### STANZAS FROM THE GERMAN.

My heart, I bid thee answer-How are love's marvels wrought? "Two hearts to one pulse beating, Two spirits to one thought."

And tell me how love cometh? "It comes-unsought-unsent! And tell me how love goeth? "That was not love that went!"

#### FIRST PROTEST AGAINST FASHION.

bune, is a very significant sign of the Times, and

THE following, by the trenchant quill of the Tritoe valuable not to be copied and commended to our readers' attention :-"The institution of fashion is somewhat curious. But it is not an accident-a growth simply-it is something agreed upon : method runs through its madness. A considerable time before the appearance of a fashion-say six months, more or lessthe high priests and priestesses meet together .-They compare notes. Such a thing has been done; such a thing may be done, to establish a new mode. The council sits and deliberates with the utmost gravity, hardly relieved by a bit of fun or humor. A mode is positively or partially agreed uponwhether for ball, dinner, promenade or carriage attire, especially for the sex in particular. Skilful artists in that line are present, and sketches are teiher made at the moment, or submitted already prepared. Besides this, at a more advanced stage of the discussion a lady-figure is dressed up for whatever particular mode. The dressing of this figure is no light affair. It is entrusted to a masculine artist. The talent for outline color, which has been nurtured at the national school of design, which has studied in the Louvre, or at Rome, is called into play to determine proportion, tint, and general effect. Great is the palaver round this figure. People who do not consider such things, would be astounded at the range of discussion entered upon to settle the principle and details of the object of such a gathering. The history of civilization being the history of dress, the annals of the human race come into play. If the age of Pericles, or Augustus, or the Medici, or Louis Quatorze, or the Directory, is gulped at a breath on a question of renaissance-be not surprised. The drapery aimed after, may be classic. What a large theme is here for esthetics ! or, if the points be roccoco, what nice bits of court flash and folly may be raked up. The historical illustrations from books, plates and souvenirs on such a subject, are vast. The memories of the jury on effects of fashions are likewise vast. What ought to be avoided so as not to repeat with platitude what has alreadv been done-what may be snugly travestiedand what may be abbreviated or elongated-softened or more pronounced-is discussed with a knowledge and volubility that are mysterious to the multitude. Think not, learned bookworm that you have all the facts. Each trade carries a library in its head-and an academy of fine arts, if it include taste. Well, our manikin having been touched and retouched-the cream of good society is appealed to for its judgments thereon. A knot of titled women, and some untitled, agree to wear the dress beforehand; the press sheds its wreaths of anticipatory puffs, and on the appointed day the fair comedians come on the stage of society in their new-clothes character. The everchanging hues and shapes of dress now contrast curiously with the conservatism of ancient times in the same thing. From the age of Pericles to that of Adrian, being nearly six hundred years, under the successive domination of the Athenians, the Lacedemonians, the Macedonians and the Romans, there was less variation in style and taste of imitatime art, through all the different stages that composed those empires, excepting only Egypt, than there is, not only between those of two schools, but between those of any two successive ages of the same school in modern Europe. During that period, a simplicity of dress, bordering on negligence, and nearly approaching to nudity, universally prevailed, and any deviation from it was deemed a system of barbarism and corruption of manners, unbecoming a man of rank and education .-Even the women, during that period, never attempted to exchange their native charms for the adscititions ornaments of dress; for, though the limbs and body were more or less concealed, as general custom or individual modesty occasionally required, they never were so disguised but that the general forms of a human creature were suffered to appear, which is not the case with a lady in stays or hoop. About the age of Adrian, the Roman women of fashion began to dress their hair in fantastic forms, wholly unlike those of nature; and when once disguise was mistaken for embellishment, there was no longer any principle to check the extravagance of caprice. Consequently novel-

Forget not that human virtue is a polished steel, which a rusted by a breath.

ty and splendor were soon mistaken for grace and

elegance, and as the contagion immediately com-

municated itself to the other sex, all simplicity of

taste in dress and manners, and with it all purity

of style were banished. The writer who gives

these particulars but paints the follies of fashion in

our day. But, with all its pretense, it wants, so

fect. The dress of woman is vastly improved of

late years; so much so, that a recurrence to mo-

dels of the Josephine or Marie Antoinette school.

are, to say the least, void of suggestive beauty .-

What form fashion is to take in this country, we

have some inkling of. - Woman's sacred fluent robes

will not be set aside for bloomers. But the attire

of men is changing. The adoption by many of

the beard-the slouch hat by others-the love of

fire-parades and military shows-are all proofs of

the instability of the present philosophy of dress

and after change has performed its revolution,

something like the quiet simplicity of the antique

may be resorted to, for a while at least. But there

are certain points of the masculine attire so repul-

sive to severe taste, that they must become obsolete

with the spread of esthetics in this country. The

chimney-shaped hat, the angular dress coat, the

pinched-up boot, are all violations of true stand-

ards. For the rest, the American is a more plastic

character as regards such innovations than the Eu-

## YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

THE LITTLE BOY THAT DIED. I AM all alone in my chamber now,

And the midnight hour is near; And the faggot's crack, and the clock's dull tick, Are the only sounds I hear. And over my soul in its solitude, Sweet feelings of sadness glide; For my heart and my eyes are full when I think

Of the little boy that died.

Went home to the dear ones, all: And softly I open'd the garden-gate, And softly the door of the hall, My mother came out to meet her son; She kiss'd me, and then she sigh'd, And her head fell on my neck, and she wept For the little boy that died.

I went one night to my father's home ;

I shall miss him when the sweet flowers come In the garden where he play'd; I shall miss him more by the fireside, When the flowers have all decay'd, I shall see his toys, and his empty chair, And the horse he used to ride; And they will speak, with a silent speech, Of the little boy that died.

I shall see his little sister again With her playmates about the door; And I'll watch the children in their sports, As I never did before; And if, in the group, I see a child That's dimpled and laughing-eyed, I'll look to see if it may not be

The little boy that died.

We shall all go home to our Father's house, To our Father's house in the skies, Where the hope of our souls shall have no blight Our loves no broken ties; We shall roam on the banks of the river of peace And bathe in its blisful tide; And one of the joys of our heaven shall be, The little boy that died.

#### "IT COMES FROM ABOVE."

There was once in France a poor boy, who was called "Little Peter." He was an orphan, and begged his bread from door to door. He sang very prettily, and people seldom sent him away emptyhanded. It was an idle and uncomfortable life which he led, but Peter had no one to care for im and he did not know what else to do. He had the singular custom of saying on every occasion, "It comes from above." I will tell you why.

When his father was on his death-bed-if, indeed, he had a bed, for he was very poor-he said to his son," My dear Peter, you will now be left alone, and many troubles you will have in the world. But always remember, that all comes from above; then you will find it easy to bear everything with

Little Peter understood him, and in order not to forget the, words, he often thought them aloud. He acknowledged every gift with the words, a It comes from above." As he grew up, he used to consider what the expression meant. He was intelligent enough to see, that as God rules the world, we may well believe of everything that happens in the way of his provide e, "It comes from

This faith of Little Peter frequently turned out for his benefit. Once, as he was passing through the town, a sudden wind blew off a roof-tile, which fell on his shoulder, and struck him to the ground. His first words were, "It comes from above," The by-standers laughed, and thought he must be out of his senses, tor of course it could not fall from below; but they did not understand him. A minute after, the wind tore off an entire roof in the same street, which crushed three men to death. Had Little Peter gone on, he would probably have been at that moment just where the roof fell.

Another time, a distinguished gentleman employed him to carry a letter to a neighboring town, bidding him make all haste. On his way he tried to spring over a ditch, but it was so wide that he fell in, and was nearly drowned. The letter was ost in the mud, and could not be recovered. The gentleman was angry when little Peter told him of his misfortune, and drove him out of doors with

"It comes from above," said Peter, as he stood on the steps. The next day the gentleman sent for him. "See here," said he, "there are two halfcrowns for you for tumbling into the ditch. Circumstances have so changed on a sudden, that it would have been a misfortune to nie, had that letter gone safely.

I could tell you much more about Peter. When he had become a great boy, he was still called. "Little Peter." A rich gentleman who came into the town having heard his story, sent for him, in order to give him something. When Little Peter entered the room, the Englishman said, "What think you, Peter; why have I sent for you?" "It comes from above," replied Peter. This answer greatly pleased the gentleman. After thinking awhile, he said, "You are right; I will take you into my service, and provide well for you. Will you agree to that?" "It comes from above," answered Peter; "God is very good to me; I will gladly

So the rich Englishman took him away. It was a good thing for the poor boy, who had been taught no trade. Long afterwards, we learned that when his master died, he left him a large sum of money to carry on his business; and that "Little Peter" was then a wealthy man in Birmingham. But he still said, of every occurence, "It comes from above."-Dr. Barth.

### BOYS, GET AHEAD.

When you see young men spending all they make, und when we consider the great importance of a little cash capital to their future prosperity. we are amazed that their own common sense does not urge with sufficient importunity the duty of trying to save, if it be ever so little, from present earnings towards a future capital.

We once heard a gentleman who had risen from poverty to wealth and influence, by his own prudence and industry, enforcing the saving plan in this way. 'Suppose, said he, you had six eggs to live upon daily. Now, it is clear, if you eat all the eggs every day, you will never have any ahead to depend upon. But, if, by self-denial, you can save one of these eggs to-day, or this week, and another next day or week, you can soon have besides your six eggs daily, one, two, or more hens, that will give you one, two, or three dozen exts. fair friends.

instead of the half-dozen you had at first. You will not suffer in any respect from the little self-denial necessary at first, and when once you have set in train the egg producing influence, it goes on of itself, at it were. The one egg saved, gives you a hen which produces indefinitely, and then if you choose you can eat those half dozen daily, and still be gaining from the first saving.

We have often thought of this simple illustration as comprehending in an egg shell whole volumes of political economy, and recommend it to our young readers as worthy of practice. - People's etables.

RETORT .- "If I were so unlucky," said an officer, "as to have a stupid son, I would certainly, by all means, make him a parson." A clergyman, who was in the company, calmly replied, "You think differently, sir, from your father."

## FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

### GARDENING FOR FARMERS

OUR readers may ask in what gardening for farmers differs from gardening for other people, as the the question of how to grow, is of course to be answered the same to all. But the merchant retirpleasure and profit if they adopt our advice.

pure enjoyments, which other classes of the community are ready to admit result from gardening? to see so little pleasure in the practice of it?-The reply is easy. The business associations of the city man are unconnected with the green fields and the social pleasures of country life. The latpart, therefore present the greater contrast to his pursuit. In his garden, the zest of novelty stimulates his exertions, and his zeal supplying-to some extent-his lack of knowledge, the citizen is delighted with the result of his first attempts at growing cabbages and dahlias; and success soon converts the new pursuit into a passion. The novice becomes by practice, a proficient. Not so with the farmer. Ardent perhaps in the pursuit of his toilsome duties, he looks more for the quiet of rest, as the relief of his labor, than for the success of his roses or his tomatoes; which although enclosed within the trim hedges of a garden are too nearly associated in his mind with the scene of his daily cares to afford him amusement, or to interest his leisure hours.

But this state of things is not inevitable. And we feel convinced that, with a little aid from your wife and daughters, we can tell farmers how to enjoy and profit by a garden, and then how to increase the bloom of the rose in their fair cheeks, whilst they tend the growth of it in their flower borders. To the ladies then we appeal. And we promise them happiness and pleasure from pursuing our instructions.

Let us look around before we begin our gardening, and see whether we have a fair ground to

What have we around the farm house! Have we the poultry house, the pig-pens, the wood-shed, and the other domestic out-offices well placed at the back or ends of the house, so that by the planting of a few common shrubs, such as lilacs, syringas, &c., we can conceal them from view ?-If so, well and good. If not, have you not influence enough to get them removed, or fenced off by a close board fence, which you can afterwards hide by creepers of some kind? Then, again, in front and around the house, can you not sketch out than the 'most violent patriot,' of the day, and a little plan for a grass lawn, to be kept mown close, and separated from the adjacent land by a light fence, or ditch and green bank, so as to show the world that within that magic boundary the roughness of farming husbandry ceases, and that within it the elegancies of life are to prevail? This being done, let us fix upon a spot of ground behind or at the side of the house for the garden. If we can, we will select one sloping, towards the south, rather than otherwise, and where the soil is as good as the neighborhood will produce. Some shrubs planted on each side of the house with a bed of six or ten feet wide in front of them for flowers, will at once give an air of loveliness and comfort to our dwelling.

The piece of ground for the gard n being determined upon, it must of course be surrounded by a good fence; and of all fences, the best is a low thick hedge, which may be made either of several shrubs varying according to the locality and to every year, in order to make it keep thick at the bottom, will is four or five years, form the best fence in the world, and will last for a life time and more. But whilst this is growing up, some temporary rustic wooden fence must be constructed, outside the live fence, which may be made of a very little ingenuity is sufficient to nail together, than guano, may be made of it. so as to produce a nest rural fence which will afford the young hedge ample protection.

pend in some degree, upon its shape, and that will be in some cases influenced by its position. If it is a square, or approaches that shape, it is well to set off all round it next to the hedge, a border walk of five or six feet all round; and then divide the centre ground into four quarters, by walks three feet wide, and subdivide these quarters again ir to beds four or five feet wide, for the convenience of cropping, with narrow paths of only fifteen inches between them just to form a division.

ber our purpose is to combine profitable utility him and guano. with amusement and healthful recreation for our

With this object we must appropriate the ex ternal border round the garden to fruit and early vegetables; but next the walk, round the whole centre quarters of the garden, we reserve about three feet for a flower border, and at that distance (three feet) from this walk, we advise either dwarf pear trees, or currants and gooseberries to be planted, which will form a background to the flower border and separate it from the entire centre ground; which, as will presently be seen, we intend to devote to the more important article, veg-

The wide border next to the hedge round the garden, shall on the south and east, be devoted to early lettuce, raddishes and other salading, wit: strawberries; and by placing the strawberries next to the walk, and the other things behind them, some approach is made to the ornamental character of the flower border on the other side of the walk.

The plan of the garden being formed, and its general arrangements pointed out, let us now contemplate its capability to carry out our purpose of combining the useful with the ornamental.

The bare character of a garden devoted to vegetables only, however valuable, is not well calculated to please the eye of the general observer, title to this article seems to imply. The answer, or to interest the fair hands that should, partially at least, superintend and direct the gardening operations; we propose, therefore, to deck its borders ing for a few hours, from the wear and tear of city with some of Flora's beauties, whilst we are waitexcitement; or the man of wealth, who retires to ing for the utilitarian awards which we hope to enjoy the otium cum dignitate of country life, have receive from Pomona. The walk round the garden other objects in view than those which our farmers | will frequently be found to yield a pleasant recreaand their wives can properly direct their attention | tion from indoor duties, or will change for a few to, in their gardening pursuits. We propose to minutes, the monotony of the needful operations in point out to our farming friends, the advantages, tending the vegetable quarters. We take but a and the true enjoyment which a garden adapted to minute portion of the ground for the flowers, but their wants, and so arranged as to supply them, is we place these in such a situation that at whatecalculated to afford. And we promise them both | ver part of the garden we are, they are ever present with us, delighting us by their gay colors and sweet Why should not the farmers participate in those odors, and prompting by their cheering influence our exertions to renewed efforts.

From such a garden, fair readers, you may during And why, moreover, do any of our farmers profess all the summer and autumn secure to yourselves and friends a scene of never-failing enjoyment.

Having introduced von, ladies, to your garden, we shall in our next paper commence a ser es of instructions for its culture; and as the season of the ter, of which the garden forms so prominent a year is approaching when you should be preparing for next year's operations, we would have you at once commence, and be prepared, month by month, to work along with us, and become busy workers in "The Farmer's Garden."-The Journal of Agriculter.

#### From the Farmer's Journal. FISH, ITS VALUE AS A MANURE

MR. EDITOR: - The scarcity and high price of Juano has induced the Royal Agricultural Society of England, with a view of obtaining a substitute for it, to offer a prize of £1,000, (\$5,000,) and the gold medal of the society, for the discovery of a manure possessing equal fertilizing properties as guano, of which an unlimited supply can be furnished in England, at £5, (\$25,00) per ton. This liberal offer shows how much value is placed upon Guano there; and that the science of manufacturing and the application of manures has not been brought to porfection, and is yet deserving of much study and research.

If such be the state of the science there, how much more ignorant of it, are we who are impoverishing our lands annually by exporting their products by tons, and returning nothing to the soil to replace them?

We seem to study nothing but the system of reproduction by nature, and destruction by man. We have brought this science to perfection, to our sorrow, and it is high time we should change our system of land-killing.

In regard to this State, I must beg leave to do those justice who have taken the lead in this matter, and quote the language of one, (Mr. H. K.B.,) who is better acquainted with the improvements made than I am, in hopes that others may be induced to follow their example. He says, "except to those truly enlightened farmers of Edgecombe Co., whose names should rank higher in the State, whose exertions and successful improvements have brought their county from being the worst cultivated, to be the best, who have raised the value of their lands 50 per cent above any other in the State, and made money more abundant there; except to these gentlemen, to propose an expenditure of \$6 or \$8 per acre upon land, with a view to profit, would be looked upon as folly, and yourself as demented."

Since hearing and seeing what I did, at the Raleigh Fair, I am induced to believe, there are other gentlemen, besides the Edgecombe farmers, who are "wide awake" to their interests in the important science of agricultural improvement, in this

With this digression, I return to my subject. A gentleman in London, is said to have made a discovery of converting fish into a manure, supother shrubs planted young and cut back consider- he can by receiving the prize and gold medal. It has long been known that fish is a valuable manure, and being the basis of guano, it is not surpri ing it should have been selected as the basis of a substitute for guano.

No doubt, if properly prepared, by a chemical process, and the proper ingredients incorporated few rough posts and the loppings of trees, which with it, a more valuable, if not a cheaper manure Guano is the excrements of fish-eating birds,

mixed with some extraneous substances, deprived The mode of laying out the garden must de- of the oil, some of the phosphates, and other ingredients of fish, by the digestive organs of the birds.

There is a difference of form, as a manure, between guano and fish, in favour of guano; and the question arises in the absence of the stomachs of from six to ten feet wide; next to that, a broad birds, as a manufactory, in this country, ho to convert fish into the form best adapted as a manure for all plants, at a moderate cost?

Perhaps, a good Analytical chemist can best answer this question; and as the Londoner's discovery will not be divulged, I suggest, that our wise men put their wits to work, and find out his se-Now then to crop the garden. We must remem- eret by experiment, and make us independent of

Perhaps, some one of those who have used fish as a manure, near the coast of Carolina, or other | destroy the other.

States, can enlighten us on this important subject, a... confer a lasting boon upon the present and succeeding generations, and hand down his name as one amongst the greatest benefactors of farmers.

I regret, I have not an analysis of fish to compare it with that of guano; and will take, for example, the frames of fish to illustrate the difference and similarity, between bones and guano.

The following table is taken from Mr. Solon Robinson's Treatise on guano, which exhibits the composition of both, supposing them to be in a dry

	Bone.	Guano.	
organic animal matter,	33	56	,
hosphates of Lime and Magnesia,	59	26	Ú
Carbonate of Lime,	04	06	
alts of Soda,	04	10	
alts of Potash,	trace	trace.	
Silicious matter,	00	02	
moods marror,			
	100	100	

This analysis gives us an idea of what bones lose or gain by passing through the stemachs of birds. They lose much of the valuable element, the phosphate of lime, and would gain perhaps, some or ganic matter, and salts of potash, and soda.

An analysis of fish, no doubt, would show a larger per centage than Guano does, of all elements, except perhaps the carbonate of lime, and salts of soda, which could be added during the process of the manufacture of fish manufer, at a

The elements of fish are more numerous and more valuable, as manure, than those of guano, if properly prepared as those of guano are, as food for plants. The spontaneous decomposition of fish prepares many of them, but that process permits many of the important ingredients, the gases, to escape. An artificial process of decomposition could, doubtless, be made to preserve all of them. But can the process be so simplified, and the materials furnished in sufficient quantities to make an efficlent, cheap and abundant manure? Those who know what quantities of fish can be supplied, can aid us in solving this question. Most farmers who use fish as manure, prepare it by spontaneous decomposition; and an excellent manure they find it; but, suppose they were to try an artificial process, and see if they do not make more and a better

I would suggest, as an experiment, that as sulphuric acid-the brown acid of commerce-is cheap, and salt, plaster, ashes and charcoal, are abundant, instead of rotting the fish in the field with dirt, they dissolve it with salt water and sulphuric acid, and dry the mixture with plaster, charcoal and ashes. This will form a compound more valuable than the guano perhaps, or the fish-manure, as usually prepared.

Without going into a minute analysis of it, we shall find the ammonia in the form of a sulphate. the bones as phosphates, and the animal matter upon his nose; they colonized his peaked in the form of soluble salts, and the charcoal and ashes intermixed and saturated with them and ammonia, in a fine state to be fed freely to plants. The more charcoal dust used, the better, as it has a great affinity for ammonia, and absorbs and retains it; and, after being put in the soil, will continue to perform similar offices for years, only giving it up as demanded by plants, and receiving new supplies from air, dews, and rains.

Would not this compound be in a form suitable as food of plants, and possess as great virtues as guano does? I leave it for others to say, who are older and wiser than myself, with deference to the opinions of others.

N. T. SORSBY. Forkland, Ala., Nov., 1853.

HOW TO RAISE PRUIT EVERY YEAR -- If rightly understood, few trees, unless absolutely dead or rotten, need occupy ground without yielding a plenteous crop. After a long and varied series of experiments, I gradually adopted the following mode: as soon as the winter has sufficiently disappeared, and before the sap ascends, I examine my trees: every dead bough is lopped off, then after the sap has risen sufficiently to show where the blossoms will be, I cut away all the other branches having none on, and also the extremity of every limb the lower part of which bears a considerable number of buds, thus concentrating the sap of the tree upon the maturation of its fruits; and saving what would be a useless expenditure of strength. In the quince, apricot and peach trees, this is very important, as they are very apt to be luxuriant in leaves and destitute of fruit. You may think this injures the trees, but it does not; for you will find trees laden with fruit, which formerly yielded nothing. Of course other well known precautions must be attended to, such as cutting out worms from the roots; placing old iron on limbs, which acts as a tonic to the sap, &c. Try it, ye who have failed in raising fruit .-- Exchange paper, To ascertain a horse's age.—Every horse has

six teeth above and below. Before three years old he sheds his middle ones-at three he sheds one more each side of the central teeth-at four he sheds the two corner and last of the fore teeth. Between four and five the horse cuts his under erior in value, and cheaper than the present price tusks, at which time his mouth will be complete. of guano, but refuses to disclose his process of man- At six the grooves and hollows will begin to fill the taste of the proprietor,-Buckthorn, Hawthorn, ufacture, because he can make more money by up a little-at seven the grooves will be nigh Osage Orange, Privet, Arbor Vitie, and various keeping his secret and selling his manure, than filled up, except the corner teeth, leaving little brown spots in their place. At eight the whole of the hollows and grooves are filled up. At nine there is very often seen a small bill to the outside corner teeth—the point of the tusk is worn off, and the part that was concave begins to fill up and become rounding—the squares of the central teeth begin to disappear, and the gums leave them small and narrow at the top.

Southern Planter says:-"I saw in some agricultural work, perhaps your own, that the water in My 20, 8, 13, 19, 21, 6, 8, 10, took the w which Irish potatoes have been boiled, if applied to cows, &c., would kill lice upon them. I tried it several times with signal success, a few days ago, ordered my boy to try it upon my cows, which at this time of the year, generally, are full of ticks; My 23, 21, 13, 2, 20, is the classic name of t the result of which is that the vermin have all taken their departure."

To Destroy Bedbugs .- A simple and easy method of destroying this loathsome tormentor has been discovered. It consists in spreading the iquid from the ripe cucumber on the bedstead, and other places in which they secrete themselves.

A man's nature runs either to herbs or weeds, therefore, let him seasonably water the one and

# HUMOROUS

GOV. D. AND THE SCARECROW

Governor D., of-no matter what Star plain farmer-like man; in fact, aside c political office, his profession was that of a c He had an orchard behind his house, her he paid a great deal of attention.

In personal appearance, the Governor was very prepossessing. He was tall and game when about his work, was generally in the of wearing a faded dressing-gown, which exceeding length, coming nearly to his face It chanced one day, that a gentleman fall bly dressed called at the Governor's resident inquired for him. He was in quest of a car office which lay in the Governor's gift.

"He is not at home just at present," said to D., "but if you will come in and take a ser doubt he will be along soon."

The visitor accepted the invitation, and a himself in the plain sitting-room, entered in versation with the Governor's lady "I believe," said he, "that this is considered

fine agricultural place. Does your husband nuch land?" "Some thirty acres. "He is quite a farmer "I caught a glimpse of an orchard just lish

the house. That, I suppose, belongs to him? "Yes; he prides himself on his orchard" "I see you find it necessary to use scareerous righten away the birds."

"Scarecrows!" said The Governor's lady asta ed. "No," said she, "we never employ and "Why, I am quite sure that I saw one is of the trees, rigged up in a long fluttering no

"I don't think Mr. D. has put any inc. orchard. You can look from this window perhaps you will see the object which took

"There it is now," was the reply, as he per out a figure standing on a limb of one of the tra dressed in a pair of overalls, with a fade is fluttering in the breeze, "that's the scattering was sure that I was not mistaken."

" That a Sacrecrow!" said Mrs. D., in ange ment, " why, that's my husband " The victim of this embarrassing mislake

just enough voice left to inquire for his hat to which he immediately withdrew, thinking a to defer his application for office to a more venient season. - Yankee Blade.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT .- A Yankee, out a will ing, in Virginia, at Wheeling, while to hims talking, experienced—a feeling—strangeling and alarmin'! from his caput to his knees ... suddenly discovered, he was covered o'et w 'bees !' They rested on his evelids, and per and swarmed upon his clothes. They explore swelling nostrils, dove deep into his ears; a craw-led up his 'trowsers,' and filled his ever tears! Did he holler like a loon! Was hese and did he 'cut and run ?' or did the criteswoon? Ne'er a one. He wasn't scar't a mite never swoons-or hollers; but he hived 'en nail-keg tight and sold 'em for two dollars!

A little fellow, weeping most piteously, suddenly interrupted by some amusing occurs He hushed his cries for a moment: there we struggle between smiles and tears; the train thought was broken: "Ma," said he, resu his snuffle, and wishing to have his cry out, "I ugh ! ugh ! ugh ! what was I crying about just w

LEGISLATIVE WIT.—"I believe," said as representative from a country town, "that one of the tallest members in the House. "Yes," added a fellow representative, "at

of the slimmest, also." This unexpected confirmation occasional and of laughter, in which the first gentleman hear

THERE'S THE DIFFERENCE. The editor of of two rival newspapers in a village out West boast ed that he had just obtained a font frew type. To which the other retorted: "Why, re proces ed ours a long time ago!"

### For the Southern Weekly is ACROSTICAL ENIGMA

I AM composed of 26 letters. My 1, 4, 15, 3, 2, was the goddess of chann " 2, 3, 3, 5, was a queen of England. " 3, 2, 9, 4, 10, was a Spartan king.

" 4, 10, 4, 22, was an "Egyptian goddes." " 5, 6, 4, 10, 20, 2, was a Hebrew prophet. My 6, 5, 8, was an American General in the lets

My 7, 2, 6, 6, 2, 18, 5, was a famous 800

" 8, 1, 7, 2, 13, 1, was a king of England " 9, 13, 2, 20, 14, 2, is a god worshiped in 3 My 10, 4, 6, 5, 3, 21, 10, was the chief 6

My 11, 5, 19, 21, 14, 10, 8, 20, was a celebrate

My 12, 3, 12, 2, 22, was a prince of Troy. and of Auchises and the goddess Venus. My 13, 8, 14, 21, 10, was killed in the time foundation of Rome.

My 14, 4, 6, 11, 4, 2, 1, 8, 10, was a Athenian General. My 15, 3, 21, 9, 4, 10, was the faithful Chan

of Osiris. " 16, 2, 21, 6, was a king of the Israelites. " 17, 20, 12, 14, was one of Noah's solls

" 18, 8, 15, 13, 4, 19, was king of the Gold Lice on Cows, &c.-A correspondent of the My 19, 12, 3, 11, 2, 21, 13, is a heather

half man and half horse.

of Crete. My 21, 13, 4, 2, 10, is the name of a man

first chapter of Matthew. My 22, 4, 13, 5, 3, 22, were sea nymphs

My 24, 4, 24, 21, 10, was a Roman General My 25, 2, 3, 11, 2, 6, 21, 10, was king of P for murdering his son Pelops. My 26, 2, 25, 21, 13, 3, was expelled from

by Jupiter. My whole is one of America's noblest 8 the State in which he lived.

Answer to Enigma in last week's Post far famed Fakir of Siva's Great Southern pian opera troupe.