you disturb two or their bottles of whiskey.

They are very apt at learning new dances, and

a waltz which was taught them by one of the

officers of Lieut. De Haven's expedition was

found by him, five years after, to be very com-

mon and remarkably well performed. In the

lower settlements in Greenland you will be in-

vited to a ball almost every night.

Among the Northern tribes some of their

customs are most inhuman. At Cape Alexan-

der, in 78 deg. 20 min. North, there are about

thirty Esquimaux living in seven families. One

of these consisted of a young man and woman

who had two children, the youngest of which

was weak and sickly; so they made a grave

and laid the child in it and covered her with a

stone. This is the way in which they get rid

of the aged and feeble. But whatever may be

their failings, from religion or from custom, ex-

cept in the most Northern portion of Greenland

'free love" finds no favor with the Esquimaux

women. When married they are true to their

husbands, and unmarried, they are true to them-

selves. They cherish the memory of their

friends. One of the officers of Lieut. De Ha-

ven's expedition was greeted on his return to

Leively in the expedition of Hartstein by the

gentle Sophie Broberg with a kiss and a raptu-

rous exclamation of delight. He brought home

photograph of her and her sister oreenland,"

photograph is faint, for the sun in Greenland is

weak, still it gives a good idea of their features

and dress. Another officer has a small Daguer-

rectype of six of the Leively belles.

vited to a ball almost every night.

Afar beyond, the hills. He flew as free as air, To see the beauties far away ; But I still lingered there.

At this, I felt quite sad,

But did not tarry long.

For I too, fain would go, To see the beauties far away, Where sweet, wild flowers grow. As on the bird I thought, I still more cheerless grew For I felt weaker far than e'er, As o'er the hills he flew.

In vain, I wished to go Like him, as free as air, O'er hills and valleys far away, To see what o'er there.

Mount Pleasant, During Co.

WHO IS THE TRUE FRIEND OF THE SLAVE?

The recent horrible tragedy at Richmond, the full details of which were given in the "Express" MINERALOGY .- An officer of the expedition of Monday, simultaneously with the Richmond papers, is of a nature to call for more than a showed us some specimens of minerals which he had collected at various places. The rock passing notice at the hands of the Southern near where the Advance was frozen in its svenite press. It was a tragedy, indeed, of low life, and with some green stone and trap. In lat. 78 the unhappy victim of the wretch, who afterdeg. 15 min. North, long. 74 deg. 45 min.wards destroyed him-eff, was a negro slave,-West, quartz pebbles were picked up, some of The circumstances, abhorrent enough in themthem with a rose tint. In the same place was selves, were yet not more singular, or n ore atrofound a curious friable which seemed to have cious than those attending other murders of been burned. At Haroe island coal was found which we have read, or that have occurred withapparently of recent formation. The grain of in our recollection in the same city. But we the wood was still perceptible, and it was interfeel bound to regard the fiendish crime as one spersed with small masses of a very pure rosin. of greater importance to Southern society than The supply was limited in depth only by the any that has recently transpired, because it grew frost, and was so loese that it could be shovelout of the interference, on the part of the Nored up without difficulty. It was found to burn thern people, which has for years been systewell. At Pond's bay pebbles of variegated matically pursued, with the question of negro sandstone were found. From Possession bay slavery. It is one of the legitimate fruits of a green granite was brought and pebbles considewholesale plan of robbery, carried on under the guise of benevolence, by Northern abolitionists, The New York Journal of Commerce gives and we desire to notice it in this point of view, wherein it seems to us to assume a magnitude

Co.'s Express, five years ago, and who for a con

siderable time were kept standing on their heads

in a box. Of those, who having successfully es-

caped to the Free Stases, afterwards fell an easy

prev to the rigors of an inhospitable climate, or

died by starvation, the number exceeds all com-

putation. Now we gravely submit the question

to all reasonable men at the North, which of us

are the real friends of the negro; we who main

tain them under the system of servitude in com-

for and plenty, or you who employ villains to

steal them dead or alive, and carry them off to

die by penury and cold? Mis. Stowe, among

other infamous charges against the South, de-

clared that it vas customary for masters to ad

vertise for their runaway negroes with the pro-

mise of reward whether they were brought back

dead or alive-but here we see the matter pro-

ved clearly upon Northern emissaries of aboli-

tion, that negroes must be stolen from their mas

ters whether it is necessary afterwards to kill

One thing is plain from this case of Auburne,

that it becomes the authorities of the Slave

States lying along the frontier or the Atlantic.

to redouble their vigilance against the schemes

of these scoundrels. There are such in every

Southern city on the Ohio and on the Seaboard,

watching their opportunity- we have no doubt

there are some in Petersburg at this moment-

let a careful watch be maintained upon all sus-

picious intruders from the North, and occurrences

like the murder of Carter may be prevented .-

Humanity equally with the duty of self-protec-

It may not be generally known that this pre-

cious little waif, which was set affoat "long time

ago," is by the author of that much-talked-of book,

I came in the morning-it was Spring,

I walked out at noon-it was Summer:

I sat down at even-it was Autumn.

I lay down at night-it was Winter,

And I smiled ;

And I was glad;

And I was sad:

And I slept

Which: the Right or the Left?"

tion, calls upon us to be vigilant .- Pet. Ex.

it might not otherwise present. At one time it became necessary to send a There can be little doubt that the murderer fatigue party with provisions, to assist the main AUBURNE or ARBOURINE, or whatever else may party under Dr. Kane, in an attempted passage be his name, was the agent of a Northern socieacross Smith's Sound. This party was under tv, sent to the South for the purpose of seducthe command of Mr. Brooks, first officer of the ing negro slaves to escape from servitude, and expedition. He was accompanied by Mr. Wil dust the ouse rented by him, under the pretext sod and other volunteers. During their travof being designed for a restaurant, was really to they found the ice completely impenetrable, and serve as a rendezvous for runaways, where they a snow drift at last swept wildly over the floes, might be secreted, until an opportunity for es and in the midst of a heavy gale from the cape was presented. The whole plan was re-North, the thermometer, to their dismay, sunk vealed some years since, in the case of Blevins, to fifty-seven degress below zero. Human nawho is now confined in tate Penttersary. ture could not support the terrible cold, Four The evidence upon his trial went to show that of the party, including Mr. Brooks and Mr. certain pious and tender-hearted spinsters and Wilson, were prostrated with frozen feet, and strong-minded women of Worcester, Mass., were with great difficulty three of their companions regularly as ociated together to effect the ab after encountering great suffering, reached the duction of negro slaves, and that Blevins was ship and announced the condition of their compa d so much per capita, for all he could sucrades. Their chances of being rescued seemed ceed in sending off. We cannot doubt that aextremely small. They were in the midst of a mong these Yankee philanthropists, there were wilderness of snow, incapable of motion, prosome who thought they were really doing God tected only by a canvass tent, and with no landservice in this negro stealing conspiracy. And marks by which their position could be known, there may be others who, at this moment, are Even to drag these maimed men would have engaged in the same work, of a similar convicbeen, under ordinary circumstances, a work of tion. And yet we ask them to look at the redifficulty, but to the slender party left at the sults of their intermeddling (to call it by no ship, it seemed, to be impossible. Dr. Kane, harsher name) as exhibited last week in R chwith the boldness and courage which justified mond. Here is a negro who leaves a kind and the warm attachment felt towards him by al indulgent master, and commits himself to the under his command, in less than one hour orprotection of a stranger will next day poisons ganized a rescuring party, leaving on board only him! And can any one say that Carter was those who were necessary to receive the sick, and the first victim of the fiendish malevolence of started off in the teeth of a terrific gale, steerthese misereants f. How many other negroes ing by compass, to rescue the sufferers. After may not, have been nourdered under circumnineteen hours' constant travel, during which stances of equal atrocity? We all remember two of the party fainted, and others required to tie narrow escape of the negroes whom Red be kept from asleep by force, they struck the Boot Smith, attempted to get off by Adams &

The scene, as Dr. Kane entered the tent, was affecting beyond description. The party burst out into tears. A blubber fire was immediately built, pemmican cooked, and the party ate for the first time after leaving the vessel. Ice was also melted, they having been to this time without drink. Worn out as they were but four hours were allowed for the halt. The maimed of the frozen party were sewed up in buffalo robes, placed on sledges and dragged along by their companions, Dr. Kane walking in advance. cking the track. Cold of the utmost severity again overtook them. Bonsall and Morton, and even the Esquimaux boy, Hance, sunk upon the snow with sleep. It was only by force that they were aroused and made to proceed, as the cold seemed to have destroyed all conception of danger. A large bear met on their way, was fortunately scared off by Dr. Kane, by the simple waving of his hand. They reached the ship after a walk of sixty-two hours, still drag ging their companions behind them, but insensible. Dr. Haves, the intelligent surgeon of the ship, from whom we obtained the particulars of this fearful adventure, received the returning party. Two of the number died of their injuries, and two others underwent ampu tation, who are now restored to perfect health The condition of those who dragged the sick, was nost lamentable. Their memory for a time was entirely gone, and the ship, in the midst of muttering delirium, resembled an hospital. The surgeon and one remaining attendant were in sole charge of the ship. In this state of semimadness the sick remained for two or three days, but afterwards they entirely recovered, and the party under Dr. Kane started three weeks afterwards, and resumed their labors in the field.

trail of the lost party, and finally, staggered

under their burdens, one by one reached tent,

which was almost hidden by the snow.

Intrepidity like this has never been surpassed. It is spoken of with emotion, even now, by the stoutest hearts in the expedition.

Those that advertise grease the wheels of their business. Try it.

THIRD EXHIBITION OF THE U. S. AG.

RICULTURAL SOCIETY. The third annual Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society opened in this city, on Tuesday last, and will continue through this week. The show is fine fully realizing the high expectations that were intertained in regard to it. The number of entries is very large, all the arrangements are made with admirable taste and judgment, and the grounds are thronged by thousands of admiring spectators.

GENERAL ARBANGEMENTS. The Exhibition is held on a lot of about thirty acres, in the south part of the city, which is enclosed with a board fence ten feet high. The main entrance is on Harrison Avenue, opposite Franklin Square. As the visitor approaches the ground from Franklin Square, the first thing that attracts his attention is the beautiful arch which spans this entrance, and which is supported by two noble; towers forty feet in height. Over these towers wave the "Stars and Stripes." The arch bears the simple inscription, "U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY." On either side of the entrance are the windows for the sale of tickets. There are twenty of theseso that no delay need be apprehended in procuring tickets. Further south there is another entrance, over which a plain arch has been erected. Visitors with tickets will be admitted these entrancer here also. Midwanos which will be of asion of each day's exhibition, to a me multitude to retire from the grounds.

When within the enclosure the visitor will be pleased with the excellent arrangement of the grounds. On the right of the main entrance are seats for ten thousand people. These seats are erected in the most substantial manner, and are capable of supporting a much greater weight than it will be possible to put upon them. From these seats a fine view of the whole field can be obtained. On the left of the main entrance the stalls for horses commence, and they and the cattle stalls are continued round the entire enclosure, until they reach the southerly end of the seats on Harrison Avenue. There are between six and seven hundred of them. The stalls are all covered over with white duck, and scalloped fringe runs along the front. This covering and festooning gives to the stalls a very neat and pretty appearance. Each breed of horses and cattle is arranged in a distinct department, which is designated by a large sign raised over the stalls they occupy.

The ranges for the sheep and swine are erected on the north-east corner of the lot. They are substantial pens, with roofs to protect the animals from the weather.

For the purpose of showing the horses to the best advantage, a fine track, forty feet wide and half a mile in length, has been prepared. It is of an oval form, with no sharp corners, and is rolled perfectly smooth and hard.

The Judges' stand is a large octagon tower, seventy feet high, with a piazza running all round the same on the ground line, making this floor twenty feet square, and two feet up from the ground; this will be occupied by the representatives of the press. Twelve feet above, is another floor, with a balcony running round the same, four feet outside the floor, to be occupied by the judges. Above this there is still another story, which will be occupied by ladies. The tower is arched on every side and story, and is handsomely ornamented with brackets, rustics, ballustrades, and with Ameriflags, one of which surmount

re extended from the different Just south of the tower is a music in the Gothic style. This is occupied by an excellent band of music.

Four water temples of the same style of architecture as the tower are erected at different points of the green inside the race-track. At hese the multitude will be enabled to slake their thirst with the pure Cochituate.

On the green, within the elipse, are several tents. The one which is nearest the main entrance is the President's Reception Tent .-Another tent is devoted to the reporters, and others are provided for the accommodation of ladies. Directly in the rear of these tents, and in the centre of the clipse, is "Wright's mammoth tent," beneath which the agricultural banquet is to be held on Friday afternoon. It is floored, and will be lighted with gas. The tables will be spread for two thousand guests, and there is no doubt that every plate will be occupied. Among the eloquent men announced to be present are Messrs. Everett, Choate and Winthrop of our own State, and others from all parts of the Union. With favorable weather, this banquet will be a magnificent

Across the track, and between that and the cattle pens, is another lage tent, beneath which Mr. Wright has provided tables and the other necessary paraphernalia for feeding the multitudes from day to day.

On the easterly side of the enclosure, outside of the range of stalls, is a large wooden building, in which is the Executive Committee's room, which is furnished with sofas, lounges &c. In the rear of this, is a large room in which are tables for each of the several committees to award premiums. In the centre are tables sufficiently large to dine three hundred persons at a time. Precisely at one o'clock each day, dinner will be on the table-and the officers of the society, their invited guests, including the representatives of the Press on the ground, will dine there. Mr. Wilder, the President of the Society, will officiate at the head of the table each day.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

The weather was fine on Tuesday, and at an early hour, the visitors poured into the vast enclosure, and the scene upon the outside and in the streets leading to it exhibited an unusual amount of activity. The arrangement of the various tents, the trotting course, accommodations for the public, and for the large number of animals which were entered, presented a fine

Gen. Tyler, the chief marshal, and a host of assistants, appeared on the ground at an early hour, dressed in a neat gray uniform, with a style of hat of a comfortable character, got up for the occasion. A large police force was also present, and it is highly creditable to the crowd who were present, to say, that their behavior was such as to require no coercive measures to keep them in good order.

At ten o'clock the bugle sounded the call for the cavalcade, when Mr. Wilder, the president of the society, announced the exhibition open, to continue during the week. The cavalcade was headed by the chief marshal, and formed an exhibition which no one should fail to witness at some time before the close of the anniversary gathering. The cavalcade consisted of eighteen or twenty pairs of elegantly matched and beautiful horses, singly, in gigs and other carriages, and about eighty which were ridden

or led, including some ten or fifteen colts. EXHIBITION OF STALLIONS AND MARES. At 11 o'clock a call was made for the stallions, mares, &c., (roadsters,) for exhibition and

trial of speed. These were driven round the track twice, the first time slowly, and the second time at full speed. Those who took part in it were-North Horse, owned by Mr. North; Morgan Empire, James H. Chamberlain; Boston Boy, Adams Carpenter; Ethan Allen, O. S. Rowe; Black Hawk, J. E. Wayne; Stokbridge Morgan, John Bullard; Brom Horse, Charles Boylsten; Black Hawk Chief, Edgar Hill; Morgan Hunter. The quickest time made was 1.24, (distance one-half mile,) this was made by Black Hawk Chief. Others made the half mile in 1.25, 1.34 and 1.36.

The next exhibition upon the track was of breeding mares, many of them with colts. Of these there were some twenty-five or thirty .-Among those that attracted attention were the Mary Morgan, of Limerick, Me., 9 years old, and the Jenny Lind, 9 years old, of Vergennes, Vt., the last of the Black Hawk breed. There were also many others which made a fine appearance, and some of an ordinary character.

THE SOCIETY'S DINNER. At precisely one o'clock a procession was formed at the President's tent, consisting of the officers of the Society and invited guests, and proceeded to the committee rooms, where an excellent and substantial dinner was in waiting, provided by Mr. John Wright, caterer for the Society. This dinner is a most excellent feature of the Society's arrangements-one peouter to itself, and openhich evinces the liberhundred gentlemen Between two and torn-So iety's hospitality. The dining hall was ornamented with several beautiful paintings of cattle, landscape views, &c. After the dinner the list of committees was called, and as far as possible the vacancies were filled.

EXHIBITION OF PONIES. The first exhibition after dinner was that of Ponies. A dozen or fifteen animals appeared under this head before the Judges-one half of which at least we should class as good sized horses. It may be a difficult point to decide just where the dividing line between a pony and a small horse lies-but in regard to one half of those on the track this afternoon the committee can certainly have no hesitation .-There was one, a little black fellow about as large as a good sized New Foundland dog, which seemed to be the favorite of the spectators. The company cheered him loudly, and in acknowledging the compliment he he put his heels higher than his head and landed his rider, a lad, flat on the track, while he himself retired into the green. He was caught and again mounted, but he was determined not to be ridden, and after dismounting his rider again he was lead off the track. A pair of beautiful bay ponies, attached to a light wagon, were driven by a young two and a half years old, a son of Gen-TRY TWITCHELL, Esq., the accomplished Superintendent of the Boston and Worcester Railroad. The young gentleman reined his steeds finely and seemed to enjoy the sport very

TRIAL OF SPEED The exhibition closed with a trial of speed, open to all horses that have never trotted for money; exhibitors to drive, and be persons

who have never driven for money. Mile heats in harness, best three in five. The Judges were David Leavitt, of New York, Paran Stevens, of Boston, Lewis B. Brown, of New York, Anson Livingston, of New York, H. K. Libby, of Bangor. First premium, \$200; second premium, \$100.

Nineteen horses were brought upon the track in classes or four each, immediately following each other, the parties drawing for a choice, one of the horses was withdrawn. It was stated in the outset that no horse would be allowed to compete for a premium, who had been trotted for money. The quickest time around the track twice, was made by the horse John Smith, owned by John C. Smith, of New Bedford. This mode of trial not proving satisfactory, the next heats, which were for the best two out of three, were carried out by each class trotting separately. The result of this, narrowed the contest down to the Vermont Boy, belonging to Mr. Gilman, and the Lexington, owned by David Benjamin. The time of the Vermont Boy was 2.40 and 2.36, but on account of some question relative to trotting heretofore on a wager, a decision upon the question of the claim was postponed until an investigation took

A GLANCE AT THE STALLS AND PENS. Among the choice horses it may be naturally supposed that there are many of the Morgan and Black Hawk breeds. The Morgan Hunter, 5 years old, belonging to S. D. Barlow, Brandon, Vt., and the Morgan Empire, 11 years, George W. Chamberlain, Waltham, each weigh 1100 pounds; Norman, 12 years, F. Whittaker, South Maiden, 1180 pounds; Morrill, Bulrush, Morgan and Messenger, 11 years, F. Merrill, Durville, Vt., 1200 pounds. Chester Lyon, by C. Lyon, imported, owned by William Ellis, Middlebury, Vt. 1400 pounds. A pair of matched horses, belonging to Dr. O. S. Saunders, Boston, weigh 2100 pounds; a pair owned by Edward Seavy, Boston, 2268, and a pair by N. E.

Russell, Harrington & Co. have a pair of grey draft horses weighing 2740, and a pair of white horses weighing about 2600. These are among the heavy horses. To mention all which are noticeable would require far more space than we have to use at this time.'

The cattle on exhibition occupy a large space in the enclosure, and comprise choice specimens of Durham, Devon, Hereford, Jersey, Ayrshire and native breeds. It would be difficult among so many fine animals to single out any without doing injustice to others.

Romeo, a fine-looking animal, belonging to Mr. Morris, of Westchester Co., N. Y., a Durham, weighs 2025 pounds. Kirkleavington, 2 3-4 years, belonging to Paoli Lothrop, South Hadley Falls, weighs 2190.

N. G. Giddings, Exeter, N. H., exhibits a yoke of working oxen, native breed, weighing 42 0 lbs. A pair of two year old Durham steers, D. W. Haynes, Readfield Me., weigh 3000 .--Leavitt and Hunt, Wolfboro', N. H., exhibit a pair of fat native cattle weighing 5000; W. S. Grant, Farmingdale, a seven year old ox weighing 2200, and James Eddy, Swanzey Mass., a five year old weighing 2760 pounds.

J. M. Drinkwater, of Cumperland, Me., has a beautiful grade oxen, six years old, weighing 4200 pounds. A. G. Cole, Buckfield, Me., exhibits an excellent pair of Durham steers, three years old, weight 3150 lbs.; also a large pair of Durham oxen, six years old, weight 4000. B. V. French, Baintree, and Hon. Josiah Quincy, Sen, have some excellent oxen on the ground.

The sheep and swine also make a good appearance. Of the first-named there are the native Saxon, Silesian, Spanish and French Merinos, South Down and middle wooled, and of swine, some very fine specimens of the Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire breeds.

SECOND DAY-WEDNESDAY. The elements appeared to have entered into a combination to see how uncomfortable and dreary a time they could make for the second

day of the great exhibition. The storm which commenced on Tuesday evening, continued almost uninterruptedly through the night, and through the entire day. The rain fell in torrents, and at times the wind blew quite a smart gale. Under these circumstances the entire programme for the day was postponed. During the day there were no visitors on the ground except exhibitors and gentlemen serving on committees- and they were clothed in big peajackets, stout boots and mittens. A few of the more adventurous committee men made their examinations; but the most of them postponed this duty until they could have more favorable weather. The owners of the animals on exhibition endeavored every way possible to shield their horses and cattle from the storm, but in spite of all their efforts, some of them had a most uncomfortable day. About noon many of the best horses were removed from the ground.

During the forenoon, the officers of the society and the committees met in the committeerooms, where the vacancies on the committees were filled.

At one o'clock, the officers and their guests with the committees dined together. After dinner, Mr. WILDER, the President, briefly expressed his regrets at the unpropitious state of the weather, which rendered it necessary to postpone the programme for the day. But he urged all to keep up good courage, and said he, we will come out right yet. We are here, and before we go through. This announcement was received with much applause.

Bond's Coronet Band which was engaged for the day was on the ground, and took up their quarters beneath the Marshal's tent, where at intervals during the day they discoursed excellent music to a select audience.

THIRD DAY-THURSDAY. The third day of the Exhibition opened with favorable prognostics. A keen wind which blew from the west, dispersed the rain-clouds that lowered so dismally vesterday, and soon rendered the exhibition grounds dry and comfor-

As soon as the gates were opened, a continued stream of visitors began to pour into the enclosure, and from present appearances there will be a vast multitude in attendance upon the exhibition to-day. At an early hour the number of people on the ground was estimated at over 10,000.

The programme assigned for the morning was deferred until after the entree of the grand Truckmen's Calvalcade. About 10 o'clock this noble array began to deploy upon the ground ; and a most magnificent sight it was! Dressed in neat white frocks and dark pantaloons, and mounted upon generally large and fine horses, the manly, stalwart frames of the drivers showed to the best advantage. We never witnessed a finer body of workingmen, and the turnout fully maintained the ancient character of Boston truckmen. They mustered by actual turnout 617 strong, were marshaled in an efficient manner by Peter Dunbar, assisted by an active corps of assistants, and preceded by the Boston Brass Band. As they passed the circuit of the track, their unique uniform- blended grandly with the general appearance of the thousands of spectators lining the sides througout its entire extent. After having twice accomplished the circuit they retired.

Judging from the crowds that are actually besieging the various entrances to the grounds, to-day's Exhibition must be pronounced most

provided by the Society, and capable of accommodating 6000 persons, were completely filled. Around the large area of the race-track, the crowd was also immense. It is probable that more than 50,000 persons visited the exhibition

From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil. Country Houses

MR. EDITOR :- One of the most common features in the houses of the country is the want of taste, visible in all sections of the country These dwellings are mostly the homes of the farmer, and surprising it is to see how little time is spent in improving them and making them look as a farmer's home should. Most of them were placed close to the highway with a door-yard perhaps in front, of twelve by twenty feet, fenced off from each corner of the house and running to the street fence. Hence this yard comprised all the "grounds," the house had, and sometimes even this was wanting, as in many cases these houses were set directly on the street. At the present time a little more taste may be shown in the buildings or houses than formerly. But in the situation of the farmer's house and the ground around, very little, if any, improvements have taken place in the last forty years. For some reason or other, people living in the country have a fear that they shall not see every-body that passes in the street, and so the houses must be built directly on the highway, to gratify this curiosity; and of course all the dust and dirt of the street in a dry time must be endured for the sake of seeing the "natives" as they pass by. Now it is astonishing to see what parsimony many farmers with large farms, will exhibit in reference to an acre or two of ground for building a house. But ordinarily it is more owing to a want of a just appreciation of what a farmer's house should be, than from a real penuriousness. All this difference comes from education, an education which every farmer may have by a little care and study, but which they so often neglect, believing it more necessary to increase the number of acres than to make permanent and lasting improvements on what they now possess. Of course those farmers who occupy old farm-houses of a former generation cannot change the situation, though the back-grounds may often be enlarged, and the whole premises can be changed when the right spirit is set at work. For instance, if the kitchen garden is close to the house, as is often the case, take up all the old board and picket-fence between the garden and the door-yards, also remove all the old rail fences near the house, and make one good substantial fence around the outside, making but one yard of the whole. The kitchen garden of course, will be removed to a place outside of the yard-fence, while the old garden can be used for fruit-trees, flowers, shrubs,

The old cow-houses, hog-pens, etc., if they are pretty near the house, as they often are, should be removed if they can be especially the hog-pen, or a high board-fence may be put up in front to cut off the view from the

Here we only give some ideas how an oldfashioned farm-house may be improved by a little labor and taste. And when the farmer once commences an improvement of this character, he will find that as he goes forward with his improvements, new ideas will constantly turn up which will show him the value of such embellishments. All that is wanted by the farmer is a little exertion on his part to go forward and enter into this business. Of course where new grounds are to be laid out, a differCOMMUNICATION

ent plan will be carried out. In this case, the

farmer can select his own grounds and make

all the arrangements to his liking. An acre of

land (two are better, and three or four better

still) for a court-yard or "lawn," with the

house standing on the highest point of land the

out-buildings a little below this level and in

the rear, a country place can be made to make

a good appearance. Whatever is the size of

the yard, allow no cross sections of fences, but

have one good substantial outside fence of wood,

wire or iron, as the case may be. Where the

yard is composed of five or six acres, the kitch-

en and flower gardens may be placed in the

rear of the buildings with suitable enclosures.

It is also well to select the site for your house

and out-buildings in or near a group of natural

forest trees, for shade and protection, if they

are at hand. Apple trees and cherry trees may

be used for this purpose. Should neither of

these be within reach, as will often be the case,

then it will be time and money well-spent to

transplant some large forest trees of six, eight,

and ten inches in diameter at the trunk, to

shelter your house and out-buildings from the

sun's rays and storms. This may be done by

the "frozen ball method," which we have often

named before, which most northern cultivators

understand. The plan is just before cold weath-

er sets in, go to the forest and select your trees

for removal, then dig about them, cutting off

all the branching roots, leaving the main turft

roots at the bottom uneut. In this way the

is frozen to a solid ball. In the mean time the

holes for the reception of these trees must be

dug, and all prepared before cold weather sets

in. They should be dug some two feet larger

than the ball of roots, and the space filled in

with vard soil so as to give the rootlets a good

start in the spring. . If there is a slight snow

on the ground the trees may be removed on an

"ox-sled" or two drags fastened together. The

trees must be raised from their bed by means

of long levers, pulleys, etc., and placed on the

sled. It will require a great number of hands

and a strong team, according to the size of the

trees to be moved. In most situations the

trees will require bracing during the first win-

ter they are set, to guard against winds and

storms. When the work is well done they will

continue to grow without much check the next

season, and ordinarily none of the top need be

cut off. Some cultivators have done well by

removing large trees in the spring. It will be

seen that the peculiar advantage of this system

of tree-planting is, that you have fine shade

trees to begin with on a new place, instead of

having to wait ten or fifteen years for small

trees to grow up for shade. This is quite an

In giving a description of what a farmer's

country-house should be, we can only name

the outlines, as the other points must be filled

by the farmer himself. One thing we will

to build a house, he just goes and consults the

"builder," commonly a house-carpenter me-

chanic. Of course he finds out what the low-

est "job" price for a house may be. Then if

he concludes to build, the plan and "architec-

ture" of the house is left to this "builder." to

determine, which in most cases will be a mere

"copy" after some dozens of others. Now the

farmer should know something of style and

architecture himself. Then he should consult

the best works on that subject, and not depend

on the house-carpenter for this service. The

farmer will find that it will cost him to mor

to build his house in a tasteful style,

than to build it in violation of all the laws of

good taste and of the rules of architecture.-L.

Winter Care of Fruit Trees.

the owner of which was already preparing his

trees to endure the frosts of winter-as he sup-

posed. But according to our experience, as

well as theory, he was taking the most direct

method of giving them the least possible chance

of "living through." As he was but a begin-

ner, we could the more readily excuse him for

following what at first thought might seem to

be a feasible plan. "Somebody" had told him

that the frost would have less effect upon the

roots if they were kept imbedded in water

through the winter, and he was heaping up

and packing solid a circular bank of earth four

or five feet distant from the body of each tree,

so as to hold a pool of water even with the sur-

face of the ground. Nothing could be more

unphilosophical, as a little reflection will

Every healthy, vigorous tree or plant, is sup

plied with an almost infinite number of fibrous

roots, which penetrate every part of the soil,

and gather sap, and along with it a supply of

organic, and, perhaps, of inorganic food. The

expansion and contraction of the soil during

winter, tear and break great numbers of these

minute roots, a majority of which are so small

as to be imperceptible to the unaided eye.

Where there is a great number of alternatives

heat and cold, so many of these roots are brok-

en as to leave the tree in a sickly condition in

the spring, and it should be careful study to

protect them from such action of the frost .-

Should there be but a slight degree of frost, not

more than enough to freeze water half an inch

to an inch in depth, a body of water around the

roots would doubtless act as a preserver, and

from this fact probably arose the practice above

alluded to. But in this climate we have to

guard against foot-deep instead of inch-deep

A simple experiment will show the difference

between a dry and a wet soil around the base

of a tree. Take three cups, each nine inches

deep; fill each of them within one inch of the

top-the first with water, the second with earth

saturated with water, and the third with moist

but nearly dry earth-and subject all three to

cold enough to freeze them solid. In the first,

the water in changing to ice will expand so as

to fill up the entire measure. The moist earth

in the second will have expanded nearly as

much, while the comparatively day earth will

The experiment, or the principle which it

illustrates, viz: that water in freezing expands

about one-eighth of its bulk, while dry solids

do not thus expand, has a direct bearing upon

the winter treatment of trees. Instead of re-

taining water around them, it is better to dig a

ditch (at a sufficient distance to avoid cutting

the roots,) to convey the water away and leave

We are gratified to announce to our readers

a Cathartic Pill, (of which see advertisement in

our columns,) from that justly celebrated phy-

sician and Chemist, Dr. J. C. Aver. His Cher-

ry Pectoral, everywhere known as the best

remedy ever offered to the public for Coughs,

&c., has prepared them to expect that any

thing from his laboratory would be worthy of

attention. As no one medicine is more univer-

sally taken than a Physical Pill, the public

will be glad to know of one from such a trust-

assure them that this article has intrinsic mer-

its, fully equal to any compound that has ever

well worth a trial whenever such a medicine

becomes necessary .- Racine Com. Adv.

scarcely expand an eighth of an inch.

Yesterday we crossed an orchard, by chance,

DURAND, Derby, Ct., Sept., 1855.

item of economy in time.

METROPOLITAN CORRESPONDENCE LETTER CII.

ting n

Julien

D'Ors

Polka

NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1855 Brown October-News expected-Dr. Davega about Non topol-A prediction-Crystal Palace Rediction-For of the American Institute-Native Art and indus-Excellence of Machinery-Old Attractions-The d'eil-Rachel in Boston-Thackeray and the Georges-The Free Love Philosophers An old idea vived Its monstrosity - Ghostly Colleguies - Horsen new publications A great christian book Memin Prentiss by his brother - The Heaven of the Biller Glenwood-Inside view of slavery-Hered out done. Gerrit Smith-Hall & Son's New Music-A Prince

My DEAR Post.-You know something fine autumnal weather in your latitude, I am well aware, but you have nothing in that he which can surpass the delicious air of Re-October" in our more Northern region. I was in New England a day or two since, and to the luxury of sensation in the cool, bracing and tran-parent atmosphere of its hills and toren was added the gorgeous mission of its amage nal words displayed its blended lines of great and gold and crimsoned in every shade of intes. sity. If I were the least inclined to be sentimental this morning, I should fall to quoting Bryant, in some of his exquisite October dream. ly disposed at present, and will let the verses go while I turn to other themes.

We are looking, every hour, for a steamer from the other side to bring us "later news from the Crimea"—and to relieve us from our sist. pense about Perekop, upon which the Alia were making "checked advances" at the he dates. If we could credit the statement of an American physician recently from Sevast pa (print it S bastopol according to your lately Expressed preference, if you will I she n't mind it !) the Russians did not evacuate the Southers tower because of the Allies advances, but be cause they did not intend to hold it any longer "Tell that to the marines" Dr. Davega, and that won't believe it ! But the Doctor says that the are certainly impregnable in the Northern quarter and are moreover confident of withstanding any seige in their new position. Of this, I am not only doubtful, but almost confident that imimmediate results will show its error. The Al. lies will drive the enemy out of the Crimea. and eventually bring the Russian subscrat to hamiliating terms of prace. Let my remon bide the test of time. I am content it shall

The Fair of the American Institute is held this year at the Crystal Palace and although the paragraphists of some of our papers are grievously at fault in saying that the exhibition surpasses or at least equals that of the Worlds, Fair in 1853, which it certainly does not approach in beauty, or in variety, it is nevertheless an attractive show. It must be considered that the present is purely an American exposition-Europe contributes nothing, directly at least, to its variety or its excellence. It is a domestic affair and one which we need not be ashamed of, especially in the department of machinery. I have never seen a better display of mechanical contrivance than that which now fills up the great machine Arcade of the Paince and keeps its long lines of shafting whirling with a cea-cless roar of revolution-far there peaceful however than revolutions are apt to be! Then are still to be seen, at the Palace, amid the to kens and trophies of American industry and ingenuity some of the old attractions of the great Fair. The white Slaves of the Italian and Lonbardian artists are not all removed and other things there are to carry the visitor back two

years into the past. I have not time to glance even at the resent Fair in this letter and if I do it at all I must do it another epistle. Suffice it here to say hat the coup d'as les finer this year than it ever was before, partly on account of the splendid dems which enspheres it, and partly, I think on &: count of actual improvement in most brandes of art and industry represented at the laisce. The good policy of the managers in supplying cards of admission to workmen and apprentice at a very low rate has resulted in a general at tendance of the two classes named and this wihave a good effect upon the productive genus and enterprise of our present and future crafts-

Rachel has been in Bo-ton for several days" affording real enjoyment. I doubt not, to a very few, and creating a furore among multitudes who know neither French nor high tragic art,

By the steamer, hourly expected at this port, we are to have an arrival of some interest in the person of Thackeray who comes to lecture before our Mercantile Library Association and other learned bodies-upon the Four Georges of British annals. I have no doubt he will say a vast number of smart and entertaining things about his royal subjects, if you will forgive the

You have heard something, no doubt concerning the Free-love organization, which has recently disgrace! this Christian. Metropolis. shall not defile my paper with many allusions to its filthy doctrine and fouler practice. The Express recently served it up in a slashing article, rebuking its pretensions to originality of idea, by various quotations from sacred and profane history alike, of renowned examples of its practical out workings. There were, the Express thinks, many free lovers in Sodom and Gomofrah! It finds illustrious examples of that class of philosophers in Askasia, Henry VIII, Charles II; Nina d'Euclos and others. This monstrous attempt to engraft unblushing adultry and harlotry upon our social system is deserving not on-

I have been reading with much interest worthy source. We happen to know and can bet for the Brind, and is scarcely less grat fied issued from his Crucibles, and consequently is by the beautiful display of stationery which at

with any appreciative perception.

ly of public reprobation, but of legislative pun

new book from the press of Messrs. App'eton. entul d "Ghostly Quolloquies." It comprises a series of perhaps a dozen dialogues between the ghosts of famous characters in history. The first colloquy for example, is between Cadmus and Columbus, who are supposed to meet unex pectedly of course, at the New York Cystal Palace on the hoy-day of the World's Fair at that beautiful place. They stand before the statue of Columbus, and they talk about the things that interest them most in the exhibition. Columbus grows eloquent over the submarine telegraph in its future of promise and Cadmus very naturally feels a deep interest in the Alpha