POST. WEEKLY SOUTHERN THE

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

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SCHOOL-GIRLS SHOULD BE SCHOOL-GIRLS.

[THE Southern Ladies' Companion has some excellent observations on this subject, which we commend heartily to the attention of mothers :]-" As girls are usually at school from an early period till within a short time of their marriage, it is important that they acquire habits of industry, neatness and economy during the time they are at school, and especially in the instances where they are from home at a boarding school. How are these important lessons usually taught in our female colleges ? Are girls taught to make, or even to mend, and carefully look after their own clothing ? Are they taught habits of neatness? Or rather, is not the whole matter of keeping their apparel, their rooms, and other matters, in neat order, left entirely to servants or other persons? As to economy, girls have a poor opportunity at many of our schools, , to learn that the word has any practical use. The daughters of wealthy parents are indulged by their parents and teachers in expensive apparel, jewelry and the rest. Those in more moderate circumstances, not having the courage to be placed in a lower caste, by living within their means, strain every your majesty, and have not deserved such treatnerve to keep pace with the wealthy in a career of extravagance. We have known the heads of female schools, instead of restraining this tendency to extravagance, to encourage it. An examination, or some other pageant, is to come off; and, for the credit of the school, he wishes the girls to show to the best advantage possible before the public. The parents are at a distance, and the principal encourages the girls to make accounts and purchase goods for the occasion, on credit. Suggestions of this kind are readily followed by girls naturally desirous to make a fair show, and the fathers or guardians are run in debt without their knowledge and consent; and we have known cases in which these extra expenses have exceeded the whole cost of boarding, tuition, and all other regular expenses. Such a course may gain the principal favor with thoughtless girls; but the father, who, on coming for his daughter, with money enough to pay the regular school charges, finds as much more charged against him for what he was neither willing nor able to indulge his daughter in, will feel that he has been imposed upon, not to say defrauded. One excel-

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

I WILL NOT RISE TILL YOU FORGIVE ME.

King James II. one day lost some important papers relating to a marriage that he was trying to bring about, between one of his sons and a princess of Spain. He continued to hunt for these papers, until at last he got into a great rage because he could not find them. He went from room to room, looking here and there, but without success; the papers were not to be found.

of Gib, who had been a long time in his service, and he charged him with having lost his papers The old servant told the king respectfully, that he knew nothing of them, and certainly had not lost them. But the king grew very angry, and said, "Gib, I remember I gave them to you to take care What have you done with them ?" Gib fell of. down on his knees and declared that he did not receive them. This only made the king the more angry, as his word was contradicted by the servant, and he kicked him as he kneeled on the floor at his feet. Gib rose from his knees and left the apertment, saying, "I have always been faithful to ment as this. I cannot remain in your service under such a degradation. I shall never see you again." He immediately left the palace with the intention of returning no more.

Not long after the old Scotchman left, the person to whose care the king had actually committed the papers came in and presented them to him .--The king was ashamed of his conduct towards Gib, and forthwith sent some one in pursuit of him; but it was some time before he could be found and induced to return to the presence of one who had treated him so badly. At last he consented, and when he came into his room, the king in his turn got down upon his knees before the servant Gib, and said he would not rise until he forgave him. The servant tried to evade the matter, and asked the king to rise, but he would not until the servant told him, in so many words, that he fully forgave

Some may think this was weak in a king, but there is something noble and praiseworthy in it. It is an example worthy of imitation. If you injure any one, no matter how poor or humble, have the magnanimity to confess it, and ask pardon for the

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

WHAT IS CHEMISTRY DOING FOR AGRI-CULTURE !

From a very able review of a number of valua ble agricultural publications, we condense the following, showing, in a degree, what science has done for the farmer. A candid perusal of these extracts will serve perhaps to convince some who are skeptics in regard to the value of science, and who look with favor upon the practice only, that At last he met an old Scotch servant by the name the subject of farming must be viewed from different stand-points, in order to arrive at correct conclusions :

" Among the parts of the living animal, the musfacts, while, of course, they powerfully recommend cles occupy an important place, not merely in bulk, its more general cultivation as food for man. "We may add, while speaking of cabbage, that but in reference also to the health and strength of it is known to be so exhausting to many soils, that the body. The muscles contain nitrogen; and, wheat will scarcely grow after an abundant crop of besides a little fat, are mainly composed of a subit. It springs up indeed, but yields little straw. stance to which, because of its stringy or fibrous and early runs to a puny ear, containing little nature, chemists give the name of fibrin. Now grain. But the same analysis which shows the this fibrin is almost identical, in chemical charac value of the cabbage crop, shows also what it ter and composition, with the white of eggs, (albutakes from the soil; and explains therefore the men,) the curd of milk, (casein,) with the gluten kind of exhaustion produced by it, by what special of wheat, and with certain similar substances which applications this exhaustion is to be repaired, and exist in beans, peas, barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, how repaired at the least cost." cabbage, and, in fact, in almost every vegetable es-

We shall take occasion to make more selections culent, in greater or less proportion. All these from this excellent article : at the same time we substances contain nearly the same per centage of nitrogen, and are distinguished by the name of commend the above to the close attention of our readers, believing that every one, whether farmer, protein compounds. mechanic, or merchant, may be benefited by a pe-

"It is now ascertained, that when vegetable rusal of them.-Farm Journal. food is introduced into the stomach, the gluten, al-

bumen, &c., which it contains, is dissolved and extracted from it, conveyed from the stomach into the blood, and by the circulating blood carried to those parts of the body in which, owing to the natural waste, or to the demands of animal growth. Express. They were written in regard to the anithe muscles require to be renewed or enlarged .--The power of a vegetable substance, therefore, to increase or sustain the muscles of an animal, depends materially on the quantity of these protein compounds it contains-or on the quantity of ni trogen by which that of the protein compounds is identicated and measured. It must be of importance, therefore, to know how much of these compounds, or in other words, how much nitrogen different vegetable productions usually contain-

how far the usual proportion is subject to varia-

the great muscle-sustaining power of the cabbagesee the results, compared with shallow ploughing. a property in which the potato is most defficient. Many men have a better farm under the one they "Further, it is of interest-of national importplough than that on the surface. Cats never lodge ance, we may say-that an acre of ordinary land will, according to the above result, produce a greater weight of this special kind of nourishment in the form of cabbage than in the form of any other crop. Thus, twen'y tons of cabbage, and good land will produce, in good hands, forty tons of drum-head cabbage on an imperial acre-contain fifteen hundred pounds of muscular matter; while twenty-five bushels of beans contain only four hundred pounds. The preference which some farmers have long given to this crop, as food for their stock and their milch cows, is accounted for by these

POINTS OF DIFFERENT BREEDS OF

CATILE.

The Hereford cattle were largely and richly ex-

ed at the show ; the contiguity of the r native

to the place of exhibition favored the con-

int. The paim of merit between the Here-

and Short-Horn cattle may never be settled :

transit, and it was extensively used.

eral opinion supported our judgment on

I so the half of the foremost

been presented to our view, and we

on land where they can get soluble silex to make. strong straw. They cannot get it in shallow ploughed land that has been long in use. Two dollars an some humor as well as perseverance in effect. acre will give him plenty of soluble silex. No what he undertook. Among other aneologies matter what the sub-soil is, it will be benefitted of him by the New Lon lon people, the place w if it dry by sub-soiling. Hill tops are benefitted by he resided, is the following: sub-soiling and draining, for it lets in the air. It Of the various sects which had doubt makes crops earlier, and thus they escape the frost. their day and had ceased to exist. Was only The most gravelly lane is benefitted. A sub-soiled as the Rogerites, so called from their f meadow never 'runs out.'--There is no fear of deep John or Tom, or some other Rogers, who ploughing gravelly lands ; manures do not reach not far from the goodly town afor said a downward ; that notion is a fallacy. To prove it, tinguished tenet of this sect was their demadig in your barnyard, and you will find it has not propriety and scripturality of the form of her made the hard sub soil rich. Root crops are not "It is not good for man to be alone" and appropriated as they should be. Cattle may be believed, and also that one wife only should be fattened on roots cheaper than you can feed them to her husband:" but then this should be an on hay in the winter. One bushel of carrots, fed of agreement merely, and the couple show with oats, are worth more than oats for horses. together and live as man and wife, d spense You can raise a thousand bushels of carrots to the all the forms of the marriage covenant

From the Plow, the Loon and Anvil. TREATMENT OF SANDY SOILS.

are equal for cows in winter to clover in May."

The term "sandy soils" may mean very different things. It includes a great variety of states er as they were-of what use could a mere and conditions. It may describe a dry sand or a be? Suppose they would thereby escape sa clavey sand. Some "sands" are little else than were they not bound to "take up the cross" silex, and the clays which others contain may also live according to the rules of the religion the be of various character. Hence the term couveys fessed. The Governor's logic was hover no very precise idea. They all agree, however, in He was in the neighborhood of John one thing ; they contain an excess of siliceous mat- and meeting with him, accepted an inviater. If the silex is nearly pure like that on a large dine with him. Conversation, as usual extent of our northern sea shore, it may be thrown 'upon the old subject.

We clip from an exchange the following account of the relative points of cattle from the Mark Lane for it speedily settles at the bottom, leaving the discussion of the point, "why will you ... water as clear as before. If the water is left mud- Sarah ? Have you not taken her to be a mals exhibited at the show in Gloucester, England : dy, it may be poured off into another vessel, leav- wife?" The Hereford cattle were represented in the first ing the silex at the bottom, and allowed to settle "Yes, certainly," replied John, "have prize by a bull of Lord Berwick's, who is known gradually. The nature of the deposit can then be ence will not permit me to marry her inc. as a winner for fat cattle. The*present case showexamined, and may be found to be clay, lime of the world's people." ed an animal of very superior merit-probably the vegetable mould, etc. The character of this sedibest beast in the show vard. The width and depth ment and the proportion it bears to the silex or of carcass, with the length of body, were very supure sand may also be estimated with some acperior, and the animal showed an activity that curacy. Portions of the soluble matter, however, does not always attend such heavy carcasses. No may be dissolved in the water, and only general more superior animal of the breed has ever come results, therefore, can be reached by any such of your flesh ?"

HUMOROUS

MARRIED IN SPITE OF THEIR TEETH Old Governor Saltoustail, of Contaeri flourished some sixty years since was a lies

nere, worth fifty cents a bushels of feed. Chrrots The old Governor used frequently to as

Rogers, and talk the matter over with him set deavor to convince him of the impropriety with Sarah as he did. But neither John her s would give up argument. It was a matter science with them-they were very happy to

into water without producing much effect upon it, "Now, John," says the Governor of

"Very weil. But you love her?" "Yes." "And respect her ?" "Yes." "And cherish her as bone of your back the

lent means of counteracting this evil is, by the establishing a uniform dress for the students, of a l plain, cheap, substantial character, rejecting all jewelry and ornaments, and allowing them to appear abroad in no other; and we are gratified to notice that this course has been adopted in some of our female schools, and with fine effect. It tends to promote both the economy and republican equality, so essential to the success of such schools-And nothing can be more prejudicial to the prosperity of a school than the fostering of castes, or any kind of aristocracy in them--engendering envy, jealousy, discord. No distinctions should be allowed in schools but such as arise from merit.-Let the rich man's daughter outstrip the daughter | senger. of the poor, or of the man in moderate circumstances, in a race of extravagance, if she will; but

let not this wohed never. It is ruinous. If parents and teachers would act on the firm resolve that school-girls should be school-girls, and nothing seek the wherewithal, at that footstool to which he more, it would go far toward checking the evil un- had doubtless been taught to look for other and der notice ; for what good reason can be shown for bedecking a little girl of twelve or fourteen in the gaud and trappings of an oriental bride, merely to study in, or to appear in as a school girl at church or an examination f In the first case, they should be appareligd in neat, common clothing, in whichthey would be comfortable and perfectly at ease ; N. Friend, Esq., on discovering, among the contents and in the second, they should appear in the simple uniform of their school. Scarcely anything can appear more-ridiculous, in the eyes of a sensible person, than a girl at her books, laced, and dressed, and jewelled up like an actress. They are but school-girls, and they should appear in character. Where the opposite course is adopted. young men readily take the very intelligent hint . We have never heard a story that in so short a that these finely dressed little maidens are thus unseasonably offering themselves in the matrimonial mart, and are not backward in bestowing attentions and making bids. Now, give those young men but a restricted opportunity of access to the society of the little ladies-they are dressed as . young ladies' from eight or ten years old-and so n we have a fine exhibition of gallantries, billetdoux, and the rest. Parents dress their children . Democrat. like brides, and so advertise them as disposable commodities; teachers allow young men to visit their girls, converse with them, hear them play, accompany'them with the flute or voice : perhaps attend them to church and on their evening walks; and yet their parents and teachers are utterly at a loss to account for the results which they have themselves produced; they cannot imagine why their girls will not study, and have an utter aversion to books-villainous love-sick novels always excepted-why they are so fond of the company of the other sex, why they are ready to elope with

injury done .-- . Imerican Messenger. ----

WORTH IMPATING. An anonymous friend, determined to abandon the use of tobacco, to which he has been a slave for mineteen years, and to apply the amount paid for it to charitable purposes, sends \$2 as the first fruits .- American Messenger.

...... With the mother of the famous Wesley was asked whether she was willing to part with her two sons, to go as missionaries to America, she answered, "Ilad I ten sons, I should rejoice that they should be so employed."-American Mes-

ARTLESS SIMPLICITY -- A certain little boy of this inter, tound number debarred thereby, from attending school, as formerly, and in the fullness of his faith, he determined to higher blessings.

In the simplicity of his heart, he sat down and gravely wrote a letter to his REDEEMER, thinking, perhaps, that so formal a mode of preferring his request would meet with greater attention. What was the surprise of our worthy postmaster, Wm. of his letter box one morning lately, a missive directed to "JESUS CHRIST." Opening it, he read the story of the boy's wants, and, with a noble kindness which we are not selfish enough to deprive our readers of the pleasure or profit of hearing, he deposited in an envelope the amount required and directed it to the young supplicant .-compass contains a more instructive and inceresting lesson. It combines a singularly felicitous union of fine illustrations of the great pillars of religion, Faith. Hope and Charity, and we would not wish to know the man who could hear this " plain unvarnished tale," without feeling himself and his kind ennobled by the recital. Such a man " would botanize o'er his mother's grave."-Petersburg

Don't GIVE UP .--- The editor of the Albany Evening Journal tells the following story, and draws a moral from it which young men should remember: A little fellow, who put on a pair of skates for the first time, paid the usual penalty. Having hurt himself somewhat by the fall which he received, his brother advised him to "give it up." "No, I shan't give it up," was the reply; "I can learn to skate, and I will learn." And at it he went, with an energy and determination which bade defiance to apparent impossibilities. In twenty years from this time, that little fellow, if he live, will have made his mark somewhere. A boy who will not "give up" a difficult job, but who will do it because he feels conscious that he can do it, has the tion.

under our notice. The shoulder was uncommonly tion-and how far it is within the reach of human well covered, which produces an uniformity of control. Such questions have obviously an intishape along the whole frame. It is a point of mate relation to the actual money value of food in great importance, and the Hereford beasts excel the rearing and nourishment of animals; and a in it. A sloping shoulder joining the neck and few illustrations will show how chemistry has reribs, admits the covering of flesh, and removes the cently occupied itself in solving them. heavy objection of bare bones. The present ani-

" It is the object of chemical research not meremal was well provided in this point. The cows showly to explain known facts, but to remove misappreed uncommonly well, especially in the first prize, heusions and correct erroneous opinions. The rewhich has been seldom equalted. The fattened cent determinations of the proportion of nitrogen e-indition might be objected to in a lean animal. contained in wheat have served both these purpo- The other prizes of this breed were equally disses. Thus it was asserted and beheved, that the tinguished.

wheat of warm climates always contained more nitrogen, and consequently was more nutritive a of higher money value, than the wheat of our temperate countries. But later research corrected this hasty deduction, and and nutritive, as compared with the w dia, of Southern Australia, or of the Black a "Again, the British miller usually requir

portion of foreign wheat to mingle with our naat the former are superior in the fore-quarter, or tive grain, both to make it grind more easily, and in the shoulder and first ribs. The slanting shoulto satisfy the baker with a flour which will stand der slopes into the neck and ribs; and has not the much water. The pastry-cook, and the macaroni bony projection of the Short-Horn, producing much maker, also demand of him a flour which will make bare bone, and a great weight of useless formations. a prenifarly adhesive dough. These several quali- This superiority cannot be, and, we believe, is not ties were supposed to be inherent only in wheat generally disputed : the Short-Horns show a heavy which abounded, in an uncommon degree, in glu- coarseness in the fore-quarter, with much leathery ten, and which was produced under especially fa- skin from the shoulder and neck. The very best vorable conditions of soil and climate. Modern breeders have not been able to banish this property chemistry has the merit of gradually removing from their herds, along with a lean girth joining these misapprehensions, and of directing us to the the shoulder and first ribs. Eight out of ten Shorttrue causes of all such differences. Horn bulls inherit this defect. On the other side,

" "So in regard to the superior amount of muscle- no animals of any kind exhibit such an ample forming matter supposed to exist in wheat in com- development of the hind-quarter,---the deep and parison with other kinds of native grain; such as fleshy thigh, wide twist, and length of cut in the the oat. Experience had long taught the Scotch rump. This superiority advances to the forepart that oats, such as they grow in their climate, are a of the middle ribs, and there ceases, and other most nutritious food ; but the habits of the more animals take the lead. This superiority was never influential English, and the ridicule of a prejudiced more conspicuous than in the Hereford first prize lexicographer, were beginning to make them a- buil of this year.

shamed of their national diet. Chemistry has The Devon cattle excelled in two bulls, which here stepped in; and by her analysis of both, has well supported the reputation of the breeders. The proved not only that the oat is richer in muscle- first prize was the smaller beast, but probably unforming matter than the grain of wheat, but that equalled even in the symmetry of the handsomest of oat meai is, in all respects, a better form of nour- all British cattle. The straight carcass from the ishment than the finest wheaten flour, a shoulder to the rump, along the back and both "But what is more, chemistry has brought us sides, formed a point of preeminence not at all acquainted with the value of parts of the grain equalled in the show-yard, and probably never formerly considered almost as waste. The husk surpassed by animals of the Devon breed. No or bran of wheat, for example, though given at cattle in Britain exhibit the same squareness of cartimes to pigs, to miller's horses, and other cattle. cass as the Devon ; especially along the sides, from was usually thought to possess but little nutritive the point of the shoulder to the extremity of the virtue in itself. Analysis, however, has shown it mid-thigh. This breed, and the Hereford, lose to be ac ually richer in muscular matter than the the posterior width behind the hook-bones, which white interior of the grain. Thus the cause of its the Short-Horns mantain, and even expand; but answering so well as food for cattle is explained; in the fore-quarters, in the covered shoulder, and and it is shown that its use in bread (whole-meal fulness of girth, the Devon probably exceeds the bread) must be no less nutritive than economical. Hereford-at least the equality is fully supported. "The true value of o her kinds of food is also If the Devon were one quarter heavier, and the established by these inquiries. Cabbage is a crop horn reduced in one-half the length, the appearwhich, up to the present time, has not been a gen- ance in worth might be improved, although not very eral favorite in this country, either in the stall or materially advanced. As with the Suffolk horses, for the table, except during early spring or sum- the unformity of color much recommends the Devon mer. In North Germany and Scandinavia, how- cattle; the character throughout is equally uniform, ever, it appears to have been long esteemed; and and the symmetry is unequalled by any cattle in various modes of storing it for winter use have Britain; and the general and most entire character "Capt. Peter Daggett was coast pilot of the been very generally practised. But the cabbage is has never been more fully upheld than by the two one of the plants which has been chemically ex- bulls now mentioned. The protuberant buttock amined, in consequence of the failure of the potato, of the Devon and Hereford beasts forms a defect in with the view of introducing it into general use; comparison with the upright standing of the Shortand the result of the examination is both interest- Horn, confirming the former observation: on the ing and unexpected. When dried so as to bring respective merits of the different breeds. The cows into a state in which it can be compared with and heifers of the Devon breed at this show sup our other kinds of food, (wheat, oats, beans, &c.,) ported the usual character-small in appearance, is found to be richer in muscular matter than but capable of yielding a larger progeny than is other crop we grow. Wheat contains only indicated by the size of carcass. about twelve per cent., and beans twenty-five per

process. The evaporation of the water is one step onward towards accuracy, and may semetimes be desirable. The addition of an acid to the solution him?" may, also, determine with certainty as to the presence of lime and other alkaline bases, by the presence or absence of effervescence when the acid of God and of the Commonwealth of Com-

is poured into it. Some sandy soils produce good wheat. For this, there should be from fifty to eighty per cent. of elay, ten or twenty per cent, of lime, and a ty in the State. similar proportion of humus, or vegetable mould.

Some sandy soils contain over ninety per cent. of silex. These, of course, must be extremely barren. But although sixty or seventy per cent. may be silex, if clay is present in considerable quantities, with some lime and vegetable matter, cent or yes may be obtained.

This veiw points out the mode of determining what is required by a "sandy soil." It will, however, be perfectly safe to apply hone minures, and other forms of lime mixtures, in connection with barnyard manure. Bones supply not only lime, but phosphorous, which is often wanting in soils from which wheat and other grains have been gathered.

The best manure for soils is found in the compost-heap. Peat, turf, weeds, etc., mingled with ashes or bones treated previously with acid, and with baruvard manure, will be found very effective, If clay can be had conveniently, this, too, should be added. Ten loads of stable manure, five to ten ais of elay, thirty bushels of ashes, and ten bushels of lime may be mixed together. It should be allowed to remain a few weeks before it is applied to the land. There propportions may be varied according to the condition of the soil. It is also of great service to sandy land to haul clay upon it in the fall. After it is spread over the surface, the frosts of winter will prepare it for the plow in the spring. This stratum, and proper cultivation, will secure a thorough mingling among these elements, after which the the addition of the manures described (omitting the clay, perhaps,) will insure an ample return for the labor and cost bestowed

But, better than this, most samly soils have a clay subsoil. This may be plowed up, and by proper cultivation mixed with the sand, without the cost of transportation.

upon it.

We have seen a certificate of several gentlemen of the county of Clarke, to the effect that Thomas F. Nelson, Esq., of said county, has invented a machine for sowing guano, which can be easily attached to an ordinary drill, and that 42 lbs. per acre applied by this machine have produced as much effect as two hundred pounds would have produced if sown broadcast. This is a very important statement, especially if made after a fair

comparison of the two modes side by side. No doubt the gentlemen who made it believed it fully,

"Yes, certainly I do." "And you love him, and obey him, as we

" Certainly I do." "Then," cried the Governor, Fising, "when

I pronounce you man and wife The ravings and rage of John and Sarahay no avail-the knot was tied by theh glesting

CURING & BACHELOR .- A Cincinnal page a bachelor friend of ours is about getting a for no other reason than to have a memory a care of him when he is sick. The treatment received at a "fashionable boarding-house he last had the ague, cured him of singely-

ordered, he says, the servant to bring month gruel on Monday morning, but which neverta ed him until the next Wednesday afternoot. ring his confinement, not a single soul visisave the young gentleman who dusts that and he came not for the purpose of " admin consolation," but to inform him that " Mission be much obliged if Mr. Skeesteks would

shaking on a chair, so as not to get the wa apart." This was the feather that broke the of Skeesick's bachelorship. From that mouresolved to connect his fortunes with a dimity. Who can blame him? Normersa ever passed through confirmed brouchins and ionable boarding-house.

Mr. Redblossom drank rather more than

allowance of rum and water, one cold it. week; the consequence of which was, he, wife a rather confused account of his chamhis return home. "You see, Mr. Smill ; se store invited me to go and drink und se you see, the weather was dry-and I waste py-so I didn't mind punching one dia-a queer how my head went into the prich-The way home was so dizzy that I slippe little dog-the corner of the street bit meold gentleman with cropped years and a loss

lar on his neck said he belonged to the dewas-you understand-hic-that is, I don't & nothing more about it !"

An old bachelor having been leighed st party of pretty girls, said to them rather jed "You are small potatoes." "We may be small potatoes," said one of the " but we are sweet ones."

The first law of nature is marriage, and yet me is the only creature that resists it. an old bachelor robin, or a femal-back ball of strong thoughts of dving an old mail

For the Southern Wecks P. 6 MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

wisdom. We are much pleased to find that some of our best female schools, and some too, in the most wealthy sections, and patronized by the more wealthy class, are rigidly restraining all expensiveness of dress, rejecting jewely, and prohibiting the society of young men entirely. Yet there are even mothers to be found, who fear that, without mixing with the society of young men, their daughters will fail to acquire ease and gracefulness of manners, and are, therefore, willing to peril all else to secure these. For the like grave reason, there must be a dancing department in many of our schools-in some cases publicly, in others more or less secretly conducted, to teach the girls the 'po etry of motion,' as if dancing motion had anything to do with imparting grace to the common movements of life. And when once you allow a girl's head to get full of finery and beaux, and her heels full of waltzes, polkas, and cotillions, you may about as well throw her books in the fire and marry her to the first simpleton who will take her off your hands-for her days of study and improvement are at an end."

worthless dandies and brainless fops. If parents

and teachers do not act in the premises with com-

mon sense and discreetness, it is hardly reasonable

to expect children to act with perfect prudence and

TO TAKE INK OUT OF LINEN .- Take a piece of tallow, melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen into the melted tallow ; the linen may be washed and the spots will disappear without injuring the linen.

CAPTAIN INGRAHAM IN HIS BOYHOOD .- A COTrespondent at Holmes's Hole sends us the following :--

Congress frigate in 1813, during the late war with Great Britain. They had on board the Congress a midshipman, a lad of about 10 years of age. One day, while at sea, they saw a ship, which they afterwards took and made a prize of. When the ship was discovered in the distance, Capt. Daggett and the little ' middy were on the fore vard. Capt. Daggett had a glass through which he looked at the ship. The young midshipman inquired 'What do you make of her, sir ?' Capt. Daggett took the cent.; but dried cabbage contains from thirty to boy under his arm and ran out to the end of the forty per cent. of the so-called protein compounds. ward, where they could get a better view of the According to our present views, therefore, it is prevessel. 'Oh, sir,' said the boy, 'I hope she is a eminently nourishing. Hence, if it can but be frigate and that we shall have a hard fight, and that every officer over me will be killed. Then I shall be captain, and you and I will take the two ships into port, in grand style.' This brave little fellow is now Commander Ingraham-the hero of the late affair at Smyrna .- Vineyard Gagette.

PLOUGHING AND MANURING.

At the recent Agricultural Fair, at Hampstead, Long Island, Professor Mapes said :

"High farming is not ornamental farming : it is made generally agreeable to the palate, and easy deep ploughing and increased manuring. This is of digestion, it is likely to prove the best and eas- what pays the greatest profit. Who ever heard of iest cultivated substitute for the potato; and no a crop suffering from drought in a field well drained doubt the Irish kolcannon (cabbage and potatoes and sub-soiled, say two feet deep ? The atmos-

beat together) derives part of its reputation from phere gives out its moisture in sub-soiled land, and seven.

as they are persons of the highest respectability, My 1, 14, 9, 15, is a town in New York. and we do not gainsay it, but only call their attention to the necessity of a more precise statement than their certificate now gives.

Mr. Nelson, (whose P. O. is Millwood,) and who is very well known to us as a gentleman every way reliable, and practical farmer, has we learn, applied for a patent.

We hope he will have his invention at the Fair. We regret that an earlier notice of this invention was prevented by our mi-laying the paper .--Southern I lanter.

AGE OF SHEEP-How DETERMINED .- The age of sheep, may be known by their front teeth. They are eight in number and appear all of a size. In the second year the middle ones fall out, and their place is supplied by two large ones. In the third year, a small tooth on each side falls out. My 17, 15, 14, 5, is a musical instrument. In the fourth year the large teeth are six in number. In the fifth year the whole front teeth are large. In the sixth year the whole begin to get worn. In the seventh year the whole fall out, or are broken. It is said that the teeth of ewes begin to decay at five or six; those of weathers at

I AM composed of 19 letters. " 2, 5, 13, 14, 19, was King of England " 3, 6, 14, is one of the organs of the (04) " 4, 9, 13, is a river in Ru-sia. " 5, 6, 1, is what we could not live without " 6, 14, 6, 14, 18, 9, is a Mountain in Asia " 7, 6, 14, is a river in North Caroling " 8, 15, 4, 5, is a county in North Carolina " 9. 7, 1, 3, 14, is an amphibious animal. " 10, 14, 6, 13, 16, is a division of Europe " 11, 12, 16, 17, 6, is a fam us volcano. " 12, 6, 14, 17, the title of nobility. " 13, 9, 14, 7, 2, is one of the points of the cos pass.

My 14, 15, 5, is a kind of grain. 15, 18, 16, 8, 7, is a small ship. " 16, 9, 13, 16, 9, 14, 4, is a town in New Har? shire.

" 18, 13, 7, is an insect. " 19, 18, 13, 16, 15, is a county in N. Carola

My whole was a striking calamity that nation.

Answer to enigma in last week's Pid-H. and R. S. TUUEBR'S NEW AND SPLEFORD STOP