the condition of much of the land upon which years, with a plow that merely scratches the

land; and even after much of the mischief has been done, it will prove very efficacious. extensively?

straw, which we see in every district that has

y level. To do this, first establish one row upon any given point of the field by the level-ling instrument, and then make four to six more upon each side as near parellel to that as can be done by the eye of man, who must be set to work off for the other to bed up upon. Now, from the outside row measure off for four or six more rows, and then counter irritants repeatedly over the seat of dis establish a second level by the instrument, ease, by continued rest, and a few weeks run In this way, go over the whole field, no mat- at grass,-North-British Agriculturist. ter how undulating the surface, make all the rows level. If planters could be persuaded to plow deep, that is, eight or ten inches and use the subsoil plow in stiff lands, this would answer a very good purpose without ditches .stept is to cover the whole ground with a scrice of open drains, sufficient to take up all

duct it safely away.

As the whole value of the improvement consists in the accuracy with which this work is done, the first step necessary is, to provide The cheapest and best one for plantation engineers is what is called the rafter level. To make this implement, cut out two strips of light pine, one inch by three, a little over twelve feet long and put them together in a triangle with a stiff girder between, three feet from the bottom, so that in the sun. sides, one of which is open. Now set it up-on its feet exactly level, and then, at a conve-nient height for the person who is to use it put another girder across with a spirit level ting on it. Fasten one end of this cross bar with a stout screw, and then bring the other o a point that indicates level and fasten Reverse the feet of the rafter to prove your plain is level, and your instrument true. w if you take this to the field and move it slong a given line, that line will be an exact level. To lay off a ditch with a fall that experionce has proved to be about right, screw are given to the cattle. feet apart that gives you a fall of three inches the mile, which will carry the water without any danger of washing, particularly as the ditch will grow up in grass during summer. If, however, the ditch is very long and has to carry a great deal of water, it may be more safe to lower the grade towards the outlet to space. One of the great secretz of success in such ditches, is to make them of ample dimen-sions, and so near together that a gully cannot form between them. The rows being level and the ditches on a grade will cross many of the rows, so that an accumulation of water sufficient to break over and form a wash, will find its way out to the end of the row into the ditch, and so be conducted safely out of the

into the woods, or into some other situation

was particularly prominent, and the outer aspect of the shoulder altogether presented a portions of Central America, presents a hiscultivation, and is continued in cultivation as posite side. The case was evidently one of continually employed a la Chatfield, in this grew up among the Malays, whose savage and the trial has been made and the effect is fright-business. We understand that portions of perfidious character he seems to have imbibbly plain were all the symptoms of this affection, that the wonder is how it could ever be cation. The book will be years, with a plow that merely scratches the surface, should so soon ruin land; and consequently exhibit such broad wastes of old fields covered with gulleys, pures, and broom straw, which we see in every district that has waste set of lameless; the only reply was been cleared of forest a dozen years, and of-ten much less, serves to produce the sad of-This is not the first case in which we have seen shoulder slip, so called, entirely over- I ribune tells the following marvellous story commenced with the first cultivation of the land; and even after much of the mischief veterinary school. The disease consists in the shoulder blade, and in subsequent absorption or rock; wasting of these consequent on having their na- In the fire proof store of Gregory's express offtral capabilities of contraction and tone destroy-However undulating may be the surface of ed. It is this loss of active and passive contractural capabilities of contraction and tone destroysur field, let all the rows be laid off perfect-the power which muscles naturally passess, that allows the head of the upper arm ecus.) to roll outward when weight comes upon it, and we consequently observed that this always greatest when the horse, thus affected, of this kind, a cure may be effected by applying

Each German has his house, his orchard. he did not carefully prop up stud tie together, and in many places hold the boughts together the water that falls upon the side hill, and conpotatoes, for hemp, &c. He is his own master, and he, therefore, and every branch of his family, have the strongest motive for constant exertion. You see the effect of this in his industry and his economy.

In Germany nuthing is lost. The produce

In Germany nothing is lost. much fruit is dried for winter use. You see it lying in the sun to dry. You see strings of them hanging from their chamber windows in the sun. The cows are kept up for the you have a true triangle of exactly twelve feet greater part of the year, and every green thing is collected for them. Every little nook, where the grass grows by road side and river, and brook, is carefully cut with the sickle, and carried home on the heads of the women and children in baskets or tied in large cloths. Noof any use is lost, weeds, nettles, nay, the very goose grass which covers waste places, is cut up and taken for the cows. You see the lit-tle children standing in the streets of the villages, in the streams which generally run down em busy washing these weeds before they

They carefully collect the leaves them, and even if other things fail, gather to every twelve feet, or a grade of 100 feet to green leaves from the woodlands. One cannot help thinking continually of the enormous waste of such things in England-of the vast quantities of grass on banks, by road sides, in the openings of plantations, in lanes, in church yards, where grass, from year to year, springs maintain many thousand cows for the poor.

To pursue still further this subject of German economy. The very cuttings of the vines are dried and preserved for winter fod-der. The tops and refuse of hemp serve as bedding for the cows, nay, even the rough stalks of the poppies, after the heads have been gathered for oil, are saved, and all these are converted into manure for the land .-When these are not sufficient, the children are sent into the woods to gather moss, and all our readers familiar with Germany will remember to have seen them coming homeward

these documents are being prepared for publiinteresting in ma-

Creek, ten miles above Stockton; his partners She also wrote some few novels, but quite in-(for there are seven of them) have been ing for the last two or three months with indif-22d two of the partners arrived with two boxes of the quartz, weighing 103 pounds. The boxes were afterwards taken to Moffatt's Government Assay office. - Each ounce of rock

15. Cost of coining, \$225.

Several merchants have tried to purchase shares but they have been told that \$100,000 a horse, he had lost a leg. A deep distrust of would not buy one. The lead is represented his brother-ip-law, no one knows why, seems to be 7 or 8 feet from the surface, and about to have been early rooted in his mind. Although he was ardently attached to his sister, not yet ascertained. Over two tons of this dad made her the heir to ais whole propervaluable rock is said to be in sight, and the of the trees and the cows is carried to market, ances, is \$5,000,000. \$2,000,000, it i can be got out in a month.

> is called, they look down with a sort of conspinning wheel," said an old lady to her pom- tract was to have been signed on the 23d of To our question, hay olbanas cosas para pous son, one day, "for many a night have I worked at it to get money to send you to

> We once knew a lady-shall we call her a lady!-of this complexion. She was loudly ther was nothing but a low mechanic!" "Yes." reader, if you could have been present, you could have seen a strange confusion of faces, awers at length aroused his suspicions, which prized item of the larder, and is urged upon and heard a vain attempt to utter something soon took a more definite shape. Among others a delicacy that an Apicius might smack

> of the industrious part of the community, we is factorily account for. He accordingly had feel just like tracing back their genealogy, the Count and Countess taken into custody while she is busy making ready for our cheer, we have dropped into her grass hammock,

where Hyppolite, his only son, was born. operations. Here, however, he enjoyed no rest : his love of adventure drove him abroad; and ascom- compelled her by threats of death not to prepanied by his son, he wandered to North A. vent the crime. The Count still persists in years old, when he returned to Europe, and oon after married a lady named Lydia Fougwriters. She sustained personal relations In one of his claims on Carson's the young couple had made their residence. significant ones.

> nies.—This person gave no promise of a long life.—His health was bad, and by a fall from grove.] ty, he seldom went to Burg, and often said

ted to their support. "You need not despise a bridal gifts were purchased, the marriage con- dalliance, we are courteously made welcome. laugh at the poor and industrious who learn brother-in-law to the approaching wedding .- mame apples, pines, and yellow oranges, fragtrades, or work in factories, for aliving. "La! The Countess announced the expected visit to rant with their mellow odors, and gushing how unrefined they are!" she says with a her husband on the 20th, who replied, "I will with ripeness. As we look, feasing our eyes do the business for him to-day," Gustavus on the

tate to speak of Count Bocarme as the mur- its body is thick and flaceid; the back is

TRENS.—If paid within air morths and \$5 as the early form the New York Tribune.]

SIDE-HILL DITCHING AND LEVEL CULTIVATION.

This is what is more needed throughout all which air more needed throughout all which air more needed throughout all which air more needed throughout all the blame upon the colonies. The scheme the colonies of the parallel of the proves a failure. The time the colonies of the parallel of the proves a failure of the prove a failure. The country did not improve, and being doubtful of the prove a failure, and the should are in the harden of the parallel of the proves a failure. The proves a failure of the parallel of the proves a failure. The proves a failure of the parallel of the proves a failure of the parallel of the parallel of the proves a failure of the proves a failure of the proves a failure of the parallel of the paralle an official of the Dutch Government at Java, rand, giving an account of the progress of his The last of these letters conclud-Count Julian afterward returned to Belgium, and lived for some time at Tournay .- ter obstinately denying for a long time; but

nies, from Pernwetz. His young wife was pers now appearing in the Literary World. terday of 26 pounds of pure gold having been well educated, with superior talents, possess- and attributed to Dr. Francis Tomes, who was first place of rupture of the muscles outside the abstracted from 103 pounds of the quartz ing a vivid magination, and cherishing a paswith some of them, among others with Bal. fic. Dr. Tomes was one of the first to witice in San Francisco, lives a gentleman named zac, who often passed several weeks in the ness the development of the gold fever on Hastings, who is largely interested in the quartz the summer at Bury Castle in Tournay, which the other side of the continent, and his obserzac, who often passed several weeks in the ness the development of the gold fever on vation ranged over the whole of its most interesting phase. We are encouraged to hope no means adapted to influence a man like from these publications in the Literary World, ferent success. They leased out the claim to some dozen Mexicans, agreeing to divide the profits. Early in April they commenced the profits. Early in April they commenced the manner of a half-savage.

He abandoned himself to his unbridled passenger. We may as well add, that Taferent success. They leased out the claim to some dozen Mexicans, agreeing to divide the profits. Early in April they commenced drilling on the opposite side of the mountain, where there was not the least outward sign of gold. After boring to the depth of seven feet they blew out at one blast \$350,060 worth of gold. This occurred on the 12th. On the disposition.

The dissipated life of the Count produced a total disorder of his finances. He was deeply in debt, and had squandered a large part of his sestate. His only hope was in the inheritance of his brother-in-law, Gustavus Pougnies—This person gave no promise of a long life.—His health was bad, and by a fall from grove.]

coast, where, in the absence of more perfect the half a dozen stanzas which are probably decommodations, it was and still is we believe to stanzas which are probably decommodations, it was and still is we believe to stanzas which are probably decommodations. It was and still is we believe to stanzas which are probably decommodations. It was and still is we believe to the half a dozen stanzas which are probably delivered to the half a dozen stanzas which are vielded \$8 50 of gold. 'Total value, \$8,182 tance of his brother-in-law, Gustavus Poug-hut which he finds hid away in a tamarind In the distance it looks not unlike some

> is in fact a native cane but, and the hammock in til it had been tasted by his brother-in-law.—
> He was perfectly aware that he was anxious to get had of his property and wished nothing so much as his death. It is said even that he once expressed the suspicion that Count Hyppolite had poisoned his father. modest flutter and a graceful movement of Count Hyppolite had poisoned his father. Industry that drops like a curtain over Toward the close of last year Fouguies had light drapery that drops like a curtain over the Countest de the full form and rounded limb that had been Grandmetz. The wedding day was fixed, the wooing the warm air in unsuspected secret we are answered a satisfactory worked at it to get money to send you to school." There are women, too, who will not ed some bad end, came to the unlacky detertouch a needle with their delicate bands, who mination to invite, in person, his sister and dance of plantains, bananas, mangoes, melons, lucious heap, we see a r lady!—of this complexion. She was loudly belationing a poor hard-working girl; calling her in the village that Fougnies, had died sudden hangs in loose folds about its threat, looking low and unrefined. "Why," saidshe, "her fally at the Castle, but the people did not heat like the shrivelled neck of an African hag; remarked a woman present, her father was a mechanic. I knew him well, for he lived in the same neighborhood with your mother when she went out a weaking?" There, lenient toward the Count; but the embarrass-in and out among the fruit. This, we are ment of the accused, with his contradictory an told, is an iguano, and an innocent and much and heard a vain attempt to utter something too quickly to come out. It stuck in her throat.
>
> When we hear men and women speak lightly
>
> When we hear men and women speak lightly
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> When we hear men and women speak lightly
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> The lightly is part of the come out a machine and which he could not sat-

> we have done so in several instances, and you would be surprised at what we learn. The most aristocratic man of our acqueintance is the grandson of a fiddler; the proudest woman the daughter of a washerwoman. It bears a lack of good sense to conderm, or look with a content of good sense to conderm, or look with a collection of good sense to conderm, or look with a collection of good sense to conderm, or look with

LORD BYRON AND THE MONK. A writer in a late number of Eliza Cook's Journal, in givir g a description of Newstead Abbey, Lord Byron's former residence, relates the following:

At the end of a gallery, a huge stone coffic

met our gaze, with several other relies of the dead, such as bones, skulls, &c., which were dug up during Lord Byrou's residence at the Abbey, from under the flagging in the clois-Life IN TABOGA.

[From the last of a charming series of papers now appearing in the Literary World, and attributed to Dr. Francis Tomes, who was for two years attached as surgeon to one of the United States mail steamers on the Pacizen cagles, or what would be still better, the ago, the purchase was completed at six de great iron chest, filled with gold and jewels, per acre. We are now writing in what that was reported to be buried or sunk some then to be a city, although at that time two either in the ground or lake; or whother it was a mere curiosity for seeking up anti-quarian relics, I cannot pretend to tell, though report hints at the two former motives. How-

gentle reader to believe it .-- I merely tell you the man's own lips. She assured us it was universally credited by the whole household.—

The story is this:

When Byron first drank out of this cup, it and carpenters are at work in talking, and enjoying with him the festivity of the evening. Scarce, however, had he raised the fatal goblet to his lips, when lo! at the doorway appeared,—"black, terrific and in dusky garb" arrayed,—the headless trunk of a human being, apparently a monk. The the doorway appeared,—"black, terrific and our neighbor Brownlow. This f or a human being, apparently a monk. The low himself, who passed through tadies stricked, nuclei, and as many as counc. This week on his return from Me hurried out of the room. Byron, however ing with him his "sheepskin," and boldly faced the spectre, and demanded of him his errand. The mouk approvehed, and accused him with hitter words of his sin and guilt, in thus removing from their resting place the bones of the pions dead, and appropriamortal, who once thought, spoke, and quaffed the wine like himself. He concluded by fore-telling him the place, day, hour, and all particulars of his death, which, as the good lady assured us, all came to pass exactly as prefrom the charge of vending "che place. Byron himself believed, or pretended to believe, in a great many of them, and to one fabled visitant especially, he has given the most perfect sanction by his credence, and caused him to be recognized as a familiar inmate of the Abbey. This is the famous goblin frur, who is said to walk nightly through the halls and cloisters, and has been seen by Byron himself on several important occasions, always portending evil. One of these sions, always portending evil. One of these occasions was a short time previous to his un-fortunate marriage with Miss Milbank. How

m:

"When an heir is born he's heard to mourn,
And when aught is to befall
That ancient line, in the pale moonshine,
He walks from hall to hall.
His form you may trace, but not his face,
"Its shadowed by his cover;
And his eyes may be seen from the fold between,
And they seem of a parted soul."

ment for the finite or men of the middle in greater man, all or an experiment man, all or an exp

NO. 26

street fronting the wharf, is to be seen a being erected by N. Blackmer, Esq., one dred feet by eighty. A little distance there an Acatlemy costing \$3,000 is goin Over 400 lots have been sold, the past

tance is 25 miles. East Saginaw now contains 100

THE CHYSTAL PALACE BRATEN,-Dr. D.

occasions was a short time previous to his unfortunate marriage with Miss Milbank. How far this report is true, I am not prepared to say. His Lordship has, however, embodied the tradition in a ballad, in which he thus apeaks of him:

"When an heir is born he's heard to mourn, And when aught is to befull
That ancient line, in the pale moonshipe, He walks from hall to hall.
His form you may trace, but not his face, 'Its shadowed by his cowt! And his eyes may be seen from the fold between, And his eyes may be seen from the fold between, the pocket of this huge pageds. The wall tree of each wall ties a laft to the form the fold between.