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Farmers' Department.

"SPEND THE FLOW."

With the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture.—AGRICULTURE.

From the New England Farmer.
Analyses of Soil and Fertilizers.
BY JUDGE FREMONT.

Whether the first egg was created before the first bird, or whether the first bird laid the first egg, is not settled, perhaps, either by reason or by revelation. Whether man was created upright in form, at the first, or, according to the idea of the author of "The Vestiges of Creation," was originally a very low kind of a worm, and gradually crawled up through millions of successive generations of fishes, reptiles, birds and quadrupeds, to the dignity of the human, does not immediately concern us, as agriculturists. We all believe in progress, and that nature usually walks onward to higher and higher results. Hearing a geologist once reasoning learnedly that this continent had once been submerged, from the fact that marine shells are found on the tops of the highest mountains, we suggested, somewhat maliciously, that it was as easy for the Creator to make mountains with shells on their tops, as otherwise! "Yes," said he, "He might have done it, but He did not."

Probably everybody agrees with the geologist, that when order came out of chaos, the earth gradually took form, and that whatever of creative energy was employed in calling into life the various living creatures which inhabit it, for the most part, charges everywhere are wrought through the operation of fixed laws, and that every little shell of the seashore is composed of matter in a condition somewhat different from that in which it before existed. It was before part of a rock; it had advanced to the state of an animal. It is chiefly lime now, as it was before; but lime of somewhat different properties. For some reason, we generally believe, that oyster shell lime possesses properties for agricultural purposes, which are not found in the lime rock.

But our mention of the shell has led us in advance of our argument. Let us return. A few years ago, all the world was talking of soil analysis. The theory was beautifully simple. Thus, plants are composed of certain known substances, which can be ascertained by chemical analysis.—To form this plant, the soil must supply a proportion of these elements. Phosphate of lime makes a great part of the stems of wheat, for instance, and therefore if the soil has not this phosphate, it must be added, so that the wheat plant may find, and appropriate it. Phosphate of lime is found in the bones of animals. It is also found in the rocks, at Dover, New Jersey, at Crown Point, and other localities. The chemist analyzes the bones and the lime rock, and they seem, to all his tests, identical. They are applied to the soil, and the animal phosphate wonderfully nourishes the plant, while the mineral phosphate produces very little effect. Potash from wood, is a powerful fertilizer for many plants. Feldspar, one of the constituents of granite, contains seventeen per cent. of potash, but pulverize it as we may, it produces no such effect upon plants, as potash from vegetable sources.

Manifestly, there are more things in nature than are dreamed of in your philosophy. The plant knows more than the chemist! There are differences which the chemist cannot detect.

And now, we are coming to the learned words at the head of our article.

All substances in nature are said to be composed of sixty-four simples, which we first, or primarily, find in rocks. The theory then is, that these rocks, in the lapse of ages, have been broken and worn away, and from their debris, soils have been formed. Next, we find these same substances in vegetables, and finally, in animals; the same, so far as the chemist knows; but changed or progressed, as the plants plainly tell us. Even the microscope, which shows us cells, and even sea serpents, on Cucullata water, and rhinoceros on the surface of eggs, which can detect at a glance, the different kinds of blood, and almost discern the oxygen in the atmosphere, can see no difference between these two kinds of phosphates. But the plants, with their instincts, sharper than man's reason, and more subtle than chemist's tests, decide that for their food, the one is far better than the other. Why is this?

Professor Mapes, of New York, has been for several years discoursing upon this topic through the Working Farmer, and before the New York Farmers' Club. His theory is, that the elements, which we may find apparently identical in the rock, and in both the vegetable and animal matter, are first taken up by the lower orders of plants like mosses and lichens, and that they have thus progressed one step, and that on the decay of these lower plants, those same elements may now be suited to the constitution of plants of a higher order, and so on, till passing gradually upward, they form part of the food of animals, including man, and thus become a constituent part of flesh and blood. Having thus progressed, perhaps having again and again constituted part both of vegetable and animal substances, those elements acquire an aptitude for each organization, and so are the more readily taken up anew, to be wrought into new structure, just as grape cuttings buried in vineyards form the best nourishment for the vine, and as egg-shells are found by hens, the most convenient substance of which to make shells for new eggs.

In the Working Farmer of April, 1855, Professor Mapes clearly states his theory, which we have attempted briefly to indicate. He there states as known facts, that if we apply a quantity of bullock's blood to the soil, it proves a powerful fertilizer, whereas if we apply the exact equivalent, so far as chemistry can tell us, taken from the primary source of rock, and dissolved, the effect as a fertilizer is very small; and so if we use phosphate of lime made from bones, and the same amount of mineral phosphate, the bone phosphate will prove by far the better manure. Yet the chemist's analysis finds the mineral phosphate taken from the rock at Crown Point, Lake Champlain, and other places, in various parts of the world, identical with the phosphate from bones, and sets them down as of equal value to the farmer.

We think the readers of the New England Farmer have a manifest interest in this matter, even if it does savor somewhat of abstract science. We are all buying what one of our neighbors comprehensively calls "bag manure," and we read in the advertisements, certificates of learned chemists, that this kind of guano contains such a per cent. of phosphate of lime, and this patent fertilizer such a per cent. Now, if phosphate of lime is all one thing, and produces the same effect, from whatever source derived, why there is no objection to considering it a lawful tender to the farmer for his money; but if the above theory is correct, it may be the old illustration literally verified, of asking for bread and receiving a stone! buying plant-food and receiving an indigestible rock.

In a recent article, Professor Mapes states his opinion even more strongly than before. He says:—

"Phosphates have no value for agricultural purposes, unless taken from organic life, like the blood and bones of animals.—The phosphates from the phosphate rocks and volcanic deposits, so-called guano, although ground and treated with sulphuric acid, are as valueless as fertilizers, and cannot be absorbed into the higher class of plants, such as are now required for the use of men and animals. They must first be taken up by helms and mosses, and be progressed by them in a way which chemistry as yet has failed to discover, and on their decay and re-deposit of their phosphates in the soil, be absorbed by a higher class of plants for further progression, and so on through nature's laboratory, until we find the progressed phosphates occupying the bones of animals."

"Man might as well try to exist on dissolved rocks instead of the same constituents composing plants in a progressed state, as to attempt to feed plants on primitive phosphates, no matter how manipulated by grinding and acids."

These views have recently received strong support from a published report of a committee of the French Academy of Sciences. The fact that mineral phosphate is far inferior in value and effect for agriculture to the animal phosphate, is clearly stated, though the reason assigned seems to be the difficulty of reducing the mineral to a sufficiently minute state of division. The French committee says:—

"The importations of mineral phosphates from Extramundania into Great Britain, have not produced among the agriculturists all the favorable results which were expected from them. One of us, M. Dumas, had the opportunity, in 1850, of stating this fact, during a mission with which he was charged by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, relative to the agricultural improvements introduced into England, Scotland and Ireland. It does not appear that they have since succeeded in obtaining in Great Britain as good effects from the mineral phosphates as from bones, or the black residues of the refineries."

On his part, M. Marié has rendered indisputable services to agriculture, by analyzing the manures deposited in the Government dock-yards, and exposing certain frauds in commercial manures, has proved by direct experiments the insolubility of many mineral phosphates in the weak acids, in the state in which they are now offered to agriculturists."

"We shall render to agriculture a still greater service if we discover the means of economically dividing the mineral phosphates to the state in which they readily become assimilable by plants."

From the Rural New Yorker.

How to get through the Winter.

I have observed when people wished to be particularly impressive they commenced, "There is a tide in the affairs of men." I beg leave very respectfully to suggest this same idea as a fit introduction to a distributive folder.

"Folder is scarce in Western New York," is an axiom which nobody, since the 4th of June last, has any particular doubts about; in ordinary discourse it is assumed (not as a "glittering generality" but as a pregnant self-evident truth). That it is all for the best, men of my theology would feel bound to assume, so far as it originated in causes above human control; uninterrupted peace and prosperity begot indolence and waste. Heaven could not hold blessings enough to satisfy a people exempt from all reverses.

If "the calamity," so called, above referred to, shall teach us how to make the most of everything, it will be worth more than a year of plenty!

The other day I called upon a friend to whom I had previously sold a load of rye straw, and observed that his horse was luxuriating in a bed of that material. There it lay, unperceived by horse or cow, mixed with chaff and heads, perhaps not too well threshed, to be sent smoking to the

dung heap the next day. Then and there I entered my emphatic protest! The next day another friend applied for "three loads of buckwheat straw for bedding." I scolded at him worse than common, and demanded if he did not know that buckwheat straw was good to eat. He apologized as any scamp ought to, and promised to go to the woods some dry day and rake up leaves and deposit them in the barn or under a shed, and use them for his winter bedding.

I forget whether it was my excellent friend "P." or some one else, who seemed to forget that cattle (at least some cattle) have teeth, for he recommended that all fodder should be cut before it was fed. Nature's own provisions deserve considerable respect. I think health and economy admit of feeding both hay and straw just as they grow; the process of chewing excites the glands, and is every way normal and healthy. I propose to feed hay and straw in spacious box mangers, kept clear of refuse material, and the fodder so low down that the animal can't root it out. Whatsoever is not eaten, if not musty or worthless, may be cut fine, wet, and sprinkled with meal, so that every particle of hay and straw shall be consumed—not one pound for bedding, not one ounce for waste! I do not undervalue bedding; every animal should have a warm, soft material to rest and sleep upon.

The more comfortable an animal is, the more quiescent, and the less food is required to support the system; but the leaves of our forests, the coarse grass and flags of our marshes, and the rakings of our yards, should amply supply this great necessity.

Whoever does not provide a warm place for his stock this winter, is incurably perverse. No "tide in his affairs" can lead him "to fortune," or to any good thing. Whoever does not provide good feeding places, or through inattention is wasteful of fodder, hardens his heart under the most signal reproofs and warnings, and will not profit either by prosperity or adversity—both useful in their way.

Our fall frosts have done damage to our corn fodder and corn severely less serious than the damage to corn and grass in June; there is, therefore, nothing left to us but economy the most rigid and calculation the most exact. We have no margin—no room for waste. Nothing short of the whole will suffice. Until lately I have been inclined to think we should have ample stores of cheap grain to fall back upon; but the frosts that whiten our corn fodder, rendering it almost worthless in many cases, found corn in a very immature state, and left it corn. Frosts, the drouth, the grasshoppers, &c., have seriously impaired the grain crops in various parts of the Union. If we could believe our commercial press, there hasn't been a grain crop within the last fifty years which did not "vastly exceed all previous ones." "My brother," said the negro preacher, "blessed be God who don't 'spect nothing' for they ain't a-goin' to be disappointed." Some, I fear, will be disappointed—they expect too much.

The remedy for short fodder generally resorted to in these parts, is to sell off the stock. Do this by all means, and now, if you can't winter them, and do it well; but it is a serious alternative—you sell cheap to buy dear—you cripple yourselves for the coming summer to get along for the present. These numerous droves of twelve dollar cows that, like some other public-spirited citizens are travelling the road "towards Auburn," will be missed from the dairies of Western New York; those calves, yearlings, and two year olds, that are sent prematurely adrift like a poor, poverty-stricken child seeking a home, will leave the herbage uncracked in many a fertile vale and many a green hill-side. The scarcity of stock the coming season, if it shall lead to additional plowing and cropping, will be seriously felt for long years to come.

Winter all the stock you can, by every indispensable service to agriculture, by analyzing the manure deposited in the Government dock-yards, and exposing certain frauds in commercial manures, has proved by direct experiments the insolubility of many mineral phosphates in the weak acids, in the state in which they are now offered to agriculturists."

Unfortunately, some potatoes have been frozen in the hill, and some apples in the orchard, to say nothing of "some pumpkins." These will be fed promptly to the stock to avoid further loss. Every cabbage leaf, turnip, beet and kohl rabi top will be carefully picked up, kept clean and fed by those who wish to make the most of everything. Cows can be kept in milk by such means, and other stock put in good condition for winter. Keep an even hand in feeding, especially roots, apples, &c.; a large mass today, and none to-morrow, may be little better than none at all.

My friends, the millers will endorse the sentiment that grain should be ground before feeding it, and I am clearly of opinion that coarse grain should be used on such hay and straw as would not be eaten up clean without being sprinkled with meal. In some cases it will do to beat grain for hogs, horses, &c., and save grinding.

Mr. Lyman Brainerd, a well known farmer of Wyoming Co., says that the loss on our grass crop is the most serious loss that we have been subjected to in many years, and that corn fodder has depreciated one-half in consequence of frost; so we are on "short commons," and no mistake.

I may remark that some discreet persons think that animals can be "wintered in the pork and beef barrels" cheaper than in any other way—a little grain fed to steers and hogs may make them passible beef, and so of other cattle. I will only add that care and economy is a duty binding on those who have plenty, as much as upon those who are short.

MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Traveller.

PATIENT WAITERS NO LOSERS.

BY ANNE J. WOOD.

It was one of those populous and charming villages so numerous in the environs of Paris, a collection of laborers' cottages and elegant villas built on the outskirts of a forest, amid vineyards and orchards. The morning sun was illuminating the little square covered with bold sparrows who were disputing for the seeds scattered in the dust; the matrons in their morning wrappers, were going from house to house, for conversation and the provisions of the morning. The doors of the little shops established here and there were open in succession, and the merchants were suspending before windows the goods designed to attract customers.

One of them had already put everything in readiness, and standing at his door, was looking with folded arms, at his less diligent neighbors.

This was a young merchant with prompt movements and lively mien, whose sign bore this word, in gilded capitals:—

"GROCERIES."

The grocer, (since we must call him by his name,) had only been established in the village a short time. This was evident by the newness of the merchandise exposed, the splendor of the shutter recently painted in arabesques, and the immaculate cleanliness of the counter. So he scarcely exchanged salutations with the passers-by, and no one stopped to enquire, as was the custom, how he had passed the night.

Aristides Giraud, (this was the name of our young merchant,) had perhaps resolved not to render an account to his neighbors of his health and his sleep, but he resigned himself with more difficulty to the solitude of his shop. Leaning against the frame of the door of entrance, he was casting an impatient glance over the square and saw everybody pass his shop without stopping. As, tired of waiting, he was about to re-enter, a hand hastily seized him by the arm, he turned, and recognized a former fellow-apprentice, whom he had last sight of several years.

Alexander Crepin was one of those costumes common to fellows of the second class; a beaver hat negligently indented, a cravat with a flaring knot, a scanty coat adorned with gigantic buttons, full pantaloons falling in a spiral form over gaiters of striped drilling. Although there had never been any particular intimacy between himself and Giraud, the latter, whom his isolation had prepared for unreserved, received him with open arms. He compelled him to enter the back shop, while the boy whom he had taken for his assistant assumed his place at the counter.

"Well," said Crepin to him, when they were seated, "so you are then established, my old friend! and to the satisfaction of everybody, it seems to me; for I have just traversed your six streets: your shop is the finest in the place."

"Because it is the only one," observed Giraud.

"Then you should find the mines of Peru in it."

"I am afraid I shall find it the way to the almshouse."

"How so?" for the very reason that I sell nothing? Though my sign has been out more than a month, my merchandise is still all here."

"Then people do not eat in this country?"

"On the contrary they consume much; we have a hotel, restaurants, and coffee houses, not to speak of private dwellings; but everybody has been accustomed to buy groceries in Paris."

"You should offer them your services."

"Do you think I have not thought of it? They have replied that they had had in provisions, that they would see by and by. Here you see, we take time to do things, we wish to know people; I must wait until the seed becomes an apple tree."

"And that does not suit you, you who are accustomed to do everything by steam?" said Crepin laughing. "I remember that when we were together with Father Devillers, you wished to arrive before you had set out. Apropos, I hope Father Devillers patronizes you?"

"I depended upon him, at least, after the offers of service he had made me," replied Giraud somewhat bitterly; "I want to the time of establishing myself, I went to have to consult M. Devillers, who repeated his promises. Thereupon, I came here, sure that his house would advance me goods; but it is now a month since I wrote him to ask for credit and have received no reply. It appears that, on reflection, my old master has not thought best to assist me."

"As usual!" said Crepin, lighting a cigar; "Promises are like feasts at the theatre; at a distance we think we see stuffed chickens and lark pies, and when we approach, it is only painted pasteboard. But be frank, brother, it was not alone the promises of Father Devillers which decided you to settle in this neighborhood. I may remember me, you were acquainted with a family here, since you adorned with an agreeable young lady whom you desired to unite with your establishment."

"Mademoiselle Garot?"

"Yes, Rosalie Garot, upon whom you made accounts in the flowery days of your youth. Well, does your plan still hold?"

"Is the bridal tressure prepared? Are the cards of invitation being printed?"

"Ask the family, since you are acquainted with them," replied Giraud hastily; "as for me I cannot tell you."

"Why so, my son?"

"Because I have neither been refused

nor accepted, and they have asked time to decide."—Crepin laughed.

"Decidedly my poor comrade, you are here on probation!" exclaimed he; "happily fortune, credit are all postponed. How can you endure these adjournments, you who formerly wished the morrow to arrive yesterday?"

"How?" repeated Giraud, "do you not see?" I am desperate, I am knowing my heart and brain; I am like St. Lawrence on his gridiron, without ever being able to induce my tormentors to turn me. So my patience is nearly exhausted, and one of these days I shall send the grocery after the old Moors."

"Ah! Ah!" said Crepin looking at him, "you have got as far as that, then? Well if you do not intend indeed to continue to make paper bags and weigh out brown sugar, I have an offer to make you."

"What?" asked Giraud, his eyes sparkling.

"Simply to seek fortune on a car which goes by steam instead of in a cart drawn by snails. But it would take too long to explain the matters fasting; let us commence by breakfast; you shall know all between the coffee and the coffee."

The young grocer sent to the neighboring restaurant for the necessary provisions, and seated himself at the table with Crepin, who after having conscientiously satisfied his appetite, communicated his project. Disgusted with the trial of several employments, in which he had eaten up the best part of his patrimony, the former grocer's apprentice had just joined one of those California companies formed for the search of gold. A company of emigrants was to start in a few days for San Francisco, with an engineer, laborers, and all the necessary apparatus for digging in the golden sands. According to the most moderate calculations each was to make a fortune in three years.

Crepin, who knew his California romance by heart, related to Giraud all he had read or heard. Besides the harvest of gold which was to be gathered by the spade full, the new Eldorado presented to laborers a thousand modes of enriching themselves. Blacksmiths and carpenters earned fifteen dollars a day; barbers did not shave for less than a dollar; the most stupid servant received a thousand crowns; the merchants rendered their daily receipts at hundreds of dollars; in a word, it required as much effort in this fortunate country not to be a millionaire, as elsewhere to become such.

The recitals of the Californian inflamed the imagination of the young grocer, who had always liked tasks quickly accomplished. He compared his business, so slow in prospering and with so small results in case of success, with the triumphant success of which Crepin talked. The more the latter multiplied particulars and anecdotes, the more his auditor hated his own situation. At last, vexation at not being able to share in these wonderful chances made him interrupt the conversation.

"Let us talk of something else!" exclaimed he, striking the table with his fist; "of what use is it to make my mouth water and to show me a feast at which I can eat nothing?"

"Who hinders you?" replied Crepin.

"Do you ask me?" returned Giraud; "have you not just told me that it would require some thousand francs to emigrate with you?"

"Undoubtedly."

"And do you not see that I have transformed all I possessed into leaves of sugar and cakes of chocolate?"

"Well, transform your chocolate and sugar into money."

"How so?"

"Sell out and give up business. You will receive nearly the value of your goods and once become master of your capital, we will go together to the land of gold. Come, summon your resolution; fortune calls you to the other side of the water. In three years we will return with our savings, which will enable us to have a cook and keep a carriage."

Notwithstanding his quick and impatient disposition, Giraud hesitated; but Crepin gave so many and such good reasons, opposed so eloquently the long expectation, and the eternal efforts of his present profession to the rapid and splendid results of an expatriation of a few years, that the young merchant could no longer resist. Seized by that malady which was then depopulating the United States, and to which had been given the name of the gold fever, he decided to abandon his humble business for the chances of this country of the Arabian Nights.

His resolution once formed, Giraud would neither compromise nor delay. Prolonging the absence of Crepin who had left him to pay two or three visits in the village, he wrote to a commission merchant to offer his goods for sale. A few days would suffice to terminate the business, and thereupon he would be free.

He would not stop to ask himself whether he might regret the sudden decision, the peaceful condition he must renounce, and the hopes of a union long desired. Urged by the fatal impatience, he sealed the letter, gave it to the boy that it might be mailed immediately, and resumed his accustomed place at the counter.

Freud from that inward disturbance which attends all desperate resolutions, he began to prepare old waste papers and transform them into bags.

While his fingers mechanically fulfilled this office, his eyes rested for an instant on the torn leaves, reading some words absent-mindedly, and his mind continued to dwell on his projects.

"It is better thus," thought he; "instead of remaining here, waiting for customers, as a fisherman who extends his line

all day to catch a few gudgeons, I will spread my nets in the open sea and catch the fishes by handful. We shall see what my fellow-citizens, who do not deign at present to honor me with their custom, will say when I return a millionaire! And M. Devillers, who does not reply to the letters I write him. I will take him my visiting card in a carriage. Perhaps the Garot family and Mademoiselle Rosalie will then have finished their reflections. It will remain to be known whether I have not 'finished mine!'"

And as he talked to himself thus, with more vexation than satisfaction, the eyes of Giraud fell upon the paper he was about to make into a bag, and rested on it in spite of himself. He read, at first carelessly, afterwards with more interest, the following:—

Meng-Tren says: In human works we should do what is reasonable, without hurrying its accomplishment. Beware of resembling a man of the State of Soung.

There was in the State of Soung a laborer who was in despair because his wheat did not grow, and pulled it half up to make it grow quicker. At evening he returned with a weary air, and said to his family: "I am much fatigued to-day, for I have been helping the wheat grow." His sons eagerly hastened to look at the wheat, but the stalks were already withered.

Those who have not, like this laborer, the folly of helping their wheat to grow, are very rare in this world."

Giraud remained thoughtful. He read it a second, then a third time, and at each perusal the story of the disciple of Khong-Tien (Confucius) made him more thoughtful. Did not he also resemble the peasant of Soung? Was not his impatience to have his harvest grow and the desire of hastening the future urging him to a hazardous proceeding? Was he not about to enter the ranks of those who were helping their wheat to grow, and exposing himself, like the peasant, to see the stalks prematurely withered?

At this moment the boy, who had been in search of his jacket and cap, crossed the shop for the letter to the commissary. Giraud hesitated a moment, then recalled him and took the letter back.

"After all," said he, "there is nothing urgent."

And he resumed the manufacture of his paper bags.

His resolution was somewhat shaken; he pleaded the two causes before the tribunal of his reason, which had not yet given judgment; meanwhile, it inclined towards emigration to the gold regions.

In the meantime the postman came with a letter, which bore the stamp of Havre. Giraud recognized the writing of his old master, and hastily opened it. M. Devillers responded in a tone of cordial patronage. He explained that his absence had prevented him from writing sooner, promised to send the goods demanded, and granted the terms solicited by him.

This unexpected good fortune increased the uncertainty of the grocer. The conditions made by the Havre merchant were evidently an important advantage to him; but still remained the difficulty of ensuring customers. He was reckoning over in his memory his insignificant sales during the month in which his shop had been open, when his neighbor, the keeper of the cafe, entered.

Surprised the preceding day by an unusual number of customers, he had exhausted his provisions, and had come to obtain some of the grocer. He complimented Giraud on their quality, seemed satisfied with the price, conversed for a long time with the young merchant, and ended by declaring that he would henceforth address himself to him for all he needed.

"Others will do so also," added he; "but one does not easily lay aside old habits; give them time to perceive that it will be convenient and profitable to address themselves to you. Experience comes slowly, but it comes sooner or later. You are beginning to be known in the neighborhood; we see that you are an honest, industrious youth, and a good neighbor. Do not be uneasy as to the future; Paris was not built in a day."

The keeper of the cafe went out leaving him more perplexed than ever. Decidedly, circumstances seemed to be such as to give him courage to combat his first resolution. Anxious and uncertain, he continued to make his bags, now and then casting a glance on the fragment of Chinese philosophy. In this struggle between fear and hope Crepin found him.

The future Californian was returning from visiting some acquaintances, among whom were the Girot family. They had made many inquiries respecting Giraud, whom they seemed to hold in much esteem, and he had learned in conversation, that a wealthy merchant had just been refused for Rosalie.

"I believe the good people are really thinking of you," added he; "for, at the first word of your project of departure, they exclaimed, and the young girl changed countenance. They had postponed their decision only to make themselves of consequence and to dictate conditions, but let them seek a son-in-law elsewhere. Come, one more glass, and I will go."

Giraud filled the glass without replying. This last discovery had more importance for him than all the rest. The union which Crepin had just allowed him to hope for, had been the ambition of his life; it was more than fortune, it was mutual affection, family joys, all the treasures of the domestic fireside. So he left his adventurous companion to boast anew of his hopes of wealth, and to appoint a meeting in order to make their last arrangements for departure. Without saying anything of the

change which had taken place in himself, he saw him depart and awaited with impatience the close of the day to present himself at the house of the Garots.

But he did not have to wait so long. The father of Rosalie, uneasy at the intelligence announced by Crepin, soon came himself to the shop of the young merchant. They had a frank explanation, at the end of which the proposal of Giraud was accepted, and the marriage agreed upon for the following winter.

Since then, thanks to patient waiting, all the young merchant had despaired of has by degrees been accomplished. Experience has rendered him prudent, and whenever he encounters a person too impatient to enjoy or to succeed, he never fails to relate to him the history of Meng-Tren, dwelling on this conclusion, that we must give wheat time to grow.

To which he adds, in memory of the most important trial of his life, that the prudent man should always put between the plan and its execution the time necessary to make a dozen paper bags.

Diving for Sponge.

An important resource for the fishermen of Greece consists in the sponge and pearl fisheries. To pursue this employment with success, it is indispensable that the sea should be calm, and not more than thirty feet deep. Those who fish for oyster-pearls and the large shell-fish called *hancian tritonum*, descend to a very considerable depth. These men are exposed to real danger. The *chama gigas*, an enormous bivalve, which exists in the seas of Greece as well as of India, has strength enough to well a cable in two. Its shell weighs no less than five hundred and fifty pounds. It is a scene of small excitement to see two men go forth stripped, in a diminutive boat, armed only with a knife stuck in their leathern girdle. To watch them as they fix their glance on the deep; then, of a sudden, to see one of them extending his arms, and, clasping his hands, make a plunge.—He soon reappears above the waves with a sponge in his hand, which he deposits in the boat, and immediately prepares for the acquisition of others. Thus he works on during the day, and returns to his home overcome by fatigue, and bleeding from nose and ears. Should cramp attack him while under the water, it is all up with him; and miserable would be his fate, should he encounter a bivalve at the bottom of the sea. Even should he escape these dangers, which are present to him, he may perchance get entangled in the floating net of the *chama gigas*, from which he would try in vain to extricate himself, and having by good fortune avoided all these hazards, he may yet stand a chance of ending his days in the jaws of a shark.

[Bulletin.]

NEW YORK BRANDY. A liquor dealer in this city purchased a barrel of New York brandy a few weeks ago and stored it in a loft. The next morning he inspected the same and found that the brandy had *ozone* away completely the wood work of the barrel, hoops and all, and nothing but the bung-hole was left. (Boston Herald.)

A FABLE. A young man once picked up a sovereign lying in the road. Ever afterward, as he walked along, he kept his eyes steadfastly fixed on the ground, in hopes of finding another. And in the course of a long life he did pick up at different times a good amount of gold and silver. But all these days as he was looking for them he saw not that heaven was bright above him, and nature beautiful around. He never once allowed his eyes to look up from the mud and filth in which he sought the treasure; and when he died a rich old man, he only knew this fair earth of ours as a dirty road to pick up money as you walk along.

"Dearest, I will build thee a cot all covered with ivy, in some secluded vale, close by a murmuring brook, wandering over its pebbly bottom, incessantly babbling dulcet tinkling strains. 'Love, love, love,' where the atmosphere is redolent of soothing, spicy aromas, that make the eye languish and the heart dissolve in the liquid fire of love—where the balmy morning zephyrs sigh in the dense forest's leafy maze chanting love's melody—where the tiny songsters that whirl in ethereal space warble nought but love. I will plant thee a garden of gorgeous loveliness, culled from nature's ardent designs, warmest tints, and sweetest incense."

"Dulphy, dear, don't forget to have a patch for cucumbers and onions—they're so nice pickled."

An Exchange gives the following as the origin of the use of the thistle as the national emblem of Scotland: When the Danes from England invaded Scotland, they availed themselves of the pitch darkness of night to attack the Scottish forces unawares. In approaching the Scottish camp unobserved, and marching barefooted to prevent their tramp being heard, one of the Danes trod upon a large prickly thistle, and the sharp cry of pain which he instinctively uttered, suddenly apprised the Scots of their danger, who immediately ran to their arms and defeated the foe with great slaughter. The thistle was thenceforward adopted as the national insignia of Scotland.

The man who did not think it respectable to bring up his children to work, has just heard from his three sons. One of them was a driver on the canal, another had been taken up as a vagrant, and the third had gone to a public institution to learn the shoe business under a keeper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first thing a man takes to in life is milk—the last is his hair.

It is stated that toothache may always be cured by holding in the hand a certain root—the root of the tooth.

A graceful manner spoils nothing; it adds to beauty and gives lustre to modesty. An affected simplicity is a refined impostor.

There is no knowledge so thorough as that which is gained at last, after years of baffled and wandering inquiry.

The widow of Helvetius said to Napoleon, "You cannot conceive how much happiness can be found in three acres of land."

Dr. Johnson once said, "a man is in general better pleased when he has a good dinner upon his table than when his wife talks Greek."

A sensible writer advises those who would enjoy good eating to keep good natured; for, says he, "an angry man can't tell whether he is eating boiled cabbage or stewed umbrellas."

Men cannot subvert wholly upon glory. Fame, taken without merit, is decidedly unwholesome.

When Sarah Jane, the moral mixer, declares "tis very wrong to kiss—

I'll bet a shilling I see through it!

The dancin' girl understood—

She'd rather suffer wrong than do it!

A dithyramb of Washington Irving's, which will apply years hence as well as now: "In all ages the gentle sex have shown a disposition to infringe a little upon the laws of decorum, in order to betray a lurking beauty, or an innocent love of finery."

In India, a lac of rupees is wealth; here a lack of dollars is poverty.

A man who had been married twice, to ladies both named Catherine, advised his friends against taking dupli-Kates.

A gentleman burying his wife, a friend asked why he expended so much on her funeral. "Ah, sir," replied he, "she would have done as much or more for me with pleasure."

In the advertisement of the topics in the last number of the new American Cyclopaedia, there occurs the following funny collection of names—"Fanny Elster, Elysium, Emerson." The great dancin' and the philosopher, with "Elysium" between them.

A countryman went into one of our fashionable refreshment rooms, and was surprised at seeing nothing on the table but the cloth, knives and forks, and glasses. "What will you have?" asked the waiter. "Glas," said the countryman, and said, "I don't know." "Would you like a bill of fare, sir?" "Thank you, I don't care if I do take a small piece."

"If ever you think of marrying a widow," said an anxious parent to his heir, "select one whose first husband was hung; for that is the only way to prevent her from throwing his memory into your face, and making annoying comparisons." "Even that won't prevent it," exclaimed a crusty old bachelor; "she'll then praise him by saying that hanging would be too good for you."

"First class in natural philosophy, stand up. What is attraction?" "Please, sir, I know. The look that a blue-eyed girl gives to her lover." "Right, sir! Now tell me what inertia is?" "Inertia, sir, is a desire to remain where you are, the feeling that a piece of calico experiences when leaning against a colored red." "Right again, sir! Call the next class."

A NICKER STORY. Two darkeys had bought a mow of pork in partnership, but having no place to put his portion in, Sam consented to intrust the whole to Julius's keeping. The next morning they met, when Sam says:

"Good morning, Julius, anything happen strange or mysterious down in your vicinity lately?"

"Yaas, Sam, most a strange ting happen at my house las' night. All mystery—all mystery to me."

"What was dat Julius?"

"Well Sam, I tell you now. This mornin' I went into de collar for to get a piece of hog for dis darkey's breakfast, and I put my hand down in de brine an' felt all raw," but no pork dere—all gone. "Carn't tell what bevent with it; so I turned up de bar'l, an' Sam true as preachin', de rat had eat a hole car frow de bottom ob de bar'l, and dragged de pork all out!"

Sam was perturbed with astonishment, but presently said:

"Why didn't de brine run out ob de same hole?"

"Ah, Sam, dat's de mystery—dat's de mystery."

SCHOOL GIRLS IN WINTER. We wish to put in a special plea for the girls. Making their dresses short enough to swing clear the snow and mud and give them good water-proof boots to wear to school. We insist upon it—they should have hoots. Women's shoes of the present fashion are no more fit to be put upon bare heads in the winter than an Indian's birch-bark canoe is fit to cross the Atlantic. Boots will not look quite so trim about the ankle or step so lightly upon the floor, but they will do what is of more consequence—preserve the health to show off their graces in after life, and to take a great many elastic steps that otherwise might be fewer, and those leading directly down to the grave.

Another thing we are glad to see coming in fashion; the ladies are learning to state, and for this they must have boots. Now girls, get each of you a pair of shoes to fit, and the first ice that forms in your neighborhood, large enough, go out with your brothers, or somebody else's brothers, and learn to skate. Be prudent about it, and not order the exercise, and you will find it a capital medicine—next to horseback.

The only way to bring about a race of healthy women, is to attend to the physical development of the girls, before they are dilated in the false system of fashionable non-compliment, that fits them for nothing but elegant imbecility. [Ohio Cultivator.]

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

IN all the leading branches of manufacturing industry, the great practical superiority of Singer's Sewing Machines is a fact established beyond dispute. No tailor, shoe manufacturer, clothier, seamstress, dress-maker, saddler, carriage-maker, or manufacturer, &c., can afford to do without them.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR.

It is only a fair average of the actual profit from the use of each one of these machines, and for confirmation of this truth, we refer to any one of the thousands of persons who use them. They are adapted to every sort of work, fine or coarse, upon silk, cotton, linen and woolen fabrics, also light and heavy leather. They never fail to give satisfaction.

To meet the growing demand for a smaller and more elegant machine for private and household purposes, we have just produced and are ready to receive orders for Singer's

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

which is the latest and most beautiful Sewing Machine ever constructed. It is constructed in the highest style of art, and all who use it are delighted with it. It makes the improved iron-stitch, and is capable of doing a greater variety of work in better style than any other Sewing Machine ever offered for family purposes.

It is not subject to the objection of minding two too much thread, and making a raveling seam, like the Grover & Baker; nor is it confined in its operation to a few stitches, liable to get out of order and added to use five threads like the Wheeler & Wilson Machine; but is simply sufficient to perform all kinds of family sewing.

Five of these Machines with iron table complete for use \$100. The larger standard machine from \$125 to \$200. Send for I. M. Singer & Co's. Gazette, a beautiful pictorial paper, devoted to Sewing Machines, and containing full of prices and all other information on the subject. It will be forwarded gratis.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
438 Broadway, New York.

BRANCHES OF THE COMPANY:

Boston, Albany, Baltimore, St. Louis,
New Orleans, Cincinnati, Cincinnati, St. Louis,
New York, Philadelphia, New York, Paris, France,
Glasgow, Scotland.

Local agents wanted.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, a Committee legally appointed by the town of Fryeburg, request for your aid in the purchase of the highway in said Fryeburg, located on petition of James O. McMillan, commencing in the center of the road at the west end of the old mill bridge in Fryeburg, and extending easterly to the center of the road leading from Hasting's Bridge to William C. McKim's, is not demanded by public necessity or convenience. We therefore request you after due notice to the said James O. McMillan, and discontinue such part thereof as is your judgment shall seem right.

We would also represent that a petition, in lieu of a part of the location made on petition of El W. Johnson and others, commencing near Thomas Cotton's, in Brownfield, and running from thence to Eliza Cotton's, Jr., and Oliver G. Cotton's, is said Brownfield, and by said Johnson, and the said Eliza Cotton's, to the County road, leading from Fryeburg, corner to Conway, N. H., by the dwelling-house of J. B. Osgood in said Fryeburg, would fully meet the wants of the public, and would be a great benefit to the County and said town. We therefore respectfully request you to examine said location and make such alterations and different locations as to you may seem just.

JOSEPH CHANDLER,
Special Committee of the town of Fryeburg.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss: At the County Court, County of Oxford, held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, for a session on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1859, on the petition of the said James O. McMillan, A. D. 1859.

Upon the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible, and that inquiry into the merits of their application is expedient, it is Ordered, that the County Commissioners meet at the Oxford House in Fryeburg, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M., and accept notice to view the route mentioned in said petition, and to make such alterations and different locations as to you may seem just.

And it is further Ordered, that notice of the time and place of the said Commissioners' meeting be given to all persons and corporations interested in the location of the road, and that the said Commissioners meet at the Oxford House in Fryeburg, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M., and accept notice to view the route mentioned in said petition, and to make such alterations and different locations as to you may seem just.

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Great Fall and Winter
SALE COMMENCED!

In addition to our former large stock, we have just purchased from the

Trade Sales and Manufacturers,
\$50,000 WORTH OF
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A gift varying in price from 50 cts. to \$100, given to the purchaser of every book.

We take pleasure in stating that the liberal and increasing patronage bestowed on us by the people of New England, and other parts of the country, enables us to offer still greater inducements to purchasers of books, and individuals or associations getting up clubs, than ever before.

The advantages we possess over any other similar establishment in the country, especially for filling New England orders, must be evident to those acquainted with our position, and understand our superior and increasing facilities for doing business. Our advantages are as follows:

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By using an extensive business we can make very cheap presents more frequently to purchasers.

Our present plan of operations is the same as our original five years ago by Mr. G. G. Evans, and is sanctioned not only by the highest judicial authority in nearly every State in the Union, but by the voice of the people from Maine to California.

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