

Agriculture, &c.

Relations of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdom.

There is a ceaseless round of forced mutation throughout nature, each one generating or changing into the other. So that force which enters the plant as heat and light, &c., is stored up in its tissues, making them organic. This force, transferred from the plant to the animal in digestion, is given out by its muscles in their decomposition, and produces motion, or by its nerves, and constitutes nervous force—force stored up in the body—resistance to chemical affinity; this force produces directly from the solar rays. The solar rays cause those operations in the vegetable world, by which trees and plants absorb the carbonic acid gas which is expired from the lungs of animals, and by which those very plants also inhale pure oxygen gas during light, to revive the contaminated atmosphere and supply the lungs of man with the breath of life. Trees and plants are essential to the health of the animal creation, and there is a mutual relationship between the two kingdoms. Respecting these beautiful and mysterious operations of nature, a distinguished writer has given the following literary gem:

The carbonic acid gas with which our breathing fills the air, to-morrow will be speeding north and south, striving to make the tour of the world. The date trees that grow round the fountains of the Nile will drink it in by their leaves; the cedar of Lebanon will take it to add to its stature; the cocoa-nuts of Tahiti will grow riper on it; and the palms and bananas of Japan change it into flowers. The oxygen we are breathing was distilled for us a short time ago by the magnolias of the Susquehanna, and the great trees that skirt the Orinoco and the Amazon; the giant rhododendrons of the Himalayas contribute to it, the roses and myrtles of Cashmere, the cinnamon trees of Ceylon, and forests older than the Flood, buried deep in the heart of Africa, far behind the Mountains of the Moon. The rain which we see descending was thawed for us out of icebergs which have watched the polar star for ages, and lotus-lilies sucked up from the Nile, and exhaled as vapor, the snows that are lying at the top of our hills. Thus we see that the two great kingdoms of nature are made to co-operate in the execution of the same design, each ministering to the other, and preserving that due balance in the constitution of the atmosphere which adapts it to the welfare and activity of every order of things, and which would soon be destroyed were the operations of any one of them to be suspended. And yet man, in his ignorance and his thirst for worldly gain, has done his utmost to destroy this beautiful and harmonious plan. It was evidently the intention of the Creator that animal and vegetable life should everywhere exist together, so that the baneful influence which the former is constantly exercising upon the air, whose purity is so essential to its maintenance, should be counteracted by the latter.—Cornhill Magazine.

WINTERING CALVES.—Calves should have loose stables, or stalls to run in during winter, with a little yard or paddock for exercise out of doors in fair weather, and plenty of fresh air always. Good soft lay, a few oats, say a pint a day for each or an equal quantity of corn, oats, or barley-meal, and in mild weather a quart of sliced roots is their best food. In very cold weather, roots do calves—such is our experience—more hurt than good. They are cold and watery, and scour them. In mild weather, roots supply the place of green food, and we consider them good for that only, in our Northern climate. If calves get lousy, rub a little soft grease, mixed with a sprinkling of Scotch snuff, on the affected parts, thoroughly to the skin, and the lice will leave at once. If you have not the snuff, grease alone will do. This is effectual, and the only remedy we have applied for years. Tobacco water we do not like. It often sickens the calves, and is not so certain a cure as the grease. Keep the calves warm, dry, and clean, and they will come out in the spring as bright as larks.—American Agriculturist.

MARAUDING CATTLE.—Cattle may be educated into almost anything. A quiet cow may be converted into a skillful jumper in a single season. The first requisite for such training is short feed, resulting from overstocking. The second is low fences; and the third, tempting crops of corn beyond these low fences. In the spring grass is usually good, and corn and other crops are small and uninviting; but during this present midsummer period, when pasture is dried up, the process often begins. One or two rails are accidentally knocked or blown from the fence; the quiet and orderly animals stretch their heads over to reach a morsel of the tall grass; they throw down accidentally two or three more rails, and finally leap over. The owner drives them out as soon as they have learned the difference between delicious food on one side and short commons on the other, and puts up a rail.—They have already learned to leap a little, and the next day they improve and go a little higher. Another rail is added, and the process is repeated until they become quite expert.

It is now a very busy season, but the farmer should not neglect his fences; if rails are thrown down, replace them before cattle find it out; keep fences high at all times, and if the animals should actually break through, add rails enough to make the barrier entirely impregnable at once.

The Lord Mayor of London's Dinner.

SPEECHES OF MR. ADAMS THE AMERICAN MINISTER, AND LORD PALMERSTON.

On Lord Mayor's Day, the customary banquet was given in the Guildhall. On the Lord Mayor proposing "Prosperity to the City of London and its Trade," and afterwards that of the Foreign Ministers,

His Excellency the American Minister (Mr. Adams), who wore a dark blue suit richly trimmed with gold lace, resembling the Windsor uniform, and was loudly cheered on rising, replied as follows:—"In responding to the toast in behalf of the body with which I am connected, I have to express their thanks for the high compliment which has been paid to them by the Lord Mayor. I am proud of being one of that body, not from any trifling personal distinction, but because I believe it to be strictly what the Lord Mayor described it—following a noble mission of peace. (Cheers.) Diplomacy is an invention of comparatively modern times. In antiquity, when nations quarrelled their practice was to go at once to war, and the sword was the only negotiator, the victorious general as a rule dictating his terms of peace to the conquered.—But in modern times this has been entirely changed, and war always follows rather than precedes negotiation. The vocation of the diplomatic minister is to prevent war, and the system of exchanging representatives among various nations of the earth has given to each, when misunderstandings take place, means to prevent their coming to a head, and it enables them, when mischief-makers are abroad to try to irritate the people of one country against another, to be always at hand to explain matters, to rectify misinterpretations, and to smooth the waves of contention when they threaten even to break out into open violence. (Cheers.) There is also another feature of diplomacy, which is rather the feature of the present than of past times.—It has been often charged upon the former schools of diplomacy that they were in reality schools of duplicity, and that diplomacy was the channel through which individuals might carry on intrigue in order to disseminate mischief, and it was urged that the chief talent of a diplomatist was to tell falsehoods in such a manner that they should seem to be truths. Those sentiments were often avowed. An anecdote is told of Talleyrand, that when it was said he had gained the reputation of never telling truth, he replied that it was his uniform practice to tell the truth, because then he knew that most certainly nobody would ever believe him. (Laughter.) As I have said, in modern times this has been much changed, and for the truth of what I have said I can appeal to the testimony of one of your diplomatists of the highest position, and who having laboured for a long course of years in the cause of his country, has at length returned home to enjoy the reward of his labours in the gratitude of his countrymen. I allude to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who, in a statement which he made to the House of Lords, distinctly said:—"The practice of diplomacy was the practice of direct, straightforward, fair remonstrance; and that in his experience, which had been so long and so varied, he had generally seen in the various relations between the great powers nothing but what is generally practised amongst honest men in the management of their private affairs.—(Cheers.) I must say that I am very glad that this is the case, because I must say that I should have shrunk from the responsibility of filling a post of this kind if it were supposed that I could only properly fulfil its duties by being guilty of deception. (Cheers.) We, in America, are generally esteemed but too open, too free, too careless in the expression of our opinions; and, for my own part, I confess that I am so much imbued with that spirit that I could not by any means come here and tell her Majesty's Ministers things which I do not really mean.—(Cheers.) I am, therefore, only too glad to be able to be present on this occasion, and to say publicly that my mission here is to continue and to perpetuate those friendly relations which have so long existed between the two countries.—(Cheers.) It is very possible that there may be difference of opinion between the people of the two countries upon minor subjects. You may not like the system of democracy which exists amongst us. We may not like your system of aristocracy and governing by ranks. You may think we are sometimes too free in our manners. We, on the contrary, may think the various forms of society in this country too formal and stringent. But, my lord, these differences of opinion can never, while the wide Atlantic flows between us, lead to mischief, and I trust sincerely that there may never be more serious differences than those I have indicated. (Cheers.) For the past eighty years there has been for America a great and glorious history; but at the same time, let me add, we take almost as much pride as you in the traditions of England. (Loud cheers.) Indeed, we claim to take the deepest interest in everything that relates to the past and present of this great country. It was only the other day, when an effort was made to perpetuate some memorial of the garden of the immortal Shakespeare, that I saw there was a greater proportion of Americans who went as pilgrims to that spot than of his own countrymen. (Cheers.) The names of your great men are as familiar to us as to you; and there is not an act of heroism performed here that does not awaken a responsive feeling in the hearts of my countrymen. (Cheers.) We have the story of Grace Darling adorning the walls of public buildings in America and I assure you that the name of Florence Nightingale is held in as high honour in the United States as it possibly can be here. (Cheers.) To allude to a still higher name, I will, in conclusion, say that the name of her Majesty the Queen of England is honoured

in the remotest hamlets of America; not because she is Queen of England—for there have been a great many queens whose names we do not honour—but she is honoured in America as a pattern daughter, as a pattern of a mother and wife, and above all, as the Christian sovereign of a noble people. (Cheers.) I am sure I echo the common sentiment of all in my country and in England when I say, Peace here, peace there, peace everywhere. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor next gave "Her Majesty's Ministers," coupled with the name of Lord Palmerston. The toast having been responded to with much enthusiasm,

Lord Palmerston, who on rising was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering, said:—"My Lord Mayor, my lords, ladies and gentlemen, for myself and my colleagues, I beg you to accept our most heartfelt thanks for the honour you have done us by so accepting the health which the Lord Mayor has proposed. I can assure you, gentlemen, that it is always a matter of sincere pleasure to those who are engaged, as we are, in the turmoils and labours of public life, to mix here with those who are engaged in laying the foundations of the wealth and prosperity and happiness of the country, by carrying on, in the way in which the citizens of this great commercial metropolis of the world do carry on, those commercial transactions, of which their fellow-countrymen are as justly proud. It is also a great pleasure to those who are engaged in the strife of political life occasionally to be invited to these social boards, where they meet in friendly association those to whom they may be opposed in the more active scenes of their public occupation. And this is, indeed, more easy at the present time than it might have been in former periods of our political history. There were periods, not now so long distant, when those who were engaged on opposite sides in public life, combined with political antagonism the strongest personal antipathies. Those days are happily over. Those who differ in public life may sometimes differ in regard to the principles of action; they may sometimes differ as to the way in which the common principles professed by both are to be carried into action; but their differences, though they may tend to political antagonism, never lead to personal enmity or dislike. (Cheers.) Indeed, amongst those who are most distinguished on each side of those tables which are spread—not in this convivial manner in the House of Parliament with materials for mental consumption—(laughter)—those, I say, who sit upon opposite sides of those tables, are men who at different periods of their lives have been united by personal friendship, and whose regard has outlived their political separation. (Cheers.) Therefore, I say, gentlemen, that it is far more easy, and far more agreeable now than it might have been in former periods of our history, for men of different political sentiments to meet, as we are meeting to-night, in the associations of social harmony, to enjoy the festivity which the magnificence of this great city affords. You have, my Lord Mayor, alluded to the decorations which adorn these walls. I may say that these walls may be assumed as an emblem of the state of feeling of the country. (Cheers.) You have pointed out that this interior abounds with emblems of peace, indicative of the anxious desire of the country to preserve to itself the blessings of peace. (Hear.) But, as we entered these walls, we saw at the portals armed men—volunteers. (Cheers.) Aye, volunteers, who are the emblems of the resolution of the country to bar the entrance of the land to any who might wish, with rude and profane steps, to disturb the peace and tranquility which reigns within. (Cheers.) Now, that band of volunteers was not less emblematical of the feeling of the country because it consisted of men of mature age and of boys hardly yet able to wield the musket which they had upon their shoulders. A proof, therefore, that young and old combine in this country in a firm determination to guard the entrance to the land and to preserve that peace which we all so anxiously desire to maintain. (Loud cheers.) My lord and gentlemen, I may also say that we have here peace and plenty together. (Laughter.) I trust that the present condition of the country is not unanalogous to that state, for we have had a harvest which, generally speaking, has been good, and the condition of our revenue is altogether satisfactory.—(Cheers.)—and although circumstances beyond our control may threaten for a time to interfere with the full supply of that article which is so necessary for the industry—the productive industry—of the country, yet no doubt the temporary evil will be productive of permanent good, and we shall find in various quarters of the globe a sure, a certain, and an ample supply, which will render us no longer dependent upon one source of production for that cotton which is so necessary to the industry and welfare of the country. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, when we look abroad, we see, no doubt, in many parts of Europe circumstances which, if not dealt with by prudence and discretion, may lead to local disturbances, but I trust they will not extend themselves to bring us within their range. (Hear, hear.) On the other side of the Atlantic we witness with the deepest affliction—with an affliction which no words can express—differences of the most lamentable kind amongst those whom we call our cousins and our relations. (Hear, hear.) It is not for us to pass judgment upon the disputes. It is enough for us to offer a fervent prayer that those differences may not be of long continuance, and that they may speedily be succeeded by a restoration of harmony and peace. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I will not longer detain you. I will only assure you for myself and for my colleagues that we feel proud of being invited to meet you on those occasions, that we are proud of the manifestations of good will on the part of so large and powerful a por-

tion of our fellow-countrymen, and that we look upon the day when we are permitted to meet you in this hall as one of those which are the most agreeable and the most honourable of the year. (Loud cheers.)

The Gorilla in Spurgeon's Tabernacle.

No little controversy has M. Du Chailu's Gorilla started. First the naturalists fought fiercely over the verity or falsehood of the writer's descriptions, and long and furiously that battle raged; indeed it is not yet fought out; or rather, the sceptics will not be silenced. But the second controversy interested us more—that which commenced about a month ago, through Mr. Spurgeon delivering a lecture, under the honourable auspices of the distinguished member for the borough, the explorer of Nineveh. In the first notices of the lecture in the daily papers, we saw nothing to object to; in fact the whole thing, lecture, accessories, the place and the object, pleased us. Murmurs, however, were soon heard, but having learned that the authorised report of the lecture would soon appear we thought it better to defer offering any remarks, till we and our readers had it before us. We presume most of them have now seen it, and have been fully satisfied that in the lecture itself there was nothing to complain of—much to commend.

Meantime a lecture on Shrews, and taming them, followed. This was even more bitterly attacked. A paper not distinguished for any respect towards Evangelical religion, and whose reporter was not pleased at having to pay the same for admission as other important persons, gave a ludicrous account of the lecture; when, immediately, the Scotchmen north and south of the Tweed held up their hands with horror; the pious and truthful Record was devoutly sorry; and The Saturday Review indulged in the most pungent suggestions—suggestions arising entirely from the polluted mind of the writer, who attributed the perfectly innocent observations of the lecturer to the motives, we must suppose, most natural to himself. A story, perhaps as well left out, of a clergyman tipsy at the font, had, possibly, a little to do with the ire of clerical papers or writers. This lecture was doubtless more humorous than the other; but we are assured on the best authority that the apparent violations of ordinary propriety which appeared in the report were mere inventions. It were perfectly unreasonable to tax Mr. Spurgeon with the task which is so repugnant to his temperament of writing out all which others see fit to misrepresent, or we could wish he would give us also his lecture on Shrews. It would doubtless be found as harmless an affair as that on the Gorilla.

It may be information, perhaps, to many of our readers, that these weekly Friday lectures are not delivered in the Tabernacle itself at all; the Gorilla, on account of the large audience, was an exception. They are given in the large lecture-room, which holds about 800 persons; and which was intended for all purposes incidental to the main building and its objects. In this smaller place, Mr. Spurgeon endeavours every week to furnish something which shall be amusing as well as instructive, and which shall, on the whole, have a beneficial religious influence. He has the gift for amusing. He has the foresight which ensures the gift being so exercised that the amusement, though it shall divert, shall not divert from religion, but rather from the world to it; and he feels it a duty to use the gift. The small charge made is simply to defray the expenses of the illustrations required for the lectures; and thus, at a small cost indeed to each auditor, but certainly, oftentimes, at the cost of considerable study to the lecturer, hundreds enjoy weekly, an entertainment adapted to their wants, their comprehension, and their tastes; they depart, often wiser, always refreshed from the jading effects of daily toil; and certainly, with the conviction that to be pleasantly amused they need not be irreligious.—Freeman.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notices.

MR. AND MRS. JURY.

Mrs. John Jury, Sen., late of Charlottetown, P. E. I., died on the 23rd ult., in the 76th year of her age. She was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to this Island when about twenty years of age. She was trained from her youth in an acquaintance with the best things, though it is not known at what period she became experimentally interested in them. A few years ago she was baptized, and united with our Church in this city. Her religion was simple, sincere, earnest, and loving. Her last illness was very short, extending only over some thirty-six hours. A little before her departure she was asked, "Do you wish to live?" "Oh no!" was her prompt and warm reply. She was farther asked, "Do you then feel ready to die?" Her hearty rejoinder was, "Oh yes! He is with me. His rod and his staff comfort me." And so she passed "through the valley of the shadow of death" to the light and joy beyond.

On the 8th inst., a little more than a fortnight after the removal of his wife, Mr Jury was called to tread in her steps, he also being in his 76th year. He was a native of England. He enjoyed scarcely any early advantages, either educational or religious. He emigrated hither in 1810, and has resided in this city, with an interval of a few years, ever since. It is thought he pro-