

at the pleasure of the farmer or landlord) the poor Cotter, his wife, and children, must work for a certain number of days in the year for the farmer to whom the whole family may be said to belong; these working days are taken, as may be naturally expected, in seed time, and harvest, and on such occasions as are the most important to the farmer, when the poor people are also desirous of attending to their own little concerns; and, many a time and oft, have we known the whole of their little crops totally lost in a wet and cold season whilst they were compelled to labour for their more affluent master. We do not wish to aggravate the picture, or give it any degree of false colouring; but, certain it is that thousands of Negroes in our West India Islands, who are possessed by benevolent masters, are infinitely better off as to all that concerns the good things of this world, and an easy journey through it.

The extreme poverty of the lower Irish, partly owing to the excess of population, and partly to the system generally adopted of letting out farms to what are called *rackmen*, or *middlemen*, has become almost proverbial. The national culture of the potatoe may have probably contributed to the same end, by yielding so largely on so small a surface. An Irish peasant, of the class we are speaking, on his marriage, hires half an acre of ground and a cabin, of which he makes his bride, with a pig or two, his inmates. The whole family, pigs and all, feed on the potatoe crop of this patch of land. The woman is continually spinning, and the man works occasionally, if he can get work, to purchase milk, and some scanty and indifferent clothing. The pigs, fattened only with the produce of "the garden" and the road-side, are valuable enough, in war-time, to pay the *middle man* his rent; and a numerous progeny start up around this couple, born to the same hereditary modes of existence; unemployed, unimproved, half naked, and improvident, as their parents. In some parts of Ireland, indeed, we have witnessed the most shocking state of poverty in the class of which we are speaking; we have seen men, women and children, more than half naked, in a state of starvation, and covered with filth, creeping on all-fours out of holes in the banks of earth which bounded the high-way; beseeching, in terms the most pathetic, for something wherewithal to satisfy the cravings of a gnawing hunger! Should any one doubt the truth of this, our plain statement of facts, let him read the works of those authors who have written expressly on the subject; and, even from those who desire to look on the bright side of the picture, especially from the exquisite portraits drawn by the Edgeworths, enough may be gathered to corroborate this statement. For our own parts we speak of that we have seen, we have no wish to declaim on a subject so pregnant with facts as that of human misery. We desire merely to shew, in as brief a manner as possible, what is the condition of the Cotter of Scotland, and the peasant of Ireland, in their own country; and, what they may become, here, in Canada, upon one of the smallest Grants of Land, which the author, we are criticizing, affects so greatly to despise, and that, too, without any extraordinary exertion on their parts and even supposing them to arrive at the seat of any of the country-land boards, (one of which is held in each District, where there is any land for location,) without a single shilling in their pockets.

(To be continued.)

AGRICULTURE.

SALT, CONTINUED.—The most undeniable evidence has been afforded, that common salt promotes digestion in horses and cattle, and that this occasions them to make a rapid progress in fattening. It has also been found, that in feeding with chaff or cut straw, a larger quantity of this cheap and ordinary food can be given when sprinkled with salt, than can be administered any other way; and that as the filling the stomachs of cattle while fattening is a circumstance of the greatest importance, a very large portion of chaff if seasoned with salt, may be given with the utmost advantage to the growth and health of the animals. Thus every experimental grazier knows, that an abundance of very ordinary food, if eaten with a relish, will fatten cattle much sooner when given with a small allowance of substantial provender, than better food alone in a moderate quantity. There is indeed hardly any food that can be offered to cattle, which if mixed with salt will not be eaten with eagerness. Hence, nothing can be of more importance to a practical grazier than to know how to obtain this valuable saline mineral substance, at a cheap rate and with little difficulty.

It was given in evidence last year, before the select Committee of the House of Commons, that in feeding cattle, fourteen pounds of Chaff, such as is produced in winnowing corn, and which of itself is of little or no value, will, when properly moistened and heated by steam, and mixed with two ounces of salt, save forty-two pounds of turnips. Surely this is a most important circumstance in the economy of a farm. Is it possible that this fact should pass unnoticed by any agriculturist?

It cannot then be doubted that salt when judiciously administered to live stock, assists their digestion, preserves them from disease, and improves their condition; and from the evidence to be hereafter adduced, it will appear that the milk and butter from those cows which have salt given to them is more abundant, and never acquires that turnip flavour which is generally so predominant in the milk and

butter from those cows which are kept upon turnips without salt. It has likewise been proved that common salt is a certain cure for the botts in horses, and is a specific against the rot in sheep; and the wool is materially improved of such sheep as are fed with salt.

It is impossible, I conceive, to read the great body of evidence which was delivered to the Honourable the Board of Trade, and to the Committee of the House of Commons, without being convinced that the benefits resulting to the grazier and agriculturist, from the employment of salt, must be great and important; especially the evidence of JOHN CHRISTIAN CURWEN, Esq. the representative in parliament for the city of Carlisle, who is himself a large farmer and grazier, and who stated to the Committee, that upon a farm of one thousand pounds a year, he could not estimate the annual advantages that might fairly be expected from the free use of salt, at less than three hundred pounds.

(To be Continued.)

BUTTER.—The following is given as an improved method of preventing the bitter taste which Butter has at this period of the year, from cattle feeding on turnips, cabbages, leaves of trees, &c. Boil two ounces of saltpetre in a quart of water, and put two or more spoonfuls, according to the quantity of milk, into a pail before milking; if this is done constantly, it will prevent the taste of turnips, but it will not be effected if even once neglected. This has been proved by twenty years experience, and if it does not succeed, the farmers may rest assured that the fault arises from the dairy maid.

ONIONS.—Mr. MacDonald, gardener to the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury, at Dalkeith, has communicated to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, an important improvement in the Culture of Onions. As soon as the seed beds attain a proper size, he chooses a moist day, takes up the plants, and after immersing them in a puddle composed of one part soot and three parts earth, transplants them (drilling) about four inches asunder, in rows, and afterwards carefully hoes them with any kind of hoe, and the root equals in size the best Spanish Onion, he sows for its bulk, and more pungent. Were the Onion cultivated on a large scale, boys and girls may be employed in transplanting them at a cheap rate.

LINEN.—M. Naude, Physician to Louis XIII says, that the ancients, though they had no Linen to make paper, had a knowledge of hemp as an herb, but did not apply it to that purpose. Rabelais, at the end of the third book, mentions hemp under the term *Pentaguellion*, as a newly discovered plant, which had not been in use above a century. In the time of Charles VII, linen was scarce, and the Queen only had two shifts of it.

NEW MACHINE.—Mr. Kohawski, a Gentleman of Warsaw, in Poland, has invented a portable Machine for cleaning grain, which in separating the grain from the ear, breaks neither the grain nor the straw. A single man by this machine can do the work of some dozens of common labourers. The same able mechanic has contrived a sawing mill to work by hand, and an astronomical watch which indicates the time in various parts of the globe. The Emperor Alexander has sent to the inventor a magnificent snuff box, and has furnished him with funds to carry on his useful labours.

The following is in circulation as a sketch of the plan of Lord Byron's Parody of Mr. Southey's "Vision of Judgment."—Mr. Hone, who in religion and politics rather takes the lead of his Lordship, has already parodied the same work with some success:—"The Parody places the Spirit of a revered Monarch at the Gate of Hell, where Satan and the Archangel hold a long argument respecting its final disposition. The situation and colloquy, so offensive to every good feeling, is attuned by the interposition of the Soul of Mr. Southey, which offers to unite the Devil's Biography in two volumes duodécimo. The Devil rejects the proposal, and the Laureate Soul makes a similar tender of its literary services to Michael, who also declines them. Other particulars have been mentioned to us, but they are not worth repeating, especially as we are not certain of their authenticity."

LORD BYRON.—A letter, in the London Courier from Pisa, of Dec. 31, states:—"In the Romagna several persons have been arrested as Carbonari. Among those banished is Count Gambi, from Ravenna. The Count has come to Pisa with his daughter, Signora Guiccioli; and the celebrated Poet, Lord Byron, the friend of the latter, immediately followed her. Even after the separation of Signora Guiccioli from her husband, he had lived in the house of the latter, paid 1,500 scudi for lodging, and spent, perhaps, 50,000 scudi annual

ly, especially in charity. In public, he appeared so seldom, that Englishmen often paid a *Louis d'or* to see him secretly, through the latticed windows of a neighbouring house. The Magistrates of Ravenna have earnestly solicited the pardon of the Count, and the Legate has supported this petition to his Holiness, only for the purpose of having back the celerated, and generally respected guest.

Origin of Newspapers in France, &c.—De Saint Foix in his historical essays gives the following account of the introduction of Gazettes:—"Theophrastus Renaudot, a Physician of Paris, picked up news from all quarters, to amuse his patients; he presently became famous in request than any of his brethren; but as a whole city is not ill, or at least don't imagine itself to be so, he began to reflect at the end of some years, that he might gain a more considerable income by giving a paper every week, containing the news of different countries. A permission was necessary, he obtained it, with an exclusive privilege in the year 1632. Such papers had been in use for a considerable time at Venice, and were called Gazettes, because a small coin called *Gazetta*, was paid for reading them.—This is the origin of our Gazettes, and its name about ten years afterwards, they were common in England, by the name of *Moraries*."

PRICE OF PROVISIONS, &c.

In the York Market during the last Week.

	Halifax Cur'y.				DOLLAR AT 5s			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Beef, per lb.	0	0	2	to	0	0	4	
Mutton, - - -	0	0	4		0	0	5	
Veal, - - - - -	0	0	4		0	0	5	
Pork, - - - - -	0	0	2		0	0	2½	
Fowls, per pair, -	0	0	0		0	1	3	
Turkeys, each, -	0	0	0		0	3	9	
Geese, - - - - -	0	0	0		0	2	6	
Ducks, per pair, -	0	0	0		0	1	10	
Cheese, per lb. -	0	0	0		0	0	5	
Butter, - - - - -	0	0	0		0	0	7½	
Eggs, per dozen, -	0	0	0		0	0	5	
Wheat, per bush. -	0	0	0		0	2	6	
Barley, 48 lbs. -	0	0	0		0	2	0	
Oats, - - - - -	0	0	0		0	1	0	
Peas, - - - - -	0	0	0		0	1	1½	
Potatoes, bush. -	0	0	0		0	1	3	
Cabbages, do. - -	0	0	0		0	0	2	
Flour, per cwt. - -	0	0	0		0	6	3	
Do. per bbl. - - -	0	0	0		0	12	6	
Tallow, per lb. - -	0	0	0		0	0	5	
Lard, per lb. - - -	0	0	0		0	0	0	
Hay, per ton, - - -	0	0	0		2	10	0	
Pork, per bbl. - - -	0	0	0		2	10	0	
Wood, per Cord, -	0	0	0		0	10	0	

TERMS OF THE U. C. GAZETTE

WEEKLY REGISTER.

FIVE DOLLARS per Annum (including postage.) The Subscription to be paid half yearly in advance,—the 1st of January and 1st of July.—Subscribers who live in the Country are requested to give 2 or 3 months notice, should they wish to discontinue their Subscriptions.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

6 lines and under, 2s 6d.—and 7d 1-2 every subsequent insertion.

6 to 10 lines,—5s. and 1s 3d. subsequently

All exceeding 10 lines, 4d. per line.—the first insertion, and 1d. subsequently.—Advertisements cannot be received after 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening for Thursday's publication, and no order to discontinue after Saturday for the ensuing week.—Advertisements unaccompanied with written directions will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

* * * Advertisements from the country must be post paid, with the price of the insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY
CHARLES FOTHERGILL,
GAZETTE OFFICE,