

TERMS--Two Dollars in Advance

NO. 22

equal to those of charcoal dust, and the absorbing powers for fluids are much greater. Mixed with night-soil, it forms *poudrette*, an admirable and effective manure for all new

When thoroughly made, the decomposed organic matter may be used as a divisor.

We have above all the directions require in connection with our article on the *Management of Compost Heaps and Importance of a Diet for Manures*, the reader can not but understand the use and importance of our present recommendation; but no part

the directions must be neglected, for the mere mixing together of lime and salt will not make chloride of lime and carbonate of soda. Nor will the putting of lime and salt in a cask or other torbaccan matter produce similar results; nor can the lime and salt mixture be made with *slaked lime*, nor will salt in water alone without further addition of soda make the mixed properly for the purpose we have named; although when lime is to be used on *land*, it will prove more valuable when *slaked*—it is better than lime.

water. Nor will lime added to mud produce the same results as the mixture proposed, for when lime slake is added to mud it will decompose it, but by a large loss of its more valuable portions, rendered volatile by the lime, while other portions of the mud are not produced to cooking. None will

mixing together of manure, muck, and the mixture, answer so well as first to decompose the muck or other organic matter by the sea and lime mixture, and then, and not use then, to compost it with the stable and other manures for further decomposition. The farmer who has on hand in the fall five hundred loads of prepared muck; and the prospect of fifty or one hundred loads of manure during winter, to compost with it, will be better off in two years, than one who may have in

HOW TO MARRY OFF AN OLD MAID
A young lady in the neighborhood of Little

loun herself some seven or eight years since arrived at a proper age to marry, and as she was both rich and beautiful, she did not want for suitors. But Henriette was a little like the marriageable girl told of by the good Elfrida. She was somewhat difficult in her tastes and found one too tall, another too short, this one to

thin, and that one too late, with innumerable other deficiencies just as objectionable as these. Those she had rejected, mortified at the want of success deterred others who might have wished to try their luck with the young lady, so that at last she found herself almost deserted and forced to the extremity of

Several years were thus passed, when one day an uncle, who was well acquainted with the subject and to whom the troubles Henriette had been told, undertook to get her married. Being supplied with money and full power in the premises, he took her

"My dear niece, the great point of success in this world is to seize opportunities when they arise. Now you have permitted a chance to slip by. This is unfortunate to be sure, but what is to be done? A maiden of your

age finds a husband with difficulty. It is not so with a young widow. Henceforth you are no longer Mademoiselle Henriette X., but Madam O—, a widow. Your husband who lived only three months after your union was an officer who died of a fall from his horse while hunting. He has left no children.

dear — But, my dear uncle, — Leave all to me, and let us now purchase the necessary dresses and the marriage gifts which your husband would have given you. See, Madam O —, here is your marriage ring. Recollect: now you are to put on a mourning figure and a serious air."

Arrived at Marquette, the young widows produced a great emotion in the social circles in which she was presented. The great question among the young men now was who should obtain the hand of Madame O—. Many proposed, among whom one was ultimately accepted.

The evening before the marriage the uncle took his future nephew aside and said: "My dear sir, we have deceived you!" "How?" exclaimed the young man. "Am I not rich?" "Beloved!" "Oh far from it." "Have you deceived me then in respect to her fortune?" "On the contrary, she is richer than I told

YOUNG: "What is it then?" "Aunt! I like matrimony we made one foolish day—my niece is not a widow." "What?" "Mon. O. still young!" "I know not how that may be, but my niece is still a maiden. At these works the future nephew hastens to protest that far from being an obstacle to matrimony, it is a positive hindrance."

THE WRITINGS OF WASHINGTON.—JAMES

Washington, in his mode of editing and publishing them, has repelled the accusation; and from a pamphlet copy of his reply we find that he has satisfactorily shown that he has acted with fidelity in the premises. It is

appears to us to be ridiculous to charge an editor with a perversion of the text, by his correcting palpable inaccuracies which will occur in the familiar letters of the most careful and correct scholars. — The corrections made by Mr. Sparks, were due to General Washington, and were such as would have been

made by any man of good sense and understanding—and, instead of being rewarded, he deserves praise for the course which he pursued in reference to these writings. For men are at all times correct in their conduct only, particularly when not anticipating the result what they write will be published, and are

would like to have their letters read before the public, without first undergoing the requisite correction. The task performed by Mr. Sparks was laborious, and has been performed by him to the satisfaction of all who are not disposed to be hypercritical.—*Balt. Chron.*