The Colonial Herald,

AND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ADVERTISER.

Vol. VI.] CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1843. [No. 340.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island, 30th May, 1843.

IN pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Seventh year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *William* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for levying an Asse ssmeet on all Lands in this Island*—I do hereby publicly notify the Owners or Occupiers of Land within this Island, for which the Annual Assessment charged thereon by the said recited Act, of Four Shillings, lawful money of this Island, for every Hundred Acres of wilderness or unimproved Lands contained in the several Townships, and the several Islands belonging thereto, and the sum of Two Shillings for every Hundred acres of cultivated or improved Lands in the said several Townships and Islands as aforesaid; and the sum of Four Shillings for each and every uncultivated or unimproved Town Lot, Pasture Lot, Common Lot and Water Lot, granted in the Town and Royalty of Charlottetown; and the sum of Two Shillings for each and every cultivated or improved Town, Pasture, Common, and Water Lot as aforesaid; and the sum of Two Shillings and eightpence for each and every Town Lot, Pasture Lot and Water Lot, granted in the Towns and Royalties of Georgetown and Princetown; and the sum of One shilling and four-pence for each and every cultivated or improved Town, Pasture and Water Lot, granted in the said last mentioned Towns and Royalties, and so in proportion for a less quantity; and the sum of One penny per acre on each and every acre of cultivated or improved Land in the Royalty of Georgetown, called reserved Lands; and the sum of Two-pence per acre on each and every acre of such Lands as may be deemed uncultivated or unimproved Lands, is payable, that unless the Assessment for the current year be paid into the hands, or the hands of my Deputies, on or before the Twenty-first of December, 1843, I shall, on the last day of the next Hilary Term, at Charlottetown, make Proclamation of all such Lands as shall, then be in arrear for non-payment of the sums charged thereoon, agreeably to the directions of the said Act.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, 1st July, 1843.

IN compliance with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, for levying an Assessment on all Lands within this Island, I have appointed the following persons to be Receivers of the said Assessment:

Prince County.
Joseph Pope, Bedeque.
Thomas C. Compton, St. Eleanor's.
James Yeo, Port Hill.
John Cambridge.
Allan Forsyth, Cascumpeque.
Robert Hyndman, Princetown.

Queen's County.
James Pigeon, New London.
Thomas Fairbairn, Sable,
Solomon Desbrisay, Charlottetown.
Allan M'Dougall, Belfast.

King's County.
John Jardine, St. Peter's.
Alexander M'Donald, St. Margaret's.
William Macgowan, Souris.
Hugh Macdonald, Three Rivers.
James Richards, Murray Harbour.

J. SPENCER SMITH, Treasurer.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Sub-Agent of the following Insurance Companies, viz:

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

The New Loan Fund Life Insurance Company of New York.

The Hartford and Protection Fire Insurance Companies of Hartford, Connecticut.

And as he is furnished with blank Forms of Application, and in possession of all the information which may be desired by persons who wish to effect Insurance, he will be happy to receive applications and transmit the same to the Agent at Halifax. Please apply to

HENRY PALMER.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £5,000,000, STERLING.

PREMIUM—MODERATE.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. June 6,1843.

POWNAL STREET WHARF.

HAVING been appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to collect the *Subscriptions* towards making the intended Wharf at the end of Pownal Street, in Charlottetown, I do hereby give notice to all concerned, that I shall call *forthwith*, on the respective subscribers, for the amount of their subscriptions, and I will also receive the same at my Store.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

Charlottetown, July 10th, 1843.

MORRIS'S CARDING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber having engaged to erect a CARDING MACHINE on the Island, early in the Spring, begs to intimate to any persons who may be desirous of availing themselves of his visit to obtain such machines at that time, that they may be accommodated at the lowest possible price.

An early application to Mr. C. C. DAVISON, in Charlottetown, relative to Terms, &c., will be attended with an advantage, which a delay will prevent.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

Sackville, N. B., Nov. 10th, 1843.

MOFFAT'S
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE superlative Family Medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invariable efficacy in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases, as well as in many others of a peculiar and aggravated character. Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of *Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofulus as well as Mucous Consumption, habitual Costiveness, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints* of all kinds, headache, giddiness and *nervous debility, eruptive diseases*, and the clouded, sallow, unhealthy appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health, *Fever and Ague* of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, *foul breath and inward fever*, night sweats, and general weakness and loss of *appetite*, the *mumps, swollen face and gums*, affections of the *bladder, kidney, spleen* and pleura, and the *sickness incidental to females*, together with very many other maladies which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct and explicit in description, and coming as they do, in every case, from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These inestimable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also its most certain preventatives, and the surest renovators of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea which always follow the use of coarse drastic purges and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and retail by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.—NEW YORK, May 30.

COOPER & BREMNER,
Agents for Prince Edward Island.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale an assortment of

GOODS AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

Suitable for the Season.

Silk Velvet and drawn Satin Bonnets, dress Caps, Bonnet Shapes, Fancy and Plaid Cloth, Cloaking, Chene Cloth and Plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs, White Flannels, White and Grey Cottons, Prints, Victoria and Fent dresses, Plain and Printed Velvets, black Coburg Cloth, plain and figured Lustres, Chene Chusans, Orleans, Parisians and Muslin de Laines, Silk Velvets, Satins, Velonts, Gros de Naples, Poplins, Flowers, Feathers and Ribbons, Worked Muslin, French Dimity, white bugle and mourning Collars and Cuffs; white and black lace, cardinal Capes, fancy Scarfs; Chene Operatics, demi Veils, long Lace, Mitts and Gloves, fancy silk and Chinese Girdles and Tapels, silk Cord, Fringes, Gimps and Buttons, Laces and Edgings, Goffred Quilling, crape Trimmings, Ladies' lined kid Gloves, lambs' wool do., worsted Hose, childrens' Socks and Grecian Boots, drawn, crossed, Swiss, book and Jaconett Muslins, cambric Handkerchiefs, Gent's. satin Stocks, Scarfs and Mufflers, Canterbury black and white Victoria demi Caps, a few strung Boas, &c.

All orders for Millinery wil be promptly attended to. A few apprentices taught the Straw work and Millinery.

ISABELLA MACMURRAY.

Sydney Street, Nov. 29.

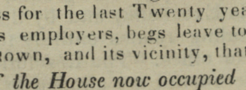
THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends, and Ladies and Gentlemen generally, that he has removed to his *Old Stand*, corner of Prince and Dorchester Streets, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, combined with *low prices*, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Ladies and Gentlemen can be supplied with Cork-soled Boots and Shoes, on the most approved principles, and at the shortest notice.

J. PIDWELL.

☞ J. P. respectfully requests all persons indebted to him to settle their Accounts forthwith.

Charlottetown, Dec. 14, 1843. (4w)



Thomas Morris,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

HAVING just arrived from England, where he has carried on business for the last Twenty years, and given general satisfaction to his employers, begs leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and its vicinity, that he has

Removed to a part of the House now occupied by Mr. N. Le Page, at the Corner of Upper Queen and Kent Streets,

where he hopes, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

T. M has brought with him a large assortment of Goods in his line, of the best quality, viz: Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Kips, Spanish Cordovan, black Spanish Morocco, enamelled Seal, rough and smooth; Seal Binders; white and stained Sheep and Lambs; coloured Roans, black Lastings, wide and narrow Boot Webbs, Shoe Thread, Cord Twist, Barber's Twist, &c. &c.

T. M. intends keeping up a correspondence with persons in England, in order to have on hand a constant supply of such articles as will give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their support.

Charlottetown, 1st July, 1843.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed the sole Agents of DAVID STEWART, Esquire, for his Estates on Lots or Townships Nos. 7, 10, 12, 27, 30, 46, 47, and Lennox Island, beg to intimate, that they are prepared to lease lands, with a liberty of purchasing, and to sell on the most liberal terms and that all persons indebted to that gentleman, for rent or otherwise, are hereby required to make immediate payment of the same.

All persons found trespassing on any of the above properties either by cutting Timber, or in any other respect, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law.

H. D. MORPETH
PETER EMERY

December 10th, 1840.

THE Subscribers intending to make an alteration in their business, have to request, that all persons indebted to them will settle their respective Accounts immediately; and those to whom they stand indebted, will please send in their Accounts, for adjustment forthwith.

COOPER & BREMNER.

Charlottetown, Sept. 14th, 1843.

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of John H. White, of Charlottetown, Printer and Book-binder, deceased, are requested to furnish their Accounts, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment.

JOHN DAVIS, jun., } Administrators.
CHARLES WELSH, }

Charlottetown, August 7th, 1843.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY MEDICINE.

THAT MR. MOFFAT'S Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their invariable, and almost unlimited efficacy, without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public, and cannot be denied.—While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another, and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolutely astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "MEDICAL MANUAL," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best, from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits the respect of the public. In addition to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his *Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters* are promptly and uniformly efficacious In Scrofula, in all its hydra headed forms; Dyspepsia, whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, Jaundice and bilious and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated. Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other specifics fail; Habitual Costiveness, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills, immediately before or after that meal,) Piles, even in cases of thirty years' standing, Dropsy, Gout, and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, biles, tumours, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs and mucous members; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headaches, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands, of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delightful in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines, and they can be administered with safety to young children, and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.—NEW YORK, May 30.

COOPER & BREMNER,
Agents for Prince Edward Island.

POETRY.

SPARE THE YOUNG! OH, DEATH!

Spare the Young! oh, Death!
The beautiful and fair,
All stern and reckless as thou art,
From opening life withhold thy dart,
The tender flower, oh spare!

Spare the Young! oh, Death!
The lisping babe, oh spare!
Spare to a mother's suppliant tears,—
To a father's fondest hopes and fears,
All wildly centering there.

Spare the Young! oh, Death!
Let Beauty plead with thee,
Spare yon fair girl, whose brow of light
Is radiant with smiles so bright,
So lovely, fond and free.

Spare the Young! oh, Death!
The lover and his bride.
Nor snatch, ere yet the cup of bliss
Be tasted, mingled as it is,
The fond one from his side.

Spare the Young! oh, Death!
Gloat, if thou wilt, on Age,
But spare the young awhile to play
Their part, ere yet they pass away
From life's uncertain stage.

Spare the Young! oh, Death!
How many a lovely flower
Hast thou destroyed, designed to bless
Life's wild and dreary wilderness,
In sorrow's gloomy hour?

Thank Heaven there is a clime
Where thou cans't never come!
A land all light and radience, where
All that is beautiful and fair
Immortally shall bloom!

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Colonial Herald.

SIR;—I perceive by the *Islander* of the 13th inst., that the *idiot R.* of that scurvy print has had the temerity to attack CURTIUS, in the fag-end of one of those longwinded, *patchwork* productions which he is in the weekly practice of inflicting on his *much-to-be-pitied patrons*. Although I do not apprehend any consequences to result from it prejudicial to the influence of CURTIUS' letters, or indeed other than the aggravation of the ultimate downfall of the miserable "*fragment*" that it is intended to support; yet it were a pity, for the benefit of those *jaundiced* minds which are so gulled as unsuspectingly to swallow the pernicious potions which this mountebank is administering to them, to suffer his audacious falsehoods to remain unexposed; and it were criminal, in a case in which correction is so evidently required, to disobey the injunction of the wise man, to "answer a fool according to his folly, *lest he be wise in his own conceit*."

Like all the productions of this prosing pedagogue, the remarks in question consist of a few mere *generalisms*, borrowed from another author, and which have no suitability whatever to the letters of CURTIUS; but which might, with equal propriety, be applied to any subject which inanity or malice might choose to assail with its favourite weapons, vague and condemnatory epithets, where tangible and effective arguments were wanting. The wish to throw odium and reprobation on CURTIUS's productions could not be gratified by disproving either their truth or their good tendency; and therefore resort must be had to the pitiable subterfuge of copying a few epithets of compendious meaning from Attorney General Saurin, to let off the impatient spleen, trusting perhaps that the high repute of their author would furnish the force which the want of application to the subject made so manifest. In the same way, this ceaseless borrower of other men's mental ware (excuse the digression)—this retailer of filthy and abusive epithets—is constantly using the terms "agrarian"—"republican"—"revolutionary," &c., to designate and describe those sentiments of liberal policy which he wants the arguments to disprove, and which, were not his memory rendered retentive of these words by constant use, he would altogether want the means of attacking. But by this *gibberish* he is able at least to *symbol forth* the wrath which he feels; and by it he would fain hope to arouse the hostility of the ignorant and thoughtless beings who allow him to dictate to them. But he should remember that his masters keep him, as they do other *parrots*, for their own amusement, and not for their instruction.

The *Islander's* wholesale denunciation of CURTIUS's letters, which he has evidently never read, is delivered without the slightest attempt to prove its correctness. Not a sentence, idea or opinion is adduced from which he disagrees; not an argument or idea offered in their confutation. He wraps himself up in the mantle of his infallibility, and with all the confidence of an oracle, in a few brief sentences, caracterises those letters as "most lawless, unconstitutional, dangerous and revolutionary, and highly calculated to retard and defeat the interests of the tenantry." In his ignorance, he speaks of CURTIUS's "project." Now, he should know that CURTIUS has not projected any scheme, new or old, with reference to the grievances of which he writes. It is evident, however, that he means *Escheat*; for he afterwards speaks of "the *project* of Escheat, and for calling his *feigned* correspondent PUBLICUS a colleague of CURTIUS's, he gives as his reason, that he had declared himself to be "an escheator." Now, Sir, he must know that Escheat is no project of any individual, but *the constitutional remedy provided by the laws of Great Britain for injurious monopolies of the soil*. As, however, CURTIUS has advocated the Escheat of the forfeited grants in this Island, and as the *Islander's* condemnation is launched especially against him, I shall take the freedom to test, by a few plain questions, the propriety of this sentence. In the first place, then, allow me to ask this sapient editor to point out, in the whole of the letters of CURTIUS, the sentiment, position or argument that is either lawless, unconstitutional, dangerous or revolutionary, or attended with consequences injurious to the tenantry of this Island. Without dealing in general censures, let him particularize the *passages, the ideas*, which he considers as such. And without merely uttering a condemnation, let him distinctly state the *reasons* why these should be thought so. If he fail to do this, he must not grumble to be described as the "most *lawless* and *dangerous*" scribbler who was ever "actuated by the vanity of raising himself into notice."

But to particularize—he describes the project of Escheat as "most lawless!"—the very extreme of injustice and insubordination. Very well: WALKER defines "lawless" to import, "*contrary* to law, *illegal*." Now, let me propose to Mr. *Islander's* consideration the following queries; and when he is able to gainsay, *by evidence*, the truths which they imply, then I shall allow him, undisturbed permission to denounce Escheat as a lawless project. 1. Do not the laws of the realm provide, that the titles to lands, the conditions of which have not been complied with, shall be escheated to the Crown? 2. Have not the land claimants of this Island failed to fulfil the terms of the Grants by which they cl[illegible] 3. Are not their titles consequently forfeited, and liab[illegible] re-investment in the Crown, *according to the* LAWS of t[illegible] realm? When the *Island*[illegible] that the provision of the law is "*illegal*," and [illegible] ative com[illegible]*ding* to the law is *contrary* to it, he may e[illegible] received through[illegible]es of lawlessness against the demand of themselves by one [illegible] can next show that the *laws* and *consti*[illegible]ek, as it were, to m[illegible] differ, his second charge is precis[illegible]y by rattling to a doze[illegible]as the former one. For my part, as the worshipful practice [illegible]ut the *laws*, and the *institutions* a[illegible] for some hundred years, [illegible] by this sound *constitutiona*[illegible] Scotland and yachting in the Chan[illegible]hich the Sovereign's rig[illegible]ek, visiting Palestine and the Pyra[illegible]ple's right to petiti[illegible]mentary recess, and other feats of admit his objection[illegible]eal wheels revolve with accumulated

But this scheme[illegible] the hot haste of those who impel tions shall explain[illegible] of factory and milliner drudges, the gerous? 2. What [illegible]y labourers relieving each other in it is so pregnant? [illegible]pits—all the untiring, eager, "go- him show how the a[illegible]—are but so many symptoms of *lawful manner*, can be[illegible]els men to live in a hurry. It is a stitution sanction me[illegible]ay that we are in such a hurry to

Again, Escheat is[illegible] at all. Life slips through our fin- that *the design* of tho[illegible] in the bustle of preparing to live. turn and change th[illegible]iy of breathless haste. The duties this is its *natural tend*[illegible] through; the breakfast is gulped this? Have they a[illegible]sted; the newspaper is skimmed presume to charge th[illegible]ents; the place of business is pos- it that Great Britain, C[illegible]bus; the day is spent in strain- been revolutionized b[illegible] details of business too exten- forfeited grants has b[illegible] it costs a race to be in time for the enjoyment of the [illegible]iled of its fair proportion of time lution, is it not time th[illegible]ing party, or all of them. Even lution as this be object[illegible]ntly, with frequent startings and

Lastly, Escheat is "h[illegible] lest the morning hours be [illegible] defeat the interests of the tenant[illegible] our ancestors s[illegible]hose interests? Are they not the interests of the tenantry to be freed from oppressive exactions, ejectments, &c., and to have their lands on reasonable terms? And are not these things identified with the Escheat of the Grants? 2. How can the endeavour to procure an Escheat either retard its accomplishment or defeat the benefits that would result from it? 3. Has it not been the *opposition to Escheat* which has hitherto retarded the prosperity of the tenantry, and defeated, not only the interests of the people, but the just intentions of the Home Government?

Leaving Mr. *Islander* to the task of substantiating his vague and indiscriminate censure, by answering the foregoing enquiries, I shall conclude by briefly noting the tender anxiety which he manifests for "one or two young men" at present engaged in advocating Escheat. For *the vast host* of young men who are growing up to fill, when necessary, the places of their fathers, in the protracted contest with avarice and oppression—for these, although he regards them as involved in most aggravated guilt, he seems entirely unconcerned. But for "*one or two*"—the utmost that his capacious benevolence is capable of grasping—he feels a peculiar sympathy; and for them he *wishes to apologize*. Generous man! Let us hear the incipient squall of this bantling of the first generous emotion that ever warmed his heart. They are *young* men, of *ardent minds*, actuated by *the vanity of raising themselves into notice*!" There: may not the Editor of the *Islander* indisputably claim the paternity of that bairn? It is a copy of the original, a "*perfect picture*" of the inimitable parent. Who but he could have thought of making the *vanity of attaining notice* and *ardent spirits* an apology for crime? But so supremely predominant is the former in his own mind, and so unquenchable is his *liking* for the latter, that the first lispings of his new-born benevolence are of these things. Such is the apology which this "*hoary senior*"—(Query, sinner,)—has "taught" his offspring to breathe.

Without making any "apology" for the liberties I have taken with his *greatness*, allow me, for the present, Sir, to make him my *salaam* and retire.

Yours, &c.,
PHILO-CURTIUS.

Prince County, 1843.

TO CLEAN LOOKING-GLASSES.—Take a newspaper, or a part of one, according to the size of the glass. Fold it small, and dip it into a basin of clean cold water. When thoroughly wet, squeeze it out in your hand as you would a sponge, and then rub it hard all over the face of the glass; taking care that it is not so wet as to run down in streams. In fact, the paper must be only completely moistened or damped all through. After the glass has been well rubbed with the wet paper, let it rest a few minutes; and then go over it with a fresh dry newspaper (folded small in your hand) till it looks clear and bright—which it will almost immediately, and with no farther trouble. This method (simple as it is) is the best and most expeditious for cleaning mirrors, and it will be found so on trial—giving a clearness and polish that can be produced by no other process. It is equally convenient, speedy, and effective. The inside of window-panes may be cleaned in this manner, to look beautifully clear; the windows being first washed on the outside. Also, the glasses of spectacles, &c. The glass globe of an astral lamp may be cleaned with newspaper in the above manner.

MULTICOLE RYE.—This is the name given to a plant, a native of Poland, which has been introduced into cultivation with great success in the south of France, and of which the following account is given in the London Farmers' Magazine:—"It grows on common soil suited to the old fashioned rye, but its habits are totally different. By the report of above thirty respectable agriculturists near L'Orient, who have cultivated it for the past two years, it does best when sown the 1st of June. Its growth is most rapid. Two crops of it are before July cut for hay, and by the 15th of August, a grain crop is reaped. The straw is from 8 to 10 feet high, and the ear from 10 to 18 inches long. An account of this rye may be found in the "Transactions" published by the French Minister of Agriculture, &c. Would not this variety of spring rye be worthy of trial in those parts of the country where other grasses are difficult of growth, on soils rather sandy and light, but which, if in good condition, are the best for this grain? The growth, if correctly stated, is truly surprising.—*British American Cultivator.*

In July of 1842, Mr. Palmer, of London, put one grain of wheat in a common garden plot. In August he divided it into four plants; which in three weeks were again divided into twelve; which in September were divided into thirty-two; which in October were again divided into fifty, and set in open ground. July 1843, twelve failed, but the remaining thirty-eight were healthy. They were cut down, August 19th, and counted 1972 stems, with an average of 50 grains to the stem, affording a yield of 98,600 grains!

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—The Island of Corsica[illegible] as the birth-place of Napoleon Buonaparte, giv[illegible] river named Restonica, the waters of[illegible] thing immersed therein. Proofs of it[illegible] been ob[illegible] numerous travelle[illegible]ame into the pa[illegible] of the subscribe[illegible]ron placed in time. The own[illegible]pend the same, on proving[illegible] completely la[illegible]paying expe[illegible]rity she [illegible]LIAM CR[illegible]espond and [illegible]ittle York, Decemb[illegible] [illegible]erself and all be considered[illegible]ion. [illegible]de by the h[illegible]

[illegible]STRAY HE[illegible] rising three y[illegible] so base, says been on the subscr[illegible]s premises for a [illegible]hould be placed The owner can have her on proving property[illegible] horse, and be [illegible]penses. [illegible]st of his life!

DONALD [illegible]

Covehead, Dec. 11th, 1843. (3w)