AGRICULTURE.

[From the Granite Farmer.]

FANCIES IN FARMING.

BÝ PROPESSOR J. B. WOODMAN.

People speak of fancies in farming when they mean fol-lies, and too many are apt to give that hard name to everything which they have not seen tried before their own eyes.

Now such persons will rarely fail to think they discover the so constituted that if they happen to take a prejudice against checks, a fit of coughing." checks, a fit of coughing." and are ready to interpret to his disadvantage a great many little acts that are perfectly innocent in themselves, or even praiseworthy. How unfortunate is such a disposition in our intercourse with speiety. We imagine people worse than they are. We not toward them with less kindness and charity than we ought. We feel oppressed with gloom when we ought to be inspired with cheerfulness. We discover vices to lamont when we had better find virtues to imitaté. We make ourselves look upon a dark seene and grope our way in a feeble light, when we ought to admire the beautiful landscape and walk in the sunshine. The the husbandman. A course of cultivation or a kind of management that is novel or untried is too apt to be looked upon unfavorably for that very reason, and all its objections and fault dwelt upon, before any of its advantages begin to be considered. In this way it comes that a great many cast-iron, six feet in length, one in breadth, and one in things are called fancies in farming which deserve a better identh.

in good trim, well rubbed, carded, and smooth, with brass balls on the tips of their horns. They are carefully shed, yoked and handled, and so docile that they will come and go with a single call of the teamster, and so active that we would beg the reader to follow us. they can be put into a rapid walk with a word of encourwork of two ordinary yoke of oxen, and are always worth a high price at the butchers. The owner seems never weary of taking the best possible care of them, and of showing how much they can do. On the other hand, many of the neighbors never seem weary of saying that such fancy things cost more than they come to. They have always used poor, thin, slow teams. Let them candidly reckon kind, all perfectly parallel with one another. Under a the cost and profit of the two methods. Let them try the experiment. In either of these ways they will see there is hibit their real character as cuts or furrows. With a litno fancy about such kind of management, except in the name they have given it.

Another farmer is said to have fancy ploughs, spades and They are always made light and well finished, and kept carefully in repair, and housed from the weather when close building is appropriated to keep them in. Now the human skill a tissue, so to speak, so beautifully uniform in common fault is to make farming tools too heavy and unwieldly. They are clumsily constructed so that they are by the difficulties attending the question have been now reno means etrong in proportion to their weight ... No care is taken to put them under cover, and they are wet and dry a hundred times a season. In the winter, the ploughs and and harrows and earts, are scattered along the roadside, twisted out of shape on the rocks and uneven ground, and the summer, when not in use, they lay rotting in the same place among the grass and weeds. A good hoe, or a good scythe, or a good plough will cost more at the first if they are of the very best quality, but how soon such tools will save more than their cost. Then if they are carefully used and kept from the weather, they will usually last twice as If a good roller, for instance, made of the best matebecome so rotten in ten or twelve years as to be unfit for use. Now the same piece of timber carefully kept from the weather will last more than fifty years. There is a courtroom in Normandy, where the ceiling is supported by a large oaken beams that have been there more than four hundred watch over the influence of the natural prejudice referred to, and to examine carefully and consider favorably, as well as to adopt cautiously and prudently, whatever promises to be

Hanover, June, 1852.

SIX REASONS FOR PLANTING ORCHARDS.

1. Would you leave an inheritance to your children?-Plant an orchard. No other investment of money and labor will in the long run, pay so well.

ward each other than a treat of good fruit often repeated.

3. Would you remove from your children the strongest temptation to steal? Plant an orchard. If children cannot obtain fruit at home, they are very apt to steal it; and when they have learned to steal fruit they are in a fair way to clever contrivance requires is the first adjustment, and the steal horses. 4. Would you cultivate a constant feeling of thankfulness

towards the great Giver of all good? Plant an orchard .-By having constantly before you one of the greatest bles- datum we are able to get at the speed of the knife, and, although perfectly water-proof, requires another layer of population. sings given to man, you must be hardened indeed if you are not influenced by a spirit of humanity and thankfulness. 5. Would you have your children love home, respect

their parents when living, and venerate their memory when ness of the world? Then plant an orchard.

of a bountiful Providence which are within your reach, you feet. Where, for any peculiar purpose, a greater width chouc would recommend it as an article of apparel for must plant an orchard. And, when you do it, see that you plant good fruit. Do not plant crab apple trees, nor wild plums, nor Indian peaches. The best are the cheapest. EDSON HARKNESS.

. -Exchange.

THE TOMATO.

countries of Europe, and has of late years been extensively cultivated, and become a general favorite in this country. Dr. Bennett, a professor of some celebrity, considers it an invaluable article of diet, and ascribes to it very important medicinal properties. He declares :---

1. That the tomato is one of the most powerful deobstrutions of the liver and other organs where calomel is indi- long threads, and the cotton or silk, in addition to the of the men constantly exposed to its influence. Our intelremedial agent known in the prefession.

2. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it which will altogether supersede the use of calomal in the cure of

sovereign remedy for dyspepsia or indigestion.

cither raw, cooked, or in the form of catsup, with their principle, only that grooves are cut into two rollers, which munity from this disease among the men. A satisfactory Government by persons interested in the commerce of the

Professor Rafinesque, of France, says, "it is everywhere deemed a very healthy vegetable, and an invaluable article

Dungleson says, " It may be looked upon as one of the most wholesome and valuable esculents that belong to the

vegetable kingdom." Professor Dickens asserts that, "It may be considered

more wholesome than any other acid sauce." A writer in the Farmer's Register says, Cit has been bried by several persons, with decided success. They were afflicted with chronic cough, the primary cause of which in one case, was supposed to be diseased liver—in another, characteristics which they are expecting to find. Men are diseased lungs. It mitigates, and sometimes effectually

MISCELLANEOUS...

[From Tait's Magazine.]

VISIT TO MACINTOSH'S CAOUTCHOUC FACTORY.

[Concluded.]

In order to form it into a convenient shape the mass is then taken into another room. Here we saw several presses, of various forms, intended to effect this object .-The most common mould into which it is placed is one of Another form was that of a solid drum. On the soft mass of rubber being placed in these and covered in Here is a farmer who keeps a fancy yoke of oxen. They it was placed under an hydraulic press, and by this means

Every one must have seen, and many must be puzzled appearance of cross ridges or marks of a very delicate adequate supply. small Stanbone lens they become very manifest, and extle patience from fifty to sixty of these cuts can be counted in an inch of the sheet, making from 600 to 700 of them in a foot. Remembering the form in which caoutchouc was imported—in bottles—it was long a source of the They cost more than the ordinary kind, and a profoundest perplexity to ourselves to conjecture by what moved by the preceding observations, and if the reader will consent to give us a little patient attention the rest

will also vanish. Upon the removal of the rubber from the mould it is blanched and weather-beaten, and worn more by the snows | brought to the cutting room, and placed in an iron case and blasts, than by half the farming work of the year. In of the same dimensions as the mould; that is, six feet long, one broad, and one deep. This case has double sides, and the partition, being connected with a steam-pipe, is filled with steam, so as always to keep the rubber a certain degree of softness of texture. This case is arranged so as to move backwards and forwards, carrying the mass of caoutchouc with it. At the further end of the appararials, be left upon the ground among the weeds, and ex- tus is a most ingenious little machine, by which the deliposed to the dew, and rain, and sunshine, it will usually cate operation of slicing off the rubber in these sheets is effected. Essentially, this consists of a horizontal knife, keener than any razor, placed so as to have a lateral motion of a limited extent, and in connection with some curious mechanism and a short crank by which its cutting years, and still they are quite sound and firm. Nothing | movements are effected. Parts of the machine are so which relates to keeping the very best tools upon the farm, arranged that the thickness of the layer to be cut can be or to the best possible care of them, should be neglected as easily determined by screwing the bearings of the knife Improving farmers will find that they need to higher or lower. Just above the knife a little stream of water is continually flowing so as to lubricate the cutting edge, and thus facilitate its action against this tough and most peculiar material. The machine, being set in motion by a driving strap, the knife beings to act with immense rapidity, so much so, indeed, as to cause the ear to lose the impressions of a set of distinct, rapidly reneated noises. the resulting sound being a loud whir of a peculiar kind.-The case, with its contents, moves slowly up to the swiftmoving edge, until at length the mass of rubber is in contact with it, and, in a few seconds, a beautiful delicate layer of 2. Would you make home pleasant—the abode of the the material is seen curling up. The end of this is taken social vittues? Plant an orchard. Nothing better promotes by an attendant and partly rolled round a cast-iron roller. among neighbors a feeling of kindness and good will to- The machine then goes on, acting by itself. It draws up the case containing the rubber to be cut; it cuts of any desired thickness, and, finally, rolls it up in a convenient form for future purposes. All the attention, in fact, this removal of the cut layer when the whole length, six feet, has been cut. The time taken to cut through this length common diachylon, or sticking plaster, is spread is upon a is about six minutes, or a foot in a minute. From this precisely similar principle. But the tissue thus prepared, remembering the number of cuts just mentioned in a foot, cloth to fit it for most of the purposes to which it is apwe find that it makes from 600 to 700 cutting movements plied. This is effected by merely causing the single tisin a minute, or about 4,000 for the whole length of six sue to pass between hot rollers, an upper layer of the dead-in all their wanderings look back upon the home of feet. There is a modification of this apparatus in use for cloth being applied to its surface, and made to adhere by their youth as a sacred spot-an oasis in the great wilder- cutting the rubber when it is cast into the form of a solid the heat and pressure. For a length of time the "doudrum. In this case the drum revolves, and the knife acts | ble." tissue, as it is called, was exclusively manufactured, 6. In short, if you wish to avail yourself of the blessings incessantly until it has sliced off any requirer number of as it was thought that the shining surface of the caoutand length of sheet-caoutchouc are necessary than can be gentlemen. Latterly, however, matters have undergone

> A very valuable application of caoutchouc has been its use in the formation of what are called " elastic webs."poses, bands for gloves, watch-guards, and such like. If passage through the cylinder printing engines. the materials of which such fabrics are composed are sub-

nature of the case demands.

the main source of the naphthaline odor which met us at |ble nature will admit of. the gates. The boiler was a vast reservoir for the naph. But besides this beautiful and useful material the fresh nicating the views of her Majesty's Imperial Government certainty of procuring a constant supply.

sloution was conducted on an erroneous principle. It was cliemical union of the sulphur and caoutchouc is not estab. That this House will give its best consideration to the made very liquid in the first instance, and then evaporated blished. After the proper form has been given to fie various subjects referred to by his Excellency, as being of down to the consistence of a paste. By this means an substance it is removed to an oven, where it is exposed to much importance to the interests of the Province, among evaporated amounting to 2000 gallons a week! Experi- chemical compound is the result; the material has lost its be called for by its increasing population and the rapid ence has shown that much of this was only waste of mate- plasticity, and has entered into the possession of those development of some of its more recently settled districts. are a handsome pair of cattle, fed partly on provender, kept was made to take the form of the mould. After remain- rial, and the proportions now employed of "spirit" to most extraordinary powers of resisting compression; and That this House will consider whether through the ining under pressure until it was cold, it was then removed rubber are very different, only enough spirit being used to of almost insuperable elasticity, which have caused it to strumentality of the Municipal system now in full operaand carried up stairs to the cutting department, whither reduce the caoutchouc to the state of a pretty thick paste, take rank among the most valued discoveries of our day, tion in Upper Canada, and of the Assessment Law, it may so as scarcely to require evaporation at all. The solvent It can now no longer be made to unite with another nor- be enabled to devise an efficient and inexpensive mode of I used, as we have just noticed, is naphtha, a fluid produced | tion of the same material, as it could before it was heated, agement. They are strong enough to plough alone, and about, that form of India-rubber which is sold, and is in considerable quanties in the gas manufacture, and in land it becomes therefore necessary, whatsoever be the vince, and in connection with this subject the claims of the same person can hold and drive. They will do the largely used, particularly for chemical and philosophical other chemical operations; the principal source is, how-nature or form of the article it is intended to be, that all certain classes of occupiers now excluded from the franpurposes, in thin sheets, which are commonly about a foot ever, the gas works. So large was the consumption at a the manipulatory processes be ended before the substance chise, on whom, there is reason to believe it may be conbroad and six feet long, the thickness varying from that of former period that it was found impossible to meet the is put into the oven. We were shown an immense numpaper to that of shoe-leather. If the surface of one of demand, and every gas-factory in, and even some out of, ber of articles made of it, of which we can only particuthese is closely examined it will be found to present the the country, were laid under contribution to afford an larize a few. Tubes of all diameters, bottles of various

> Thin sheets of it are laid in proper vessels, covered with the mechanism of a new self-acting mule, for cotton spinviscid, and of an intensely powerful odor. For many of the apparatus. economical purposes this solution is highly prized, affording as it does a most valuable water-poof varnish, applica- even as the subject for an article, loses none of its clastic cable to many fabrics with advantage, and largely used, to attributes. A number of minor facts could be mentioned, width and thickness could be formed thereout. A part of quote an instance on the great scale, in the formations of each possessed, it may be, of a degree of interest; but upobjectionable measures that may be suggested for rem-

> > were led to a long apartment where this paste is applied paper. Within the not unreasonable limits to which we vince. to tissues of various kind. If we examine the section of have confined ourselves will be found, we believe, an ac a piece of water-proof and acintosh cloth, we find it con- count of one of the most remarkable of our manufacturing sists of three layers, in under and upper one of cloth, and processes, hitherto, in no instance, brought under the noan intermediate stratum of caoutchouc. In this apartment | tice of the general reader, sufficient to enable him to form we beheld the ingenious and simple processes by means of a satisfactory conception of the whole, and even of some which this invaluable fabric is prepared. There were of the minutiæ of the most important parts of the manuabout eighteen Macintosh engines disposed in various facture. As we have gone through the various operaparts of this department, most of which were in full work | tions to which human skill has subjected this singular maat the time, giving a very animated character to the room. | terial, and, as we look to the innumerable direct and indi-The method of manufacturing a Macintosh will be best | rect benefits conferred upon us by the inspissated juice of understood by a description of one of these engines. It a tree, can we fail to acknowledge that all these ends were consists of a low square frame, in the front part of which foreseen in its creation, and that it is the Creator's hand is the roll of tissue, a sort of cotton "twill," we believe, which has thus singularly endowed and freely bestowed respects defective; and, being of opinion that the care of destined to receive the caoutchouc layer. Just above this blessing upon mankind? this roll of cloth, are placed a pair of long iron rollers in a horizontal position, and set in motion by proper machinery; both these rollers are heated by a steam pipe, which enters at their axes. Over the lower one passes an endless web, intended to carry on its surface the cloth to be Resolutions proposed in answer to the Speech from the "Macintoshed;" the upper one, which is the spreader, is smooth and polished. The cloth now enters between these rollers, and, just as it enters a mass of tenacious caoutchouc paste is placed upon its upper surface, and his Excellency the Governor General to thank his Excelspread by an attendant over the breadth of the cloth, in a lency for his gracious Speech from the Throne at the the public good. thick lump. Being drawn onwards by the machine, the opening of the present Provincial Parliament. cloth goes through the rollers; but, in consequence of their close adaptation the one to the other, it is only able to unite its endeavours with those of his Excellency for the drag with it a thin, smooth, and beautifully even pellicle promotion of the interests of the Province. of the paste. It then passes over a flat iron chest, also heated by steam; the superfluous naphtha is thus evapor- withstanding the deep interest occasioned by the general House on account of his being new to parliamentary deated, and by the time the fabric has been drawn to the Election, the utmost tranquillity has prevailed throughout bates. The right to modify the political and social conend of the machine, it is dry enough to bear rolling up, the Province during the period which has elapsed since dition of a people was the highest duty that could fall on which is accordingly effected by the machine itself.

It is thus seelf that the operation is one of remarkable simplicity, the only care requisite being to supply the malate its uniformity of distribution over the breadth of the and is gratified to learn, that provincial Securities con- great step in advance. The peaceful character of the late chine with fresh paste in suitable quantities, and to regucloth. We believe that the apparatus by means of which produced by one of the above machines it is formed by a change; the fantastic title of aqua-scutum has been means of this contrivance. The simultaneous action of fastened upon the single tissues, and a vast number of waseveral of these engines made this room a very busy and ter-proof garments, with glossy black faces, are now worn, under the supposition that a beautifully light and novel pose of mitigating its effects. water-repellant article has just been discovered! In addition to the large demand for the double fabric for cloth-To many persons there is something unpleasant, not to These tissues are extensively employed for the manufac- ing it is used to an immense extent in many of the factosay disgusting in the flavor of this excellant fruit. It has, ture of many minor articles of human apparel. Among ries and works of the neighborhood, particularly by calico Parliament, this House will attentively consider any meashowever, long been used for culinary purposes in various them are straps for "braces," bandages for surgical pur- printers, as a web upon which the cotton cloth rests in its ure for promoting the accomplishment of these objects.

One curious fact in connection with this room must be their valued elastic properties to the fact that they con- strong as to be distressing for some time to those who lency has taken during the recess, with the view of giving might take confort from the facts that all free governtain filaments of caoutchour interwoven and covered with have weak or irritable lungs; and remarking upon the fact ents of the Materia, Medica, and that in all of those affec- cotton or silk, the elastic filaments forming the warp, or we inquired whether it produced any effect upon the health cated, it is probably the most effective, and least harmful coating with which they surround the filaments of caout- ligent conductor, informed us that the only ill effect be permitted, been taken in concert with the Lieutenant Gov- of each of the abolition of the Scignionial tenure choice forming the abolition of the Scignionial tenure chouc, forming the cross-threads, or west. The method ever experienced was occasionally several of the symptoms ernors of the Lower Provinces. by which these delicate filaments of caoutchouc are man- of intoxication, and, now and then, the occurrence of in-3. That he has successfully treated serious diarrhea with head, is, in reality, very easy. Every reader must have this part of the factory, he has no sooner emerged into Canada, and though the security afforded to holders of heading. The canadada with seen the pill-machines which address in answer has article alone. seen the pill-machines which adorn our apothecaries the fresh sir than he has commenced staggering and reel- such Bonds under the Municipal Act now in force in that has seen the Throne which was no usual a mere counters, and knows that they preformed of two places of the fresh sir than he has commenced staggering and reel-4. That when used as an article of diet it is almost a counters, and knows that they are formed of two pieces of ing, as if under the potent influence of ardent spirits.— part of the Province, is of a very simple and satisfactory brass cut into grooves, and so adjusted that the edges of that But this effect gradually wore off, and his appearance, to- description, yet it is probable that measures may be de-5. That persons removing from the east or north to the piece which is held in the hands and those of that which is gether with that of the workmen, certainly did not leave viced, which without materially altering their character,

daily food, as it is the most healthy article in the Materia revolve by power, and on placing a thin plate of the rub- reply could not be given; but it was stated that some of Province, and the subject having a material bearing on: ber, taken from the last machine, between these rollers, their former work-people had certainly found benefit from the prospects of immigration and the reduction of freights they cut it into a number of filaments, all smooth and the task; whether they were permanently relieved or not, on the St. Lawrence, and having engaged the anxious at round, and of greater or smaller size, according as the is another question. As will be readily supposed, the tention of his Excellency during the recess, this House risk of fire in this building altogether is excessive, and its will carefully consider any plan which may be sumitted to The manufacturing processes connected with unprepared occurrence would be likely to signalize itself as a fearful it for the attainment of the object in view. rubber ending here, we quitted this building to witness its and awful event. Several fives have occurred, some of That while this House deeply regrets to learn that her treatment by the aid of solvent agents. In passing along them doing tremendous mischief, and by the brillancy of Majesty's Ministers have refrained from introducing a a sort of court our attention was acrested by an iron boiler their up-leaping flames, creating a terrible sort of admir- measure into the Imperial Parliament during its lastreesof gigantic proportions. This immense structure was ation in the vicinity. Every room is now built on a fire sion, for the repeal of the Imperial Statute on the subject placed in the open air, under a slight roof to lurn the met proof plan, and the property is therefore as secure from of the Clergy Reserves, it will give its best consideration Approaching nearer to it, we at length discovered the overwhelming effect of this visitation as its inflamma- to the Despatch which his Excellency has received from

> the used on the establishment. Some conception of its appliances of which meet and astonish us every day, vul- in reference thereto, and stating the grounds on which her. actual size may be formed from the remark that it was canized india-rubber, is also prepared at this factory .- Majesty's Ministers have adopted such a course, estimated to contain when full about 45,000 gallons of This, singular substance may be formed in several ways, That this House learns with much satisfaction that, the this spirit. It present contents, as we were informed, either by immersion in melted sulphur, or by kneading the condition of the Revenue is satisfactory, and such as to were about 18,000. There are several pumps in connect robber with a due proportion of sulphor in the machine indicate general prosperity among the consuming popular tion with it, which either evacuate its contents, or fill it already described, and after this process has been com- tion in the Province. from the yessels in which this fluid is brought to the fac- pleted, heating it to a certain point. But we believe the They will give their best attention to the accounts of tory. Inquiring the cause for the adoption of so large a. the most common method is to reduce caoutehour to the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province and to the reservoir, we were informed that it was necessary for semifluid condition by means of nanhtha, and then to mix Estimates of the year when laid before them, and that his some time at the outset of the manufacture, in consequence with it a definite quantity of sulphur. A paste is thus formed Excellency may rely on their readiness to grant such supboth of the enormous consumption of the fluid and the un- which may be spread out so as form a flat layer, by means plies as may be necessary for the maintenance of the creof one of the apreading machines, or it is sufficiently plat- dit of the Province, and therefliciency of the public ser-For a considerable period the preparation of caoutchouc tie to be moulded in various ways. At this time true vice. normous loss of naphtha was occasioned, the amount the temperature of 300° Fahrenheit. Apparently a line which is an addition to the representation which seems to sizes, springs, straps, rings, washers, bands, diver's clothing. The solution of caoutchouc is a very simple operation. gaiters, boots, gloves, and many more. And in examining the solvent, and submitted to a gentle heat. By this ning, just erected in a beautiful mill over which we wan- agricultural pursuits; and that it has long been a subject means its solution is quickly effected, and we are then dered, we found there two strong slips of this all-useful of complaint, that no sufficient provision exists for obtainpresented with a glutinous semi-transparent fluid, very substance performing an important part in the mechanism ing correct statistical information respecting the produc-

But our lengthening page reminds us that caoutchouc, since they are readily supplied by the majority of readers, edying such defect, and for effecting the more speedy set-From the manufacture of the caout cire poste, we we feel no besitation in refusing their admittance into our tlement of unoccupied lands in both sections of the Pro-

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

Throne at the opening of the present Session.

Resolved,-That an humble Address be presented to

To assure his Excellency that this House will cordially

That this House learns with much satisfaction that not- to his Excellency's address; hoping for the consideration the close of the last session of Parliament.

enabled under these favourable circumstances again to in the history of this country since the minority governed congratulate Parliament on the prosperity of the Province, everything—the fact that they did so no longer showed a tinue to rise steadily in value, and that the returns of the elections was also a pleasing fact, because it proved that census recently completed furnish most satisfactory evi- the wishes of the majority were really the spring of power; dence of the advancement of the Colony in wealth and the progress in population and prosperity which the coun-

deficiency in the Postal Revenue, has not been exceeded, the population of the country and compared it with that of although greatly extended accommodation has been afforded | the United States with great advantage to the formerto the public by the establishment of additional Post-offi- and he continued the econparison by extending it to Bosces, and increased postal service, and that there is reason ton on the one hand, and Montreal and Toronto on the to believe that before long the receipts of the Department other. The augmentation of riches and population, was will balance the expenditure.

the destruction by fire of a large portion of the important The increase in the value of the provincial funds proved city of Montreal, and it will bestow its best consideration the confidence of capitalists in the capacity of the Province on any measure that may be proposed to it, for the pur- to pay its debts the aboved two things, that there sources

the decimal system, having been frequently recognized by money for the sufferers by fite on better terms than those That this House will give its best consideration to such

lency, to put it in possession of the steps which his Exceleffect to the intentions of the Legislature embodied in the ments were dear, and all despotic ones cheap-each Acts passed last session for promoting the construction of seemed to cost what it was worth. This point he illus-Railways, and which steps have, so far as circumstances trated by a list of the taxes paid by the individual subjects

the principal Secretary of State for the Colonies commu-

registering parliamentary electors in that part of the Proferred with advantage to the public interests, will engage

That this House concurs in opinion with his Excellency, that the interests of agriculture are entitled to the special care and attention of the Government of this country, where so large a portion of the community is employed in tions of the country, and for the diffusing of knowledge which may be serviceable both to those engaged in agriculture and to persons purposing to become settlers; and this House will bestow its best consideration upon any

The grievances which are alleged to exist under the Feudal Tenure, which obtains in certain parts of Lower Canada, will engage the attention of this House; and in dealing with this subject, which is one of great delicacy, they will manifest a scrupulous regard for rights of property have been acquired and exercised in good faith, and with the sanction, tacit and declared, of the legal tribunals of the

That this House regrets to learn from his Excellency that the arrangements now in force in both sections of the Province for the maintenance of indigent patients, consigned to the Lunatic Asylum, appear to be in some these unfortunate persons involves considerations of humanity of the highest order, they will readily bestow their best attention upon any measures that may be submitted to them for the remedy of the evil.

That this House is fully assured of the gracious cooperation of his Excellency in all measures which may be adopted for the promotion of the interests of the Province, and for the happiness and contentment of the people, and will engage in its important duties with an humble hope that the Almightly will render its endeavors efficacious for

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. SICOTTE proposed to rote the accustomed reply

any set of men. In our form of government this pomer That this House rejoices that his Excellency has been was placed in two Houses of Parliament. It was not long try had undergone was a most striking and satisfactory That this House is glad to learn, that the estimated fact. In speaking of this subject he stated the increase of not itself an intellectual or moral advance; but it could That this House, however, is greatly concerned to not take place, coojoidtly with a bad government and polearn that a heavy calamity has befallen the Province in litical system, nor without intellectual and moral advance. of the country were trusted in, and that the administration That the importance of placing the currency of British of those resources was believed to be good. If the city North America on an uniform basis, and of introducing of Montreal had been able, by its own credit to obtain offered by the government, this was another proof of the high credit which the Province enjoyed. After landing the scheme for obtaining; a line of steam-ships from Europe documents as may be laid before it by order of his Excel- to Quebec; he proceeded to show that though the rate of taxation on the inhabitants of Canada was high, they That this House will attentively consider the position on terms equitable to all parties. On the whole he beecho of the speech itself.

Mr. Curiorin of Wentworth, seconded the taution. o. mat persons removing from the east or norm to the piece which is held in the hands and those of that which is gether with that of the workmen, certainly did not leave visual, which without materially altering their remarkets, should by all means make use of it as an aliment, as it would in that case even save them from the altiment, as it would in that case even save them from the deurous of carrylar out to entance their value in the machine is in action, shall any stigms upon the healthiness of the occupation. Some may tend to entance their value in the markets may tend to entance their value in the markets of the principles contained in the frame, when the machine is in action, shall any stigms upon the healthiness of the occupation. Some may tend to entance their value in the markets of the principles contained in the frame, when the machine is in action, shall any stigms upon the healthiness of the occupation. Some may tend to entance their value in the markets of the principles contained in the frame, when the machine is in action, shall any stigms upon the healthiness of the occupation. Some may tend to entance their value in the markets of the principles contained in the frame, when the machine is in action, shall any stigms upon the healthiness of the occupation. Some may tend to entance their value in the markets of the occupation. Some may tend to entance their value is to entance their value in the markets.

That the stated bis conviction that the ministry were sheered in the markets of the occupation. Some may tend to entance their value is the markets of the occupation. Some may tend to entance their value is the markets of the occupation. Some may tend to entance their value is the markets of the occupation. Some may tend to entance their value is the markets of the occupation. Some may tend to entance the markets of the occupation. Some may tend to entance their value is the markets of the occupation. Some may tend to entance their value is the markets of the occupation. Some may tend to entan He stated his conviction that the ministry were sincerely

भारता करता कर कर कर के प्राप्त कर के किया है। जा किया कर के किया कर के लिए के किया कर कर के किया कर कर के कार क जिल्ला के किया के किया कर की अने के किया कर की कर की कर के किया है। किया कर कर की किया कर कर की किया कर की कर