

per when you get into an argument. Sugar is the substance most universally diffused through all natural products. Take you a hint from this provision of nature.

THE BEST TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER, &c.

Experience has proved that trees for timber, if cut at one season of the year, are far more durable than if cut at another. Various reasons have been suggested why this is so, and it is not yet perhaps fully determined; still as the time pointed as the best for durability is during the autumn, it is generally supposed that this property is modified by the amount of sap in the trunk and the maturity of the wood itself. In the spring, or at any earlier period of it, the trunk of most trees is pressed with the ascending sap. The leaves as yet are still folded in the bud, and the surfaces for exhalation are only sufficient to carry off very slowly the watery part of the sap. Even after the leaves have expanded, or until mid-summer, the tree abounds in juices. When however, the dry and sultry summer has arrived, and the new wood and buds have been matured and formed, the water part of the sap is mostly exhaled, and probably, too, the circulation is less active as the leaves become sear.

It is stated by Mr. Emerson, author of the valuable report on the trees and shrubs of Massachusetts, that the soft maple cut in September, is three times more lasting than ash or walnut cut in the winter; and from numerous enquiries which he has made in some quarters, and from information obtained from reliable sources, it seems he has established the fact that autumn is the time for cutting timber. When it is determined to cut timber; it is of considerable importance to strip off the bark in the spring that the body of the tree may dry during summer. When, however, it is an object to reproduce a forest from the remaining stumps, then winter, or the very first of spring, is much more favorable to the growth of sprouts.

There are, then, two seasons for cutting wood; if it is expected to last, it must be cut the last of summer, or during the early part of autumn; if it is wished to clothe the surface with a new growth of trees, the cutting must be made late in winter.

It is, however, possible to modify these arrangements; if, for example, the wood is designed for timber, it is deprived of its bark in the spring, it may be allowed to stand and season till winter arrives, which is a period when farmers have less to do than in summer or autumn.

In seasoning, wood retains an amount of water which may be regarded as its constitutional supply. This constitutional water is very important; for upon its presence some of the most valuable properties of the wood depend. I refer to elasticity and strength. If wood for example, is dried in a water bath at 212 deg., till it comes to lose weight, its elasticity and strength is very much diminished. Hickory, when dried in this way, becomes as brittle as pine. In ordinary seasoning, or in steaming, I believe the strength of wood is not diminished. This observation may not be of much practical importance, as this last plan of seasoning is but rarely followed. The amount of water varies, as will be observed, in different species of trees, as well as in herbaceous plants.

In another point of view the amount of water is important to be known, for the difference between taking green and dry wood to market, as well as consuming, is very great; and so, also, as ample experience proves, there is a material difference in burning green or dry wood. The quantity of water varies from 20 to 50 per cent and probably the average amount will not differ from 35 to 40 per cent. This water is not only of no use to the fire-wood, but it is prejudicial, as it must be dissipated by heat, in which act heat or caloric becomes latent or lost, especially if the wood is consumed upon a hearth or in a stove.

In addition to the effect of water diminishing the combustibility of wood, the alkalies have also considerable influence of this kind. Elm, which is potash wood, burns with much less freedom than hickory, which contains much lime.

It is, however, possible that the size of the pores are large and numerous, from which the watery sap continually oozes.

Mr Painter writes:—During an experience of more than forty years as a plain, practical farmer, I have taken much interest in ascertaining the best season for felling timber, each as all kinds of oak, chestnut, red hickory, and walnut, cut from the middle of July to the last of August, will last more than twice as long as when cut in winter, or common barking time in spring.

For instance:—cut a sapling, say five or six inches in diameter, for a lever, in the month of August, and another of similar quality an size in winter or spring, I know if the first is stripped of its bark (which at that time runs well,) it will raise a lever twice the weight that can be raised by the latter.

Another great advantage to be derived from felling timber in the last running of the sap (the time above specified,) is, that it is neither subject to dry rot or injury by worms; white oak, cut at this season, if kept off the ground, will season through two feet in diameter, and remain perfectly sound many years; whereas, if cut in winter or spring, it will be perfectly sap rotten in less than two years.

For ship-building and other purposes, where great expense is incurred in construction, the immense advantage of preparing timber at the proper season must be evident to all.

I have no doubt, a ship built of timber

cut between the middle of July and the last August, would last nearly twice as long as one built of timber cut at the usual time, and would bear infinitely more hard usage, as the timber seasons more perfectly, and is far harder.

A few years since one of the large government ships, built in Philadelphia, of the very best materials, but several years in construction when ordered to be finished and launched, was found upon inspection to be entirely worthless in many of her timbers (though kept under cover) of dry-rot.

In all my building for many years past, with large timbers of white and other oak, this has never occurred, nor are they subject to be worm eaten.

Even fire-wood cut at the proper season, is worth from 30 to 50 per cent more than when cut in the spring or winter.

If the above facts are considered of any value, please make use of them, and if those learned in such matters can assign any plausible reason for them, the theory may be of value to others as well as thy friend.

CALIFORNIA.

From the San Francisco Transcript, June 11.

THE JAPANESE STANGER.

A few days ago we made allusion to the rescue of a person from a strange wreck, fallen in with by the Emma Packer from Tahiti to this port. It seems that the stranger turns out to be a Japanese. On the arrival of the Emma Packer, collector Saunders when informed by Lieutenant Pease that the stranger was a Japanese, directed that the man be placed in the care of the officers of the Argus. Fortunately the cook of the cutter happens to be a Japanese—one of those rescued from shipwreck some time since—and Lieutenant P. was thus afforded the means of immediately solving the mystery. One of the seamen on board the cutter whose name is Thomas Troy, also understands some parts of the Japanese language, and between the two, the following history was made out:

The Japanese Junk *Ya-tha-ma-roo*, with a crew of thirteen persons, left Matsuyama, a port in the southern part of the Island of Yesso, on the 1st day of the 9th moon (September) 1852, bound for the city of N-heengan-tha, a port of the west coast of the Island of Nippon, in the sea of Japan, distant from Matsuyama one hundred and fifty Japan, or a little more than three hundred English miles. The Junk was loaded with one hundred and twenty thousand salted Salmon, and had but a small quantity of rice on board. They had three tanks of water, two of which were stowed aft, one on each side of the helm, and the other forward on the deck.

They had three days of fine weather after leaving port, during which time they were carried through the straits and into the sea of Japan. On the fourth day the wind died away, and in the afternoon about four o'clock, a strong North-west gale came on and drove them back through the straits of Matsuyama. The wind and rain increased and a heavy sea running carried away the rudder, fractured the stern, and washed away the two water tanks. At this time they were still in sight of land, and the sailors insisted on taking the boat to attempt to make it, but the owner, who was on board, offered the men forty dollars each to stay by the vessel, and they agreed to do so. On the fifth day land was out of sight and the crew then gave up to despair. Observing some thick clouds on the horizon, which they mistook for land, they lowered a boat and got what they could into it—basket of clothing, chests, all the rice they had, and some water. After pulling about a mile in the direction of the clouds, they found the sea was too rough, and they were obliged to return. They reached the vessel and got on board, but could not get the heavy articles up. The boat knocked against the vessel and shortly went to pieces.

On the eighth day, the vessel rolled so heavily they were obliged to cut the mast away.

On the ninth day their rice was exhausted, and it was found that the remaining water tank, which had been stowed a year, contained but little water, having become worm eaten. They were now without provisions except the salt fish, and had but a small supply of water. The latter they continued to serve out very sparingly while it lasted, and they now began to have recourse to their salted salmon.

On the 20th of October the first death occurred. They dressed the deceased in his best clothes, attached his purse of money around his neck, sewed him up in a mat, and launched him into the deep. On the 28th of 12th moon, the next death occurred, and the corpse was disposed of in the like manner. On the 16th of the 1st moon, (sometime in January, 1853,) the owner of the vessel and cargo died. He was the owner of three other vessels all trading to Matsuyama. The fourth man died on the 2nd day of the 2nd moon; the fifth man on the 12th day of the same moon; the sixth on the 14th, and on the 20th, the captain died. On the 8th and 12th of the 3rd moon, two others died, and on the 8th of the 4th moon, the tenth man died. From this date until the 10th of the 11th moon, there were no more deaths.—At the latter date, the 11th man died, and was followed, on the 11th of the 12th moon, by the 12th man, thus leaving only one survivor. The latter now gave over all hope, and spent his time mainly in crying and praying, until he was nearly exhausted. His throat and mouth were so much swollen, from the use of salt fish, that he had at last become unable to swal-

low. Meanwhile, the only water left him was rain water, or such as himself and companions had been able to obtain by distillation, by means of cooking utensils.—On the 14th day of the 4th moon, he contrived to spear a dolphin and get it on board but when he had cooked a portion, he found his throat in such a condition that he could not swallow. On the 17th day of the 4th moon, he lay down forward to sleep, in a most miserable situation, and impressed with the opinion that he could not survive more than three days. When aroused, he was surprised to see strange people around him, who soon placed him in a boat, and conveyed him to a strange vessel.

From the foregoing account it will be seen by this that the disabled vessel must have been floating about at the mercy of the wind and waves for more than nine months, during which long period those of the crew that survived had little else of sustenance than salt fish, and the poor excuse for water afforded in the manner described. The last man that died was in the hold of the vessel at the time of his death, and the sole survivor was too much reduced in strength to get him overboard.

The name of the rescued man is De-ye-no-kee. He was clerk to the owner.

Dee-ye-no-kee, since meeting with his countryman on board the Argus, has acquired a confidence that he did not before possess, having at first regarded his rescuers with suspicion. On the trip to Benicia, he seemed much astonished at the movement of the steamer, and could not conceive by what power the vessel was propelled. He at present seems very grateful to those who have befriended him; and is sorry that it is not in his power to recompense them for their kindness. On meeting with his countryman on board the Argus, there was mutual astonishment expressed by the two parties, though the cook showed the stranger much deference, the latter belonging to a higher class of society than the other. The latter fact was shown in their manner of bowing. In performing this ceremony, the ends of a girdle which they wear must touch the ground. The cook, belonging to the lower million, wore a very short girdle, and consequently had to bow very low. The clerk, belonging somewhere in the vicinity of Upper-tendom, wore a long girdle, so that a gentle inclination only was necessary.

A number of curious articles were brought on board the Emma Packer from the wreck of the Junk, and are now in possession of the commander of the Argus.—Lieut. Pease designs sending some of these to the World's Fair at New York for exhibition. Perhaps the most curious are three pieces of coin, copper silver and gold. The copper coin is nearly elliptical, two and a half inches in length, by one and a half inches in breadth. There is a small oblong hole perforating the centre. The piece on both sides bears curious devices, somewhat resembling Chinese characters. The silver coin is oblong, one inch by three-quarters of an inch, and is in value one third of a dollar. It bears characters resembling the former, as does also the gold coin, which is half an inch long by a quarter of an inch wide, and represents the value of one dollar.

A piece of board, resembling white pine, ten inches long by about three wide, bears characters on one side which denote the name of the Junk, and on the other that of the owner. To an outside barbarian, these characters would readily be taken for Chinese, but we are informed that they are a sealed book to the Celestials.

A beautiful crape scarf is among the collection. The fabric is very fine and soft, and the colors, which are printed, are red and light orange the latter being the ground. The device appears to have been intended for leaves and flowers. The scarf is eight yards in length by fifteen inches in breadth. A child's cap of the same material accompanies the foregoing.

A very neat ship's compass is among the curiosities. This is an exceedingly delicate instrument, and being contained in a solid box, the wonder is how it could be used in a rough sea. It is not divided like the ordinary compass, but has twenty four subdivisions only. Twelve of these are marked on the margin of the circle with characters which appear to be alphabetical. The points are named after certain animals, such as rat, dog, goat, &c.

The ship's log is a stupendous affair, and may be measured by the yard. The characters are large, and are painted on government stamped paper of the texture and appearance of tea paper. There are several drawings or rather tracings, very neatly executed and quite superior to anything of the kind we have met with of Chinese origin. One represents the Empress of Japan attended by her maidens, and another, the Japanese deity with three heads and six horns, one of the feet of the idol resting on the neck of a furious looking bear. Still another represents an austere looking personage, who is said to be the Superintendent of the Public Instruction.

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

UNITED STATES.

HORRIBLE DEVELOPMENTS.—A most terrible circumstance has been recently brought to light in Cincinnati.

A few days since a stranger arrived in this city and took lodgings at the William Tell, a well known restaurant on Fifth st. kept by a man of the name Diserns. During the night the cook of the establishment, either from imaginary offence or from the hope of lucre, procured a hatchet and going to where the stranger was lying, struck him a blow with the sharp edge across the neck nearly severing the head from the body.—Horrorified with what he had done, and not knowing how to conceal from the world the knowledge of this blood-

dy act, he hit upon the expedient of cutting the body up into pieces and dreadful to relate, actually made soup of the fragments which was served up to the customers. The cook as yet has not been arrested.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Six more deaths from yellow fever occurred yesterday, in the vicinity of the South wharves. Some excitement is existing; many people have closed their houses and stores.

REFUGEES FROM MADEIRA.—On Saturday, 23rd, seventy more Protestant refugees from Madeira arrived at New York, and are anxious to join their brethren in Illinois.

LYNCH LAW.—A slave belonging to H. France, of Peis Co., Missouri, was publicly burnt on the 13th inst., for murdering the wife of John Rains, under the most aggravated circumstances; and his master was ordered out of the State, for conniving at the crime. There is humanity! While the really guilty monster is permitted to escape, the slave, (no doubt innocent of the intention,) who is bound to obey his master's commands is roasted alive. One of the beauties of slavery is, that if the slave refuses to obey his master, he is treated as a rebel, and death is his portion. Think of such things Christians and weep!

LIEUTENANT MAURY.—We hear with great pleasure that shortly before this distinguished gentleman left us for Europe, he received a package from certain leading gentlemen from New York, ship owners of the most part, which on being examined was found to contain five thousand gold dollars and a handsome service of plate, presented as a testimonial of their sense of the value of his scientific researches to the shipping interest of the United States. This compliment was gratefully paid, and well deserved indeed.—National Intelligencer.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF FLOUR OVER THE ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—Messrs Noys & Weston, Commission Merchants in Commercial street, received a lot of Flour from Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, via Welland Canal and Montreal, and thence over the Railroad from that city to Portland. This was the first arrival of flour from the West by this new route. It was landed on the Railroad wharf at Montreal from a vessel direct from Cleveland and brought by the cars from thence over the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Road to the very doors of their stores on Commercial street, at a much cheaper rate than it could be brought via New York, and avoiding the various transshipments, truckage, wharfages and exposure to the weather to which it would be subjected by the latter route.—Portland Advertiser.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The correspondence of the Courier contains a letter dated Fogo, July 20th. The writer says:—

The Caplin has entirely left us, and with regret I have to communicate that the voyage here has not come up to the expectations which had been previously formed of it; the catch will not average more than 25 to 30 quintals per man, but the fishermen report that there is still a good sign of fish on the ground, and it is confidently hoped that the fall voyage will enable the poor fisherman to lay up his winter's stock. The Prince Eugene which was reported in my last as having been stranded, has, after great exertions of the agent for the owners here, been partially repaired, and is now in this port, she will have to be thoroughly overhauled. All her cargo has been either very much damaged or totally destroyed. The weather has been very warm for the past two or three days with occasional showers, and the potato crop looks promising.

Indeed from the north districts the news is very gloomy; in most the catch is below an average, and in some we have intelligence of total failure, so complete that the fishermen have abandoned their avocations as hopeless, and have gone into the country to seek employment from Mt Gisborne on the Cape Ray Telegraph Line. The news from the southern portion of the Island is more cheering, where a good average voyage is expected, but on the whole we fear the fishery will be short and inadequate for the population.

We regret to state from undoubted authority that the fishery at Trinity has been a total failure.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—MORTALITY AMONG THE FISH.—It is a singular fact that within these few days past multitudes of dead capelin have been thrown ashore in the lead washes or seen floating on the water in various parts of this Bay. What is still more extraordinary and which renders it probable that the creatures have been attacked with some internal disease, is the fact that thousands of them have been seen dying on the surface of the sea, their gill-covers distended and their under parts between the pectoral and anal fins, much discolored with eruptive spots. In this state hundreds of barrels have been cast ashore in different parts of the coast. It had previously been remarked that the capelin this year were unusually lean and insipid. For the information of the more distant scientific reader who may not know the fish by its local name, we would just add that it is the *salmo articus* of Linnaeus, we here allude to.—Harbor Grace Herald, July 20.

The Ellen Gisborne has returned to St. John's, and reports the 'great work' as 'advancing faster than ever.' The new steamer from Philadelphia was expected daily at St. John's.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Having concluded all the preliminary arrangements, we have to announce that the new paper—THE CONSTITUTIONAL—will be issued on Friday next, after which Wednesday will be the regular publication day. On going to press we do so expect-

ing to receive by the Eastern City the title letter for the intended paper, and nothing save a disappointment in this respect can further postpone the publication as above. As a medium for advertisers the TIMES and CONSTITUTIONAL, the one a morning tri-weekly, the other a large evening weekly newspaper, will present inducements to merchants, insurance agents &c. unsurpassed in this province.—St. John Morning Times.

MINERAL SPRING.—A gentleman has discovered a mineral spring in the County of King's—about 13 miles above Hampton. The water is said to possess all the peculiarities, both as to taste and properties of some of the celebrated American Springs and the parties interested intend having one of it chemically tested—and if it come up to their expectations, they propose to form a joint stock company for the purpose of establishing a country watering place, after the style and fashion of Saratoga. According to Mr Beattie's survey, the Railroad will pass near the place.

The Crops in King's county never looked better at this season of the year. We saw a fine field of wheat a few days since, in Norton, 6 miles above Hampton—the ears were large and full—but alas, it is done, the weevil, having got into it. If our farmers are not troubled with the weevil they have the rust to contend with—consequently wheat is a very uncertain crop in this section of the Province. The hay crop will be an average one. It is a curiosity to see the hay cut upon Mr. McAvilly's Farm, Marsh Road. The yield has been about three tons to the acre.

RAILWAY MEETING IN THE COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.—Pursuant to notice a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Westmorland was held at the Court House, in Dorchester, on Wednesday, the 27th day of July, inst., relative to the opening of the Railway from Shediac to the Bend.

The Chair was taken by Blair Botsford, Esq., High Sheriff, and Edward B. Chandler, jr., appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions were passed.

On motion of John Robb, Esq., seconded by A. J. Smith, Esq., M. P. P.

1. Resolved, That it is desirable that a celebration of the commencement of the Railway from Shediac to St. John should be made, and that every publicity should be given to the same.

Carried unanimously.

On motion of John Hickman, jr., Esq., seconded by David S. Kerr, Esq.

2. Resolved, That as by the agreement, made with Messrs. Peio, Brassey, Betts and Jackson, it is provided that the work on the European and North American Railway shall commence at Shediac, and in accordance therewith, the Company and Contractors are prepared to commence this great undertaking at that place—it is the opinion of this meeting that any demonstration to be made, on the turning of the first sod, should be made at that point, inasmuch as facilities will thereby be afforded for the inhabitants of Prince Edward's Island and the Northern Counties to attend such demonstration.

Carried unanimously.

On motion of Bliss Botsford, Esq., M. P. P., seconded by Crane Charters, Esq.

3. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to meet the directors of the European and North American Railway Company with the above Resolutions, and to inform them the opinion of this Meeting, that it is due to the County of Westmorland, the people of which have ever taken the most lively interest in this great national work, that the ceremony of turning the first sod should take place at Shediac.

4. Resolved, That Bliss Botsford, Esq., M. P. P., Albert J. Smith, Esq., M. P. P., and David S. Kerr, Esq., be the above committee.

The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen from different districts of the County, and also by David S. Kerr, Esq., of Fredericton, and John M. Johnson, jr., Esq., M. P. P., of Chatham.

E. B. CHANELLER, JR.
—Morning News.

CANADA.

CALM INDIFFERENCE.—The following correspondence, between the Protestant Committee of Montreal and the Assistant Provincial Secretary, on the subject of the late inquest, reached us by post yesterday, sent by some unknown friend at Montreal. We call special attention to Mr Parent's first communication in reply to the committee's enquiry.

Montreal, July 14, 1853.

To Hon. A. N. Morin,
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.

Sir—We are instructed on the part of the Committee named at the recent public meeting held in this city, to address you on the subject of the prosecution of the individuals who have been guilty of offences connected with the recent disturbances here.

The Committee have awaited the termination of the Coroner's Inquest, in the hope that immediately after that event the constituted Authorities would take measures for bringing the offenders to justice.

The proceedings before the Coroner disclosed both the names of several rioters who urged the attack on Zion Church, and, as the Government is already aware, —the names of those by whose orders the firing on the citizens took place.

And seeing that already no less than eleven unoffending persons have thus met their deaths, the committee cannot doubt that the Government will at once take such measures for the arrest and trial of those implicated as that the claims of justice may be vindicated either by their convictions or acquittal. Already have the evil consequences of delay manifested themselves in renewed and unprovoked aggressions on individuals,—some of them stran-