DR. SHUBAEL HEWES Celebrated Rheumatie

INIMENT ded morning and night, has cured hundred, has relief in the swelling of the glands of the t, and relieves the numbness and contraction is limbs, and will take swelling down, and martions out of the flesh, the umatism, bruise sprains.—It gives immediate relief; it gives weak limbs, and extends the ("it contracted.—A few drops on sheep's wed, and to the ear of d eaf persons, will, by conjugation cause them to hear in two months."

RECOMMENDATIONS. om the numerous certificates which the pro-etor has received of its efficacy, he present sllowing:—

RT FACTS TO THE AFFLICTED. RT FACTS TO THE AFFLICTED is sometimes urged that the Rheumatism cancured by external applications. This may be sometimes; but it is certainly true that istressing complaint cannot be reached by all remedies, except by their long and conuse, by which perhaps at the same time the number of the stronger of the same time that the case, how the great distress of the sufferer a letwischile such slow and doubtful remedies have effect? The answer is plain, candid and rue, use Dr. S. Hewes? Nerve and Bone ent. No name could be more appropriate, these and soothes the nerves, and allays pain effectually units first application, and by a epetitions removes more effectually and effectu lly on its first application, and by a epetitions removes more effectually and ly Rheumatic pains, than any internal or an application was ever known to. Its dies powerful and immediate. Let those after powerful and immediate. Let those after it is that once and they must be convinced. SHOBAEL HEW ES, M. D.

SHUBAEL HEW ES, M. D.

The following is too respectable and the man too well known to require commentation of the beread.

have been afficted most grievously since with rheumatism and contraction of the off my legs, caused by the cramps of the s, which I then had in its most severe form, try ng many remedies in vain, I have found had the cords of my legs relaxed—the ags reduced, and am greatly benefitted by e of one bottle of Hewes? Nerve and bone ent, used externally, and one bottle of Inent, used externally, and one bottle of In-regetable Elixir, used internally at the same I can now walk with ease in positions that I not a week ago endure at all.

JAMES G. REYNOLDS.

JAMES G. REYNOLDS.

144 Chrystic street, corner Delancy st.
habove article for sale at No. 2 Fletcher st.
laiden Lane, one door bel w Pearl st., by
ork & Co. General Agents, and by nearly
Druggist in America.

EAST TAY. ands have met a premature death f ands have met a premature death for the of a little attention to a common colder of the state of

on, this plain reason: — That in no one of the had cases where it has been used, has it fail-plieve.

Late at the Drug store of Comstock & Co., 2 rt. st. near Pearl, sole Agents, and at N. ER'S Chemist and Drug Store, Ringstr, Canada, and nearly all respectable Drug Canada, and nearly all respectable Drug genuine have the signature of Dr. Barthol-

The Werald. LISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THOS. H. BENTLEY,

office, in Store Street, nearly opposite the sion House Hotel, Kingston, Upper Canada, e all orders will be thankfully received, and tually attended to. is...-Fifteen shillings per annum, (exclusive ge) payable in advance, and seventea is and six pence if sent by mail. person becoming responsible for the pay-six paners, shall receive one gratis—and

person becoming responsible for the six papers, shall receive one gratis papers discontinued until arrears are paid, the option of the Publisher. ommunications, to be addressed (post paid) ditor. fisements and Letters on business to be d to Thos. H. Bentley, Proprietor.

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ing preceding the day of publication.

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RY DESCRIPTION OF

lon't think of giving a shilling, while

The Upper Canada Herald,

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THOMAS H. BENTLEY, AT HIS OFFICE, STORE STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE.



AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

TERMS-FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, PAVAILE IN ADVANCE-

LDSERIES, VOL. XXI. EW SERIES, VOL. III.

[JOHN WAUDBY, Editor.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1840.

[T. H. BENTLEY, Printer & Proprietor.]

No. or Vol. 41:

Boetry.

For the Upper Canada Herald. "The death of youth is indeed a ruin, it is a able wee. It is alike wee to the young eagle ricken down by the thunder, when first reading its wings for its heavenward flight, it to the trembling, shuddering creatures left yind." WILSON.

gaze upon the you'hful dead
in their last quiet rest,
faithful lesson shall ye read,
As view ye "Death's behest"—
ze on the slumb'rer now,
the cold, marbl'd brow,
the cyelid, clos'd in its final sleep,
g glorious knowledge rean. ous knowledge reap. ourn ye the tender infant dead, Yet passeth soon your grief, at though no bitter tears are shed Time soothes and brings telief, ightness the shadows chase—

Of wearied, line worn man, nd though your tears his sod may lave, Yet knowing that his span If three score years hath gone, ay ye "why should we mourn, he young, they may die, but the aged mu sturn e'er;" "dust to dust." he passing by of good old age, Is but earth's desting

Is but earth's destiny,
at the young upon life's opening page,
"They were not made to die,"
ye, it is double woe,
such boundless grief to know,
When the flowers of life, the lov'd ones the om earth are snatch'd away. woe unto the eaglet young, And bears it to the sky—
hen struck by thunder's blast,
addly to earth 'tis cast,
ad its shuddering mates shall watch

he bird soars not again. is the death of early youth, A ruin that but shows, he blighted hopes of love and truth, And mingled griefs and woes, hist that of age is told,
Temple worn and old
hich, fallen and mouldering fast away ints out but Time's decay.
t weep not, vain indeed is grief, m glorious realms on high, imprison'd soul has found relief. orious rest is their's, he the good fight of Faith have fought

id the sure race have run." cend then happy soul away To joyful scenes on high, ste from the tenement of clay, o realms beyond the sky-why should tears be shed or the lov'd, early dead, eave they behind a world of grief and wor ernal bliss to know.

Variety.

Masters and Employers are very fond of ring advice to their apprentices and erks; very good advice, and in abundace, because it costs nothing.—Let them ad the following, and think of something tter than advice:—

BUT WHERE IS THE APPRENTICE'S HOME? It is not his fainer's house; in the greatnumber of cases, this is not within reach.
is not his employer's house; at least unthe prevailing system, and in our cities
d large towns. For this there are varisreasons. In great manufactories, where
tre are at least a dozen boys, these of
mrse cannot he allowed to overrun the
ployer's house, they are often put out to
aid elsewhere. In neither case have
eys home. Even where there is only
ordinary number, as the master is no
ager a parent, the apprentice feels no
ager a parent, the apprentice feels no
have a promise. Where can he spend his
enings? Not in the garret or loft where
skeeps; in winter it is cold—in summer
is suffocating. Not in the kitchen;—he
puld be in the way. Not in the sitting
am; that would be too familiar. Where
in he spend the long hours of his
inday? Let us Icok the truth in the
te. The apprent cs has no home. Is it iday? Let us Icok the truth in the t. The apprent.cc has no home. Is it wonder that at night we hear the vsy tramp of their feet upon the pavents as they career along by scores? Is my wonder that they crowd our oysterces, porter-cellars, bar-rooms, shows, it wait for checks about the doors of our laters?

moral consequences of this I need t dwell upon;—they are open to the day, an not so chimerical as to propose a re-an to old ways, or to hang on the wheels an to old ways, or to hang on the wheels modern improvement. I only urge that a cold system of master and apprentice, hen carried out in practice, had certain rantages, which are not provided for in a present methods. If we do not wish a young mechanics to become an easy your, we must set about some premitive measures. The apprentice must we some agreeable place in which to and his leisure moments. I am accusmed to see some of the best youth I know using their Sundays in the streets or the med to see some of the best youth I know using their Sundays in the streets or the dds. Vice opens many doors to the less appulous; surely virtue ought to do as sch. For a number of years it has been dehiber the and unchanged opinion, that man could bestow a greater benefit on our rking classes than he who should devise I offer to apprentices a pleasing nopular. rking classes than he who should devise a fire to apprentices a pleasing, popular, a ever open resort for their leisure hours, ere they meet not only feel at home, be out of the reach of temptation, and the way of mental improvement. It is rithy of consideration in our lyceums and chanics' institutes. MERCER.

To TAKE GREASE OUT OF A CARPET OTHER WOOLEN CLOTHS.— Dissolve a continue to rub it with a clean cloth il it is nearly dry, and your carpet or ment will be clean as ever.

The "Expenses of the Ecclesiastical Establishment is the Colonies,"—that is the amount of public money paid annually to the Clergy of various Religious Denominations—are stated in a Parliamentary paper, printed by order of the House of Commons, during the session just closed. In the Table given below, the reader will find a "general recapitulation" or abstract of the account. It

THE PERSECUTED CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

Colony.	Church of England.	Church of Scotland.		Dutch Church.		Church of Rome.		Wes- leyans.	Bap tists.	Jews	Total.	
Gibraltar	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	F. d.	£	£	£	£ s.	d.
Malta	745 7 4			80 U ON SE		300	0 0				1,045 7	4
Ionian Islands	826 17 6		The see	PELL STORY						-0.0	826 17	6
	685 0 0	ST WAY	がほり組	E EE E		91	00		1	20E E	776 0	0
Heligoland		K SOLA		270	0 0				100.00		270 0	0
Sierra Leone	586 0 0								1		586 0	0
Bathurst, Riv. Gambia			100			CSSIII.					400 0	0
Cape of Good Hope	2,313 15 0		00	5,517	22	200	0 0	75			8,335 17	2
Mauritius	1,373 12 0			10(40.) 53		2,595	0.0		Antonia !	7	3,968 12	0
Lower Canada	4,507 0 (200	0 0		ele Es	2,000	0.0		1000		6,707 0	0
Upper Canada	7,476 15 10		68	350		1,600	0.0	NEWS THE	1000	200	11,195 2	6
Nova Scotia	6,074 5 7		0 0		60000						6,149 5	7
New Brunswick	541 8 4	50	0 0	(JES 1839)		#0	0.0				641 8	4
P. E. Island	165 0 0			100							165 0	0
Newfoundland	392 17 2	- A - B - B - B - B - B - B - B - B - B		102 330		75	0.0				467 17	2
Bermuda	1,815 2 8	67	13 4	.236							1,881 16	0
Jamaica	36,619 0 0	683	6 8	10000		550	0.0	500	600	1000	39,943 6	8
Bahamas	2,087 16 6	700	0 0	Acres de la constante de la co		000	00	000	000	1000	2,787 16	6
Barbadoes	10,866 13 4	ber ye	remail of the	obien il				LIGHTEN.			10,866 13	4
Grenada	1,785 13 3	de carl		taren fa		Talan So	2 10 10	FESS 19	1000	SCHOOL SE	1,785 13	3
St. Vincent	1,786 1 8	Mar M		130335		1		Straden		10000	1,786 1	8
Dominica	467 15 0			COATE !		1000			1	100	467 15	0
Antigua	4,342 0 0	100		2000		1.		1.75	- Suns		4,342 0	0
Montserrat	660 0 0	til Las		listre D		100 550			1000		667 0	0
St. Chr stopher's	1,880 17 6	+0m30		313 ments	NAME OF THE OWNER, OWNE	1		100000	200	-	1.880 17	6
Nevis	113 0 0	L. Description		Sucash		E 1974		STORY PE	186.65	(3/88)	113 0	0
Tortola and the ?	000 0 0	1000		100 00	1	100			100	1250		U
Virgin Islands	250 0 0			10000		Marie S		Edward.			250 0	0
Trinidad	1,844 10 10	1		Easter Live		3,262	0.0	BE 197	1	1277.2	5,116 10	10
Tobago	713 0 0			Salaria.		0,202		00 mg	1865	1805	713 0	0
St. Lucia	427 15 0	1		Section 2		7. 3. 7.		SERVICE STREET	1	1300	427 15	0
Demerara & Essequibe		3.029	0 0	585	14 4	1,370	5 8	Tremes in	104	200	17,108 15	0
Berbice		1,745		-		540	58		1	100 34		8
Honduras	922 0 5		0.0		17 HE LA	240	28	SACT A	1000	(10%)	magnetic w	5
New South Wales	8,596 7 0		0.0		1	1 000	0.0	magn.gt		19.19	922 0	
Van Dieman's Land	4,978 4 6		0 0		100	1,830			1. 50	100	11,126 7	0
Western Australia	300 0 0		0 0		7000	300	0 0	2 220	100	2011	5,678 4	0
Southern Australia	250 0 0			490a	100	Desearch		Part Suga	1200	1.000	300 0	0
Ceylon	7,349 11 0			499	8 0	W	4 E-40	250	5118	baset	220 0	0
St. Helena	946 10 0	Charles Co.	Control	453	00	2 4 3 3	4	Total State	1000	188	7,832 10	0
- 10	010 10 0		102		2000			1000		-	946 10	(

TOTAL 134,450 10 11 9,967 6 8 6,886 4 6 14,763 11 4 575 600 1000 188,242 13

The Archbishop of Canterbury told Lord Normanby, that he did not complain of the amount of public money given to the Church, but he could not agree that all religious denominations should be put upon an equality. In so far as the State recognizes other sects by giving money to them as well as the Church, the claim of the Church to exclusive aid, is disregarded. It was against this, probably, that the Archbishop intended to protest; lor, as respects the amount of aid contributed, the superiority of the Church over other denominations is maintained. For instance—in Upper Canada, where, as Lord Durham's Report declares, the members of the Anglican Church are a minority, the sum of £7,476 16s. 10d. is allotted to them, while the Church of Scotland receives only £2,118, and the Church of Rome, £1,605. Out of the total £188,—242 13s. 5d. the Church of England gets £134,450 10s. 11d, the lion's share, certainly. The venerable Primate had no cause to grumble at the proportions in which the grants were divided among the different religious denominations.

Looking a little further at the account, we see, that it is not to the numbers of the Clergy so much as to the higher rate of payment, that the excess of the Church receipts is to be attributed. At Gibraltar, a Catholic Vicar General and four other Clergymen divide £300; while two Chaplains to the Garrison, belonging to the Church of England, obtain, in salary and allowances, £745 7s. 4d. In the Ionian Islands, three Chaplains of the establishment receive £685, and three Roman Catholic Chaplains £91.

At the Cape, the sum given to the Dutch Church is £5,547 2s. 2d., but it is divided among 23 ministers; while six English Clergymen take £2,313 15s. The Dutch are paid at the rate of £241; the English, £385.

lish, £385.

In Upper Canada, 26 Clergymen of the Church of Scotland, are paid £57 per annum, each, amounting to £1,482; the salaries of the English Church Clergy, vary from £100 to £300—the great majority being £170, and the total £7,476 15s. 10d. The sum of £1000 is paid to the Roman Catholic Bishop, to be divided among 29 Clergymen of his Church in Upper Canada.

In Newfoundland, the venerable the Archdeacon is paid £300; the Roman Catholic Bishop, £75.

And so it runs throughout the Colonies. Complaints, at any rate, should not come from the Established Church; and, perhaps, the Bishops and Archdeacons, now in England, would act wisely in packeting their salaries and saying little about them.—[Colonial Gazette.]

N. B.—The Colonial Press should certainly inform the public, how grievously the Church of England is persecuted. The sufferings that she bears so meekly are heart rending.

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE. We take the following from the British and American Penny Almanac, published by Cleave, of Shoe-Jane:—

Annual Salaries of the British Exe	cutive.
The Queen and Royal Family,	£323,
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,	20,0
The Cabinet.	
First Lord of the Treasury.	6.0
Lord High Chancellor,	14,
Lord President of the Council,	2,
Lord Privy Seal,	2
Chancetlor of the Exchequer,	5,0
Secretary of State for the Home Depart	ment,5,0
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,	5,0
Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs	5,0
First Lord of the Admiralty,	4,
President of the Board of Control,	3,
President of the Board of T ade,	2,0
Secretary of War,	2,
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster,	4,0

Not of the Cabinet. Master of the Rolls, Vice Chancellor, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Secreiary of State (Ireland,) Paymaster General and Treasurer of Navy, 3,000
Master General of the Ordnance,
Postmaster General, 2,500
Master of the Mitt, &c. 2,000 Commander-in-Chelf, Master of the Horse, Judge Advocate General,

Total, Pounds Sterling, Excusive of the gross sum of £937,600 sterling, annually, in Pensions for na-val, military, civil, and secret services; and exclusive also, of the following and exclusive also, of the following hereditary grants, payable annually to the respective persons, and their heirs, for ever: Out of the Excise Revenue. Duke of Grafton, [for ever,]

Earl of Cowper, do. C. Boone, [half of Lord Bath's do] Out of Post Office Profits. Duke of Mariboro', [for ever] Duke of Grafton, do Duke of Schomberg, do

The latter pension was conferred for services at the battle of Boyne, in 1690; the family have, therefore, received in the 150 years, £600,000! Of course, there will be heirs for ever to such good things as

Annual Salaries of the American Executive. President of the United States Vice President of do The Cabinet. Secretary of State Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Not of the Cubinet. Secretary of the Senate Commissioner of Patents, Paymaster General, 8,000 3 f 00 2,500

Total, American Dollare

N. B .- The American Dollar contains 371 grains of pure silver; a British coined Sovereign contains 1131 grains of pure gold; the latter is consequently worth, nearly, five American dollars; or, in other words, the real value of an American dollar is 4s 21d British.—The total cost of the American Executive is therefore under £15.000 steplings through the same points. £15,000 sterling; altogether, a little more than the salary of the English Lord Chanceller; and less than three-fourths of the salary paid to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland alone!

Jud ciary. The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is 5,000 dollars, and that of each of the Associate Judges, of whom there are 8, is only 4,500 dollars.

The salaries of the British Chief Justices are respectively £10,000, £8,000, and £7,000; and those of the 12 Puisne Judges, £5,500 each.

Funded Debt, £761,347,700 Annual Charge of the Debt, Unfunded Debt, Due to Bank of England,

Public Debt of America, 000,000,000 Revenue of the Church of England as £9,459,565

A HINT TO MOTHERS.

A HINT TO MOTHERS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle has commenced in that paper the publication of a series of "Cases from the Note Book of a Physician," with a view of illustrating the evil effects of a great variety of medicines, used in families, that should never be taken without the advice of a physician. We copy the first "case" on account of the interest which parents and nurses have in it:

January 19, 183.—Eafly this morning I was called upon hy Mr. —, on Fourth street, to see an only child, said to be extremely ill of croup. Upon arriving at the house, I found the ittle patient, a beautiful and well-formed boy of sixteen months of age, upon the lap of a nurse, an elderly matron, apparently insensible, his countenance blue; face swelled or bloated, and his breathing deep, long, irregular, and stertorous. The nurse informed me that, when she first awoke, she found him rubbing his nose, and hence she concluded

deep, long, irregular, and steriorous. The nurse informed me that, when she first awoke, she found him rubbing his nose, and hence she concluded he might have worms as well as croup.

Upon examining the case, it appeared that the mother of the child had gene to a party at 8 o'clock on the previous evening, leaving her child playful and well, and that when she returned, which was at a late hour, she retired without inquiring into its condition. It was asleep with the nurse, and hence she supposed that all was well, until she was aroused in the morning by its deep and difficult respiration. Its parents as well as the visiters thought it now in the last stage of etoup. The nurse had seen many in the same situation, and could not therefore he mistaken. To me, however, it was apparent there was no inflammation in the case. The child had evidently taken a powerful narcotic, and from the time which had elapsed since it was administered, as well as from the deep cangestion of lungs and brain, it was probably beyond the possibility of cure.

As the nurse appeared to be extremely alarmed for the safety of the child, inquiring most anxiously whether it could recover, I came to the conclusion that she was not entirely ignorant of the cause of its present situation. I therefore took her aside, and informed her that it had taken a large portion of either opium or laudanum, and

that at could only be relieved by a full knowledge of all the facts in the case. At first she declared in the most solemn manner that she bad not given it any thing; but, when informed that the truth could be easily ascertained by an examination after death, she admitted she had given it a portion of paregorie—all that was in the vial—an hour two after the departure of the mother, in order to keep it quies, as it cried continuity for her return. As this did not have the deserted effect, she gave it a small pill of option, after which they both felt asheep. I inquired where she get the option.—As this did not have the deserted effect, she gave it as mall pill of option, after which they both felt asheep. I inquired where she get the option.—As this did not have the deserted effect, she gave it as mall pill of option, after which they both felt asheep. I inquired where she get the option—as the same of the

and the father is absent from the city. The loss of her infant continued to prey upon her spirits, until her remains were conveyed to the church-yard, and placed beside those of her offspring.—The nurse still remains. She may be assured that the cause of the death of her victim remains known

delphia have made up their mind to bestow mith-ing upon those for whose temperance the charita-ble applicant cannot vouch, it behoves those who babitually act as public almoners—(far the most onetous part of public charity)—it behoves them to be ready with an answer. We believe that the resolution formed by our friend has been a to be ready with an answer. We believe that the resolution formed by our friend hus been adopted by many; and a large number of citizens whose contributions have swelled the aggregate of public charity, have made up their minds that they will not labour, summer and winter, to carn funds to supply the winter wants of those who spend in the summer, upon rum and whiskey, every penny of their surplus earnings.

Sudden accident, protracted sickness, or some other disaster, may deprive the poor of their earn-

Sudden accidents protracted significances, or some other disaster, may deprive the poor of their earnings, and give them a claim upon the less unfortunate; a sound, valid claim. But the drunkard knows his course; he makes his own bed, and should not complete it has been dead to live it. should not complain if he is called to lie upon it; and he cannot spend his income or his earnings without knowing that he is making himself an object for eleemosynary support, and thus "afore thought" depriving him of the right to aid.

without knowing that he is making himself an object for element year in the place, and the sight to aid.

(I) S. Gazette.

Regriculture.

Regriculture.

WINTER BUTTER.

The best and the richest batter of the year is developed in May and June, as the food a sixes at the control of the state of the year is that made after the vegetation of the year is developed in May and June, as the food a sixes of the state of the year is developed in May and June, as the food a sixes of the state of the process of the state of the stat

"INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS."—The system we plead for, though attended with much toil and expense, will not require a state tax of a single cent nor much, if any legislation. It is pre eminently a "democratic" system; it is to be begun by the people, and will be f r the exclusive benefit of the people.

It is only for every farmer to mend up his fences, till his ground well, have it well prevared for planting, have the crops in seasonably, trend them well, keep down the weeds, see that his horses, and cattle are fed and treated so as it make them thrive, keep his implements in order and in their place; for every father to rule his family well, govern his children, form their minds and manners by good instruction, train them up in habits of industry, honesty and sobriety, provide them with to the infant continued to prey upon her spirits of the infant continued to prey upon her spirits of the infant continued to prey upon her spirits of the infant continued to prey upon her spirits of the infant continued to prey upon her spirits of the cause of her offstigning the cause of her death of her victim remains how to comfortable clothing, send them to acholo, yad, and phene and the cause of her death of her victim remains how to comfortable clothing, send them to acholo, yad, and the cause of the cause of the paties, the principal circumstances would readily be remembered by true, without a single exaggration; and, and to prove a help meet for him to limit to the interest of the daty in question; as a revenue of the paties, the principal circumstances would readily be remembered to the bands, and not power as help meet for him to the interest of Great Britain, well give the names of the paties, the principal circumstances would readily be remembered to the bands of a many the circumstances would readily be remembered to the bands of a many that the patient of the cause of the patient of the patient of the patient of the cause of the patient of the p

They will also suffer much from storms, especially those of rain: this will produce colds; which often carry off many valuable atimals of render them almost useless as to their increase or fleeces. Sheep usually do best when they can have access to the ground late in the fall or first of the winter and then again early in the spring, but while they can get only a little food abroad they should be supplied with food from the harn; if their going to the ground prevents their having so good an appetite, they should have better food, or something mixed with its oas to induce them to eat.

If they will not eat hay in its usual state when If they will not eat hay in its usual state when they have access to the ground, sprinkle on a little salt water, or chop it up line and to the water add bran or meal; and if hay cannot be prepared so they will eat it, give them grain, or risher meal, roots, or something that they will eat.

[Yankee Farmer.]

The Locofocn phil sophy is to make every thing a subject of rejoicing. The editor of the State Paper says that, on the whole, he is glad his party were defeated in New-York, beca se, if they had not been—something else would have been "to pay." It was pretty much so with eld father Hodge, over the mountain. His son Ben came in one way and s id.

The arrangements for Mr. Audoh's loan of £900,000, appear to have been concluded.

The Birningham Advertiser says that Mr. Atwood, the Whig-radical member for that fown, intends to resigh his seat in Palliament, and that Mr. Joseph Sturge, the great advocate of abolition, will offer as a candidate in his stead. Joseph Homes it is said, was first proposed, but it was fittally agreed among Mr. Atwood's friends and supporters to take up Mr. Sturge. Col. Thompson is spoken of as the Co-servative candidate.

Su Martin Archer Shee has been re elected president of the Royal Acaden, y.

The London papers announce the death of lady Monteagle—wife of the late Chamceller of the Exchequer, better known by his family cognomer of Mr. Spring Rice. She was a daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

One of the Mnisserial journals say that the Queen's marriage will take place, not at Buckingham palace or Windsor, but at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The arrangements for Mr. Sandon's loan of

A highly successful experiment has been trade

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