

SELECT POETRY.

AND THOU ART DEAD.

And thou art dead, as young and fair
As aught of mortal birth;
And form so soft, and charms so rare,

Yet did I love thee to the last,
As fervently as thou,
Who didst not change through all the past,

The flower in ripened bloom unmatched,
Must fall the earliest prey;
Though by no hand untimely snatched,

As once I wept, if I could weep,
My tears might well be shed,
To think I was not near to keep,

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION OF IDEAS AMONG CATTLE.

THERE is a large shallow inlet on the Prussian
shore known as the Frische Haff, crossed for the
first time by steamers ten or twelve years ago.

The foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing
and swearing is a vice so mean and low, that
every person of sense and character detests and despises it.

A LAZY fellow once declared in a public company
that he could not find bread for his family.

Lay by a good store of patience, but be sure to
put it where you can find it.

CHEAP, HOME-MADE TELESCOPE.

In the first number of the Schoolmate was an
article giving directions for making a cheap telescope.

I bought a common convex spectacle-glass of
three feet focus, and a small glass one-half inch in
diameter, one inch focus, both costing 75 cents.

I placed the largest glass in the largest end of
the long tube, and the small one in the small tube
near the end; then by sliding the small tube into
the large one so as to bring the glasses about three
feet and one inch apart,

A YANKEE BUGLE PLAYER.

Some ten or twelve years since, an American
bugle-player concluded to make a trip to England,
to learn by personal observation the state of instrumental
music in that country.

The rehearsal commenced with a new piece containing
a solo for the clarinet, which the performer
upon that instrument found great difficulty in executing.

After several failures, the Yankee bugle-player
requested permission of the band-master to play
the solo upon the bugle.

The band-master, rushing up to the performer,
and grasping his hand, exclaimed, "Who are you?"

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE ALLEGORY.

A humming bird met a butterfly, and being pleased with
the beauty of its person, and the glory of its wings,

"I cannot think of it," was the reply, "as you
once spurned me, and called me a drawing doll."

A FRENCHMAN, wishing to speak of the cream of
the English poets, forgot the word, and said "de
butter of the poets."

Why is a watch-dog larger at night than he is
in the morning? Because he is let out at night,

The future destiny of the child is always the
work of the mother.

A STORY FOR BOYS.

It is related of a Persian mother, that on giving
her son forty pieces of silver as his portion, she
made him swear never to tell a lie, and said, "Go,

The youth went away, and the party he traveled
with was assaulted by robbers. One fellow asked
the boy what he had, and he said, "Forty dinars
are sewed up in my garments."

He ordered the clothes to be ripped open, and
found the money.

"And how came you to tell this?" said he.
"Because," said the child, "I would not be false
to my mother, whom I promised never to tell a lie."

"You have been our leader in guilt," they
said to the chief, "be the same in the path of virtue;"
and they instantly made restitution of the spoils,

AGRICULTURAL.

TREATMENT OF SANDY SOILS.

The term "sandy soils" may mean very different
things. It includes a great variety of states and
conditions. It may describe a dry sand or a clayey
sand.

Some sandy soils produce good wheat. For this,
there should be from fifty to eighty per cent. of
clay, ten or twenty per cent. of lime, and a similar
proportion of humus, or vegetable mould.

The best manure for sandy soils is found in the
compost-heap. Peat, turf weeds, etc., mingled with
ashes or bones treated previously with acid, and
with barnyard manure, will be found very effective.

This view points out the mode of determining
what is required by a "sandy soil." It will, however,
be perfectly safe to apply bone manures, and
other forms of lime mixtures, in connection with
barnyard manure.

LIQUID MANURE.

The subject of liquid manure is, at the present
moment, exciting a great deal of attention in England,

In all instances where it has been most successful,
it has been frequently applied, and very largely
diluted with water. In this way, a constant
and equal supply of nutrition is afforded to the
growing plants, which is not the case when they
are glutted at one time, and deprived of it another.

SAVING FODDER.

Before the issue of our next, this portion of the
harvest may have arrived with some. It is a question
of importance, and one often settled to the injury
of the corn, to know when the fodder is ripe,

Immense quantities of liquid manure are made
and wasted in the sewers of towns, which in some
instances, has been applied to the production of
enormous farm crops.

The great heat and dryness of America will
render this mode of treating plants even more
advantageous than in England.

article of food. When well cured, the double or
treble stack is better than the single, as so much
less surface is exposed to the weather. It would
be better, and we suppose generally good economy,
to provide houses for all such crops.

LAYING OUT SURFACES.

A few simple rules are oftentimes convenient to
those who are not conversant with surveying
operations; a writer in The Western Horticultural
Review has communicated to that work some very
good ones, some of which we copy, and to which
we add a few others:

To lay out an Acre in a Circle.—First fix a
centre, and with a rope as a radius, seven rods,
three links, and three eighths long, one end attached
to the centre and kept uniformly stretched, the sweep
of it at the other end will lay out the acre.

To lay out an Ellipse or Oval.—Set three stakes
in a triangular position. Around these stretch a
rope. Take away the stake at the apex of the triangle,

To Draw an Oval of a Given Size.—The long
and the short diameters being given, say twenty
feet for the shorter, and one hundred for the longer,

From the Southern Cultivator.
SKIPPER IN BACON HAMS.
Messrs. Editors.—The season for making Bacon
is at hand, and having seen many remedies
recommended for the prevention of the ravages of
the Skipper, I send you one which I have tried
the present season with perfect success.

AN ARKANSAS "NOATIS."
In a recent tour through one of the wildest and
most sparsely settled regions of the Arkansas (the
land made classic by the effusions of that versatile
genius, Pete Whetstone.) I arrived at the Cache
River. A little log house grocery stood on the near
bank, about fifteen steps from where the ferry flat
lay, tied to a snag in the edge of the water.

HUMOROUS.

WANTED, A NOBLEMAN;
We have for some time looked with much curiosity
to ascertain the result of the death of a noble
Earl, whose name used to be as familiar to us as
Household Words, in connection with certain pills
which were warranted to cure bad legs, black-legs,

Wanted, a Nobleman! ready to fill
His noble inside with a Poplar Pill.

Wanted, a Nobleman! full of disease,
From his head to his foot, from his nose to his knees;

Wanted, a Nobleman! ready to swear,
Of cure or improvement he'd learned to despair;

Wanted, a Nobleman! ready to munch
The Poplar Pill between breakfast and lunch;

Wanted, a Nobleman! ready to brag,
Of his noble title, and his noble name;

Wanted, a Nobleman! ready to brag,
Of his noble title, and his noble name;

Wanted, a Nobleman! ready to brag,
Of his noble title, and his noble name;

Wanted, a Nobleman! ready to brag,
Of his noble title, and his noble name;

Wanted, a Nobleman! ready to brag,
Of his noble title, and his noble name;

Wanted, a Nobleman! ready to brag,
Of his noble title, and his noble name;

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Of his noble title, and his noble name;

KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE.

ORIGINS AND ANTIQUITIES.

Why is a table of the year called a calendar?

Because the Romans called the first days of each
month Calends, from a word which signifies called;

Why is a calendar of the year called an almanac?

Because of its derivation from the Arabic, Al
manach, to count. Versteegan makes the word of
German origin, Almonat; and says that our Sax-
on ancestors were in the practice of carving the
annual courses of the moon upon a small piece of
wood, which they called Almonaucht, (al-moon-
head.)

Why is the first day of the year dedicated to
Janus?

Because Janus, being two faced, is the emblem
of retrospect and foresight united.

Why do we make gifts on New Year's day?

Because such was the custom in the time of
Romulus and Tatius, when the usual presents were
figs and dates covered with leaf gold, and sent by
clients to patrons, with a piece of money, which
was expended to purchase the statues of deities.

Why is a certain inflammatory disease called
St. Anthony's fire?

Because when it raged violently, in various parts,
in the eleventh century, according to the legend,
the intercession of St. Anthony was prayed for,
and it miraculously ceased.

Why was cock-fighting a popular sport in Greece?

Because of its origin from the Athenians, on the
following occasion. When Themistocles was marching
his army against the Persians, he, by the way,
espying two cocks fighting, caused his army to halt,
and addressed them as follows:—"Behold! these do
not fight for their household gods, for the monuments
of their ancestors, nor for glory, nor for
liberty, nor for the safety of their children, but only
because the one will not give away to the other."
This so encouraged the Grecians, that they fought
strenuously, and obtained the victory over the
Persians; upon which, cock-fighting was, by a particular
law, ordered to be annually celebrated by the
Athenians.

Caesar mentions the English cock in his Comen-
taries; but the earliest notice of cock-fighting in
England, is by Fitzstephen the monk, who died
1191.

BIOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 24 letters.

My 1, 3, 4, 1, 12, was a celebrated Italian poet.

2, 6, 15, 15, a signer of the Declaration of In-
dependence.

3, 15, 15, 12, 4, an agriculturist.

4, 6, 10, 3, an eminent natural philosopher and
mineralogist.

5, 8, 15, 15, one of the champions of Swiss
liberty.

6, 14, 10, 3, 11, 3, 6, 14, one of the marshals
of France.

7, 14, 15, 15, an agricultural writer.

8, 14, 15, 3, 11, one of the most illustrious
mathematicians.

9, 14, 10, 14, 4, 5, 14, 4, one of the Roman
emperors.

10, 14, 12, 4, 8, one of the most illustrious
warriors of France.

11, 6, 15, 3, 12, 10, 2, one of the most daring
discoverers.

12, 4, 15, 6, a Spanish Jesuit.

13, 14, 11, 7, 12, 4, a botanist.

14, 15, 14, 10, 2, a Tartar prince, celebrated for
his astronomical knowledge.

15, 8, 4, 2, 10, 3, distinguished as a novelist
and a dramatist.

16, 2, 6, 15, 8, 4, one of the seven sages of
Greece.

17, 4, 2, 3, 11, a divine and historian.

18, 12, 13, 2, 16, 8, 11, an eminent German
novelist.

19, 18, 19, 16, 17, 4, one of the great men of
the declining ages of Greece.

20, 17, 13, 15, 8, 7, 12, 14, 4, one of the great-
est of the Latin poets.

21, 8, 11, 18, 8, 11, 6, 4, a celebrated Spanish
historian.

22, 10, 12, 4, the greatest of the Spartan kings.

23, 4, 6, 8, 17, 4, a Greek orator.

24, 3, 4, 16, 12, 21, remarkable for his brillian-
cy as a writer.

My whole will be seen in Raleigh, N. C.

Answer next week.

Answer to Enigma last week.—General Francis
Marion.