BUTLAND



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"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world, with news from all nations .- " [WILLIAM FAY, EDITOR.

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RUTLAND VT. TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1840.

INO. 22.

ERMS OF THE HERALD.

ge uberribers \$2-by mail \$2, or \$1,75 in must and companies who take their papers fice \$1,70 or \$1,00 in advance. Companies note the same, a supplied by our south-western post rider, at their door, \$2 -- companies and individ-ed the route \$1.75, with deductions in

gs reats if paid in advance in cash open will be taken for less than six or paid in advance. And no paper will sed until arrearage a are paid, unless the

us a on the ornal liberal terms. As on is in large and general throughout the coun-ments, mechanics, post-musters, and all most occasion to advertise, will find it to



From the Cleaveland Herald, FEN THIS OLD HAT WAS NEW as old hat was new, the people used

mong the Democrats were Harriwe and Clay : or now assume the name, a title most

at aslike their party name when this old hat

se to creer man who labored for his bread speople of New York have kept their rec mia true, ed post the poor man's rights when this ald

to all but was new, Buchanan was the mar and is the Keyetone State to lead the Fed ral

was if Denocratic blood should make his was look blue, er tim by l'ich tomy," when this old hat was

the old hat was new. (twas eighteen hundred bgrowl old then declare by all his hopes

en able to reflect, he'd been a tory true. is are thought it a reproach, when this old

sid hat was new, of Richard Rush 'twas

sivell old Dicky Rush, when this old hat

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ary Hubbard asked each town to send a

Hartierd look like indigo, when this old but was

et for his democracy, when this old hat was his old hat was new, old Governor Pro winvaded, at the head of a numerous Brit-

then do !

Evernit, and Martin Field, and Sam. but democrats, were feds when this old

hald hat was new, those worthics did op

and friends of liberty, and stood tier fore , with Granny Harrison, for at Tippecane rely fought the savage for, when this old ha

this old hat was new, the friends of liberty well the merits of old Tip, while fighting at Maumee ;

nw, Huzza for Harrison, just as we used to int we heard of Proctor's fall, when this old hat was new

Mistellang.

EMPERANCE CAUSE IN IRELAND. Baliston Centre, May 18, 1840. deliter of the Argus:

sit, The Temperance movement is still in Ireland, and the interest in it, inimmishing is rapidly increasing, and of over the whole country. From a aper just received, we learn that Pather tontinued to go from place to place, wring the pledge, and that the people ready on messe to promise everlasting week. In Loughrea and neighborhood teemed, because God's licence "richly to enter day of Mr. Matthew's visit, and 50,000 to the piedge feet day of Mr. Matthew's visit, and the piedge feet day of Mr. Matthew's visit, and the piedge feet day of Mr. Matthew's visit, and the piedge feet day of Mr. Matthew's visit, and the piedge feet day of Mr. Matthew's visit, and the piedge feet day of Mr. Matthew's visit, and the piedge from all that can intoxicate. In

in the second, making in all 80,000; many of their congenial objects.

To love not man's world is not a privation this place at half past 6 a. m., he was engaged to the second, making in all 80,000; many of their congenial objects.

Befaulters continued in Office and receiving ry and Hoela) with the Arctic Ocean, in a bout lat 68 33, and long 98 10. The cutire offered an amendment, providing that no salmust passage from the mouth of Coppermine River ary nor fine shall be past to any district atterthis place at half past 6 a. m., he was engaged from day-light of the third day till the time of his departure, in administering the pledge to thousands who had nottaken it on the two preical, it is far easier to excite than to allay a vious days. The paper states "that between Galway and Loughrea, and the road to Portu-ma, from 180,000 to 200,000 took the piedge."

In these vast assemblages, not a single acci-dent of any kind occurred nor was a drunken man seen. The plan for administering the pledge and ascertaining the number of those who received it was, to assemble them in regular ranks. Says an eye witness at one of these places, "I was at a loss, whether to admire more the morality of the sight or its solom for the pledge was at the same time repeated by the lips of 7,650 on their knees." 800,000 persons to whom Father Matthew has administered the pledge, within a few morths, not one has yet been known to have broken it, or to have been brought before a tribunal of justice for any crimnal offence. Whenever this extraordinary man administers the pledge, he admonishes the people of the nature of the promise they are about to make, and the in-violability with which it should be observed. He exhorts them while easting off the yoke of intemperance to abandon also every other vice, such as rioting, faction fighting, private com-binations, illegal oaths, taking of fire arms, serving threatening notices, &c., &c. He exhorts them also to forget religious animosities, to live in peace with all, to observe the laws of God and man, to respect the powers that be, not from fear, but for conscience sake. The following petition has been presented to the House of Commons by Daniel O' Connell. The people of Great Britain begin to tremble in view of their responsibilities in raising a revenue, by commissioning about 100,000 individuals throughout the kingdom to bring crime pauperism and untold burthens upon the whole community. It has been estimated that the ly loss directly or indirectly of at least £200,

000,000, or about 1,000,000,000 of dollars from

the traffic in, and use of intoxicating drinks:

"To the hon, and right honorable the common

of Great Britain, in parhament assembled, Respectfully Prayeth,
That your honorable house will be pleased to take into immediate and serious consideration the propriety of a complete relinquishmen of all duties arising from intoxicating drinks. The use of these articles is confessedly productive of an immense amount of crime, mis ery, disease and destitution. In fact it is only necessary to refer to your police, magistrates, governors of prisons, &c. in order to be satisfied that a very large proportion of the crime committed in the United Kingdom is owing to the use of these drinks. The deep miscry and the deplorable destitution which they cause,

can never be known except by the Sovereign Lord of All. Your petitioners, therefore im-plore your honorable house no longer to raise any revenue for the support of the British empire from this polluted source. By refusing to touch such unholy proceeds you would brand the traffic in intoxicating drinks as too disgraceful to receive profit from it. It would in consequence soon be given up by honorable be recalled, nor time to come insured; there-men, and the noble efforts now making by the fore improve time present; that only is in thy people to get free from their drinking customs, would receive such encouragement from your honorable house as would strengthen them in unless perchance in the fool's calendar. To their virtuous resolves. Your petitioners re- morrow, tis a sharper that stakes his penury spectfully pray that no consideration of loss of against thy plenty; that takes thy ready cash revenue may induce you to refuse granting this and pays thee nought but wishes, hopes, and prayer. Your honorable house can readily devise other sources from which any loss can be supplied, and which will not be stained by the than eternity, and that is God, the Father blood and tears of thousands, who are ly destroyed by drinking customs." It is the social drinking usage of Ireland that has done so much to injure the people. Solitary drunk enness is hardly known in the country. not to treat, and be treated, has heretofore been considered as showing a want of kind and liberal feelings. It is from this great mistake that the Irish people have been all but destroyed. But thanks to the light recently shed upon this pernicious custom, by Father Matthew, the habits of the mass are being changed, and it is no longer such a fearful thing in Ireland to refuse to treat or be treated. Once an Irishman would sooner face the cannon,s than refuse to drink with a friend; and I would ask many of my own countrymen whether it is

E. C. DELAVAN. God's World and Man's World Does religion, while it protests against the voices and, follies of man's world, rob God's world of its charms, and man of his happiness? Oh no! This is the delusion with which the father of lies ensuares and detains his victims. The Apostle's call, "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world," demands from you no sacrifice. It seeks to rob you of no object, either of intrinsic excellence, or congenial to the sanctified affections of a new and regenerated nature.

not from a like feeling, rather than from a love

wine bottle on their tables, and that too, often

to the ruin of their children! Respectfully yours.

"The lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life," are indeed imperatively forbidden, because they are "not Father, but of the world: and the world passeth away, and the lust thereof." But the eve may still stray, delighted, amid the varied beauties of this visible world. Every sense may wake to catch its congenial gratifications. You may yet "richly enjoy" the music or the stillness, the fragrance or the beauty, the breathing animation or the soothing repose, of external nature. Man too, in all his several relations, whether Christian or heathen, con verted or unconverted, Jew or Greek, bond or free, whether linked to you by the ties of natural or providential relation, or separated from you by the other suns and starry skies of half a world, will still present a legitimate and most interesting object for the exercise of your sanctified affections. Nor will all these enjoyments which God's world, meral or ma-

pang: to inflict a wound than to heaf it. Misery, that fearful and two-edged sword, is wielded by every arm; and seems, as it were, abandoned by providence, into the hands of malice, of passion, of inconsideration, of ig-norance, of prejudices and infirmities, of coarse manners and unfeeling minds, even of well meaning but ill-judging affection: while the sovereign and only effectual baim is kept the sovereign and only electronic the source of heaven, and securely in the treasure-house of heaven, and can be administered by the Spirit of God alone. The poison flourishes every where in rank fluxuriance; while earth's accursed soil and alfored climate, can grow so assistate. An affered climate can grow no autidate. An infant stouch upon the trigger can lacerate a heart; and the whole faculty of medicine cannot heal it. Love not then that world which promises but to deceive; which embraces but to stab you: and which cannot heal again the wounds that it promiscuously deals out among its votaries. Nor fear lest the heart be less delicately, or less profoundly, susceptible, because thus shielded; because the vanities which disappoint, the anxieties which fever, the vices which corrupt, have been seperated from the charities which feed it because the affections of nature have been sublimated and refined, and transmuted into the affections of grace. No! we should be no losers, either in the capability and intensity of loving, or in the number and value of the objects of our love, even though the affections were to soar, on the buoyant wings of an indwelling Spirit, from thingson earth to things in heaven: though the dim lights of this night of time faded be fore the dawning glories of eternity: though Christ, "the bright and morning star" of Beth-

Death .- It is a dreadful sight to see old men making more provision to live than pre-paration to die; for the steel being spent the knife cannot cut, the sun being set the day cannot tarry, and old age being come life cannot long endure. Though thou mayest have been nearer death in thine own apprehension than thou art now; yet it is certain death was rever as near to thee as now. Death never comes without a warrant, though it often comes without a warrang. When a saint comes without a warning. When a saint dies he leaves all his bad behind, and carries all his good with him; but when a sinner dies he leaves all his good, and carries all his bad. Time and tide stay for no man. He that

lebem, rose above the dark waters of the troubled sea of life, and became the guiding

star of the heart's affections: though, in the

sanctuary of his chosen temple, the human heart, the love of this deceiving, idol world, before the love of God. N. Y. Observer.

drives away time spurs a free horse. We need no pastime to consume that day,

Which, without pastime, flies too fast away. To spend time in trifles is like Nero's shooing horses with gold. Give away thy purse rather than thy time; of all predigality that of time is the worst. Time past cannot To-morrow, tis a period no where power. to be found in all the hoary registers of time,

THE IMAUN OF MCSKAT .- In addition to what we have already stated relative to the rescue of the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, by the Sultan of Muscat, the New York American states that the Sultance (the same vessel which recently arrived at New York) fell in with the Peacock at sea, after she had lain on the reef for fifty-six hours, and was not floated until she had lost several of her anchors and thrown overboard eleven of her guns. After visiting Muskat, where they were all treated with a degree of courtesy and hospitality rare ly met with in Christian countries, the Peaock proceeded to Bombay to refit, and purchased from the East India Company a ! ry, in place of the guns thrown overboard on the coral reof. After lying at Bombay about of intoxicating drinks, that they still keep the a month, and as the Peacock was on the eve of sailing on her cruise, a ship was seen entering the harbor, bearing the Arab flag. It proved to be the Sultan's ship with the Pea-cock's guns which had been thrown over, and which the Sultan had caused to be raised, and sent his vessel with them to overtake and store them to the Peacock-a distance of a thousand miles from the place where they had been lost. There is something about this whole transaction which partakes largely of romance, appeals to all the finer and better feelings of human nature. When nations shall find it for their interest-as most assuredly it is-to govern all their intercourse by such principles as appear to have guided this semi burbarian Prince, then most certainly they will "learn war no more .- Boston Times.

The Great Arctic Problem Solved .- The long mooted geographical problem of a N. W. Passage to the Pacific Ocean from the Atlantic, is at length solved; there is such a passage. The honor of this discovery belongs to Messrs Dease & Simpson, of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1837, and again in 1838, they contemplated to complete the exploration of the Northern shore of this Continent, by descending Coppermine river, which empties into the Arctic Ocean-in longitude about 110 West, and from its mouth proceeding East-ward until they should arrive at the Western most point reached by explorers from the Atiantic. In both years they skirted along a great extent of coast, though much impeded by ice, but failed to accomplish the grand ob-ject of their pursuit. Now at length their perseverance has been rewarded. They have ascertained that Boothia is an Island, and that it is separated from the main-land by a strait from I to 10 miles wide, which connects the

to the Atlantic, (extending near 50 degrees of longitude.) lies to the southward of tat. 69.— who has not paid over to the Treasury all the After descending Coppermine River, with public money he has collected. After descending Coppermine River, with their party, they reached Cape Franklin on the night of 20th July last, and rounded Cape Alexander on the 28th, in doing which, they encountered great peril from a violent head wind and drifting ice.—Jour. of Commerce.

Ingenious mode of Self-Tarture. - The fol-

fowing ingenious mode of self-torture, practised by the native devotees in Calcutta and victionty, is described by Rev. Mr. Duff, a missionary of the church of Scotland. It consists in this: A number of devotees enter into a row, 'sat they will be down on their backs on the with, expected to the Idazing sun by day, and the chilling dows by night. They will have in one hand a little earth, and in the other a few seeds, with the one hand they place the earth under the lower in, and with the other plant the seeds in it; and vow is, that they will lie there, without moving, or speaking, or receiving and nourishment whatever, until the seeds sprout any germinate, and then they will return to their homes!

JEAN PAUL

Translated for the |New York Mirrior. Conquerers .- Nations are tried by conquerors, as precious metals are by the burning And is not the great conquering city, Rome, the meetest emblem of the enslavers of mankind! Full of statues and noble marbies, she is surrounded by baren and poison-ous marshes. St. Peters towers aloft in majesty, but no smiling villages cluster around it.

The Sun.-The sun is the only image of God. Tough hidden by the moon, by the earth, by clouds and darkness, it re-appears every morning, the perpetual fountain of life and love. And will you not admire it, because in our climate it is not all the year above the horizon!

Ecening .- The setting of the sun is welcom ed by more joyful eyes than is his rising; for, when he sets. Labor lays down his burden, and Sleep visits the children of sorrow. No moon hearlds or accompanies his rising; and the star, his companion at night, he speedily

Universe,-When we consider the universe, it gives us pleasure to think that we belong, even thought but as a little spark, to such a blaze of light. Providence.-To judge of the designs of

Providence, is like pronouncing the sun varia-ble, when we see its reflection trembling in The Deity.-The Deity seems to us as immoveable as the starry firmament, to which, however, there is more motion than anywhere-

The Arrow of Death .- The very moment we begin to live. Death fixes an arrow on his bow, and only waits for a fair mark.

The eighth wonder of the world is a woman who is ready for a journey, party, or the like, as soon as the gentleman is.

Domestic.

Edmund P. Gaines and his wife vs. Relf. Chew and others.-This was a suit brought by the complaints for the estate of Daniel It tells of virtues that dwell in obscurity, of Clark, deceased, devised by him to his only the hopes of the humble, of the privations of child, Myra Clark, the wife of Gen. Gaines, the poor, of toil and danger, of perseverance by virtue of his last will, dated in July, 1813, against Richard Relf and Beverly Chew, the pretended excutors of the said Clark, under a revoked will, dated in May, 1811-a will hastily made on the occasion of his having deter-mined on a sea voyage, and revoked by his simplicity that should characterize Republiwill of July, 1813.

The documentary evidence, with the testimony of several respectable witnesses, clearly established the will of 1813, its existence up to the time of Mr. Clark's death, and the mys terious disoppearance of that will, while Richard Relf had improperly possessed himself, at the moment of Daaiet Clark's death, of the key of the case where the said last will was deposited, and, soon afterward produced the posed of and preyed upon, and continued to dispose of and prey upon the vast estate of Duniel Clark, testator, for near a quarter of a

For home twanty yours of that than the law-ful horrors, Myra Clark, resided in and near Plaladelphia, in the family of Colonel and Mrs. Davis, as their daughter, under the name of Myra Davis, ignorant of her real name, rentage and rights, until the 24th year of her age, when Col. Davis apprised her of these important facts. After which discovery she married Mr. W. W. Whitney, who in taking legal measure to recover her estate, was thrown into prison, and otherwise persecuted, with a fury worthy of a Spanish inquisition, until be lest his life. This persecution was continued against the widow Myra and her orphan children until they and their sufferings were made known to General Gaines, who in his youth and upon his first visit to Louisana, in 1803, had enjoyed the friendship of her father. his efforts to learn from her how he could best contribute to vindicate her rights he made to her proposals of marriage, which were accep-ted. The evidence and the law were ably and eloquently summed up, and presented to the Court by her councel. Grymes, Chinn, and Court by her councel. Grymes, Chinn, and Peyton, and by Mr. McHenry on the part of the defendants. The decree of the Court ful-ly sustained the rights of the plaintiff under will of 1813, and ordered that the property sold under the will of 1811 should be restored Myra Clark Gaines, the only child of Dan-Clark, and his legitmate and lawful beiress. This decree cannot but remind the parties

FIAT JUSTITIA innocent." I'The amount of property involved in the deision is said to be three or four million dellars.] Jour Commerce.

oncerned of the maxim, that" God pr

Mr. G. said he supposed he would be inter-rupted with a point of order, but he wished to rupted with a point of order, but he wished to bring gentlemen to the test, and let the country see whether they would deliberately rote the public money into the pockets of official delinquents. Mr. G. then said he charged, in his place, and on his own responsibility, that there was now in Louisiana, a district attorney who was a defaulter to Government, who had in his hands a large sum of money paid to thing was democratic—there were democratic bim more than two years ago, and which ruffles, democratic gold watches democratic him more than two years ago, and which ought then to have been handed over to the National Treasury. He had called the attendecisive evidence of it, yet nothing had been done in regard to the case.

This amendment was vehemently opposed by several of the administration members, and was supported with carnestness by Messrs. Garland, Evans and Graves.

Upon taking the question, it was found there was no quorum voting. So the Speaker took SCRAPS FROM THE GERMAN OF and negatived—ayes 64, nays 72. A quorum was present.

It was now ten o'clock. Mr Crabb of Al-abama, asked to be excused till six o clock tomorrow morning. His request was gran-

Several other members made the same request, but were greeted by a chorus of 'noes. The Loco Focces declared their determination to have another long night session. The Speaker left the chair. The House went into committee of the whole again; and Mr Garland's amendment was rejected. So the Administration party have decided that a defaulter may continue to pocket the public Quite in character.

Madisonian.

LOG-CABINS.

We ask the reader's atjention to the annexed brief and admirable explantation, from the Evening Journal, of the real basis of honor to frugal virtues, approved services, and simple and unostentatious patriotism, implied in what is succringly called "Log-Cabin enthusiasm." "Log-Cabin Enthusiasm." The Argus was

four years in finding out that "Mr. Jackson had a single feeling in common with the Re-publican party." A shorter period will suffice o teach it that the Republican party has no sympathy with Mr. Van Buren. Still the con-viction of this truth makes but slow progress among the Federal politicians. They as insensible as a nest of deaf adders to the approach of the heel that is destined to crush them. 'The strong, deep, indignant pulsations of the popular heart do not seem to reach their stagnant, sordid, narrow souls. The concentrated selfishness of their nature has created an immeasurable gulf between them and the The language in which the common mind of the nation is begining to express its sentiments is unintelligible to Croswell and his heartless coadjutors. Accustomed for years to manufacture public opinion themselves, they are disposed to look upon it as the mere production of political contrivance.-They mistake the free and impetuous mountain torrent for the ripple of an artficial cascade. They sneer at the "Log Cabin enthusiasm" because they cannot comprehend it. The "Log-Cabin" is a symbol of nothing that Van Burenism knows, or feels, or can appreciate. and patient endurance, of hospitality, and char-ity and frugality, it is the emblem of rights that the vain and insolent aristocracy of federal office-holders have lost sight of, or crushcan Institutions, and which the people have determined to bring back to the administration Let our opponents scoff at the device which the untutored asgacity of the people is painting upon their banners. It will be found ere long that there is a meaning in it

that will convey to them a salutary lesson. No Quouan. Again and again during this session of Congress, the House of Representatives has been left without a quorum, even in the ordinary business hours; and much time is constantly lost in motions for a call of the House, and in the proceedings consequent thereon; and then again, when, by the exer-cise of the authority of the House, a quarum is ment division that shows that there is a quorum no longer. Members under the pressure of the call, appear, answer to their names, and then again abso themselves.

We must say this practice to us appears signally disreputable; nor can we unde how gentlemen, receiving eight dollars a day for their services, and courting, for the most, he station of which they yet neglect the du ties, can reconcile it to propriety or common honesty, thus to abandon their trusts.

As matters are now conducted, the public do not know who are the faithful and who the unfaithful servants. We therefore suggest that whenever a quorum is found wanting, th list of the absences be published by the clerk under the authority of the House; designating those who have leave of absence, and those who are known to be incapable, from indisposition, of attending in their place. Such a course we consider alike due to those who are always at their post, but who now share in common with their less attentive associates, the blame of neglect of duty, and to the constituents of the delinquent members.

The hardship of such publicity, on acciden tal and not habitual absentees, should not be permitted to weigh against the positive benefits that would result from the certainty, that absence from the House, during the business cours could not be safely practised. N. Y.

Strawberries are selling in Washington a 37 1-2 cents a quart. Green peas at 25 custs a peck. In Philadelphia 75 cents.

The Van Huren State Convention, was held this town on Wednesday last, and was ful ly attended. In the forenoon the convention assembled in the White Church in Elm street The assemblage was certainly not more nu merous than was accommodated at the young as there was more room out of door than in were put to severe service and kept on active duty without mercy or without relief. gold chains, breast pros and fancy walking sticks—in short every thing which pertained of the posts, themely a might have been arrated cratic if it had belonged to the whigs, was democratic with the Van Burenmen. It was moreover found to be democratic to nominate a brace of young lawyers for the two highest offices in the state government, and accordingly the nomination for Governor fell upon Paul Drilingham Jun. Esq. of whom Capt. Partralge declared in the legislature, that "he

The convention nominated for Lt. Governor, Edward D. Barber Esq. the same gen tleman who made a pilgrimage to South Woodstock last March, to tell the people that Lient, Gov. Camp land declined and had be haved very naughtily, in that he had opposed the project of a third candidate for the Presi-dency. Daniel Baldwin Esq. was nominated for Treasurer, and if elected, is to pay the state national debt,—if he can find who the creditor is —Vi. Mercury.

had not one spark of democracy in his com

position."

Arrest of Levis the Abscording Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank. This criminal having gone to France, and his residence in Paris becoming known to Gen. Cass, he applied to the French Government for permission to arrest him; which, because of some unexplained act on his part, Levis had brought himself un der the jurisdiction of the French laws was granted. Levis was accordingly taken into custody. On his person were found 100fs. [20 dollars] in French silver, and 16 Spanish doubloons. A species of commission was appointed by Gen. Cass to examine the prisoner, and endeavor to prevail on him to do to his employers all the justice in his power. The commission consisted of the Secretary of the Embassy of the United States, Mr Brent, the American Consul, and two or three American gentlemen of respectability who for the mom-ent resided here. I shall not trouble you with a detail of the proceedings, but at once inform you that the measures taken by Gen Cass have not been unsuccessful. Levis has no knowledged that there is American stock to the amount of nearly 150,000 dollars purchased by the money of which he robbed his employers, standing in the names of two persons in trust for him, and is this day to execute a transfer of it. He is also to declare upon oath how he disposed of the remainder of the plun-dered property, after which he is to be liberated; but is to remain under the suveillance of the police until the receipt of letters from his employers, stating what is their wish to have done with him. To guard against his escape from Paris and France his passport has been taken from him so that he cannot move out of

Rejection by the people seems to be an unfailing recommendation to executive favor.

In addition to many previous instances, we have to-day that of Mr. Niles, whom the people of Connecticut, within a little month al most, refused, by a most decisive vote, to elect as their Governor, has been appointed by t President and Senate, Postmaster General.

So, again, C. C. Cambreleng, the rejected of New York city, the man who, with exulting insolence, proclaimed on the floor of Congress that the Sub-Treasury should prevail, 'in spite of lamentations here or elsewhere, has receiv ed the standing reward of the mission to Rus siz, a mission, of which the sole object seems to be to buy of dangerous objectors, or to re ward unacrupulous friends.

And all this is done by parties claiming to have a special respect for popular opinion.

We have only to chronicle this as a new
and striking illustration of the difference between profession and practice. N. Y. Am.

Good Husbandry - A writer in the May number of the Cultivator, who lives in War ren, Herkiner county, to this state, says that the raised on one acre of ground, 353 1-2 bush-ets of polatoes. Both the ground and potatoes were measured and attested by mon on der outh, for the purpose of obtaining a prem ium. On the some ground the year following 20 quarts of Spring Wheat were sown with out ploughing, and 8t bushels of wheat were harvested which weighed 621-2 lbs the bushel. The next year the same ground was the rows were 3 feet wide,one way and I 1-9 the other. The product by actual measurement was 101 bushels of corn. The writer says that his object in stating the above facts, tato call the attention of farmers to the impor-tance of tilling no more land than can be well done; and that others may try the experimen of sowing Spring Wheat on potato gre without ploughing.

The Season.-We are having what the farmers term a very backward spring. Therehas been an unusual 'amount of cold rain, which kept back regetation, and operated against carly sowing and planting. An auspicious change has at last taken place. Warmer nights and a bright son bave imported new life to pale and drooping vegetables, and covered the earth with flowers and luxuriant verduca. Gentlemen from the West speaks of cross as

very promising, particularly winter who great staple of that vast fertile region. Six weeks will bring to us the first of July and the adst of a general and bountiful harvest.-Broad stuffs must be exceedingly cheap, un-less there should be a guster demand than there is at this tupo any reason to expect