LADIES' DEPARTMENT

THE CAMBRIC CHEMISETTE.

Oн Chemisette! the fairest vet That e'er hid bosom purer, whiter! Thou dost not know what envious woe Thy veiling snow hath given the writer. So neatly frilled-so plumply filled! And then the eyes that shine above it? I sigh-I long-nor is it wrong-(At least in song)-Dear girl, to love it.

Sweet Chemisette! the coral set. To chain thy folds in gentle duty, Flings round a glow upon the snow To heighten so thy blushing beauty And ne'er before, on sea or shore. Did coral feel a softer billow-Nor could the gold around it rolled, Though ten times told, deserve the pillow.

Oh Chemisette, below thee met A rosy ribbon binds her boddice : And in her mein is clearly seen One half the Queen, and one the goddess, Her voice is low-how sweet its flow! Her upper lip disdains the under: Her hair is like dark waves that strike A marble cliff and rush asunder.

Oh ripening grace! Oh radiant face! When love is love, it knows no measure! Her hands are small, but yet can call The power of music at their pleasure. And as they peep from sleeves of deep Wide guipure lace, " la mode Ramillies, Her fingers seem, or else I dream;" Like stamens in the bells of lilies.

Thy robe of blue-the violet hue-The green leaves in the dark hair gleaming, Thy feet that move as light as love-Thy breath-thy lips have set me dreaming. My cheeks are wet-that Chemisette Was filled and won by some enchantress; But much I fear, 'twere dreadful dear, Were she my wife, to pay her laundress.

COURTSHIP OF JOHN ADAMS.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

Some ten years since, I spent a college vacation in the town of Weymouth, Norfolk county, Mass. While there, I attended church one Sunday morning, at what was called the Old Weymouth Meeting House, and heard a sermon from the venerable pastor, Rev. Jacob Norton. I also made the acquaintance of a very agreeable old lady who related the substance of following ancelote of Mr. Smith, their former paster.

"Mr. Smith," said she, " was an excellent man, and a very fine preacher, but he had high notions of himself and family-in other words, he was something of an aristocrat."

parson's family were holding consultation on the a Mr. Cranch and a Mr. Adams - were paying their to do; but as he could not see to work, he was a dresses to the Misses Smith. As every man, woman, and child, of a country parish in New England, is acquainted with whatever occurs in the ship som transpired.

"Mr. Cranch was of a respectable family of some note, was considered a young man of promise, and altogether worthy of the alltance he sought. He was very acceptable to Mr. Smith, and was greeted by houself and his family with great respect and cordiality. He afterwards rose to the dignity of Judge of the Court of Common Pieas of Massachu seits, and was father of the present Judge Cranch, of the District of Columbia.

Adams, who afterwards became President of the United States. But at that time, in the opinion of Mr. Smith and family, he gave but slender promise of the distinction to which be afterwards arrived. His pretensions were secrned by all the family, excepting the young lady to whom his addresses were especially directed. Mr. Smith showed him none of the ordinary civilities of the house : he was not asked to partake of the hospitalities of the table; and it was reported that his horse was doomed to share with his master the neglect and mortification to which he was subject, for he was frequently seen shivering in the cold, and gnawing the post of the parson's door, on the long winter evenings. In short, it was reported that the parson had intimated to him that his visits were unacceptable, and to at he would confer a favor by discontinuing them. He told his daughter that John Adams was unworthy of her-that his father was an honest man and tradesman, who had tried to initiate John into the arts of husbandry and shoemaking but without success; and that he had sent him to college, as a last resort. He begged his daughter not to think of making an alliance with one so much beneath her.

"Miss Smith was one of the most dutiful of daughters, but she saw Mr. Adams through a medium very different from that in which her father viewed him. She would not offend or disobey her father in anything reasonable; but still John saw something in her manner, which seemed to say · Persevere!' and on that hint he acted.

"Mr. Smith, like a good p rson and affectionate father, had told his daughters, that, he would preach them a sermon on the Sunday after the joyful occasion; and that they should have the privilege of choosing the text.

"The espousal of the older daughter, Mary, arrived, and she was united to Mr. Cranch in the matrimonial bonds, with the approval, the blessings, and the benedictions, of her parents and her friends. Mr. Smith then said, 'My dutiful child, I am ready to prepare your sermon for next Sunday. What do you select for your text ?"

" 'My dear father,' said Mary, 'I have selected the latter part of the forty-second verse of the tenth chapter of Luke-" Mary hath chosen the good part which shall never be taken from her."

" Very good, my daughter,' said he, and so the sermon was preached.

"Mr. Adams persevered in his suit, in defiance of all opposition. It was many years after, and on a very different occasion, and in resistance of very different opposition, that he uttered these memorable words: 'Sink or swim, live or die, survive or

perish, I give my heart and hand to this measure. But though the measures were different the spirit was the same. Besides, he had already carried the main point of attack—the heart of the young lady -and he knew that the surrender of the citadel must soon follow. After the usual hesitation and delay that attend such an unpleasant affair, Mr. Smith, seeing that resistance was fruitless, yielded the contested point. After the marriage was over, Mrs. Adams remarked to her father, 'You preached Mary a sermon on the occasion of her marriage. Won't you preach me one likewise?"

THE

"'Yes, my dear girl,' said Mr. Smith, 'choose your text, and you shall have your sermon." "' Well,' said the daughter, 'I have chosen the thirty-third verse of the seventh chapter of Luke -" For John came neither eating bread nor drink-

ing wine; and ye say he hath a devil!""" The old lady, my informant, looked me very archly in the face, when she repeated this passage,

and observed: "If Mary was the most dutiful daughter I guess

the other had the most wit." I could not ascertain whether the last sermon was ever preached. - Cin. Ch.

Woman's Beauty.-It is not the smiles of a pretty face-nor the tint of her complexion-nor the beauty and symmetry of her person-nor the costly dress or decorations, that compose woman's loveliness. Nor is it the enchanting glance of her eve with which she darts such lustre on the man she deigns worthy of friendship, that constitutes

her beauty. It is her pleasing deportment-her chaste conversation-the sensibility and purity of her thoughts -her affable and open disposition-her sympathy with those in adversity-her comforting and relieving the afflicted and distressed, and above all, the humbleness of her soul, that constitutes true loveliness. Beauty, unadorned with but those of nature and simplicity, will shine like the refulgent sun and display to man that the beauty of your person is not to be found in tinsel ornaments of your body; but in the reflection of the rectitude and serenity of a well spent life that soars above the transient vanities of this world.

BLIND ROBERT.

One day I met a little boy in the street, who was going along very slowly, feeling his way by the houses and the fences; and I knew that he was blind. If he had eyes to see with, he would have been running and jumping about, or driving a hop, or tossing a ball, like the other boys in the street. I phied him. It seemed so hard for the fittle fel-"Mr. Smith had two charming daughters. May low to go about in the dark all the time, never to r, was the name of the elder, and the other's name | see the sun, or any of the pretty things in the I have forgotten. They were admired by the world; never to see even the faces of his parents, beaux, and envied by the belles of the country and brothers, and sisters. So I stopped to talk round. But while the careful guardians of the with him. He told me that his name was Robert, that his father was sick at home, that his mother subject, it was rumored that two young lawyers- | had to take in washing, and work very hard to get I think both of the neighboring town of Quincy- a living. All the other children had some work sent after clothes for his mother to wash. I asked him if he did not feel sorry-because he was blind. "He looked very thoughtful and solemn for a moparson's family, all the circumstances of the court- ment, and then he smiled, -smiled just as an angel might smile in heaven,-and said, "Sometimes I think it hard to have to creep about so. Sometimes I want to look at the bright sun that warms mg, and the sweet birds that sing for me, and at the flowers that feel so soft when I touch them .-God made me blind, and I know that it is best for me; and I am so glad that He did not make me deaf and dumb too! I am so glad that He gave me a good mother, and a Sabbath school to go to. instead of making me one of the heathen children. " The suiter of the other coughter was John that pray to snakes and idels!"

But, Robert, if you could see, you could help your mother more.". I said this without thinking: and was sorry as soon as I said it; for the little boy's smile went right away, and tears field his blind eyes, and ran down his pale cheeks.

"Yes," he said, "I often tell mother so; but she says that I help her a great deal now, and that she wouldn't spare me for the world; and father says I'm the best nurse he ever had, though I'm blind." "I am sure you are a good boy Robert," I an-

"No, Sir," he said, "I am not good, but have got a very wicked heart; and I think a great many wicked thoughts; and if it wasn't for the Saviour, ing at the critical moment. I don't know what I would do."

"And how does the Saviour help you?" "O, Sir, I pray to Him, and then he comes into my heart, and says, 'I forgive you, Robert: I love you, poor blind boy! I will take away-your evil heart, and give you a new one.' And then I feel so happy; and it seems to me as if I could almost hear the angels singing in heaven."

expect to see the angels?" "O yes, Sir! When I die, my spirit will not be blind. It is only my clay house, that has no windows. I can see with my mind now; and that, mother tells me, is the way they see in heaven. And I heard father reading in the Bible the other day, where it tells about heaven; and it is said there is 'no night there.' But here it is night to blind people all the time. O, Sir, when I feel cross because I cannot see, I think about heaven. and it comforts me."

I saw now that Robert began to be uneasy, and act d as if he wanted to go on. I said. "Don't you like to talk with me, Robert?"

"Yes, Sir, I do; and it's very kind of you to speak so, to a poor blind boy: but mother will be waiting for the clothes.

This evidence of the little fellow's frankness and fidelity pleased me. I had become much interested, and made up my mind to find out more about him. So I took some money out of my pocket. and gave it to him, telling him to take it to buy something for his sick father. Again the tears filled his blind eyes.

"O. Sir," he said, "you are too good! I was just wishing I could buy some hing for poor sick papa: he has no appetite, and we have nothing in the house but potatoes. He tries to eat them, and never complains; but if I could only get something good for him, it would make him better, I know it would. But I don't want you to give me the money : can't I work for you and earn it !"

I made him take the money, and then watched done well for the first day. The great thing is cubic feet by 4. and dividing by 10, answers the and fowl under the clothes, and went, (as I thought, (which I only use to break his stride, and teach him by the sound) close to, his father's bed, before he to raise himself on his hind legs) a foot from the showed them; then dropping the clothes, he hold ground, and the second (which represents the fence, er, saying, "See, father, what God has sent you!" and a half feet. He comes into the lists staring

SOUTHERN

blind boy's home.

and happy, if you were as poor as he was, and they have once captured the knack; and although other time. - Christian Treasury.

mere fudge to talk about not having time to read, the hunting field. savage. - Mrs. Swisshelm.

by forming a habit of consideration of others, severity of a Lycurgus could never inculcate. habitually polite at home.

TRAINING HORSES.

by severity and confused by fear. Some men are our own fault if we put him out of tune. sufficiently fine horsemen and blessed with such nerves, as to be capable of instructing young horses | THE HOG "CROP" ... PROFITS OF MAKING ... while on their backs, without interfering with their heads, or otherwise withdrawing the attention of

guishes all the best timber-jumpers.

clear the whole thing at one effort, whilst at the one," is good hog philosophy.

him to see what he should do. He went as fast as not to disgust the pupil at the commencement of he could for the clothes; then bought a fowl to his studies; if we can only make him fond of them make soup of; then a stale loaf of bread, for toast: our task is easy indeed. When a certain degree and felt his way home, trembling all over with de- of confidence has been acquired, and the horse belight. I followed him without his knowing it. He gins to jump freely and willingly, a stage at which went to a little old-looking house, that seemed to some reach much sooner than others, I begin to have but one room. I saw that he put the bread instruct in real earnest, putting up the first bar up the loaf in one hand, and the fowl in the oth- and requires all his energies) about three or three . He then told about my meeting him, and giving about him, and would, if a high-couraged horse, him the money, and added, "I am sure, father, perhaps jump the height of a turnpike gate, withthat God put it into the kind man's heart; for out becoming one bit the wiser; but the low bar God sees how much you wanted something to compels him to look where he is going, and brings him so near the further one that he must draw I am afraid, children, that there were some tears himself back as he rises, to keep clear of it. This in Uncle John's eyes, as he turned away from the it is which teaches him to jump as timber should be jumped; and when he can do this cleverly at How beautiful to love God and to trust in Him, the height of a common table, he is not very far as poor Robert did! Could you be so contented from being perfect. They get on wonderfully when blind, too? Think about it, dear children; and it may take weeks to raise the bar to three feet, perhaps I'll tell you more about blind Robert, some be not disheartened—a very few lessons will get it up to five.

When the horse has acquired dexterity and con-To the Girls.-There is an old lady out in fidence, we must vary the performances, placing Mahoning, who says you go to the frolies, apple both bars a good height from the ground, and butter boilings, singing and quilting parties three watering how eleverly he will go in and out withor four evenings in a week, and then say you have out touching; and I think it always advisable, after not time to read. Then you go to the circus or the first two or three times, to conclude the lesson show every time it comes into the neighborhood and with a jump at the single bar, which he may be spend money in these amusements, while you pre allowed to swing over as fast as he pleases, in order, tend you cannot subscribe for a periodical, paper or that we may not too much cramp his efforts by a book. Now, if I did not know you very well, I continued practice in doubling. Most horses will would be sure she was slandering you. It does be found to get quite fond of the amusement, and appear absurd to suppose girls should be such eager for the exertion; nor would any one believe, ninuies; but as you and I are so well acquainted who has not witnessed it, the height over which I know she is just telling the truth about a great they will bound with the greatest apparent ease; many of you who act as if you did not care to be five feet and unwards being within the compass of either wiser or better than you are now. It is all any animal whose hind quarters are qualified for

or money to get books or periodicals. Every body in Although I would deprecate all attempts to "get this country who wants to read, can find time, and them down," I must insist upon the bars being the means of improvement. Nobody need expect fixed so strong that they will turn a horse comto be respected and happy through life, who does pletely over rather than give way. I am one of not love to read. It is reading more than any- those that think the fewer falls horses have, the thing else, that makes one woman or man superior greater is their courage likely to be; but in cases to another. Sava es do not read, but spend their of extreme idleness or awkwardness, it is far better lesure time "going to frolies," as this Mahoning that the animal should sustain a tumble which he lady says you do, and this is what keeps them will not soon forget, than that he should acquire the idea, so dangerous to his rider, that timber may be rattled with impunity; and upon the rame prin-BROTHERS AND SISTERS.—By endeavoring to ciple a young horse, till he is perfect, should never acquire a habit of politeness, it will soon become be ridden at a weak place. The smaller the fence familiar, and sit on you with ease, if not with ele- the better ; but "little and good" should be t e gance. Let it never be forgotten that genuine morto with the trio. Above all, make the lesson politeness is a great fosterer of family love; it allays short, and send him home directly when he has accidental irritation, by preventing harsh retorts done what you require of him. By this means he and rude contradictions; it softens the boisterous, takes a pleasure and pride in his performance, and stimutates the indolent, suppresses selfishness, and acquires a docility and readiness which all the

harmonizes the whole. Politeness begets polite- Any man with good hands, mild temper, and a ness, and brothers may be easily won by it to leave pair of spuis, can do all that is necessary in the off the rude ways they bring home from school or open fields; but to teach effectually, it is absolutely college. Sisters ought never to receive any little essential to consider the temper, disposition and attention without thanking them for it, never to previous habits of the pupil. If he is an eager, reply to their questions in mono-yilables, and they impetuous horse, take him out by himself, and get will soon be ashamed to do such things themselves. thoroughly acquainted with him before you bring Both precept and example ought to be aid under him into company; when there let him go in front, contribution, to convince them that no one can and at ease, till he looses his restlessness, and can have really good manners abroad, who is not be coaxed into dropping back to his companions. If he has a heavy boring mouth, ride him in a severe bit with light hand, till he finds it far pleasanter to champ and play with it, than to inflict pain on himself by hanging on the instrument; if so sensitive that he will scarcely bear his mouth to We copy the following from the Lordon Sport- be touched, out on thick smooth snaffles and running martingales, till he is no longer afraid to ask Let it never be forgotten that with beasts, as for that support to which he is entitled at his rider's men, the lesson imparted by kindness is far more hands. In short, in these days of "bridles" there readily learned and distinctly remembered than is no excuse for any horse being improperly bitted; that which is forcibly instilled into a pupil, cowed and when we have got the key to his mouth, it is

MEASURING CORN, &c.

Messrs Editors :- As an evidence that we can the animal from the immediate business in hand; better afford to make than buy our own pork, I but such riders are indeed uncommon; and there- send you the following statement: On the 22d fore it is that I conceive the leading system to be of December, 1851, my sow dropped ten pigs -so judicious a method, the beast being left entirely | they were fed during the winter on, say ten bushto his own resources, whilst the man's courage and lels of corn and peas-peas boiled. In the early patience run no chance of being overtaxed and fail- part of the summer they had a few carrots-afterwards they had only the run of the oat stubble, Nothing but practice will make a horse a super and a few peaches, until I commenced feeding rior timber-jumper. It is a description of leaping them in July or August. Wishing to try a plan, which more than any other, requires coolness and which appeared, perhaps, in the Southern Planter confidence, for it must be done with energy, but and was copied into the Soil of the South, I comwithout hurry; and to retain the requisite, amount menced feeding with green corn, stalks and all .of practice, I conceive a leaping bar to be absolutely This gave them a start to grow, and put them in a necessary. The single bar is only better than none thrifty state. After corn ripened, I fed corn in the at all; but it is at the double bar that a horse ear, until the pigs were killed, except two weeks, "Well. Robert, that is right: and do you ever learns to raise himself on his hind legs, and what when they had the run of the peas, gathering their. is termed fling himself, in the form which distin- own food. Nine of the pigs were killed December 11, 1852, lacking twelve days of being a year old, The plan I have always adopted myself, and and weighed as follows:-186, 192, 160, 142, 184, have found successful, has been to inclose a space | 150, 156, 166, 172-aggregate, 1,508 lbs.-averof some six feet in width (in fact narrow enough to age, about 168. Now, for cost: nine bushels prevent a horse from wishing to turn round,) and corn and peas, \$9, carrots and green corn, \$3; 90 some twenty or twenty-two feet in length, between | bushels corn \$45-total, \$57. This is making two strong rails, six feet high in the middle, and slaughtered clean pork at a cost of less than four sloping gradually down to the two extremities. cents per pound, with the common native stock, The upper surface of these rails is made smooth, so with high priced food in the beginning, and by a that a rein slips easily along them, and the man young farmer. I do not include in the cost the leading the horse runs outside, where he is in per- gleanings of the oats and peas, because without the fect security, and out of the animal's way. In the hogs they would have been wasted, but I think I centre of the lane, so call it, are placed the two put the fattening corn at rather too high a figure leaping-bars, from six to seven feet apart, that be -ten bushels per head. My limited experience is ing, in my humble opinion, the most effective dis- in favor of killing hogs young. Never keep them tance to prevent the scholar from attempting to through two winters. "A short life and a merry same time it is narrow enough to force him to bend The following is my rule for measuring ear corn

and fling himself to double it cleverly. I generally in the crib. Multiply together the inside length, commence by laying the bars upon the ground, or breadth and depth, in feet, or feet and fractions of rather on the tan or other soft substance, on which a foot; then multiply this product by 4, and cut all such tuition should take place, and walk the off the right hand figure, for dividing by 10. The horse backward and forward over them till he reason of the rule is this: a cubic foot contains ceases to feel any alarm at the novelty of his posi- 1728 cubic inches, and a bushel contains 2150.4 tion. After this, I raise them some six inches from inches. Now, if the cubic foot of the crib (found the ground, and so by degrees get them higher, by multiplying together the length, breadth and till he finds it less trouble to make a slight spring depth,) be multiplied by 1728, and divided by and cant his hind legs after him than to knock his 2150.4, we shall have the number of bushels of shins against the unyielding wood in trying to step shelled corn or wheat that the crib will hold. But over. When this is accomplished without touch- 1728 bears the same proportion to 215.40, as 4 ing, I consider the lesson over, and that we have does to 5 very nearly. So that multiplying the

same purpose as multiplying by 1728, and dividing by 2150.4, and then taking half for the cob. If the corn is very good, with deep grains, or the crib holds over 500 bushels. I would divide by 9

In conclusion, let me inquire of you and your correspondents what rule will do for measuring unshucked corn in a crib or pen? Also, how many pounds of peas in the hull will thresh out a bushel? Respectfully, V. M. BARNES.

Winfield, Geo., May, 1853.

From the Farmers' Companion. SEED WHEAT.

We would call the attention of our wheat growers to the following novel idea, started by Eusebus Weston, of Bloomfield, Me., in the Patent Office Report for 1850. It appears to have escaped the notice of the editors of our periodicals-and no wonder with such a worthless index as the volume contains--but we think it decidedly deserving of attention, and experimenting upon; especially in the western country where so much wheat is sown. It is not often that we can learn anything practical from eastern farmers, but this may prove an exception.

"It has been suspected for a long time that our seed was in fault, at least for a part of the deplorable deficiency in the wheat crop. I could not see why a flour mill cleanser should not be the best thing to prepare wheat for sowing till an experienced miller told me it would kill one half of it. Reflecting on this fact, I was led to see what effect the common threshing mill would have, when many kernels are broken in the operation. These suggestions have been experimented upon, and it is found, on repeated trials of samples sown in common saucers and broadcast in the ground, that onefourth or more of the largest kernels are killed and never germinate, and some will produce a shoot and no root-the root sprout being killed by the machine. This accounts, in some measure, for our wheat coming up thick enough, but shortly becoming thin. Many kernels, from native strength, shoot up, but having no roots, die. In our flour mills may be seen the caps of the

root sprout, blown out by the blower or fan, under

the hopper, by quarts at a time, besides that which is blown out above. One farmer told me he had tried the experiment by accidentally having a barrel of wheat threshed by hand, and sown with another barrel threshed by a machine, and the differ ence was at least one quarter. Thus it is seen that at least one quarter of the seed is killed by the machine for threshing; and then the whole is run through an ordinary fanning mill, all together, and sown from the mass. We raise our wheat, year after year, from about three quarters of the seed sown, and that of the poorest quality; the best and fullest being killed. Now to my mind, this is enough to account for the diminuation of the wheat crop from 20 to 30 down to from 5 to 12 bushels. No seed on earth could stand such a test, Formerly, the wheat was threshed with flail, and winnowed in the north-west wind, and then the seed taken carefully from the north-west corner of last importation were on hand at the close of sat the pile, so that very little was sown except the first order of kernels. Some even went so far as to select heads of the largest and best growth by pulling them from the sheaves. A gentleman, who tried the last experiment, had a quart of wheat, which was sowed on a corner of the field; and he that if she had been one, they would have not assures me that he could see the difference in the nothing of her, also. grain, 40 or 50 rods, the plants being a darker green, broader leaf, and taller growth. If this be so, it is high time that it was attended to. Which | shirt collar, sporting them to an alarming exect of our intelligent readers will experiment upon it - Pick. this fall, trying wheat selected by hand, threshed by flail, and by machine, equal quantities of each, sown side by side, and rep rt to us the result?' In of no use to them, to give away, will confer a gree 1850, over 500,000 bushels of wheat were prob- favor upon a young couple, who are entirely at ably sown in Michigan. We have at hand the out one, and no means to purchase one, this no statistics of the other western states, yet if this ment weather. A line addressed to Newstike statement is correct, not only were more than 100 .- Herald office, will meet with attention 000 bushels of wheat thrown away in one State, The above shows the latest dodge in the art of but the next crop was much diminished.

There is said to be a strange disease among the notice will awaken the dormant fire density to fall wheat in Wisconsin. However well and thick such a degree, in the reast of some " kind person." it may look in the fall, it dies and dries up in the that the stove will be forthcoming, before the frost spring, leaving the field bare. May not this al- Pick. leged fact, in part, account for what is otherwise so difficult to explain?

AUTUMN TRANSPLANTING OF FRUIT TREES .--Hovey's Magazine gives the following reasons why the men to boot." autumn transplanting is preferable to that of spring, on all soils in good condition for the growth of fruittrees, and they should be planted in no other:

Autumn planting is better than spring for the following reasons:

1. The time is longer than spring. 2. The ground is in better condition.

frost is out of the ground.

3. The trees are then in the most dormant state. 4. The roots, where cut, heal better, and are

5. The winter and spring rains settle the earth

6. The trees are well established before warm weather overtakes them.

REMOVING THE FLAVOUR OF TURNIPS FROM MILK .- The means adopted by Mr. Skilling, of the Glasnevin Model Farm, who has directed considerable attention to the subject, is as follows: Take a small quantity of nitre, and pour on it as much My 15, 9, 10, 13, 10 3, 17, was the inventor water as is merely necessary to dissolve it, the salt being previously reduced to a fine powder. The proportion in which this solution is to be used is a wine-glassful to about ten quarts being placed in the vessel before commencing to milk.

Suggestions .- When I see plowing done, year after year, in the same track, beside a fence or gully, till a dyke of considerable height is thrown up, and of course a corresponding leanness in the interior, thinks I to myself there is a want of good

When I see a stone wall topped out with a single tier of round stone, thinks I to myself the upper foot in the height of such walls ought never to have been put on, and look out for dull scythes and loss

When I see a fruit tree loaded with twice the top necessary for bearing well; and this perhaps partly dead, thereby keeping the rays of the sun from the under crop, thinks I to myself, there is an indication of bad husbandry .- Northern Planter.

HUMOROUS

DEUTSCHE ADVERTISEMENT BY C. TOLER WOLLE

Mine horse is shloped, and I'm avraid He hash peen daken, or stolen, or shirayad Mine pig plack borse dat looks so splry. 'Pout fourteen oder twelve hands high He has peen got shust four thets plack Mit shtriped spots all down his pack, Two legs pefore and two pehinds-Pe shure you keep all dis in mind.

He's plack all over, dat is true.

All but his vace, and dat's plack too

He drots and ganters, vaux and paces

And outvorks Peizebub in draces :

And ven he gallops in der shireet He vaulks upon his legs and feet: Von leg goes down and den de oder And always follows you anoder. He has dwo ears shtuck 'pool his head, . Bote of dem's neider while nor red. But bote alike, shust von, vou see Ish placker den de oder pe : He's got two eyes dat looks you var. Only he lost von toder day. And ven you vish to dake a ride Shump on his pack on tudder side And it is shust as gospel drue. De eye vat's plind will not see you. His dail's pehind him long and shleek Only I cut him off last week And darefore tis not any more As half so longer as pefore. He cocks his ear and looks so gay And vill not shtart and run hway. But yen he's scar't, he make von shpring. And shumps apout like every ding. He rides apout mit shaiz and cart I never see such horse for shmart: And somedimes he go on de road Mitout nobody for his load, But pag of corn, and takes de track Mit little poy upon his pack Mine horse ish not so very old. Not haff so young as ven he's folled. And ven he gallop, rear or shump, His head comes all pefore him plump. And den his dail goes all pehind. But somedimes, ven he dakes a mind Gets mad and duras all round, pe share

Whoever vill mine plack horse got Shall pay den tollars on de Junit And if he prings der tief alive, Vy den he pays me twenty-five, Mitout no questions ax'd py me. By mine advertisement you'll see." Llive out here py Schneider Gap. Near Schtofflefunk's.

Vy den his dail goes all before.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET, -- NUMBER much sought after.—The entire Police force have had a fit of the blues since our last. CREAM OF TARTER Was " moving" at last ques-

tions. That unfortunate Smith having again len well thrashed by his wife, and compelled to be

LEAD is undoubtedly heavy. Fifty pigs of the and pronounced, by competent judges, to be "her Rice is in improved demand.—Mrs. Skin-afit

having unexpectedly treated her boarders to ane pudding, they fell to with such hearty good a AMERICAN STOCKS are much fanced. - Fasting

and embryo swells who are anxious to prop a

Any kind person having an old cooking stor

begging; nevertheless, we trust the period of that

A toast given a few years ago for the shee and leather manufacturers of Danvers :- "May they have all the women in the country to shor-and

For the Southern Weekly Port MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA

I AM composed of 26 letters. My 1, 13, 22, 3, 8, is a wild animal.

" 2, 3, 24, is a domestic fowl. My 3, 22, 11, 3, 12, 6, was a king of England of the Saxon race. " 4, 26, 1, is a small insect.

prepared to send out fresh ones even before the My 5, 22, 3, 14, is what every body will be if the " 6, 17, is a preposition,

" 7. 12. 4. is a vessel for carrying water.

" 8, 2, 17, 24, 16, is a river in Europe. " 9, 4, 14, 17, 19, 3, 21, is a town in Mas-achuselts

" 10, 3, 5, 14, is a metal. " 11, 10, 7, 3, is a color. " 12, 9, 10, 3, 23, 22, 2, is a town in N. C

" 13, 24, 14, 20, 26, 4, 9, is one of the U. States " 14, 25, 14, 17, is the founder of Carthage

the Telescope.

" 16, 10, 11, 3, is a river in Europe.

" 17, 4, 13, 17, 24, is a vegetable. " 18, 23, 22, is a fruit. My 19, 17, 10, 1, 5, 20, 21, 16, was a French phi

osopher. " 20, 10, 10, is what a great many people are

" 21, 9, 1, is a troublesome animal " 22, 26, 10, 11, 5, was Roman Emperor.

" 23, 24, 4, is a small tavern. " 24, 23, 22, 16, 8, is a river in Africa. My 25, 16, 4, 13, 5, 24, is a group of islands of

My 26, 7, 8, 17, 21, 5, was the goddess of the Dawn. My whole is one of the greatest curiosties

the coast of Europe.

The answers to the two Enigmas that appeared the Post, on the 26th Nov., are GREENSBOS FEMALE COLLEGE to the first and THE LUNATE ASYLUM to the last: