

Agricultural Journal.

PARSNIPS FOR HOGS.—The Prairie Farmer says they are the best of all roots for this purpose, and states that a hog, 22 months old, and weighing alive 750 lbs., never ate anything but raw parsnips and sour milk.

FUEL.—Every farmer knows that a green stick of wood is much heavier than a seasoned one. If a stick of beech or maple, or of any other wood, commonly used as fuel, be weighed when first cut, and again when thoroughly seasoned, it will be found to have lost about one third of its weight, which is, of course, the water in the wood, evaporated by drying. How much water is there, then, in a single cord of wood? There are 128 cubic feet; deducting two fifth for interstices between the sticks, leaves 77 solid feet of wood. One third, of 26 cubic feet of this is water, which is equal to more than six barrels, the quantity in every cord of green wood. The teamster, then, who draws in one winter, a hundred cords of wood to market, loads, draws, and unloads, more than 600 barrels of water, which he need not have done had the wood been cut a year sooner and properly seasoned. How much would he charge for drawing those 600, in water, separately?

RAISING ROOTS.—Wm. Garbutt, of Wheatland, whose great and uniform success amply shows his skill, says, in the Genesee Farmer, "The principal art of raising roots is to make the ground rich and well pulverized; and fall is much the best time to do it. Apply 40 or 50 wagon loads of well-rotted manure; 5 bushels of plaster; and 5 to 10 bushels of ashes per acre; spread them evenly over the surface, and plow 7 or 8 inches deep, and narrow furrow it not over ten inches wide. In the spring, harrow or cultivate thoroughly, until the ground is well pulverized and the manure well mixed through it. Be sure to plant early, before the ground gets too dry to germinate the seed.

SUGGESTION.—A correspondent suggests that a great deal of information might be obtained by different individuals undertaking experiments in relation to various branches of agriculture, such as determining the value of various manures for particular purposes, and the best mode of applying them, &c. He thinks that many of our correspondents would be willing to undertake these experiments if they were particularly desired to do it. We are aware that the conducting an experiment on a proper scale to render its results reliable, requires the expenditure of considerable time and attention, and the experimenter may not always find himself in a pecuniary way, fully remunerated. The trials, however, if conducted as all such trials should be, will tend to the development of truth, and this, whatever may be its bearing, will prove useful. To the mariner, it is as essential that the rocks and shoals should be correctly laid down on his charts, as that the safe channel, for his vessel should be delineated. So in Agriculture, the favorable as well as the unfavorable principles must be known, before the farmer can be certain that his course is the true one. Hence the first and great object in making experiments, is to ascertain some fact not before established. There are in the country many farmers who are abundantly able to undertake experiments of the kind suggested, and who possess all the qualifications for conducting them in a proper manner. Will they not, for the advancement of agricultural knowledge, and the promotion of their own and the country's interest, engage in the work? We should be glad to receive the names of such as are disposed to accede to this proposition.

The Politician.

The Colonial Press.

St. John Morning News, May 22. Since our article appeared on Wednesday upon the subject of the late rumours, we have been informed that it is not obligatory for a member who accepts office, to go back to the constituency to obtain their approval—inasmuch as there is no law upon the journals, compelling such a course. True it is Mr. Woodward, on the last day of the Session, introduced a bill, having for its object that members be allowed to vacate their seats in certain cases. This bill was not admitted by reason of the advanced stage of the Session. But in the absence of any such act, we contend that according to Constitutional principles, according to English practice, according to Responsible Government, a member of the House who accepts office under the new tenure, is in honour bound to vacate his seat. We know that the Constitution of England is not a written law—it has been matured by, and owes its perfection to, the various inroads that have been made upon it from time to time, as it suited the spirit of the age. The people of England know that they have a constitution by the manner in which the principles they prize, are sustained by the Government, and their representatives, which from established custom, are seldom deviated from—to all intents and purposes as binding as the Common Law. It needs no act of Parliament than to tell a Minister of Tan, Crown that when he becomes obnoxious to the people he is bound to leave office. The thing is understood. Custom informed him of his duty before he accepted office; and it would be madness for him to hold on in defiance of implied law. The Hon Mr. Hazen has stated more than once that Responsible Government was recognised in this province.

We look then upon the vacating of seats in cases where offices of emolument are accepted, as an imperative duty, in obedience to one of the fundamental principles of Responsible Government. Nay, more, we think that very little faith can be placed in an avowal of such principles, when one of the main obligations are disregarded, because there is no specific act provided to suit this or that case. An abstract acknowledgement of the principles is not sufficient. Show the faith that is in you by the manner in which you carry out the details. But No—a lame excuse is better than none. It suits some parties to fall back upon a vacuum. In the absence of law they pretend they are right. But we have precedents to urge in defence of our argument. When Mr. Uniacke accepted the office of Solicitor General, and Mr. Howe that of Collector of Excise, (both offices of emolument,) in Nova Scotia, during the Coalition Ministry under Lord Falkland, both gentlemen felt it to be imperative on them to vacate their seats and then ask the assent of their constituents. This was a voluntary act on their part there was no law compelling it; it was Constitutional; it was the practice in England; and they had the manliness and honour to show that they were true at heart, by doing the thing that was right.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

St. John Morning News, May 24. **Important Movement.**—We are happy to state, that a requisition addressed to the Chamber of Commerce, has been got up and is now obtaining signatures for the purpose of calling a meeting of that influential body, and the merchants generally, to take into consideration the expediency of extending our Commerce with the United States, by means of a more free and open intercourse. We sincerely trust that so laudable a movement will be generally responded to by every business person in St. John. We all know the effects of the depressed state of trade in England upon the business operations of this City and province. At present we have but one market in the world for our staple articles, and even in that market we have to compete with the Baltic merchants. We have it from a dozen of our merchants, that if we can obtain a market in each of the Atlantic ports of the United States, we shall be able to drive a prosperous trade, and this city will flourish beyond precedent. Success then to the present movement! Congress is likely to remain in session for a month longer. Let us be prompt and we shall be in ample time to have the matter laid before that body and obtain an expression of its opinion. A Committee, consisting of several intelligent merchants, should be sent from this city, to place the matter in its proper light at Washington, and be on hand to explain matters to such members as may want information relative to the views of this city.

Small Pox.—We learn that this loathsome disease made its appearance in this city about two months since, in a certain locality, and that the attention of several of the members of the Common Council was directed to the circumstance; but they feeling that they had no law on their side, to enforce the removal of the diseased persons, and not willing to take summary steps to that end, the sick were suffered to remain—the consequence is the disease has been spreading ever since. It seems to us that a little stretch of authority in such extreme cases as this, would not have met with a very great deal of censure, especially when it was understood that the Common Council were actuated by philanthropic motives. It is highly essential that parents should have their children vaccinated immediately.

18TH OF MAY.—Thursday last, being the 65th anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists at this place in 1783, a few spiritual individuals, descendants of those devoted men, procured a variety of Fireworks, which they set off in fine style from Queen's Square, in the evening, accompanied by a Royal Salute fired by the City Artillery, and appropriate Music from one of the Amateur Bands. The night being splendid, the Square, and the adjoining Streets were crowded with spectators, who appeared to be highly delighted with the very interesting exhibition.

Canada.

Quebec Morning Chronicle, May 16. **GROSSE ISLE INTELLIGENCE.**—By the Steamer from Grosse Isle yesterday, we received information that there are only five cases of sickness in the Hospital, and those very slight. There had been another death on board the *Jessey*, and the passengers were to be landed.

The ship *Jane Black*, Gorman, from Limerick, with 326 passengers, arrived at the Quarantine Station on Sunday. It is stated that they are tenants of Col. Winifrid and Mr. Spright, and are reported as being in a miserable condition. The barque *Menapia*, Rossiter, from Wexford, to order, ballast, with 94 passengers, is also at the station.

Quebec Chronicle, May 18.

The passengers of the *Jessey* were re-embarking yesterday, after purifying, and it was expected she would leave the station to-day.

The brig *Governor*, Hugill, from Limerick on the 14th April, arrived at Quarantine on Monday, the 15th inst. She had one cabin and 214 steerage passengers; 10 sick, and 18 deaths on the passage. Of the ten who were sent to hospital, one died the night before last. The *Jessey* and the *Governor* were the only vessels not discharging from Quarantine yesterday.

The bark *Envoy*, Patten, from Londonderry, arrived at Grosse Isle on the 14th inst. She had one cabin and 214 steerage passengers—one death on the voyage. She has since arrived in port. The *Aryshire*, aground on her way up, had 214 passengers—3 deaths on the voyage, and only one sick when she arrived. The schr. *Eliza Ann* from Kiltrush, likewise on her way up, had 5 cabin and 93 steerage passengers—one death on the voyage, and one sick on reaching Grosse Isle.

Quebec Chronicle, May 16.

Atlantic and Ontario Express.—An Express, which has for some time been running from Kingston with letters to meet the Royal Mail Steamers sailing from New York and Boston, has been arrested by the United States authorities. We find the *Kingston British Whig*, of Saturday last, the following advertisement:—

NOTICE.—The parties who forwarded by the Express on Saturday last, for the *Acadia*, are informed that the Conductor was arrested between Sackett's Harbor and Oswego, by order of the United States Government; and possibly the parcels under his charge may miss this packet; but they will certainly be forwarded by the *America*, which sails from New York on the 10th inst. Arrangements have already been made to forward all mailable papers through the Post Office at Oswego, and a special messenger will leave this afternoon, as usual for New York.

This arbitrary proceeding of the American Government was immediately reported by the Express Conductor to the British Minister at Washington, who, it is to be hoped, will exert himself to protect the rights of British subjects, and it will also be brought before an American jury.

WILLIAM WARE, Agent. Kingston, May 5, 1848.

Maple Sugar.—A great quantity of maple sugar has been made this year, in the district of Quebec. It is said that in the parishes of St. Joseph and St. Francis, county of Dorchester, many farmers have made not less than 3000 to 5000 pounds each, and that in these two alone 300,000 pounds at least, have been made.

Canada Passengers' Act.—The Toronto *British Colonist* of the 9th inst. says:—"We are informed that the Imperial Government have advised Her Majesty to disallow the act passed last session of the Provincial Parliament respecting Immigrants, and that it has been disallowed."

Novascotia.

Halifax Novascotian, May 24. **A new Steamship.**—The Boston Journal gives it as an important rumour that a steamer of suitable model and capacity is to be built by some Boston capitalists, and placed on the route between Halifax and Boston. We doubt not the enterprise would be successful, as there is a large amount of freight and travel between the two cities which at present finds no accommodation better than sailing vessels.

Address to Sir Rupert George.—An Address to the late Provincial Secretary, signed by a number of his political and personal friends, was presented to that gentleman on Thursday, and elicited a suitable reply.—Sir Rupert left by the *Britannia*, on Friday, for England.

We learn from one of our exchanges that a new Telegraph is now in operation between N. York and Boston, which is regarded as the most perfect thing of the kind. By this Telegraph, words are printed in fair Roman Capitals, instead of being indicated by signs, as is the case with those of other inventors.

United States News.

Halifax Novascotian, May 24. A very awful and bloody tragedy has lately occurred in the town of Edgcomb. A man named Pinkham, about 45 years of age, a ship carpenter by trade, with a sharp axe completely decapitated his wife and four children—the oldest child about twelve years of age,—leaving the heads hanging to the bodies only by a small portion of the neck. He then cut his own throat most effectually with a razor. The papers say that the act was committed whilst the murderer laboured under an aberration of intellect, brought on by religious delusion—Pinkham being a Millerite. This story is passing strange—evidently intended to create an extra prejudice against the humble followers of Miller—the tendency of whose doctrines are far otherwise than to murder and suicide.

A terrible railroad disaster has occurred on the Railroad between New York and Utica. The passenger train came in contact with the freight train, when both trains were thrown off the track, the engines and five of the baggage cars, and one passenger car, were totally demolished. One of the passengers describes the sight as truly awful. On looking around him, the first person he saw was a young man named Howard, well known in Kingston, with both legs jammed to a pulp. He has since died. Another had his head severed from his body; two others horribly mangled, and one man lay with both legs under the water tank, weighing some forty or fifty thousand pounds. The blame is attributed to the engineer of the freight train. To render the matter still more serious, a very heavy train was following in the wake of the passenger train and was only prevented from smashing the rear cars of mind of the Engineer, who rolling off the track, when too late to prevent the collision, warned the Engineer, who rolling off the track, when too late to prevent the collision warned the Engineer of the freight train in the rear, who had but just time to stop when within a few yards of the last car. A meeting of the passengers was afterwards held, at which several resolutions were passed, censuring the conduct of the engineer of the freight train.

New Postage Bill.—The following are mentioned as some of the principal provisions of the Bill reported by the Post Office Committee of the United States House of Representatives. The facilities given to newspaper circulation, are thus made unusually great:

The circulation of all newspapers free of postage within thirty miles of the place of publication, not above the superficies of 4900 square inches.

Under one hundred miles and over thirty, one-half cent, over one hundred and forty for any distance one cent.

Newspapers above 1,900 inches to pay pamphlet and magazine postage, which is two cents for the first ounce, and half of one cent for all greater distances.

Newspapers under 500 square inches go free for the first 30 miles, and pay quarter of one cent for all greater distances. Transient newspapers pay two cents when not sent from the office of publication.

Publishers of pamphlets, magazines and periodicals are allowed a free exchange, the same as the publishers of newspapers.

Halifax Sun, May 24. LATEST FROM BOSTON.

The Steamer *Buena Vista* arrived yesterday afternoon from Boston, which port she left on Saturday last at noon. She touched at Shelburne, on business, where she was detained twelve hours, making the passage down, exclusive of this delay in about forty eight hours, notwithstanding she had to contend with strong head winds all the way. We are indebted to Capt. Jarvis for a file of the latest Boston, New York, and Southern papers, for which he will accept our thanks.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Capture of Santa Cruz.—The United States troops are victorious over the Mexicans.

By the steamship *Fashion* from Brazos Santiago, news had been received at New Orleans of a sanguinary action between the United States troops, under General Price—and the Mexican forces commanded by General Urea, in which the former were victorious. The city of Santa Cruz was taken by storm, and property to the amount of eight hundred thousand dollars captured.

A Quorum of the Mexican Congress had not been assembled at the latest advices—sixteen Deputies, and four Senators were still wanting.