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Poetry.

☞The North [illegible] Review, for August, thinks the following from a well known American Poet, is entitled to rank with Gray's Elegy in a Country Church Yard:

THE CLOSING SCENE.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Pennsylvania National Intelligencer.

The Amazon and the Atlantic Slopes of South America.

NO. II.

I proceed now to show the present condition with the future resources and commercial capabilities of the great South American water-sheds. I will confine my attention to the rivers Amazon and La Plata, to their tributaries and the waters drained by them. But first let us give our attention to the La Plata, and compare the extent of country drained by it with the extent drained by rivers in the Northern Hemisphere.

The valley of the Amazon lies in both hemispheres; it is the largest river basin in the world, but it belongs exclusively neither to the North nor to the South.—The Mississippi, then, it will be perceived, drains the largest river basin in the Northern and the La Plata the largest in the Southern hemisphere. Both these streams run from north to south, each one embracing a great variety of productions, and traversing many diversities of climate.

The area of the principal river basins which are drained into seas that are accessible to ocean commerce may be thus stated:

IN AMERICA.

The Amazon, area 2,048,480* sq. miles.
North.—Mississippi, area 982,000 do.
South.—La Plata, area 886,000 do.

EUROPE.

The Danube, area 234,000 square miles.

AFRICA.

The Nile, area 520,000 " "

ASIA-CHINA.

The Yang-tse-Keang, area 547,000 sq. m.

INDIA.

The Ganges, area 432,000 square miles.

It will thus be observed that the valley of the La Plata in area, is the third in the world; that it is twice as large as the valley of the Ganges, and more than three times as large as the largest river-basin in Europe.

The basin of the La Plata embraces all the latitudes, and more too, that are to be found in the Valley of the Indus, the Ganges, and the Irawaddy, the great river-basins of India. It consequently has all the agricultural capacities, and more, that are to be found in the climates of India. These great resources of the La Plata for the most part lie dormant. They are hidden in the bosom of the earth, or concealed in the recesses of the mountains. The waters of the La Plata flow through the climates that are favorable to the growth of sugar, of tea and coffee, of rice, hemp, and tobacco, of cotton and corn, of drugs, woods, dyes, and spices, and of almost all the agricultural staples of the earth.

The Rio de La Plata lies wholly within the southern hemisphere, and it is the greatest river that does so lie; consequently it has opposite seasons with those of the Northern. When the husbandman is sowing in the North, then he who tills the earth in this beautiful river-basin will be gathering his crop; and consequently the planter, and the farmer, and the merchant of the La Plata will have control of the Northern markets for six months of every year without a competitor.

The Rio de La Plata, properly speaking, is that arm of the sea between the parallels of 33° and 36° of south latitude. Its breadth is a hundred miles or more, according to the place of measurement, and it is formed by the junction of the Parana and the Uruguay. I treat all the country drained by these rivers and their tributaries as the valley of the La Plata.

The Uruguay is a beautiful stream. It takes its rise in the Brazilian province of Santa Catarina, on the western slopes of the "Serra do Mar," or the sea range of mountains. Its course is first westwardly, and then southwardly; it is about seven hundred miles long; draining a rich, fertile and admirably well settled country. For a part of the way it is the boundary between Brazil, with the Banda Oriental on one side and the Argentine Confederation on the other.

The Parana is a majestic river. It is formed by the junction of the two Brazilian streams, the Rio Grande and the Paranaiba. The former takes its rise near the parallel of 20° south, not far from the sea shore, and in the wealthy province of Minas Geraes. The valley in which the head waters of this river are gathered into the main stream is most magnificent. It is about two hundred miles broad in the widest part, by four hundred miles long. The course of the Rio Grande through it is due west, and for about five hundred miles, until it meets the Paranaiba, coming from the northward, were its sources meet, and almost intermingle with those of the Amazon.

The population of the two interior provinces of Minas Geraes and Goaz, in which these two tributaries of the Parana take their rise and in which they lie, is for the former one million, for the latter one hundred and fifty thousand.

The Japanese-like policy which has been observed with regard to scientific explorations of the La Plata and its tributaries has kept the world in the dark as to many parts of that valley.

Dr. Francia established in Paraguay, many years ago, a government founded on the Japanese system. Rosas attempted an imitation of this policy so long as he was in power; and Brazil has always practiced it. So the geographers know very little as to the Brazilian tributaries of the La Plata, their navigability, and the commercial resources of the countries which they drain.

According to the map "Do Imperio do Brazil," published in 1846, under the auspices of the Geographical Society, Rio de Janeiro, and which is now before me, the Paraguay, for the first five hundred miles below the junction of the Rio Grande and the Paranaiba, runs through uninhabited parts of the provinces of Goyaz, Mato Grosso, and Sayo Paulo. Passing these uninhabited parts, it then runs through and among the Spanish Republics of that region for about twelve hundred miles to its entrance into the Plata. Along this part of its route the country is pretty well settled, and, according to Montgomery Martin, whose authority is more recent than that of the map of the recent Geographical Society of Brazil, must be in a high state of cultivation. Writing last year upon this river, he says:

"During the six or eight months that the Parana, or Plate river, was recently opened to European commerce, upwards of sixteen million dollars' worth of goods were exchanged for produce, and this without any previously organized mercantile establishments or agencies. Two convoys of merchant ships, one of 110, and the other of 70 vessels, came down the river with full cargoes. It is true that this extent of trade was partly attributable to the accumulation of property owing to the previous interdiction of commerce by General Rosas, whose exclusive policy is an imitation of that of Dr. Francia, as he himself boasted. He is therefore entirely hostile to mercantile, or indeed to any intercourse, especially with Europeans. Were Rosas to succeed he would form a state such as Japan has been for the last two centuries."

The commerce of this river, I know, is valuable; but whether it is so valuable at this time as the above extract from Martin would make it, I doubt.

But, suppose it were one million instead of sixteen that was brought down through this unexpected free navigation for six or eight months, what would it not be under regular steam and free navigation at the end of six or eight years, when the steamboat and commerce shall have stimulated the productions of the country up to the capacity of its industrial capital?

Leaving the Parana and travelling still further west, we come next to the Paraguay, the most magnificent tributary in this water-shed. Following it in all its windings, it is navigable to the distance of about two thousand miles from the sea. It is the Missouri of the La Plata valley.

A friend who has been residing in the capital of the Republic of Paraguay for several years returned thence a few months ago. I shall, therefore, draw upon him for information touching this interesting river and region of country; also, Francis del Castelnau, who travelled through that country in 1848-9, is quite full.

According to Hopkins Paraguay is but another Paradise! Of this country and its commercial resources, says he:—

"I can speak with the greatest certainty, from my own personal knowledge. Almost divided by the tropic of Capricorn, it surface is like a chess-board, checkered here and there with beautiful pastures and magnificent forests. Unlike all other lands with which I am acquainted, it seems destined especially for the habitation of man. Here, in the eastern portion of our own land, the first settlers found the whole country covered with woods; west of the Mississippi the other extreme exists, in the vast extent of prairie destitute of timber. On the north of Brazil, in a similar manner, are unbroken forests; in its southern parts, and throughout the Banda Oriental, Entre Rios, Corrientes and the Argentine Republics, we find continuous pampas, like our prairies, in many instances without bearing the necessary fuel even for household purposes. Not so in Paraguay, where, added to a sufficiency for building fleets of a thousand steamers, it forests teem with every description of ornamental and useful woods.

"Beginning with the head waters of the river Paraguay, we find the productions upon the Brazilian side to be gold and precious stones, sugar, molasses, hides of extraordinary size, hair, tallow, wax, deer, and tiger skins, wild rice, coro, and the different manufactures of the mandioca root; in Bolivia, gold and precious stones, silver, coffee—considered by good judges to be equal to Mocha—and Peruvian bark.

"Though undoubtedly we could draw from these two countries many other productions of tropical America, yet it is in Paraguay that we find the greatest wealth of all these valleys."*

Of medicinal herbs they yield in great profusion "rhubarb, sarsaparilla, jalap, bezoatic stones, sassafras, honywood, dragons' blood, balsam of copaiva, naux vomica, liquorice, and ginger."*

Here, too, are found dye-stuffs of the most exquisite hues. Among these he includes cochineal, two kinds of indigo, a "vegetable vermilion, saffron, golden red, with other plants, producing all the tints of dark red, black and green."*

In the forests are found sixty varieties of wood, valuable for ship building, or as timber, or for cabinet work. Among them are the "Cedro tree," which, "when green, is spongy, and soft as cork, and cycles will take an apple, but when dry it is as hard as almost to defy the action of steel; the *Palo de Vacca*, or snake tree, whose leaves are an infallible cure for the poisonous bite of serpents; the *Palo de Leche*, or milk tree, may be called a vegetable cow; and the *Palo de Borracha*, or drunken tree, a vegetable distillery. The india rubber is found at the roots of trees under ground, and is a natural patent, ready prepared to pay the seams of vessels."*

Many of them are said to yield gums and drugs of the rarest virtues, and of the most exquisite perfume. Though coming from a far country, which commerce in its loftiest flight has not yet been able to reach, many of these productions are not yet known to pharmacy or the mechanic arts. "They compose," says Hopkins, "some of the most delicious perfumes and incense that can be imagined. Others are like amber, hard, brittle and insoluble in water. Some oozings yield a gum equal to gum arabic; others a natural glue, which, when once dried, is unaffected by wet or dampness."*

Here, too, in these wilds flourish side by side the Inaya rubber tree, the Vanilla, with its sweet-scented beak, and the *Palo santo*, from which the gum-guaicum of our commerce is gathered.

Wild, too, in these wonderful forests grow, mature and decay, annually, and in large quantities, two or three kinds of hemp,—the *sacc aquatica*, or cosquat, the cocoa, yerba matta of superior quality, two kinds of cotton, with vegetable silk, and wax in vast quantities.

The pampas are grazed by immense herds of cattle and horses; and great quantities of "hides, hair, feathers, horns, tallow, &c. are lost for want of transportation."

"Upon the fertile alluvial farms of so many large streams, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco of a superior quality, rice, mandioca, Indian corn, and a thousand other productions, vegetate with profusion; whilst several varieties of the bamboo line the river banks and dip the frequent lakes with nicts of touching beauty."

In short, this traveller thus sums up his account of this glorious valley:

"We have found the forests spontaneously producing every thing necessary for the comfort and luxury of mankind, from the beautiful cotton tree that affords him clothing, to the colors which set his fancy as a dye; and from the woods that furnish his ship and house, or ornament his apartment, to the herb that cures his sickness, or the incense that delights his olfactories. It is only necessary to add that the climate is favorable to all the useful grains and table vegetables, with delicious fruits to support the frame and gratify the palate."

But from the Republic of Paraguay, where Hopkins was, to the mouth of the La Plata, there were only some 1500 miles of river navigation. Let us, therefore, ascend higher up the beautiful Paraguay, cross over into Brazil, ascend this river through the district "Dos Diamantes," to the city of "Diamantino," and thence trace its sources, up over their beds of bright jewels and golden sands, to their very fountain-head as they leap spangled and sparkling from the "Diamond mountains."

Standing on these, we may contemplate the great "Divide," which separates the waters—if they be separated—of the Rio de La Plata from the waters of the Amazon.

This ridge extends from east to west over the distance in a straight line of more than 2,000 statute miles. On one side the streams run south; on the other they come north; and on both sides they wash down from its ridge gold, diamonds, and other precious stones. This auriferous and rich mineral region embraces many degrees of latitude, and extends through 39° of longitude. I propose to speak of it at another time.

It is a question whether the waters of the La Plata and the Amazon do not unite through a natural canal, as those of the Amazon and the Orinoco do through the Casiquiari, and thus afford an inland navigation from Buenos Ayres in 35° south to the mouth of the Orinoco, where it empties in 11° north into the Caribean sea. Truly such a navigation would be bringing the commercial drainage of the Atlantic slopes of South America not only at our feet, but it would be emptying its treasures into the very lap into which our own Mississippi pours its waters, its surplus produce, and its wealth.

At any rate, whether there be a natural canal there now or not, we may look forward to the time when settlement, steam and civilization shall have taken root upon the great Amazon water-shed, to see canals and channels which, if nature have not completed, art will, by which the La Plata will be turned upside down, and its mouth placed, for all the practical purposes of commerce, under the equator where the Amazon discharges itself into the sea.

Castelnau, a French savant, who was sent by Louis Philippe, in 1843, to explore the interior of the country, and who went from Rio along this Divide over to Bolivia, and thence to Lima, and then across the Andes and down the Amazon to its mouth, gives much new and valuable information concerning this whole country. He was gone four or five years, and the first part of his travels has just been published.

The principal object of his expedition, he says, "was to study in all its bearings the vast basin of the Amazon, which is destined to play a grand part in the future history of America!" "For," he adds, "the utter neglect of this river basin by the nations of Europe will one day greatly astonish the political and commercial world."

"An excursion in the northern parts of the Province of Matto Grosso," says Castelnau, "afforded us an opportunity of determining the position of the sources of the Paraguay, as well as of the Tapajos; and we could contemplate at the same time the urns of the two greatest rivers in the world, the La Plata and the Amazon, as they leaped from the bowels of the earth at our feet and interlocked one with the other. Again, as if to render more attractive to men this curious and interesting port, nature has placed her mines of diamonds in a region of country where their value is small in comparison with the great advantages which commerce is one day to reap from this marvellous junction of waters.

It was in this region that the intrepid old Sergeant Joan de Souza found a natural tunnel through which the Sumidouro—so called because it runs for about the quarter of a league under a mountain—carries its waters to pay tribute to the Amazon.

Setting out from Cuyaba, in 1746, he descended the river of that name to the Paraguay, which he ascended to the mouth of the Sepotuba. Following this to its sources, he then cut with a hatchet a way through the forest for three leagues, over which he transported his vessels, and embarked them upon the Sumidouro. Following this river till it disappeared under a mountain, he then disembarked and sent his vessels through, then going across the mountain to the place where the river comes out again, he had the good luck to find his vessels had passed through without damage.

Resembarking, he then descended the Arinos and Amazon to Para, where he was put in prison on account of his discoveries; for it was the policy of Portugal, and has since been that of Brazil, to be as exclusive as Japan, with regard to these great river basins, and the treasures they contain.

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THE CHILD'S PAPER. We know of no publication, of more merit, better edited and printed, than this pearl of a paper, for the children of the United States. It is published monthly, by the American Tract Society, in the city of New York, at the low price of 12 1-2 cents per year; and take it all in all, is one of the handsomest, cheapest, best papers in the world, for providing the amusement, instruction and happiness of children. It is beautifully printed, and each number is embellished with numerous and finely executed engravings. Will the little folks, who read this, please listen to what the editors of the Child's Paper say about it? Their short story is worth reading and remembering, too.—They say—

The publication of The Child's Paper was commenced a year ago, with the hope and purpose of doing good to children. The editors believed that it would be pleasing to the Saviour to give instruction to some of the four or five millions of children in our country who had no paper of their own. So they sent forth many copies of the first number, as beautiful and good as they could make it. The little folks all over the land seemed much pleased; and so many of them wanted it, that we had to print 40,000 additional copies. We made the numbers for each month afterwards as much better than the first as possible, and the number of subscribers has kept on increasing, till it is almost 200,000. If each paper is read by two children and by one adult—and we are glad to know that parents take pleasure in reading our columns—then we now address nearly half a million of readers. What a congregation! What a solemn thing to speak to such a multitude! May the great Teacher help us to speak "the truth as it is in Jesus." May the Holy Spirit bless the lessons of the past year to the dear children who have been our readers.

The style and character of The Child's Paper are fixed. All that the printer's and engraver's art can do to make it attractive, and all that editorial talent and skill can effect to make it useful, will continue to be employed in its behalf. May it ever be a channel of pure, saving truth to the children and youth of our land.

But how shall all the children have The Child's Paper? Pastors and superintendents of Sabbath schools have kindly interested themselves in its circulation, and we thank them for their help. Missionaries and colporteurs have done a great deal; may they have their reward. Boys and girls have gone to their mates, or to poor children in their neighborhoods, and have procured a great many subscribers. If they will all set about the effort to introduce The Child's Paper into *every family* that has not such a paper, it will be but a little while before we shall have to order still another new press to supply the demand.

The *postage* is very low now, as may be seen in the last column of the paper. If sent in advance, with the money for the paper, it will be but *three cents a year*, when fifteen copies or more are ordered. The *paper and postage*, even when sent to Iowa and Texas, will cost but one cent a copy. Boys, girls, take the next Saturday afternoon, and, with a specimen of the paper in your hand, go to all your neighbors, and see who will get the most subscribers for The Child's Paper for 1853.

TRUST IN GOD. Do you see yonder little yellow bird? He sits upon the little spray of the peach tree crimsoned with blossoms; and there he sings and sings so merrily, tossing his pretty head from side to side, unconcerned for the gathering storm that darkens all the horizon. Now the wind comes surging up from the path of the ocean, the spray bends and breaks, the leaves flutter, the strong breath of the blast shakes all the branches. Why does not the bird feel alarm? There he sits and trills his merry song, never heeding how his frail habitation is troubled.

So the Christian ever seems secure, even though the foundations upon which he builds all his earthly peace are shaken by the fierce blast of persecution; though the bough of his earthly hopes is bent to the very ground; though blackness gathers round him; though the lightnings of angry words scathe his brain, there he humbly sits while the storm is coming, and sings his song of trust in God.

The Plow and the Hoe.

BY E. P. WALTON.

If the hoe is the Tree which bears Heaven, what is the Plow? Ans. Its Trunk.

THREE THINGS. If farmers would avail themselves of all the earth is capable of yielding for their benefit, three things are essentially necessary. These three things are: 1st. The land must be kept clear from surplus water; 2d. It must be made rich and mellow, and kept so; 3dly and lastly, It must be well fenced, and kept clear of weeds. "If the ground is not kept clear of the surplus water, its value is gone. If it is not well manured, the grain or grass will not grow, for they require food as well as your horses or cattle. If this food is furnished by the proper husbandry of manure, what avails it if you allow the weeds to get in and eat it up from your plants?" And when these *three things* are carefully attended to, and the blessing of God on your labors clothes the field with luxuriance, and a rich reward—What avails it all, if the fences are poor, or the bars left down by carelessness? Please, brother farmers, to pay special attention to *these* things, and reap a three-fold blessing on the labors of your head and hands.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE. The study of agriculture, scientifically, has been introduced into the Academy of Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y. A good example for other academies to follow. The text books adopted are Silliman's Chemistry, Norton's Agricultural Chemistry, Wood's Botany, Dana's Mineralogy, and Hitchcock's Geology. The proper study of agriculture, in schools and colleges, will have a good influence upon our young men, and materially help qualify them for the better and more successful pursuits of rural life, besides having a tendency to increase the amount and improve the quality of the useful products of the earth. Scientific principles, applicable to the subject of farming, are too generally neglected by practical farmers. Pour light upon this all-important subject into our colleges, academies and schools, the fountains of knowledge, and the streams that issue from them will fertilize the soil, and gladden the husbandman in the days of his annual harvest. Will our presidents of colleges, preceptors of academies, school teachers and farmers *think* upon this subject, and *act* according to the dictates of wisdom and sound common sense? We hope they will.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS. We learn from the Middlebury Register, that the Green Mountain Cultivator, a paper for the farmers, started a few months since at Middlebury, has been *sold out* to the publishers of an agricultural paper in Boston. Whether the subscribers have been transferred, with the paper, is not stated. We presume not, as Vermont farmers are generally an independent race of men, and usually select their own reading. We are glad to know that many of them are subscribers for the New England Farmer, "one of the best agricultural papers ever published." It seems a pity that a *Vermont* agricultural paper is not published, and well sustained in our own State. All attempts of the kind have hitherto failed for want of patronage; perhaps we should say, for want of tact and perseverance in those who have made the attempt. We are quite confident that the tillers of the soil, among the mountains and valleys of Vermont, would generally support an able and well-conducted agricultural journal, if such a one were published in the state.

NEW PADDLE WHEEL. The Boston Journal says that Dr. Pratt, of that city, professes to have invented paddle wheels that have no back water, so that no difficulty can arise from the clogging of the wheels by ice or drift weed. The contrivance is said to be simple and efficient. If so, it is an important invention.

NEW YORK AGRICULTOR. This is the title of a new and large agricultural paper, published by H. Allen & Co., New York, at $2 per year, in advance. The number before us is filled with interesting and useful matter for those who cultivate the earth. A specimen number may be seen at our Bookstore.

VERMONT HORSES. No state in the Union produces better horses than Vermont, and no one breed in Vermont is better, for the turf or the harness, than the descendants of the world-wide and justly celebrated SHERMAN MORGAN. We copy the following truthful account of one of them from the North Star, printed at Danville in this state. We have seen this excellent horse, and witnessed, with pleasure, his fine proportions, and the ease and speed with which he bore off the prizes, in the trial of speed and strength, at the late Fair in this county. Whoever purchases the Morgan, or any of his best colts, at a reasonable price, will make a good bargain. Mr. Erastus Hubbard, of this village, has recently purchased one of his colts, four years old, and intends to keep him for the improvement of stock in Washington county. He is a fine animal, of coal black color, and is worthy the attention of farmers, who wish to raise none but the best of colts, from the best of dams and sires.

MR. EDITOR: It appears by the Middlebury Register, that at the late Addison County Fair, two purses of $25 each, were trotted for, by four horses, a distance of one mile, and that the best time made was by the *Flying Morgan*, belonging to R. M. Adams, of Hartford, being 3m 5s. As the race seems to be thought worthy of newspaper notoriety, the following facts in relation to the stallion horse owned by Mr. Hiram Morrill, of Danville, will not be out of place. The horse is of the Morgan breed, was nine years old last spring, of black color, and his weight, in full flesh, is 1200 pounds; he is perfectly kind and manageable in any harness and is behaved to be unmatched as a saddle horse. As to his speed, he is a fast walker, and his common speed upon the road is believed to be not less than eight miles per hour. At five years of age he exhibited uncommon powers of speed in a trotting horse, and began about that time to be tested on our common roads. The first time he was everdrove on road he accomplished one full mile in 3m. 32s., upon which he has made very considerable improvement in numberless instances since. At the Caledonia County Fair, 1851, he trotted half a mile, over a common road entirely new to him, in 1m. 30s. Winter before last he performed half a mile on the ice in 1m. 12s. He was never put upon any graded trotting course until the recent Washington County Fair, when he entered the list with several other horses, to contend for the purse of $10, winning the mile with ease, and performing the distance (one mile) in 2m. 45s. The Montpelier course, on which the time was made, is new, and what would be called, amongst men of the turf, a heavy one—with a circle of only one third of a mile, so that in trotting his mile three entire turns had to be made.

This horse has never been trained as a trotting horse in the manner such horses usually are; nor is he groomed and nicely kept; but, on the contrary, ridled and worked as ordinary farm horses are. Mr. Morrill keeps him as a stallion the season of it, for the most part at his own stable, and draws wood, carts hay, and does other farm work with him, at which he is backed *a whole horse*.

It is believed that this horse combines more good qualities than any other horse in the New England States; and in point of speed, the annals of fast horses furnish no record of any of his remarkable weight making the time that he has done, notwithstanding his lack of training, grooming, &c. It has been in contemplation by some of the lovers of good horses in this vicinity, who are well acquainted with Mr. Morrill's horse, to offer a challenge by way of raising a purse, or in some other suitable way, to the effect—that he has no equal in New England, for every desirable quality, for stock, speed, draft, &c.—to be tested by a comparison of several colts of different ages, a trial of speed and draft—to be settled by competent judges. But those best able to make up the purse being law-abiding citizens, hating the very semblance of gambling, and having the fear of s. 8, c. 110, C. S. before their eyes, nothing has been done. It is hoped, however, that if any horse is known, claimed to excel this one, that the fact may be made public through the prints, as there are many lovers of good horses, and the subject has an interest to nearly every reader. DANVILLE.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY. We once ventured remarks upon household economy, for the present, by the following from the American Messenger, entitled "My wife is the owner of it." If any of our lady readers can furnish a better specimen of good economy, they will please send it to the printer, for the mutual benefit of husbands and housewives. Here is the story:

More than forty years ago Mr. L.—called at the house of Mr. B—, on his way to H—. "Sir," said the doctor, "the weather is very frosty; will you not take 'something to drink' before you start?" In that early day ardent spirits were deemed indispensable to warmth in winter. When commencing a journey, and at every stopping-place along the road, the traveller used intoxicating drinks to keep him warm.

"No," said Mr. L—, "I never touch any thing of the kind, and I will tell you the reason: *my wife is the owner of it.* I had been in the habit of meeting some of our neighbors every evening, for the purpose of playing cards. We assembled at each other's shop, and liquors were introduced. After a while we met not so much for the purpose of playing as drinking, and I used to return home late in the evening, more or less intoxicated. My wife always met me at the door affectionately, and when I chided her for sitting up so late for me, she kindly replied, 'I prefer doing so, for I cannot sleep when you are out.'

"This always troubled me, and I wished in my heart that she would only begin to scold me, for then I could have retorted and relieved my conscience, but she always met me with the same loving spirit.

"Things passed on thus for some time, when at last I resolved that I would, by coming very late and returning much intoxicated, provoke her displeasure so much as to cause her to lecture me, when I meant to answer her with severity, and thus by creating another issue between us, unburden my bosom of its present trouble.

"I returned in such a plight about 4 o'clock in the morning. She met me at the door with her usual tenderness, and said, 'Come in husband; I have just been making a warm fire for you, because I know you would be cold. Take off your boots and warm your feet, and there is a cup of hot coffee.'

"Doctor, that was too much. I could not endure it any longer, and I resolved that moment that I would never touch another drop while I lived, and I never did."

He never did. He lived and died practising total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, in a village which intemperance has ravaged as much as any place in the state.

That man was my father, and that woman my mother. The facts above related I received from the doctor himself, when on a visit to my native village not long since.

Might we not safely assert, that were those man saves like my blessed mother, there would be less confirmed drunkards? My father was a man of generous impulses and social instincts, just the man to be led into habits of intoxication, and just the man also to feel the compression such gentleness was calculated to make.

Let those who witness with agony the commencement of any evil habits in their husbands, be encouraged to try what patient, persevering love can do. Let their motto be, "She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness."

ESSENTIALS. 1. Good implements of husbandry, and plenty of them, which should always be kept in perfect order.

2. *Deep plowing*, and *thorough disintegration* of the soil, by the free use of the harrow, drag, or roller.

3. An application of *lime, marl*, or *ashes*, where calcareous matter or potash may not be present in the soil.

4. A systematic husbanding of every substance on a farm capable of being converted into manure, a systematic protection of such substances from loss by evaporation, and a careful application of the same to the lands under cultivation.

5. The draining of all wet lands, so as to relieve the roots of the plants from the ill effects of a superabundance of water, a condition equally pernicious to death as to their healthful growth and profitable fructification.

6. The free use of the plow, cultivator and hoe, with all row cultured crops, so as to keep down, at all times, the growth of grass and weeds, those pests which prove so destructive to crops.

7. Seeding at the proper time, with good seed, and an equal attention as to time, with regard to the period of working crops.

8. Attention to the construction and repair of fences, so that what is made through the toils and anxious care of the husbandman may not be lost through his neglect to protect his crops from the depredation of stock.

9. Daily personal superintendence of the farmer, no matter how good a manager he may have, or how faithful his hands may be, as the presence of the head of a farm, and the use of his eyes, are worth several pairs of hands.

10. A labor saving machinery, so that one may render himself as independent as needful of neighborhood labor, as a cause of the comparative independence of the employer upon such labor begets a disposition of obedience and faithfulness on the part of the employed.

11. Comfortable stabling and sheds for the horses and stock; all necessary outbuildings for the accommodation of the hands and protection of tools and implements, as well as for the care of the poultry.

12. Clover and other grasses to form a part of the rotation of crops, and these to be at the proper periods plowed in, to form pabulum for the succeeding spring—one bushel of the former and six of the latter per acre.

13. To keep no more stock than can be well kept, but to be sure and keep as many as the farm can keep in good condition, as it is wise policy to feed your stock as much as possible from the crops grown on the farm, and thus return to it what has been abstracted from it.

15. To provide a good orchard and garden—the one to be filled with choice fruits of all kinds, the other with vegetables of different sorts, early and late—so that the table may, at all times, be well and seasonably supplied, and the supplies contribute to increase the wealth of the proprietor.—*American Farmer.*