

LITERATURE.

GRANAUAILE.

A TRUE IRISH LEGEND.

The voice of revelry was heard within the walls of Howth Castle—a fortress, the site of which is yet distinguishable on the coast of the harbour of Howth, amidst the various alterations and interpolations to which it has been subjected. It was in the sixteenth century a very strong place, and deemed, on account of its ditches, ramparts, flanking towers and bastions, almost impregnable; besides which, the tried valor of Lord Howth's retainers, who garrisoned it, and their devotion to his cause, were well known. Revelry reigned now within the Baronial Hall of Howth Castle, and a deafening storm wildly raged without; but little recked the heroes of the pike, long-bow and arquebus, for the angry yelling of the winds, and the furious dashing of the frothy waves, whilst they enjoyed the free circulation of the black-jack, the tale and the song. A fierce and piercing blast, however, from the warder's horn, and several weighty blows falling upon the masonry nail-studded outer portal of the castle, aroused the attention of the wassailers; and one of them, despatched by the Earl to inquire who intruded upon the privacy of the castle dinner hour, returned with a message to this purport:—

“Granawaile of Ireland, Queen of the Western Isles, having, upon her departure from the Court of Elizabeth, been driven by stress of weather into the harbour and port of Howth, demaneth of the Lord of the Manor, as a real knight, succour and hospitality.”

The Earl, enraged at the lack of etiquette and deference towards himself, which he fancied, or rather was willing to fancy, observable in the message of Granawaile, and little heeding the consequences which might ensue from exasperating the formidable Queen of the West, bade his henchman return this answer to the envoy of her Majesty:—

“The Lord of Howth Castle hath a law, from which he cannot depart; therefore, to the greatest potentate in the universe could he not open the gates of his fortification whilst he dines. Queen Granawaile is welcome to his hospitality, if she will condescend to wait for it.”

The reception which this answer met with from the high-spirited Semiramis of Erin may easily be surmised, and vowing that the insolent Earl should drink the last drop of her blood, ere she ate a morsel of his bread, she ordered the driving vessels, if possible, to be moored, resolving, should the sea spare herself and little fleet, to reconnoitre Castle Howth on the morrow, and plan its effectual destruction. Great as was the danger of being run aground on a lee shore, Granawaile's men, fired at the insult offered to their celebrated and beloved queen, succeeded in performing her commands, and trusted that close reefing and stout cables would enable them to weather the blast. Providentially, the storm, ere morning, had not only considerably abated, but the wind had veered round to a quarter extremely favorable to the Queen's return.

Granawaile was not, however, to be deterred from her stern purpose, even by the precarious nature of a fair wind; and the early dawn beheld the intrepid heroine, accompanied by a naval and military officer, surveying with scientific eye the exterior of the masonry fortification of which the interior had been so rudely denied to her gaze.

“That's a tremendous battery. Yonder situation for the arquebussiers would be terrible to us. The height and steepness of that scrap, and the depth of the ditch, are almost inconceivable; a sharp fire upon such ramparts would sweep our vessels cleanly off the waters. But let us land our troops here; give us the advantage of this hill on the right, that woody ravine on our left, and the chapel and village in our rear, and the castle must be ours in no time.”

Such, and many more, were the remarks of Granawaile, as she slowly wandered around the walls and outworks of this most impregnable fortress; and feeling that, tho' she was formidable on the seas, her martial genius was little able to compete on land with that of those who raised such tremendous fortifications, and well knew how advantageously to use them, she said to the admiral of the fleet, “No, Rimbald, it will never do; we must draw the insolent Earl into Clew Bay; there perhaps you will teach him, at a trifling expense, better manners; but to attack the bravo in such a stronghold is impossible!”

“How now, my little fellow!” continued she, addressing a fair boy, in whose lively countenance and brilliant eyes shone a sense and spirit above his years. “What! at play so early!—why, you have well filled your cap with stones, shells, and sea-weed, whilst the eyes of many are not yet open.”

“Hush! lady—hush!” said the child; I ought not to go by myself farther than the angle of yon bastion, but have stolen out of bounds this morning, to look at those strange ships which were beat about so in the great storm yesterday.”

“Do you like ships, then?”

“Oh, yes—I love them!”

“And were you never in one, my little man?”

“Not I, indeed!—father fears I might be lost, and then Howth Castle, this fine place, which is to be mine, would go to my cousin Dermot.”

Granawaile perceived her advantage, and after a little cajolery on the part of herself and the officers, persuaded the young heir of Howth to visit, by way of a frolic, ‘the finest of those ships,’ which he was so anxious to see; but no sooner had he stepped foot on board *The Queen's Carrack*, than the signal to weigh anchor was given; and the vessels, slipped from their moorings, sailed “homeward bound” from the harbour in gallant style.

Granawaile, fully anticipating the issue of her bold abduction of the heir of Howth, was well prepared to meet the irritated Earl, of whose advancing armament she had, some months afterwards, a full view from the turrets of her favourite castle, which commanded a prospect of Clew Bay, and a vast expanse of ocean besides.

The heroine had posted troops around Clare Island, at such intervals as were permitted by the nature of the coast, in order to oppose Lord Howth's landing, should he attempt it, and to give time to her own fleet to proceed to the scene of action and form for the engagement. She had now the satisfaction of observing the Earl's squadron considerably ahead of Archill Isle, and making for the Bay, where, with her principal maritime force, she had in fact prepared for his reception.

Granawaile then slipped the cables of some of her favourite vessels, which were always coiled round the post of her own bed while in harbour; and her naval officers, who had been previously instructed, commenced at this signal their preparations for action.

The Earl's squadron, though hastily collected, was not deficient either in strength or beauty, his vicinity to the port of Dublin rendering the equipage of a tolerable fleet no very difficult matter.

On entering the Bay, an envoy was despatched by the Earl to Granawaile, demanding the restoration of his son, “by her unlawfully abducted and detained, &c. in default of which restoration, accorded in peace and courtesy, he, the Earl of Howth, held himself in readiness to give battle,” &c.

To which Granawaile replied in her own spirit, “The Lady of the Isles hath a law, from which she cannot depart; therefore could she not restore to the greatest potentate in the universe his son, unless he complied with her own conditions.”

“Oh, never!” cried the impetuous Earl, “never will I—can I bend to a woman's will, or abide her pleasure!” Then, signifying his determination, his fleet immediately formed in line of battle, and was initiated by that of the princess—so that the rival armaments now stood opposed to each other, and ready to commence the engagement.

Immediately facing the vessels of the Earl appeared that of Granawaile, distinguished from the rest by its gala array; and—oh! sight of unutterable anguish to a father's heart—the only son of the Earl of Howth lashed to the mainmast of *The Queen's Carrack*.

In a state bordering upon desperation, the Earl despatched to Granawaile a flag of truce; and requiring the meaning of so cowardly an act, entreated the removal of his son ere the commencement of the engagement.

The wily heroine replied, that she was guilty of no cowardly act; but being Queen in her own dominions, would

indubitably dispose of her prisoners as she thought proper; and that it was optionable with the Earl of Howth to become the murderer of his own child, or to reclaim him without the effusion of blood, by acceding to her terms, which were these—“The gates of Howth Castle should stand open now and forever, at the hour of meals, and that its lords should never refuse hospitality to the stranger who sought it there.” Granawaile added, “she allowed Lord Howth fifteen minutes after the reception of this message to consider of it; but that should he then refuse to come to her terms, she would fire the first shot herself, follow it by a broadside, and expect him to have the spirit and gallantry to return the compliment.”

The terrified Earl took little time to deliberate; in a few minutes the colours of his lordly fleet were lowered to those of Granawaile, the Amazon of the Western Isles; who, with all the generosity and tenderness of her sex, deemed an innocent stratagem to save life far more heroic than the expenditure of a thousand volleys to destroy it!—And in a short space the darling son, whose account of Granawaile's kindness to him during his captivity, ensured her the Earl's lasting gratitude and esteem, was locked in the arms of his anxious and idolizing father.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Albany Cultivator.)

CURING AND PREPARING PROVISIONS FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET.

The revision of the tariff upon provisions, by the English government, will have a much more important bearing upon the agricultural interests of this country than any, and indeed all the changes that could be safely made in their corn laws. At present prices even, without any change in the duty, both beef and pork could be sent to the English market at a profit, if it had been cured in the same manner, and put up in the same kind of packages, which has been so long the custom in that country. It is useless to expect a whole nation to change their customs to suit our views; and if we would avail ourselves of their markets, we must conform to their customs and prejudices—if the fixed and unchanging habits of a whole nation must be called so.

Foreseeing that at no distant day the provision business must become the great business of the country, while in Europe last winter I endeavoured to make myself perfectly familiar with every thing connected with the provision trade. I visited the great curing and packing establishments in Ireland, and made myself master of the whole subject of curing and packing provisions. I then visited the great markets of Europe, Liverpool and London, and under the instruction of some of the oldest and most respectable provision merchants of those cities, endeavoured to make myself thoroughly acquainted with every thing relative to the wants and peculiar shades of the different markets. I now give you, in as condensed a form as possible, the best method of curing and preparing for the English market Beef and Pork, and hope it will not be without interest and profit to your numerous readers, especially in the west and southwest:—

PORK.—There are various kinds or divisions of Pork—depending upon the size and quality of the hog, and the market for which it is intended. There is Bacon singed and scalded, which is divided into whole side Bacon or Middles, Barreled Pork is divided into Prime, and Bacon Mess, and is put up into barrels and tierces.

In some parts of England they will not purchase or use scalded Bacon, in others they make no difference. In this country the market requires but one kind; and there is but one kind that can be shipped to any profit, and that is known as tierce middles.

Whole side bacon is prepared by cutting out the chine or back bone, cutting the head off close at the ears as possible, and the legs at the knee joint. The ribs are broken by passing a fine saw across them two or three times, the shoulder blade taken out, and the whole side trimmed and made to look smooth and sightly. If it is from a heavy hog, the knife is run into the ham so as to enable the salt to penetrate readily to the knuckle joint, and sometimes about the fore shoulder. From the cutting block, it is passed to the rubbing table. Here all the holes are filled with salt, and salt is spread freely over it, and rubbed in by men with a kind of iron glove upon their hands. After the salt has been well rubbed in, the sides are piled up on the floor in layers of from six to ten deep, flesh side up, salt being freely put between each side. During the process of curing, the sides are repacked several times, depending upon the weather, sometimes as often as every other day. In about ten days the meat is sufficiently cured for market. The salt is brushed off clean with a twig broom, the side again carefully trimmed, scraped and smoothed down by beating it with a flat board, and then passed to the baling or packing room. Five sides are put together, with a thin layer of salt between each, and then sewed up in a coarse kind of bagging, manufactured for the purpose. In this condition it is shipped to the London market, and with a little care will keep in good order for months. Hams and shoulders are cured in the same manner, except some use saltpetre with the salt when first rubbed in. Many prefer their bacon and hams dried rather than smoked, but when smoked, great care is taken to keep the meat of as white a color as possible. To do this well, the meat should be quite dry when hung up in the smoke. Competition is very keen among the Irish and Continental provision curers, and great skill is used to make the best article. Hence the utmost pains are taken in curing and putting up their bacon, hams, and dried beef, and many of the most intelligent men of the country are among the provision merchants of Ireland and Hamburg. Tierce Middles are the middle or broadside of the hog, between the ham and shoulder. It is cured in the same manner as the whole side, but in preparing for the English market, I should recommend to put it up clear of all bone, and should therefore take out not only the chime, but all the ribs. It is put up in tierces holding about 300 lbs., and treated the same as salted pork.

Pork is cut into 4 or 6 lb. pieces, according to the size of the hog. Where the carcass weighs 250 lb. and under, it is cut into 4 lb. pieces; large hogs are cut into 6 lb. pieces. The hog is first split through the back bone in half. Then passed to the trimming block, where the half head and legs are cut off, the leaf and tender loin taken out, and the whole side split lengthwise, through both the shoulder and ham, and as near the centre as is consistent with the proper shape and size of the different pieces. From the trimming block the strips pass to the scales, where the weight is ascertained, and carried to the man at the cutting block, who divides each strip into the requisite sized pieces. Both the splitting and piercing require skill and judgment, as much depends upon having the pieces well and sizeably cut. From thence it goes to the rubbing table, where each piece is thoroughly rubbed in salt in the same manner as in curing bacon. After the salt has been well rubbed in, it is put in pickling tubs, holding from three to five hundred pounds, well covered with salt, but no water or brine added. Here they remain from 8 to 10 days. It is then taken to the washing trough or vat, where each piece is thoroughly washed in clean brine, trimmed, and *tormented*, as the process of trying is called. The *tormentor* is an instrument of wood or metal, the size of a small dish, and is thrust into the lean parts of each piece, to ascertain that it is properly cured and free from taint. It is then messed and weighed, so that the requisite number of pieces shall weigh exactly the number of pounds for the barrel or tierce. It is then put up in the proper package, and freely salted while packing, and saltpetre added at the rate of a common wine glass full to the 100 lb. The last layer is pounded in by a heavy iron weight, and capped with coarse salt. It is then passed to the cooper, who puts in the head, and puts on to the barrel one, and on to the tierce at least three iron hoops; at each end. The package is then filled with clean strong brine, bunged tight, branded, and is then ready for market.

The great utility of this method of curing consists in the certainty of the meat keeping in good condition for years in any climate. The blood gets all drained out of the meat before it is barreled, and hence one great cause of injury is avoided. I saw pork and beef which had been two years in the barrel, which was as sweet as when first put up, and the

brine was perfectly clear. A friend in London unpacked several packages of Irish and Hamburg cured provisions, by the side of American. The contrast was anything but flattering to our taste or skill. I could very readily see why our beef and pork bore so bad a name in the market, and was so much of a drug. The meat was not inferior, but it was badly messed, worse cut and cured, and the brine nearly as read as blood, and presenting by the side of the other not a very palatable appearance. The large hogs or heavy pork, which is uniformly cut into 6 lb. pieces, is packed in tierces, and is called India or navy pork. The 4 lb. pieces are put in barrels.

A barrel of *Prime Pork* should contain from 25 to 30 pieces, cut from the ribs, loins, chine, and belly pieces, all lying between the ham and shoulder, forming what is called the broad side or middle, 3 bands and 2 hind leg pieces, or 3 hind leg pieces and 2 bands, and 15 or 20 pieces from other parts of the hog, except no part of the head. The meat must be of prime quality, firm, and well fattened, cut into 4 lb. pieces, exactly 50 to the barrel, and weigh not less than 200 lbs. net, and must have a good capping of St. Ubes, or other coarse salt. This is indispensable. *Bacon Mess Pork* is so called when the full proportion of prime pieces in *Prime Mess* is withheld; there is therefore various classes of Bacon Pork. Tierces contain the same number, that is, 50 pieces of 6 lbs., and the same rules as to messing are to be observed as in the barrel. The tierce must have not less than 300 lbs., and well capped with salt. It is usual to put in 52 pieces. In Bacon Mess, the number of prime mess pieces should be marked upon the head. No part of the hog's head is allowed in any instance.

Beef is uniformly cut into 8 lb. pieces, and cured in all particulars precisely as pork, except a larger proportion of saltpetre is used in packing. Beef is almost entirely packed in tierces. For export, tierces only should be used.

A tierce of *Prime India Beef* should contain 42 pieces, 8 lbs. each, and weigh not less than 336 lbs. net. It should be made from well fed bullocks, and contain 32 pieces of loins, flanks, rumps, plates, buttocks and briskets, 10 pieces, consisting of 4 chine, 2 mouse buttocks, 2 shells of rumps, 2 pieces cut close up to the neck, with bone taken out; no shiuts, thigh bones, or necks. To be well salted, and capped with St. Ubes or other coarse salt.

A tierce of *Prime Mess Beef* should contain 38 pieces of 8 lbs., and weigh not less than 304 lbs. net. It should be made from prime fat cows and heifers, 28 pieces of prime, from loins and chine, with one rib in each, flanks, rumps, plates, briskets and buttocks, with 10 coarse pieces, consisting of 2 neck pieces, not the scrag, 2 thighs or buttock bones, with some meat to them, 2 shells of rumps, 2 or even 4 chine, not cut too close to the neck, and 2 shoulder pieces with part of the blade bone in them, well salted and capped with St. Ubes or other coarse salt. The tierces, whether for beef or pork, must be made of well seasoned oak, with 8 wooden, and 3 iron hoops on each end.

No pains to be spared in preparing and putting up, as the neat and tasty appearance of the packages will insure a more ready sale than if put up in a slovenly manner.

There is much that one cannot well make intelligible upon paper, and can only be learned by personal observation. I have endeavoured to communicate enough to enable any experienced butcher or packer to prepare provisions for a foreign market, if desirous so to do; and the method described is the one in general use in Europe, and if adopted in this country, will enable us to enter the English market in successful competition with the Continent. I trust the season will not pass without finding several establishments preparing and curing provisions according to the Irish method. I had intended to have given their method of preparing Lard, but this article has gone to such a length already, that I must defer it until another number.

SALTPETRE—AS A MANURE.

Much interest is being taken in the use of Saltpetre as a manure—though no experiments seem to have been made in this country, of any extent or decisive character, with it. In Europe, formerly, it seems to have attracted attention, with favorable results.

George Rimberly communicates the result of experiments made with saltpetre to the Royal Agricultural Society as follows:—

“As to my own experience, it was in the year 1827 that I used saltpetre in any quantity, and as it is my constant practice to try every artificial manure by some standard of known value, I manured part of 14 acres of seeds in the autumn of 1826 with ten cartloads of good dung per acre, leaving a portion in the centre of the field to be dressed with saltpetre in the following spring. The decomposition of the dung, and the protection it had afforded during the winter, caused the clover thus manured to be very rank and forward in growth, and far superior to the unmanured parts, which looked weak and bare. I however waited till the clover had just begun to grow, and then, after having reduced the saltpetre to a fine powder, it was sown by hand on the land left for that purpose. In about a fortnight from that time I went to examine it, and could see distinctly where the saltpetre had been used: it already surpassed the part manured with horsedung in the breadth of its leaves, and richness of its color, which was changed to a very dark green, and it continued through the season to grow with a luxuriance of vegetation that produced a very large crop of clover, quite equal, if not superior, to that of the horse-manure: nor could we distinguish any difference in the value in the succeeding crop of wheat. The saltpetre was used at the rate of 1 cwt. per acre; cost, 26s. 6d. in London; carriage and sowing included, about 29s. per acre. The expense would have been much increased had not the field been near the farm. The trial was on sandy land of moderate quality. I could add a great number more experiments, which would be but a repetition of the above, and I have used it on Spring corn with equal success. I also recommended it to a friend, who tried it on oats, barley and grass, and a few weeks after the application I had an opportunity of inspecting the crops, which were considerably higher and of a much darker green where the Saltpetre had been used than the other parts of the fields, and were judged to contain from 8 to 12 bushels of corn more per acre. Its effects were equally striking on the meadow. It was used at 1 cwt. per acre.”

Another experiment is given by the Earl of Zetland; he says—

“In May last I sent a ton of the nitrate of Soda from London to Upleatham, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. I directed that it should be tried on wheat, turnips, and meadow-land, at the rate of 14 cwt. per acre. I am now of opinion that it was too late for wheat; for, although it appeared to make the straw grow stronger, I do not believe there was any material increase in the quantity of grain over the adjoining land, which was not manured. For turnips, I consider it entirely failed, and was of no use whatever; but on the Meadow-land its effects were astonishing. In the course of nine or ten days after the application, it could be seen to an inch where it had been sown; and, on mowing the field, 90 square yards were measured, and the grass carted off as soon as cut, and weighed; the weight was 30 stone, of 14 lbs. to the stone. The same quantity was then measured off that part of the field immediately adjoining, which had not been dressed with the nitrate of soda; that part was cut, and weighed in the same manner, and the weight of it was only 14 stone. I must add that the land was of precisely the same quality in the same field, and the whole field had been equally well manured in the winter with good farm-yard manure. “I afterwards had it tried on several meadow-fields, after the hay had been carried, and the effect was visible by a great increase in the growth of the after-grass; and both cattle and sheep seem to eat it greedily.”—*Eastern Maine Farmer.*

The whole value of the straw manufacture in the State of Massachusetts, is ascertained to exceed two millions of dollars a-year, and it gives partial employment to more than one hundred thousand persons. Few people are aware of the importance of this apparently insignificant branch of industry. It has grown up under the protective system of small beginnings, and has prevented the necessity of exporting from this country to France and Italy sixteen hundred

thousand dollars per annum in specie, to purchase straw twenty per cent. less than we now have them. The county of Norfolk, Mass., exports straw manufactures to the annual value of \$600,000, and the town of Franklin, with a population of about 1400, has produced \$120,000. The labour which is performed mostly by females and children, labor which would be wholly useless and unproductive. How important that this productive branch of industry should be preserved, and not struck out of existence to subserv the object of idle politicians!—*Boston Cultivator.*

NEW HORSE-SHOE.—A simple but most ingenious invention has been laid before us, in the shape of an improvement in the horse-shoe. It is that of making that part of the shoe which is now solid, concave; by which the foot is enabled to take a grip, which, with the ordinary shoe, is impossible. The principle is, in fact, that of the fluted shaft; and whilst the shoe is, of course, lighter than when manufactured on the usual principle, it is equivalent in slippiness, weather, or on wood pavement, to one that is rough. The concavity runs entirely round the shoe, having a strong rim in front, equal in thickness to the hoof of a horse's foot, and another at the back of half that thickness. This mode of formation, whilst it involves the use of a smaller quantity of iron, and consequently less weight, gives a far greater purchase, and is much more in accordance with the nature, form, and texture of the horse's foot. By preventing the necessity of turning up the shoe behind, it places the foot in a more natural position, and thus assists in bringing into operation the frog, instead of placing it out of action and straining all the other parts of the foot. The invention appears to us to be one of the greatest importance, and, if the shoe lasts as long as the ordinary shoe, which we understand it will, will no doubt prove invaluable to equestrians of all classes. We look at all new inventions with no slight suspicion; but the one in question is so simple, and we have before us such powerful testimonies as to its utility, as to satisfy us of the correctness of our own view of its merits.—*United Service Gazette.*

STATISTICS OF DEBT AND LIQUOR.—At the late meeting in Clayton-square, Colonial Williams stated that the annual expenditure of the Government, in 1813, was £170,000,000, and he supposed that if it were spread over that area (Clayton-square), in sovereigns, they would cover it. Clayton-square is sixty yards each way, and I find that the national debt, £170,000,000, was here spread in sovereigns, it would cover it very nearly twenty-eight deep, or 27 squares of that size, and four fifths of another. The 170,000,000 sovereigns would, if spread out and touching each other, cover a road, a yard wide, 100,080 yards long, or fifty-six miles and seven-eighths, within twenty-yards; if put singly, and touching, they would extend 2850 miles; 170,000,000 sovereigns weigh 1319 tons; if loaded in carts, one ton to each, and giving ten yards to each cart and horse, the train would reach seven and a half miles. I counted by one man, at the rate of sixty each minute, or 3500 an hour, ten hours to the day, and six days to the week, he would have employment, at this constant motion, for about fifteen years and a half. Moreover, it is perhaps worth observing, that the money spent in the United Kingdom in wine, ale, spirits, &c., if appropriated to the payment of the national debt, would discharge that enormous sum in about eight years. The whole cost of intoxicating liquors appears, according to the Parliamentary reports, to be about £100,000,000 annually; this sum would cover the intended road of the Liverpool teetotalers' procession, extending about six miles, being five and a half yards wide. If Sir Robert Peel could persuade the drunkards and little droppers to transfer the money, so badly spent, to the liquidation of the national debt, the community would thereby be benefited more than by a thousand tariffs, and the income tax would appear a vague and foolish plan.

Temperance makes the faculties clear, and exercise makes them vigorous. It is temperance and exercise united that can alone ensure the finest state for mental or bodily exertion.

A CHINESE CAGE.—Our readers will not have forgotten the circumstance of the wreck of the *Kite*, East Indian, on the Chinese Coast; and the fate of the crew, and the revolting cruelty practised by the natives on Mrs. Noble, the wife of the Captain of the *Kite*, who was confined in a cage and carried about for six weeks. Among the numerous curiosities brought home by the *Wellesley*, and landed at our dockyard, is one which has excited no little interest on account of its being the identical cage in which Mrs. Noble was imprisoned. To give some idea of the state of torture to which the English are subjected by the august relatives of the Sun and Moon, we give the description of this instrument. It is made of rough fir slabs, and measures only two feet eight inches in length, one foot six inches in breadth, and two feet four inches in depth, with a hole in the top for the unfortunate lady's head to come through, so that when the head protruded the inmate could neither sit nor stand upright. It is to be sent to the British Museum.—A very curious anchor, such as is used in China, has also been landed at this dockyard by the *Wellesley*. It is very roughly made, the palms badly welded, and an iron hoop over the crown to support them; the shank is of great length, and the stock, which is also very long, is passed through the shank between the palms, about eighteen inches from the crown. A great number of persons have seen the anchor, and expressed much surprise at its rude construction.

THE CHINESE CANNON.—Four pieces of brass ordnance, captured from the Chinese, and landed at the gun-wharf, from her Majesty's ship *Wellesley*, have attracted numerous visitors, among others, the most noble the Marquis of Anglesey, Admiral Sir David and Captain Milne, &c. The noble Marquis was accompanied round the gun-wharf by R. Esq., ordnance storekeeper, and Captain Burnaby, R. A. Two of the cannon are 12 feet in length, 10 in.—10 bore, 2 feet 6 inches diameter. One 11 feet 2 inches long, 8 in.—8-10 bore, 1 foot 8 inches diameter—all dated in the year 1627. The inscription on each is as follows:—*Decretum Denome Dedeos da China;* maker, “Carol F.” The middle piece is an English-made 6-pounder, 9 feet long, dated 1801; on it, “Richard Phillips made this piece.” We understand he was an armourer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—*Demonport Independent.*

VALUE OF EXERTION.—It is a happy reflection for a great mind, that scarcely any obstacles to the attainment of a particular acquisition are insurmountable. If a man be determined to be learned—if he be determined to amass a fortune, he may do so; if to attain a competent knowledge of any art or science, it is attainable. This very important principle is founded upon the grand nature of the human intellect, which, by the sublime process of intense operation, can overcome apparent difficulties, however formidable. This proposition, although bold, is not an idle speculation; it is accounted for by the laws of nature; it is exemplified in the transactions of every day. Individuals have often, by the mere exercise of attention, accomplished undertakings which they have at the outset feared to be far above their reach. They have only to thank their industry for the subsequent accomplishment of the object. Let all men who are convinced of this apply it in practice to themselves, and the sum of human happiness will be considerably increased.

THE BEST MODE OF PREVENTING CRIME.—The late General Harrison, President of the United States, appears, from the following anecdote, to have considered that the moral improvement of the young is of greater value in preventing crime than the ordinary penal checks which are interposed. In his last out-of-door exercise, the General was engaged in assisting the gardener to adjust some grape vines. The gardener remarked that there would be little use in trailing the vines, so far as any fruit was concerned, as the boys would come on the Sabbath, while the family were at church, and steal all the grapes; and suggested to the General, as a guard against such a loss, that he should purchase an active watch-dog. “Better,” said the General, “to employ an active Sabbath-school teacher; a dog may take care of the grapes, but a good Sabbath-school teacher will take care of them and the boys too.”