

to go easily from floor to floor, and reach the roosts. The shed may be any length from 15 feet, proportionate lean to roof, and depth against a wall, to save back-boarding. Suppose the garden 50 feet long, and 25 feet wide; rail off a portion to admit the house and shed, but the more the better, and net the rails a sufficient height or erect laths as a fence from the garden. No fowls are equal to Dorking breed for table, which are the true Normandy fowls of the French gourmands. For perpetual layers (nine months in the year) the gold-spangled, muffed Poland; they never set; it will, therefore be necessary to have other breeds for setting."

In winter it is a good plan to have the hen-house above the cow-house, of course with a tight floor between—the fowls thus derive much heat and thrive well—they continue to lay very late—and commence laying very early. Small grains of wheat—buckwheat—sunflowers—Indian corn rice, barley, oats, Swedish turnips, cabbage leaves, are all good food for poultry—(particularly if boiled or softened)—and they destroy many insects and grubs when admitted into the garden; but if allowed to be there at all, it should merely be for a short time; and they ought not be permitted to scrape, as if they do, they are the worst of gardeners; so I think they ought to be entirely excluded. Laying hens ought to have plenty of chalk and lime to form the egg-shells—and they all ought to have dry gravelly soil to scrape in, by which means they get rid of the fleas and insects which trouble and prevent them thriving. Fowls do not like to be disturbed when choosing their nest or laying—and thrive best in dry airy courts, with a covered house and recess for night and weather. They look ill and pine with much wet. It is a true proverb applied to any one who is thought sharp, "she does not sell her hens in a rainy day."

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

Woodstock Telegraph, August 7.

Our New Gaol.—On Wednesday last having a spare moment at command, we took a drive to Hardscrabble in order to see what progress was being made at the New Gaol; and seldom have we been more gratified in the examination of a wooden building, laying aside the idea that it is intended as a place of incarceration. We found the frame all up, and some small portion of the building enclosed and such a frame we never saw whether as regards strength or neatness of workmanship.

The building is of a large size, thirty five feet by forty five, two stories high: the wall of the lower flat is one solid body of timber, excepting the doors and windows of course, and yet so neatly and so compactly framed together as to present the appearance of a continuous smooth surface. It will be a place of great strength; the outside will be boarded in and clap-boarded, the inside wall will be covered with thick planks well secured. The doors and windows will be tastefully and substantially finished; a well finished cornice will add to the appearance; and to a traveller the whole will appear more like a private residence than a place of punishment.

The Gaol when completed, will be highly creditable to the County of Carleton; but the County might gain still more credit, if the inhabitants would come to a determination, and act upon it, never to give any occasion for using such a building.

St. John Newbrunswick, August 10. The brig Magnus, which was reported in our last, as the vessel on shore at Partridge Island, in the gale of Friday evening, went to pieces shortly after striking, all the crew, with the exception of an apprentice who was too sick to move, were saved by being drawn ashore in a basket, swung over a hawser, made fast to the vessel and the shore, and by means of a rope hauled to and from the vessel. Much praise is due to Messrs. Alexander and John Reed for their persevering exertions in saving the lives of those on board. The latter ventured out on the hawser and rescued one of the men who attempted to reach the shore without the means of the basket, but who narrowly escaped being drowned.

Canada.

We learn from the *Montreal Gazette* that on Friday morning about nine o'clock, the Artillery Barracks, at Chambly were discovered to be on fire, and

were speedily destroyed with all their contents. The loss will principally fall on the officers of the garrison, whose winter appointments were stored there.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The Hon. Col. Bruce, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor General, left Montreal on Thursday last for Boston, en route for England, by the Mail Steamer. It is understood that Col. Bruce is the bearer of despatches of importance.

Quebec Gazette, August 2.

The Telegraph is now in operation as far south as Richmond. The following extract from the *Daily Cincinnati Chronicle* of the 21st July, will shew its progress westward.

"We take pleasure in giving place to the following extract from W. H. O'Reilly, relative to the extension of the Telegraph West. The business-like promptitude with which the Messrs. O'Reilly's have and are fulfilling their engagements, warrant us in saying that the line will be completed and in operation at Cincinnati before the 20th of August. We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Capt. J. J. O'Reilly, who is here for the purpose of making arrangements for the extension of the line hence to Louisville, and thence Westward to St. Louis.

"The contractors calculate on having 'the lightning line' between this city and Louisville in operation by the 10th or 15th of September, and possibly at an earlier day.

"The holes are already dug to Springfield, and the posts set to Columbus, to which place the wires will be extended in a few days; but owing to the difficulty of procuring the necessary instrument, it will not go into operation there so soon. Mr. O'Reilly is on the Dayton Road today, making arrangements for having the posts prepared, and in a few days we expect to see the hole diggers within the borders of our city.

"The following is the communication from Mr. O'Reilly:—

"Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Telegraph, including the Ohio Valley.—Extension to St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee.—In reply to inquiries from various quarters, the undersigned has the satisfaction of announcing that the *Great Central Line of Telegraph* which he is now constructing between the Eastern and Western States, will be completed as far west as Cincinnati, on the 29th August; and that the "Lake Erie Telegraph," which his associates are constructing in connexion with it, will be in operation at Cleveland about the same time—(the work on that route continuing thereafter steadily towards Detroit &c.) Arrangements are made by the undersigned for continuing this "Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Line" so as quickly to bring Chicago and Milwaukee, as well as St. Louis, in connexion with the cities of the Atlantic seaboard. The speed with which the line is advancing to Cincinnati and Louisville indicates the rapidity with which it will be extended to Lake Michigan as well as the Mississippi.

"HENRY O'REILLY.

"PHILADELPHIA, July, 1847."

The Season and the Crops.—Appearances continue favorable for the produce of the year, notwithstanding the drought and excessive heat of the last month. The hay crop is abundant, and much of it saved in good order; the fields of grain are changing colour, and fast approaching to ripeness, and where the soil was not exhausted by repeated grain crops without manure, the crops of all sorts are promising peas are luxuriant and the potato fields, never looked better. As yet there is no appearance of blight. The produce of the gardens is also good. The orchards have suffered by the falling off of the young apples during the heat and drought; but there is still appearances of a good yield. The pastures remain abundant and the cattle in good order. The markets are but thinly supplied at high prices, and labour is scarce and dear.

Quebec, 2nd August, 1847.

Quebec Chronicle, Aug. 9.

We learn from the *Montreal Herald* that the British Government has sent out two gentlemen with a certain description of chemical agent, recently invented by Mr. Ledoyne, and an English gentleman of scientific attainments for the purpose of trying how far it may be useful, for the purpose for which it is intended, viz. the destruction of the contagious and noxious qualities of the air arising from beds in hospitals, and sick rooms, drains, &c. These gentlemen are now on their way to Grosse Isle.

The same paper announces the arrival of Governor Sir George Simpson at the

Hudson's Bay house, Lachine, from the interior. He was accompanied on his journey from Red River by Lieutenant Colonel Crofton, of the 6th foot, late commandant of the garrison at that place. The presence of Her Majesty's troops at the Red river settlement, is said to have had the most happy effects, in strengthening the loyalty of the inhabitants—proving to them that, however distant and comparatively unimportant to the Great Empire, of which their country forms one of the outposts, their happiness and welfare is not forgotten or neglected by the central Government. The Garrison, consisting of three hundred men—including artillery and engineers—were, when Sir George's party left Red River, in a state of health and comfort, and deservedly very popular with the inhabitants.

Melancholy Accident.—*Sixteen Lives Lost.*—A sail boat belonging to a man named Francois Xavier Dion, left here on Saturday about noon, for St. Antoine, on the south shore, above Quebec. There were nineteen individuals on board, consisting of Dion, his son, another young man, and the remaining 16 females, returning from market. They reached St. Nicholas with the tide, in the evening; which place they left about two o'clock yesterday morning, but had not proceeded far when the boat grounded, and through the violence of the weather shortly afterwards upset, and melancholy to relate, out of the 19 persons on board, only three escaped, namely, Dion, his son and a young woman. Up to the time of our informant left yesterday evening, thirteen of the bodies had been found.

The Late Session of the Provincial Parliament.—(3rd Session, 2nd Parliament, under the act for reuniting the Provinces.)

The session opened on the 2nd June and was closed on the 28th July, 1847.

122 Acts passed both Houses, 10 were sanctioned by the Governor and 13 reserved.

Of the whole number.

Related chiefly to Upper Canada 66
Lower Canada 43
General 13

122

Of the 122, 81 are of a purely local or personal character, or acts of incorporation, and many of them for repeal or amendments of former acts, some of them already amended several times.

The only acts of general importance are: 1—for the protection of merchants receiving assignments; 2—to amend the law relating to forgery; 3—The Custom Duties; 4—for regulating the shipping of seamen; 5—to provide for the expenses of Government and other expenses unprovided for; 6—to facilitate the issue of Debentures.

The expenses of the session, without including the printing and distributing of the acts passed, will be between thirty and forty thousand pounds.

The expenses of the Government for 1847, including the permanent Civil List of eighty-three thousand pounds appropriated in the Union Act, and £160,000 for the interest of the debt, will be about six hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and besides the £100,000 debentures, at interest, authorised to be issued. The estimated revenue is £592,000.

Assuredly all parties in the Assembly are entitled to the thanks expressed in the closing speech, "for the readiness with which you voted the supplies."

West Indies.

TRINIDAD.—We learn in the Port of Spain Gazette, of the 18th ultimo, of the arrival there of the bark Cornwall, 100 days from Madras, and 27 days from St. Helena, with 277 Coolies from the first named port, and with 97 captured Africans whom she had brought from St. Helena—and that another barque, the Bangalore, 92 days from Calcutta, had also brought 301 Coolie emigrants, of whom 332 are men, 44 women, and the remainder children. Another Coolie vessel is also spoken of as expected to close arrivals from Calcutta for the present season.

The *Trinidad Spectator* speaks of the wet season having set in, and of the weather of this year having been uncommonly propitious. It is stated that from 14,000 to 15,000 hogsheads of sugar are still in the island, besides a large quantity of Molasses. This we suppose, is rather a serious affair, as the roads in the wet season are almost impassable. The *Berbsice Gazette* of the 14th ult. also informs us that three batches of Coolies had been received within a few days. On the 6th, the John Calver, from Madras, with 270; the Lady Paul from

Calcutta, with 241; and the John Wickliff, with 276—making a total of 787.

DEMERARA.—The subject of education has been taken up by the combined court of Demerara in so enlightened a spirit, and with so much liberality, that they have voted the very handsome sum of £700 sterling a year, to such Inspectors of schools as Her Majesty's ministers may please to appoint.

JAMAICA.—This Island has been favoured with copious showers. The discharge of electric fluid was so severe as to have caused the death of two persons in different parts of the parish of Westmoreland.

Considerable public accommodation was expected to result from improvements in the Post Office department now in progress there.

The benefits of the postal reform adverted to will be very much augmented by the comforts and convenience of a Mail coach Establishment at present in progress of formation by a company with a capital of £10,000 stg., in 1000 shares of £10 each.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—The recently appointed Lieutenant Governor of St. Christopher, R. J. McIntosh, Esq., arrived at that Island on the 29th ultimo, accompanied by his lady and four children.

His Excellency was sworn into the administration of Government on the day of his arrival, and had intimated his intention to meet the other branches of the Legislature on the 8th inst.

United States News.

Lumber on the Kennebec.—Probably there seldom, if ever, has been a better run of logs on the river, than during this season. We have been calculating the number of logs that have gone over Ticonic Falls here within fifty days. From our occasional observation we judge that not less than 5 logs a minute have passed; or 300 an hour, 7200 a day, 300,000 in fifty days. It would be a low estimate, to prize the logs as they are, at \$3 each, making their whole value \$1,080,000. When converted into lumber, the value will be considerably increased. Reckoning all that came down this year, their value when converted into lumber, cannot be much short of \$2,000,000.—*Waterville Union.*

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

From papers received by this mail, we glean the following paragraphs.

SAINT JOHN.—The annexed extracts are taken from the *Courier* of Saturday last.

POTATO DISEASE, we regret to learn, has made its appearance in this neighborhood, as well as in other parts of the Province, and its effects already, in some fields near the city are very alarming. We trust, however, now that clear weather has succeeded the heavy rains and dense fogs of the last six or eight days, that the disease will not prove so destructive to this valuable crop as present appearances would indicate.

We learn from different parts of this county, that wheat, oats, and turnips promise abundant crops; and that more than usual land has been devoted to their culture this season, owing to the failure of the potato for several years past.

The official reports from the Quarantine station and the Emigrant hospital at the Alm's house, shew an increase of disease, this week, and we deeply regret to state that both the medical gentlemen in charge of these establishments are ill of typhus fever, contracted in the discharge of their onerous duties. Dr. W. Bayard, who has charge of the hospital, has been seriously indisposed for eight or ten days past, but is now, we are pleased to learn, slowly recovering. Dr. Paddock has been appointed by the commissioners to supply his place for the present.

Dr. G. J. Harding, the health officer in charge of the quarantine station at Partridge Island, whose duties have been of the most arduous and trying nature, was attacked with fever on Monday last, and is now very ill. Dr. Wetmore and Dr. W. S. Harding, having been engaged to perform the medical duties at the station at present.

VACCINATION.—As small pox of a very virulent character is raging at the Quarantine station, it is to be hoped that advantage will be taken by our citizens of the benefits of Vaccination. We are rather surprised that the usual notice has not been given by the provincial Vaccination Institution; but we presume that hint will be sufficient.