance. I expected some dire punishment for my silence; but old Grobstock, efter surveying me for a minute, to my great surplise, burst into a loud land, seared my transline, burst into a loud land, seared my transline,

my silence; but old Grobstock, after surveying me for a minute, to my great surptise, burst into a loud hugh, seized my trembling hand, and, with one vigorous effort, pulled me out of my imprisonment. After dragging me, helpless as I was, into the house, and placing me in a chair by the fire-side, he thrust a mug of cider and brandy into my hand, chuckling out "Why, zooks! chap, how vrighted thee locks!—triuk!" Here was a change.

By degrees I summoned up courage: the miller made me drink stoutly of his good liquor; and, more than once seized the dung-fork, and placing himself in a threatening attitude, thrust the points of it close to my breast, in order to make me look frightened again, and amuse him. I was twenty times on the point of revealing the whole affair, but a single look of Ruth's eloquent eye froze the words on my lips.

out a single fock of Ruth's eloquent eye froze the words on my lips.

After an hour's laughter, interrupted only by gaspings for breath, and frequent applications to the jug, my old host gave me a broad hint to depart, and after civilly opening the door, and wishing me a hearty good night, gave me a most grievous kick, that sent me galloping down hill, and betook himself to laughing as heartily as before.—

I never courted young Ruth of the mill again.

My heat love was the pale down-looking more

betook nimself to laughing as heatily as before.—
I never ccutted young Ruth of the mill again.

My next love was the pale down-looking modest Ally Eudd, the niece of that boisterous old harridan. Hester Caddlefurrow; whose name was a hushing-word to the crying urchins for many miles around; they feared her more than Rawhead-and-bloody-bones, the wide-mouthed Bogle, or even the great Bullyhoo himself. The leds of the willage generally preferred the more hale and ruddy wenches in the vicinity; Ally was not roystering crough for them; she had no capacity to feel and enjoy their rude merriment, or rough frolics; and few saitors doffed the cap of courtship at old Hetty Caddlefurrow's threshold. But Ally was, indeed, a beauty. Her youthful companions and neighbors saw nothing extraordinary in her calin, dove-like eye; but to me, it locked like the surface of a smooth lake, in the still moonlight, with a delicious heaven of love smiling in its blue depths. I met her several times, at a distance from her home, and made her acquainted with my growing passion; but she always chilled my ardan by a generomious reference to her austere and from her home, and made her acquainted with my growing passion; but she always chilled my ardour by a ceremonious reference to her austere and masculine annt. I laid these evasive receptions of my prefiered affection to the credit of her modesty, and loved her the better for them. I used to hover about on the tops of the hills which overlooked her abode, watching for the moment when looked her abode, watching for the moment when my young dove would glide forth from the thatch, ed cot; that nestled among the trees beneath me, with a feverish enxiety that I never felt on any other occasion in my life. She neither seemed other of cession in my life. She neither seemed to shun or court my company; but came forth, smil-ing, and fearless of evil, like the white star of the evening, in the soft summer's gloaming. The pre-sence of other women, with whom I have been in sence of other women, with whom I have been in love, has usually thrown me into a turbulent fever; but Ally Budd's pale, beautiful face, soft eyes, and gentle voice, had a calm and soothing influence on my spirit. Her words fell like oil, even on the stormy tide of her aunt's rough passions; whose ire she could quell at will, and oftentimes saved the offending clowns in the old woman's employ from an elaborate cuffing. In this exercise, Hester was said to even any men in the project of the project of the save of the project o ter was said to excel any men in the perish; she had a violent predilection for thwacking, or, to me her own expression, lecturing, her domestics for every trivial offence; and nothing but the high warges which she gave, induced the rustic laborers to remain in her service. I was one evening saunt-ering round the summit of the hill which immedi-ately looked down upon Hester's house, occasionally stealing a glance from the pathway into the wood towards the rich glories of the declining sun, when a rude hand clutched me by the collar behind, and, in a moment, pulled me backwards into an immense wheelbarrow. The gigantic villain who had performed this daring feat, directly placed himself between the handles of the vehicle, and vigorously timdled it down the hill. I was seated, or rather, self-wedged in the barrow, with my less painfully denging over the rim, on each side of the wheel: the velocity, with which we decendof the wheel: the velocity, with which we decended the steep and rugged declivity, deprived me of all power; the fellow panted and laughed, pushing on with increased vigor, until we came in sight of the wide-gaping door of old Hester's kitchen. His fellow-lal orers, who were seated at the porch, immediately rose at the sight of our novel equipage.—Confound the rascal! he was a most experienced plughman, and deemed this a fair opportunity of showing his great rectiliness still, and perienced ploughman, and deemed this a fair opportunity of showing his great rectilinear skill, and
obtaining the appleuse of his fellows. by driving
me at full speed through the corr-way of the house.
It stood exactly at the foot of the steepest part of
the hill; and, from the remendous rate at which
we travelled, the downfall of the whole edifice
seemed inevitable! My senses, which had pertially taken leave of me in the course of the descent, returned just as we errived within a few yards
of our destination; I uttered one shriek, desperately closed my eyes and gave myself up for a builed ly closed my eyes and gave myself up for a buried

The next moment I found my body, safe and unhurt, on the hearth of dame Caddlefurrow's kitchen. There was the dame, seated in her beckitchen. There was the dame, seated in her bee-hive chair, staring with surprise, impatience, and anger, at my worship in the barrow. As soon as the clown recovered his lost breath, he proceeded to an explanation of the cause of his introducing such an unsightly and unknown personage as me to her goodly presence. "I ha zeed the chap," quoth he, elevating the handles of his wheelbarrow to the top of his shoulders, so as to afford the dame a full view of my present. "The zeed the chap." a full view of my person; "I ha' zeed the chap scaures and scaures o' times, sku'king about the scures and scaures o' times, sku'king about the hill, always and vor ever just about night-vall, when I do goa a-vocdering the beasts; zo, bethinks I, thic jockey bean't loitering about here zo often, wi' any good plan in his noddle: moorawer, I ha' zeed un, coming athirt the vields ov a night, just avore harvest, treading dawn whole zheaves o' wheat at a voot-vall:—that nettled I nore nor all; zo I looked out vor un to-night; zlipped un into the dung-barry, walked un down the hill-side, and drove un through the ould porch ztraight as a vurnow—zo here a' is, and let un give a count ov hi'self."—"Ay; let un give you an account of himself," said the sturdy dame; "Who bee'st, 'oosself,'"—To say that I was at the point of dissolution, wree needless. I began to mutter a few irje-

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