Patriot & Princetonian.

VOL. 22. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1852. NO. 1156.

Legislative Proceedings.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MORNING SITTING.

Monday, February 16.

House in Committee on Privileges of Election.—Mr. DAVIES in the Chair.

Expenses consequent upon the entertaining of the Petition of Martin Byrne, Esq., against the Return of Roderick M'Aulay, Esq., as a Member for Georgetown.

Mr. FRASER, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to ascertain the amount of said Expenses, and report thereon to the House, submitted the following Account of Expenses and subjoined Resolution.

Resolved, As the opinion of the Committee, that the Fine incurred by the High Sheriff of King's County, for not complying with the Provisions of the Election Law, when conducting the Election held in Georgetown in December last, be commuted on his paying the Expenses attending said Election.*

Disbursements of the Sergeant at Arms in procuring the attendance of Witnesses for the Honorable the House of Assembly, relative to the Georgetown Election.

Travelling 70 miles to serve Peter M'Callum, Esq. with Summons, at 6d	£1 15 0
Service of Summons	0 2 6
Travelling 60 miles to serve Wm. Sanderson	1 10 0
Service of Summons	1 2 6
Paid Wm. Sanderson his travelling expenses, and two days' attendance	1 5 0
	£5 15 0
Attorney General	1 10 0
	£7 5 0

House of Assembly, Feb 6, 1852.

Hon. Mr. COLES thought the amount was so small, that it might very well be thrown in with the contingent expenses of the Session.

Mr. THORNTON thought, that as the election had been declared void on account of a misapprehension of duty on the part of the Returning Officer, that officer ought to be called upon to refund the £3 paid to him by each of the Candidates.

Mr. WIGHTMAN. He would have reason to congratulate himself on his good fortune and the lenity of the House, if he got off so easily.

Mr. PALMER. It would be beneath the dignity of the House, to insist upon the payment, by the Returning Officer, of so paltry a sum as that stated in the Report. Mr. M'Callum had freely admitted, that he had not complied with a certain provision of the Election Law; but it was quite evident, that he had not (as he had himself stated in his apology), erred through wilful or culpable negligence, but solely in consequence of his having misinterpreted the law in its application to himself, when, as Deputy Sheriff, discharging the duties of Returning Officer. Under such circumstances, it would be positively wrong to impose any penalty whatever upon the Returning Officer. Many elections had been set aside, owing to similar omissions and irregularities on the part of the Returning Officers; but yet no penalties had ever been exacted from the defaulting parties. Then, why should it now be thought proper to pounce down upon Mr. M'Callum in this case! He had honestly confessed the omission, in consequence of which, the election has been made void; but he has given a good reason for the omission. The Sheriff cannot personally attend at all elections; although he may judge of the validity of all. Mr. M'Callum's explanation of his conduct ought to be received by any, but a totally satisfactory; and accounted a sufficient exoneration of him from all penal liability. It was with the greatest reluctance that I voted the election void. The only irregularity proved to have occurred in connection with it was, that admitted and accounted for by the Returning Officer, Mr. M'Callum; and is of that nature which has occasioned no inconvenience or injustice, either to the Candidates or to the Electors. If it be determined, that Mr. M'Callum shall be mulcted in the amount of the expenses consequent upon the enquiry, it will be first time of a Sheriff's being treated with so much severity. Suppose we assume to ourselves the power of a Court of Law, and having decided, that he ought to pay the expenses, how are we to act, if he refuse to do so. Our decision will not have the effect of an order in a Court of Law; but there appears to be a disposition on the part of the Government Majority, to act in a manner ten times more arbitrary, than would be pursued in a Court of Law. If the Candidates think they have cause of complaint, each of them can seek his remedy by an action at law; but it would tarnish the dignity of the House, to call upon the Sheriff for payment of so trifling a sum as falls on the Government, or to persecute him, for what is assuredly an error in judgment alone.

Hon. Mr. POPE. The honorable and learned member for Charlottetown is the worst enemy the Sheriff has in the House. If he go on in his defence much longer, he will render it impossible for us, with due regard to justice, to do otherwise than decide, that Mr. M'Callum is liable to all the expenses attendant upon the past election, as well as those consequent upon the enquiry concerning it before this House. He says, the Returning Officer committed no offence. How then comes it, let me ask the honorable and learned member, that we have set aside the election, on the motion of the honorable member, solely on account of his, the Sheriff's having omitted to take and subscribe the oath required by the Act? He accuses the Government of a disposition to act towards the Returning Officer in a very harsh and arbitrary manner; but I say, Sir, that no Government can ever be more willing to act leniently in such a case, than the present one. That Officer has admitted his neglect of duty, and apologised to the House for it. His apology has been received, although not to the extent of fully exonerating him from all the consequences of his omission; and it remains to be determined, by the House, how far he should be called upon to defray the expenses which have arisen out of his neglect of duty. But that apology he would not have made, if he had followed the advice of the honorable and learned member for Charlottetown; and the consequence to himself, would have been his being left in a much less desirable position, than that in which he now stands with respect to the House. But the honorable and learned member says, throughout the whole of the affair, the Government majority have acted in an arbitrary and unparliamentary manner. He has told us, that we had no right to entertain the Petition against the Return for Georgetown; and that the power of enquiry did not rest with us, but, by the election law, had been conferred upon the Sheriff; and has concluded by reading us a lecture upon parliamentary practice and privileges, in the style of the poor petty-fogging lawyer, who has lately taken upon himself, in *Hazzard's Gazette*, the authority of judge and dictator, with respect to the duty of the House; although the estimation in which both his professional character and opinion are held, has left him as destitute of practice, as he is of principle. The honorable and learned member has besides taken leave to insinuate, that we have exercised an undue assumption of authority, and prejudged the case, through the influence of party spirit. His allegations are a mere repetition of the charges of subserviency and political partizanship, which have been alleged against the majority of the House, by the despicable creatures who are retained, by the obstructive adherents to the cause of the late Government, as writers for *Hazzard's Gazette*, and *Islander*—men equally destitute of moral principle, and altogether regardless of truth; two degraded wretches, who would sell themselves, soals and bodies for a crust of bread; contemned and despised, even by those who employ and pay them; and who nevertheless (such is their shameless effrontery!) dare to impeach the motives of those, for their conscientious determination in entertaining a Petition to institute an enquiry affecting the validity of an election,—a matter of all others which of right belongs to the House alone, and directly to accuse the majority of a *predetermination* to decide in favour of one, whom they style a dependent and a partizan of the Government. The only question now before the Committee is, what amount of fees and expenses the Returning Officer ought to be called upon to pay; and, I believe, the general feeling will induce us to act with lenity. One fact was elicited however, at the end of the examination, which I think, was quite as much against the Returning Officer, as having omitted to take and subscribe the affidavit required by law; and that is, that the Poll Book returned to the Secretary's Office, and here produced by him, was not the original, but only a copy. I do not mean this, however, to induce the Committee to judge the Returning Officer with greater severity, but as a caution to other returning officers for the future. I myself do not entertain any feeling to the prejudice of Mr. M'Callum. For the last twenty years, whenever his public conduct has been the subject of enquiry, which has been the case several times, I have invariably stood forward in his behalf, because I believed him to be an honest man who has endeavoured to do his duty. But I will say, that if he gets off with the payment of the actual expenses incurred by the prosecution of the enquiry, he will have much reason to be thankful. Though he may have obstinately, I suppose believe, that he erred through any malicious intention or political feeling. I do not think, that we ought therefore to prosecute for the £200 penalty; but we ought to require him to pay all expenses consequent upon the investigation. Is it would be unjust to tax our constituents for the blunders committed by any public officer, when the law is sufficiently plain and explicit for his guidance.

Mr. PALMER. If the honorable the Treasurer sets me down as a political partizan, merely because I oppose what I hold to be unconstitutional, he will, I hope, always have to consider me in that light. With respect to the support which a government or a party may derive from any advocacy of their principles or measures, through the editorial columns of a Public Journal, he has informed us, that he is become so lofty in his principles, so scrupulously delicate in his moral perceptions, as to affiliate with abhorrence from the mere idea of being indebted for popular favour or support, in the smallest degree, to any writer whose moral reputation and integrity are not unsullied by the breath of slander, and placed high above the reach of calumny and detraction. Such sentiments are indeed inherent in truly noble minds, and in perfect harmony with all the other feelings of every person who is truly great; but when I call to mind—not the immaculate characters, of those to whom the honorable the Treasurer and his party are now mainly indebted for the laudations bestowed upon them, by a portion of the public press of this Colony—but the coarse and silly, upon whose abilities as a public writer, he was mainly, if not altogether dependent for the means of maturing his plots and executing his projects, in his *constitutional* opposition to Sir Henry Vere Huntley, I confess, give the honorable the Treasurer credit for any sincerity in his declarations of high-toned political morality. But I do give him credit—for genuine feelings of hatred towards those public writers, who have independently denounced his political prodigacy. He has alluded, in a tone of extreme bitterness, to the castigations which the one or the other of them has, from time to time, bestowed upon himself. In doing so, I am sure he has felt all that he has expressed. He appears still to behold, with terror, the rod by which his punishment has been inflicted, ready to be applied to him again with undiminished, if not increased, severity; and to contemplate the dread with which it inspires him, doubtless, affords his flagellators no little satisfaction. I shall not further notice the malignant and unjustifiable attack which the honorable the Treasurer has thought proper to make upon the character of the two gentlemen of the Press, who are not here to defend themselves; but I will remind him that they are gentlemen, whose regard for true liberty and constitutional principles are unshaken by any threats, and who talents and education he may well envy. Knowing how competent they are independently of my assistance, to repel the slander and chastise the aggressor, I shall leave to them their own vindication, and his punishment, whenever they shall be apprised, by the publication of this debate, of the attack which has just been made upon them. The honorable the Treasurer has thought proper—evidently with a view to aggravate the error of Mr. M'Callum—to remark upon his (Mr. M'Callum's) having produced a copy of the Poll Book, instead of the original; but he (the hon. Treasurer) omitted to state, that Mr. M'Callum had the original with him, which he offered to produce, and, in fact, did ultimately produce. With respect to the lenity, which the hon. the Treasurer has said, he wishes to be practised, in dealing with Mr. M'Callum, I am inclined to think, on more reflection, he has become sensible, that they have been pushing their assumed authority a little too far; and that it may be quite as well to shew a little moderation, at the close of the business, in order that their reputation may be damaged as little as possible, by the affair, in the estimation of the public. For myself, I think, that if strict justice be done to Mr. M'Callum, any expenses which he may pay, if the House will so determine, cannot be reduced too low.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. The sending for the Sheriff, after the election had been set aside, was, in my opinion, unnecessary, as I saw the object of the House to condemn him on his own evidence: and, if that was in reality their object, it was a most unjustifiable one. He had, however, been examined, and had very candidly admitted his having omitted to take and subscribe the affidavit to the Return; but, in doing so, he assigned a very good reason for his having omitted to do so; I think that, all the circumstances of the case considered, he ought now to be exonerated from all further responsibility in the matter.

Mr. DOUSE. I am not disposed to comment upon the very opprobrious language which the hon. the Treasurer has directed against the characters of certain gentlemen who write for two of our Island Newspapers, further than by saying, that I am very sorry that he should allow himself to speak in so unwarrantable and unbecoming a manner of any of his political opponents; but especially of such as are not here to defend themselves. Such intemperance of speech can do no good, either to him who indulges in it, or to others; and, I hope, this last display of it here will not be allowed to go forth to the public. I give the hon. the Treasurer credit for good feelings towards the Returning Officer; and I hope no one in the House is averse to a lenient consideration of his case.

Mr. CLARK. The honorable and learned member for Charlottetown, for their proceedings, founded on Mr. Byrne's Petition, are very unjust. The House have acted, since the commencement of the enquiry, in a most impartial manner; and not one member of it has manifested any inclination to deal otherwise than leniently with the Returning Officer. The real intention of the hon. and learned member is not known; I believe, to serve the Returning Officer; but to provoke the House by his unjust accusations and groundless assertions, to exact the penalty of £200; that, out of such severity, he and his party may derive some increase of political capital, by means of which to injure the majority of this House in the estimation of the people.

Hon. Mr. COLES. He thought hon. members had indulged in much warmth, which might very well have been avoided. The hon. and learned member for Charlottetown was under a mistake, in supposing that it was the Government members who had brought forward and were urging the matter. It was the hon. member for the Second District of Queens County, and myself, who had submitted the account of expenses; and it was he who had been the mover in the matter from the beginning. He (Hon. Mr. Coles) was, however of opinion, that it was the proper course to settle the question of the Returning Officer's responsibilities. It would be unfair to allow them to continue hanging like a rod, over his head; as if for the purpose of restraining him in the exercise of his official duties. It was very clear, that no one had been to blame in the business, but the Returning Officer himself; and it could not but be quite evident to the House, that he was liable to a heavy penalty. He (Hon. Mr. Coles), for one, was, however, well disposed to give his case a lenient consideration; and he would not oppose any reduction of the expenses, which hon. members might wish to make.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN. He was not actuated by any feelings of hostility to Mr. M'Callum; but he thought, that if instead of being subjected to the penalty of £200, he should be let off with the payment of £5 for expenses, and £6 to reimburse the two candidates he would escape very easily. The lenity of such a proposal, could not be disputed by any one, if he called to mind the great trouble to the House, the annoyance to the country, and the inconvenience to the people of Georgetown, which the misconduct of the Returning Officer had occasioned.

Mr. MOONEY. My belief is, that Mr. M'Callum's error was a wilful one; and that he lost sight of his official duty, blinded by his zeal as a political partizan. Byrne applied to him for a Scrutiny, he was afraid that, if he should grant it, the decision would be against Mr. M'Aulay; and he said to himself, "I will fix the return, so that none of you shall get in this time." The Sheriff refused the Scrutiny for no other reason than this,—he thought that if it was granted, Mr. Byrne would be the successful candidate; at least this is my opinion of his case. If the Government wink at the misconduct of any public officer, in what capacity soever he may act, they shall not have my support.

The Hon. the SPEAKER, in few, but forcible words, pointed out the very great injustice of which he conceived the hon. member for the Second District of Queen's County had been guilty, in giving expression to his suspicion of motives, as if his suspicion had been justified by direct and conclusive evidence; any said, it would be a pity if such a charge as the hon. member (Mr. Mooney) had preferred against Mr. M'Callum, based upon no better grounds than mere suspicion, on the part of his accuser, should be allowed to go abroad.

Mr. MOONEY. I solemly declare, that such are my thoughts concerning Mr. M'Callum's refusal of the scrutiny. His well known partizan zeal, on many former occasions, has given rise to suspicion concerning his conduct in the present instance; and I hope it will go abroad.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN. If it do, it shall not go forth without an antidote. I was present at the election, and I positively declare that, throughout the whole, the proceedings were conducted by Mr. M'Callum, as Returning Officer, with the greatest impartiality; and even, to the greatest civility to the Electors. I believe, much of the good feeling and harmony which prevailed on the occasion, may fairly be attributed. The error into which he fell, I feel persuaded, and I believe such is the general impression in this House, was an error in judgment, and by no means a wilful neglect or omission of duty; and there is not the slightest ground for supposing that he acted otherwise throughout the whole of the proceedings, than conscientiously.

After Messrs. Douse, Clark, Montgomery, Thornton, & Wightman, and the hon. the Colonial Secretary had each, in succession, said a few words, all in favour of a lenient consideration of Mr. M'Callum's case, and the account had been reduced to £ , the Hon. Mr. Coles moved, that the whole be struck out, which motion was carried on a division of 13 to 5: and so the matter ended.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Report of the Auditors of the Public Accounts.

IMPOST OFFICE.

Extract from the Auditors' Report on Public Accounts, 14th February, 1852, to which the subjoined Speech of Mr. Fraser has reference.

"In the Impost and Excise Office, we compared the Importers' Entries, with the Books and the furnished accounts, and find them to correspond. This Office being that in which the greater part of the Revenue of the whole County is collected, cannot be kept with too close vigilance, on the part of the officer in charge of it, to counteract the attempts at fraud which may be made by individuals to evade the payment of duties. Impressed with this consideration, we feel it our duty to offer the following remarks:—

1. In few instances, the Report of the master corresponds with the Entries made by the Importers. We would respectfully submit, that some means should be adopted to compel the Master of each Vessel to furnish, on Reporting, an accurate account of his Cargo.

2. The Merchants' Entries are frequently altered and show marks of erasure. We consider this objectionable, inasmuch as in any Action for false Entry, a difficulty would be experienced in the want of clear proof necessary for Conviction.

3. We notice in some instances, Entries made by the same individual of dutiable Goods, arriving in the same Vessel—in such cases a more particular form of Oath, for the Post Entry, would be necessary, as in each case the Entry is attested to as the whole importation.

4. A custom prevails, at this Office, of granting Permits to land Dutiable Goods, before the Entry is filed or attested to, or the duties secured. This practice, we conceive, is not only objectionable and contrary to Law, but liable to abuse, and injurious to the Officer.

5. In the conversion of Newfoundland Currency into that of this Island, 20 per cent only is added. As the Spanish and Mexican Dollar is current in that Colony at Five Shillings, and other coins in proportion, it appears to us, that the Par of Exchange is 25 per cent.

7. Two Entries of Watch Machinery have been made, on which the Duty exacted was 5 per cent. There is a doubt on our minds whether such Goods should not have been classed under Wheel Machinery, paying 15 per cent."

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Chairman, since the Report just read remarks more particularly upon the office under my charge, I will, with your leave, make some observations on it. The first is a disagreement between the Master's Report and the entries made, which is easily accounted for, and cannot be otherwise, so long as numbers of vessels allow articles to be shipped on board after the vessels have cleared out; for it must be seen, that every article so shipped, is over the amount stated in the clearance; and of consequence, the Master's Report, which is invariably a copy of the Clearance, will not tally with the quantity of goods on board And, sometimes, when it is not known, that such articles are on board till the vessel is nearly discharged, the person owning them makes a post entry, it being sometimes the same kind of Goods for which he made a previous entry, which accounts for the same person making two entries of the like nature.

There are sometimes articles mentioned for which the master will not account, although they are mentioned in the Clearance, he is made to swear, according to the account, that to his knowledge such articles were not shipped on board his vessel. And sometimes it happens, that articles mentioned in the clearance of one vessel arrive in another vessel.

As respects the Watch-machinery mentioned, saying that the duty ought to be 15 per cent, the Auditors are under a mistake. The Entries made and sworn to, are watches, which clearly come under the 5 per cent, as may be seen by any person who reads the Act. (Here the honorable member read part of the Act bearing on the case.) The next is, giving Permits before the Entries are sworn to. It is well known, that the Treasurer gets a copy of the Entry, with the amount before he signs the Permit, which is a check that will not be altered, unless a necessity for so doing shall be clearly shown by the person making the entry. The officer can have no object in letting the importer go, without swearing to his entry, as his account must of necessity tally with the Treasurer's. It is possible, the Auditors may have had in view, articles coming on board the steamboat. When the boat arrives in the evening, of such articles as are on the deck, an account has to be taken; and sometimes, the owners are allowed to take them to their own dwellings, as the Government has no Store to put them in; trusting to the owners until next morning to make their entries, which they have always done, so far I am aware: and so long as the Government shall not have a place to store such articles, this practice must prevail. As to giving Permits otherwise, it is well known, I am responsible for the Duty according to the Master's Report, and can have no object in running the risk of obliging the importers to my own disadvantage. In respect to erasures in the Books, there may be a few instances. It is hard to find Books in which there are several entries, comprising of a variety of items, in which there will not be some such instances; but taking the Books as a whole, I will venture to say, they are as clear and fairly written out as the nature of the business will admit of. The accounts before the House are a specimen of what the books are; and, I think, there is not a member in the House, but who will admit that for legibility and correctness, they will not lose in comparison with any accounts before the House. There has not been found one penny wrong upon the most strict examination, still I admit the possibility of error in where there is such a multiplicity of figures: no man is infallible. We found there was an error in the Auditors' own account laid before the House of about £9 0 no doubt it was inadvertently made; and, of consequence, an erasure occurred. In respect of the Exchange between Newfoundland and this Island, there may be a difference which affects the *ad valorem* duty. The practice has heretofore been to convert the Currency of all the adjoining Provinces into Island Currency by adding 20 per cent; although Notes of one Province have been sometimes at a premium in another; as, for instance, New Brunswick Notes are considered preferable to those of Nova Scotia; and at times have borne a premium in Halifax. But this not having been permanent, the general rule has continued in converting the whole into Island Currency by adding 20 per cent. Yet, I believe, that of Newfoundland is preferable to any other which may affect the *ad valorem* duty a little. The principal articles imported from Newfoundland are West India produce, which it will not affect. Upon more particular enquiry, if I find that 5s. is the current value at which Dollars go there, the Exchange of course will be altered.

Miscellaneous.

A FEW WORDS FOR FARMERS.

As we have always a practical object in view in our disquisitions, we now wish to direct the attention of our Farmers, for a few moments, to the subject of Agriculture. The great discoveries yet to be made in agriculture, will be the result of strong good sense, close observation, and study of natural phenomena. One eminent chemist (Liebig), who has devoted nearly his whole attention to agricultural chemistry, has changed his opinions more than once on certain questions relating to agriculture, especially fertilizing substances. Although chemistry is of vast importance to the farmer, a most excellent chemist would make but a very poor farmer if he did not pay attention to more than the mere chemistry of his business. A plant for example, is analyzed, and is found to be composed of silicon, potash, carbon, lime, and nitrogen; one says, "I shall make my fertilizer of such a compound;" he does so, and fails to obtain satisfactory results; why? Because he has not been a profitable observer of nature's operations. The human body is composed of nitrogen, carbon, water, phosphorus, lime, silicon, and some other substances; carbon, nitrogen, the phosphate of lime, but especially water, are the principal substances of which it is composed, and carbon and water form the greatest portion of its nourishment, as the carbon is the main substance of that low combustion which keeps up the heat of the body: yet who would be so foolish as to prescribe anthracite coal, phosphorus, lime, and nitre for his daily food? No one. We cannot tell why it is that man must plow, sow, and reap grain, and why he must feed on the food his food, when the same substances of which his body is composed, can be dug from the dust beneath his feet; we only know that such is the fact. The grain of wheat requires sunshine, moisture, and the blanket of another earth, to make it germinate, grow up, and come forth again in the golden harvest to gladden the heart of man. These operations of nature to produce certain results we are acquainted with, and have learned the facts by observation. All the knowledge of the farmer must be obtained by experience and careful observation. His business is a practical one; not that of a dreamer or speculator; his eyes must be open to see and his hands ready to do—never afraid to try an experiment. Experiments alone can determine the value of fertilizers, and the best mode of farming—the times, soil and seasons most suitable to do so. It is our opinion, that every farmer should have a few acres of his farm set off for model experimental agriculture; and this period of the year, we believe, is the proper time to commence such a system, hence our present remarks.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS.

The following beautiful extracts, says the Western Recorder, we copy from an Agricultural Address, recently delivered before the Yates County (N. Y.) Agricultural Society; by Caleb Lyon the poet.

'Permit me' said the speaker, 'to call your attention to a subject intimately connected with the comfort of your own home. I would ask in what manner shall we make the most common course of cultivation, can so well be employed as in a garden, or who deserves to have life's path strewed with fruits and flowers more than the farmer? All our vegetables were originally cultivated here, and Homer has immortalized his great poem the Iliad, five hundred years before Cadmus brought letters into Greece, making Laertres describe, in glowing colors, the bright associations, that are clustered about this truest crack in the universe. Here it was that Plato discussed, Eve tained, Jesus prayed.

The Chinese have floating gardens, the Persians hanging gardens, the Arabian fountain gardens, but ours are Household Gardens—and often life's happiest moments may be in the memory of the flower plucked from them to adorn a bridal, or to grace a bier.' * * * Adam was a farmer, while yet in paradise, and after his fall, was commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Job, the honest, upright and patient, was a farmer, and his stern education has passed into a proverb. Socrates was a farmer, and he wedded to his calling the glory of his immortal philosophy. St. Luke was a farmer, and divides with Prometheus the honor of subjecting the fire of his celestial kindred to man.—Columella was a farmer, the noblest Roman of them all. Burns was a farmer, and the muse found him at his plough and filled his soul with poetry. Washington was a farmer, and retired, from the highest earthly station to enjoy the quiet of rural life, and present to the world its sublimest spectacle of human greatness. To these names may be added a host of others who sought peace and repose in the cultivation of their mother earth. The enthusiastic Lafayette, the steadfast Pickering, the schoolie Jefferson, the fiery Randolph—all found an Eldorado of consolation from life's cares and troubles in the green fields and verdant lawns that surrounded their homestead."

Presence of Mind.—A correspondent in North Uist had occasion one day lately to send his daughter for the cattle under his charge. There were about 80 of them, and among them two bulls, one of which was occasionally in the habit of assaulting people. On the day in question the dames I unwarily approached the bull too closely, when he immediately gave chase. On a level field, without dykes, bogs, or any other place of refuge to resort to, what would the reader have done—for to run into a distance of three quarters of a mile, was out of the question! The girl, with great presence of mind, ran over to the other bull, a good-natured animal, and much stronger than her assailant. Standing close by his side, and putting his hand upon the back, she drove him towards her father's house, followed by her enraged enemy, who kept roaring and fuming all the way, but when he came too close, her protector turned round, and, with a shake and toss of his head, kept the assailant at bay. In this manner the fugitive arrived safely at home.—*Inverness Courier.*

To Extract the Essential Oil from any Flowers.—Take any flowers in their prime, place a stratum in a stone jar or earthen pot, and over them a stratum of fine salt; repeat the process till the pot is filled; cover closely and place in the cellar.—Forty days afterwards, strain the essence from the whole through a crape, by pressure. Put the essence thus expressed in clean bottles, and expose them for six weeks to the rays of the sun and the evening dews to purify. One drop of this essence will communicate its peculiar and grateful odor to a quart of water.

Growth of the New York City.—It appears that during the past eleven months, there have been erected in the Sixth and Tenth Wards, New York, 1,500 new buildings; in the Seventh and Eleventh, 500; and in the remaining Wards 600, making a total of 2,000.

* This Resolution has been agreed to in Committee at a previous sitting.