

wagons to be added to the cavalcade with which the same horse again set off with undiminished power; and still further to show the effect of the Railway in facilitating motion, he directed the attending workmen to the number of about fifty, to mount on the wagons, when the horse proceeded without the least distress; and in truth, there appeared to be scarcely any limitation to the power of his draught. After the trial the wagons were taken to the weighing machine, and it appeared that the whole weight was as follows,

12 wagons, first linked together, weighed	Tons.	Cwt.	grs.
38	4	2	
4 ditto afterwards attached	13	2	0
Supposed weight of 50 labourers	4	0	0
Total	55	6	2

Strength of Horses. A horse can draw, with a force of 200 lbs., two miles and a half in an hour; and continue this action for eight hours every day. If the draught is 400 lbs. he can continue it only for six hours every day.

A horse can draw up a steep hill more than three men can carry; that is to say, from 450 to 750 lbs. A strong horse can draw 2000 lbs. up a steep but short hill.

A horse has sometimes carried 650 or 700 lbs. for seven or eight hours, without resting, but not his ordinary work.

A horse carried 11 cwt. (or 1222lbs.) of iron, for eight miles.

CULTIVATION OF HEMP.

Hemp is considered a very hardy plant, resists drought and severe frost, is easier cultivated, less exhausting, and more profitable than many other vegetable crops. It may be grown year after year on the same ground well manured, and has been cropped from the same ground in England, seventy years in succession. The usual quantity of seed sown on an acre of middling land, should be two bushels to an acre, on very rich ground three bushels. Early sowing renders the coat heavier and stronger; the ground being covered early shades the soil and preserves the moisture. The seed having been sown as even as possible should be well harrowed, and a roller or brush passed over to smooth and level the ground, so that the hemp may be cut about the first of August; the time will be indicated by the blossom stalks becoming yellow spotted, and dropping the leaves; and when the wind is still, a cloud of dust from the blossom stalks or male hemp will be seen to hang over the field. If allowed to stand longer, the stalks of the male hemp wither, become dark coloured, and the coat will be of little value. The way to secure seed for the succeeding year, is to sow a patch thinly for that purpose at the rate of from half to three fourths of a bushel to the acre, but the better way is to sow in drills or rows. Cutting is preferable to pulling; a man will cut from half to an acre per day, but can pull only about a quarter of an acre; and cut hemp will bring more by the ton than pulled. In gathering the hemp it should be sorted into long and short. Fine and soft hemp is the best; The American is frequently the reverse owing to the seed being sowed too sparingly

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

TO MAKE RED CURRANT JELLY.

Wash your currants, drain them, and pick them from the stalks. Mash them with the back of a spoon. Put them in a jelly-bag, and squeeze it till all the juice is pressed out.

To every pint of juice, allow a pound of the best loaf sugar. Put the juice and the sugar into your kettle, and boil it fifteen minutes, skimming it all the while. Pour it warm into your glasses, set it for several hours in the sun, and when cold, tie it up with brandy paper. Jellies should never be allowed to get cold in the kettle. If boiled too long, they will lose their flavor, and become of a dark color.

Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, and grape jelly, may be made in the same manner, and with the same proportion of loaf sugar.

Red currant jelly may also be made in a very simple manner, by putting the currants whole into the kettle, with the sugar; allowing a pound of sugar to a pound of currants.—Boil them together fifteen minutes, skimming carefully. Then pour them into a sieve, with a pan under it. Let them drain through the sieve into the pan, pressing them down with the back of a spoon.

Take the jelly, while warm, out of the pan and put it into your glass. Tie it up with brandy paper when cold.

PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES.

Weigh the strawberries after you have picked off the stems. To each pound of fruit allow a pound of loaf sugar, which must be powdered. Spread half the sugar over the strawberries, and let them stand in a cold place two or three hours. Then put them in a preserving kettle over a slow fire, and by degrees strew on the rest of the sugar. Boil them fifteen or twenty minutes, and skim them well.

Put them in wide mouthed bottles, and when cold, seal the corks.

If you wish to do them whole, take them carefully out of the syrup (one at a time) while boiling. Spread them to cool on large dishes, not letting the strawberries touch each other, and when cool, return them to the syrup, and by them a little longer. Repeat this several times.

Keep the bottles in dry sand, in a place that is cool and not damp.

Gooseberries, currants, raspberries cherries and grapes may be done in the same manner. The stones must be taken from the cherries (which should be morellas, or the large and sweet red cherries) and the seeds should be extracted from the grapes with the sharp point of a penknife. Gooseberries, grapes, and cherries require longer boiling than strawberries, raspberries, or currants.

RASPBERRY JAM.

Allow a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit—Mash the raspberries, and put them with the sugar into your preserving kettle. Boil it slowly for an hour, skimming it well. Tie it up with brandy paper.

All jams are made in the same manner,

Maxims.—The best thing to be done when adversity pinches, is, not to sit down and cry, but to rise up and work.

Seeking the welfare of man is goodness—of all virtues the greatest—because it is aiming to imitate God.

No man ever did a purposed injury to another, without doing a greater to himself.

Weeds will come at all seasons doing well; but it is impossible to do anything well without attention.

Almost all our desires are apt to wander into an improper course: but care will render us safe and happy through life.

Avoid all harshness in behaviour; treat every one with that courtesy which springs from a mild and gentle heart.

He pays dear for his bread who lives by another's bounty.

There is no cause of misery more fruitful than incurring expenses that we cannot afford. One ounce of practice is better than a pound of precept.

Get good sense, and you will not want good luck.

He who hopes for glory by new discoveries, must not be ignorant of old ones.

Levity would change every feeling, pertinciaity nothing.

He who cannot live contented anywhere, will live contented nowhere.

Light things will agitate little minds.

Reading makes the mind full, writing accurate, and conversation easy.

A studious life was longevity.

Opinions are estimated by their truth, preferences by their propriety.

From the same bud the bee sucks honey and the spider poison.

VALUE OF TIME.

An Italian philosopher expressed in his motto, that 'time was his estate'; an estate which will indeed produce nothing without cultivation; but which will always abundantly repay the labours of industry, and satisfy the most extensive desires, if no part of it is suffered to be wasted by negligence, to be overrun with noxious plants, or laid out for show rather than use.

Drunkenness.—All excess is ill; but drunkenness is of the worst sort. It spoils health, dismounts the mind, and unmans men. It reveals secrets, is quarrelsome, lascivious, impudent, dangerous, and mad. In fine, he who is drunk is not a man; by nature he is, so long, void of reason, which distinguishes a man from a beast.—*Wm. Penn.*

Qualifications.—Five things are requisite to a good officer. Ability, clean hands, despatch, patience and impartiality.—*Id.*

From the Dublin Evening Packet, June 30.

THE ARMY.

REVIEW AT HYDE PARK BY THEIR MAJESTIES.

Tuesday being the anniversary of the accession of his Majesty to the throne, the bells of the different parishes of the metropolis rang a merry peal early in the morning. It having been announced that his Majesty intended presenting the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards a new standard, at ten o'clock this fine regiment marched into Hyde Park, and took up their position; shortly after, two squadrons of the 14th Light Dragoons in their new uniforms, and four squadrons of the Royal Horse Guards, (Blue), with a park of artillery of twelve guns, entered upon the ground.

The artillery took up their position on the right, and the Guards formed themselves in line. The ground was kept by the Royal Horse Guards, (Blue), and two squadrons of the 2d Life Guards, with a strong force of the metropolitan police. The Park, and all the houses in Park lane, were crowded with very fashionable company.

At eleven o'clock the Earl of Munster entered Hyde Park by the Grand entrance, followed by a servant in state livery, and shortly after six of the royal carriages (escorted by a body of Life Guards) drove through. In the first was Prince George of Cambridge, and in the second the officers of his Majesty's household, in the third and fourth were the Duchesses of Kent, Gloucester, and the other female branches of the royal family. On the arrival of the