

Selected Poetry.

From the Newberry Sentinel. Why Don't You Marry, John? I really think you ought, You've a thousand pounds a year, John, A house you lately bought; You've a splendid pair of bays, John, A buggy nice and neat, Now you need a little wife, John, To fill the vacant seat.

Why don't you marry, marry, John? Or quit the girls to woe, It's foolish, very foolish, John, Such an idle thing to do. You frighten off some fellow, John, Who'd marry I am sure, So, if you will not marry, John, Let some one have the floor.

Why don't you marry, marry, John, You look older every day, Your action, too, is slow, John, You've not so much to say. You are not now as once, John, Lively, bright and gay, Ah! you're fading, fading, John, Zounds, you're getting gray.

You'll never marry, marry, John, Your chances now are few, The girls are finding out, John, You're not exactly true. This thing of courting, courting John, Through the brightest part of life, May pleasant seem to you, John, But will never get a wife.

From the Boston Daily Times. OLD. I am weary I am old, Earth is dreary, Sad and cold; I am going Far away, Heaven is wooing Me to-day, Backward going Through my life From its strife, Father, mother, Lying low, Sister, brother, Dead also, My wife Alice, When she died Sorrow's chalice Then I dried Gone to Heaven Jellows Falls, Vermont.

Long ago, Those ties riven, In woe, Bowled me lowly In the dust— Then how slowly Came the trust In our Father, And His love, She's in Heaven, High above. I am weary, I am old, Earth is dreary, Sad and cold; Take me Alice, To that land, Where I'll join in Thy bright band. J. T.

Stories for the Young. A Story for Boys. It is related by a Persian mother that on giving her son forty pieces of silver as his portion, she made him swear never to tell a lie, and said, "Go my son, I consign thee to God, and will not meet again till the day of judgment."

The youth went away, and the party he travelled with was assaulted by robbers. One fellow asked the boy what he had got, and he said, "forty dinars are sewed up in my garments."

He laughed, thinking he jested. Another asked him the same question and received the same answer. At last the chief called him, and asked him the same question, and he said, "I have told two of your people already that I had forty dinars sewed up in my clothes."

He ordered the clothes to be ripped open and found the money. "And how came you to tell this?" said the chief.

"Because," replied the child, "I would be false to my mother, to whom I promised never to tell a lie."

"Child," said the robber, "art thou so mindful of thy duty to thy mother at thy years, and am I insensible at my age of the duty I owe to God? Give me thy hand that I may swear repentance on it." He did so, and his followers were all struck with the scene.

"You have been our leader in guilt," they said to the chief, "be the same in the path of virtue," and they immediately made restitution of their spoils, and vowed repentance on the boy's hand.

There is a moral in this story, which goes beyond the direct influence of the mother on the child. The noble sentiment infused into the breast of the child is again transfused from breast to breast, till those who felt it know not whence it comes.

Faith. Children, as well as grown up people, must have faith in God. This they sometimes find difficult. We have met with the following illustration of the subject which we wish them to read. A gentleman, a minister of Christ, went one day into a dark cellar, which was entered by a trap-door. A little daughter, only three years old, was trying to find him, came to the trap door, but on looking down all was dark, dark, and she called, "Are you down cellar, papa?"

"Yes; would you like to come, Mary?" "It is dark. I can't come, papa." "Well my daughter, I am right below you and I can see you, though you cannot see me, and if you will drop yourself I will catch you."

"Oh, I should fall; I can't see you, papa." "I know it," he answered, "but I am really here, and you shall not fall or hurt yourself. If you will jump, I will catch you safely."

Little Mary strained her eyes to the utmost, but she could catch no glimpse of her father. She hesitated, then advanced a little further, then summoning all her resolution, she threw herself forward, and was received safely in her father's arms.

The minister thought this a fine illustration of faith in God. And so it is. You, children, cannot see God, but he can see you. And he calls you to him and says, "Those that seek me early shall find me." Will you not seek him, in the exercise of a faith like that of the little girl, saying: "A guilty, weak, and helpless worm, Into thine arms I fall; Be thou my strength, my righteousness, My Jesus and my All!"

Agricultural.

Plowing in Green Crops.

This subject has been before fully treated, but in answer to B. S. of Fairfield, in relation to the plowing in of green corn, and its effects on the soil, we would state that this, in common with all other green crops, deposits in the surface-soil by its decay, two classes of substances; the chief bulk is organic matter obtained from the atmosphere, and the green crop which will produce the greatest number of tons to the acre, will secure the largest amount of this class of material, the chief constituent of which is carbon, abstracted from the carbonic acid gas pervading the atmosphere and arising from the decay of former vegetation. The next class of substances are those usually denominated inorganic, and which often exist plentifully in the sub-soil; these are received by the roots of plants and go to form parts of their tops—thus Lime, Soda, Potash, Magnesia, Phosphoric Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Chlorine, &c., are all taken up by the roots of plants, and when green crops are plowed under, these are deposited in the surface-soil, and in proper condition, and suitable relative proportions for the use of crops which are to follow. When the object to be attained by the plowing in of green crops is to increase the amount of organic matter in the surface-soil, then clover, or buckwheat, or peas haulm, may be used with great advantage, as these plants receive a very large proportion of their constituents from the atmosphere. When the object is to elevate the inorganic constituents of the sub-soil and place them in the surface-soil, then plants should be selected, the roots of which pass down to the greatest depth, and the composition of which necessarily contains large proportions of inorganic matter. Lucerne, Alfalfa, Clover, and Indian Corn, are the green crops for this peculiar property, and those should be selected most as table to the soil intended to be improved. Many of the root crops may be used with advantage as a green crop for plowing in; thus the Strap-leaved Top Turnip, if sown after summer crops are taken from the ground, will make partial growth before winter, and will continue to grow later than most other crops. They are not killed by winter frosts, and will resume their growth early in the spring, continuing with great rapidity up to the time the farmer may be ready to plough his ground. Their power of growth may be caused to cease by the application of a heavy roller crushing their crowns, and they may be plowed under, supplying to the surface-soil, all those inorganic constituents of the sub-soil which the turnip is capable of taking up. Its amount of organic matter is always large, while its rapid decay, when placed beneath the surfaces of the soil, will assist early in vegetation of all kinds.

Green crops, as manures, can only be used with propriety when intended to increase the organic matter of the soil in localities where peat, muck, river mud, leaves from the woods, and other cheap organic materials cannot readily be procured; for where these abound, but few loads, properly prepared, will furnish organic matter to the soil more cheaply and in larger quantities, than would result from plowing in of the heaviest green crops. Those who are curious on this subject, will find more minute accounts of the action of green crops and their relative values with each other, in our former volumes.

When the object is to elevate the inorganic matter of the sub-soil, green crops become necessary in localities where the required inorganic constituents can be cheaply added; wherever they abound in any of the cheap forms, they may be added to the surface-soils with more economy than the bringing up of similar ingredients from the sub-soil by deeper disintegration, to be taken up by saleable crops, is always judicious, and the use of green crops as manures is seldom called for, where soils have been treated with a strict view to their chemical composition.—Working Farmer.

THE RHUBARB.—This excellent garden plant should be set in a rich soil, and cultivated with great assiduity. Stable manures should be frequently strewn about each root during the whole summer, to insure a luxuriant growth of stalks, which is the principal object of its cultivation. These stalks, with proper attention, can be grown to a very large size, and are an excellent substitute for the apple, for pies, sauce, preserves, &c. They are much improved, and I find by shading them as much as possible from the sun, which may be done by sawing old barrels asunder and placing the halves about each plant, allowing the leaves to protrude through the opening at the top. I have seen a whole barrel, topless and bottomless, completely filled with the long, stout stalks. The seed stalk, which springs up in the centre of the bunch, should be broken down as it being hollow and useless, and injuring the growth of the other stalks. The root of the rhubarb (Rheum Palmatum) contains medicinal properties, and should be cut up in strips and dried for use. A learned botanical physician says, "it possesses the property of contracting the animal fibres, while it operates as a thorough cathartic; its operations, therefore, for weakly constitutions, that cannot bear more drastic physic, in case of diarrhoea and debility of the bowels, is very useful. In small doses it will invigorate the stomach."

All should either raise or buy their own root and grate it, and then they will know what they have. I have seen rotten, worm eaten rhubarb ground up with a yellow kind of root, to give it color. The man who was grinding it informed me that it was for a wholesale dealer in drugs in a neighboring city. There is much uncertainty about all medicines that are ground.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.—It is stated that adulteration in guano may easily be detected by burning to a red heat. The pure guano burns to a white ash, the earth or clay, in the adulterated, to a red or brown powder.

Tricks of Animals. In breaking or managing a horse, however intractable or stubborn his temper may be, preserve your own. Almost every fault the brute has, arises from ignorance. Be patient with him; teach and coax him, and success in time is certain. There are tricks, however, which are the result of confirmed habit or viciousness, and these sometimes require a different treatment. A horse accustomed to starting and running away, may be effectually cured, by putting him to the top of his speed on such occasions, and running till pretty thoroughly exhausted.

A horse that had a trick of pulling his bridle and breaking it, was at last reduced to better habits by tying him tightly to a stake driven on the bank of a steep stream, with his tail pointing to the water; he commenced pulling at the halter, which suddenly parted; over the bank he tumbled, and after a somersault or two, and floundering awhile in the water, he was satisfied to remain at his post in future, and break no more bridles.

A ram has been cured of butting at everything and everybody, by placing an unostentatious effigy in a similar position; the sudden assault on a wintry day then resulted in tumbling his ramship into a cold bath, which his improved manner took good care to avoid in future.

A sheep killing dog has been made too much ashamed ever again to look a sheep in the face, by tying his hind leg to a stout ram on the brow of a hill, while the dog were quietly feeding at the bottom. The ram being free, and in haste to rejoin his friends, tumbled and thumped Master Tray so sadly over the stones and gullies, that he was quite satisfied to confine himself to cooked mutton thereafter.

Man's reason was given him to control "the beasts of the field and birds of the air," by other means than force. If he will bring this into play, he will have no difficulty in meeting and overcoming every emergency of perverse instinct or bad habit in the dumb things by his superior cunning.—American Agriculturist.

Wit and Humor. Miss TREPHTHA and Miss TREPHTHA, two ancient ladies of virgin fame, formerly kept a boarding house in the immediate vicinity of the Crosby-street Medical College.—They took in students, did their washing, and to the best of their abilities, mended their shirts and their morals. Miss Trephtha, in spite of the numerous landmarks which time had set upon her person, was still of the sentimental order. "She always dressed 'de pignee' in cerulean blue," and wore false ringlets and teeth (miscerible dicta!) of exceedingly doubtful extraction. Miss Trephtha, her sister, was on the contrary, an uncommonly "strong minded" woman. Her appearance would have been positively majestic, had it not been for an unfortunate squint, which went far to upset the dignified expression of her countenance. She wore a fillet upon her brows "a la Grecque," and people did say that her temper was as cross as her eyes. Bob Turner was a whole souled Kentuckian, for whom his professional guardian obtained lodgings in the establishment presided over by these two fascinating damsels. Somehow or other, Bob and his hostesses did not keep on the best of terms very long. Bob had no notion of having his minutest actions submitted to a surveillance as rigid as (in his opinion) it was impertinent. One morning a fellow student passing by at an early hour, saw the Kentuckian, who was standing upon the steps of the dragons' castle, from which he had just emerged, take from his pocket a slip of paper, and proceed to affix the same, with the aid of water, to the street door. The student skulked about the premises until Bob was out of sight, and he could read without observation the inscription placarded upon the panel. It was as follows—we do not vouch for its originality, although we know nothing to the contrary: "To let or to lease, for the term of her life, A scolding old maid, in the way of a wife; She's old and she's ugly—all natured and thin; For further particulars, inquire within!"

An hour afterward the paper had disappeared from the door. Whether Bob was ever detected or not, we cannot tell, but he changed his lodgings the next term.—Harper's Magazine.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.—Old Knickerbocker "never tires" in the race for fun, novelty, wit and news—that is to say, news in its own line!

FABULA II.—How not to get elected to Congress.—The Bull and the Ass were once candidates for Congress. The animals of the constituency being all assembled on election day, the Bull mounted the stump, and thus addressed them: "Horned cattle, hogs, sheep, geese, turkeys, and ducks: I ask your suffrages because I believe I can serve the public better than any of the rest of you. Congress, as you all know, has become a mighty hard congregation. Col. Wolf and Grizzly Fox, Capt. Panther, and old Gov. Judd, are elected members of the next House, and unless you elect somebody who can't be bullied down, your interests will suffer. Friend Horse, here is a good sensible beast, but he has no talent for public bodies. He declines the nomination in my favor. As for the rest of you, there is not one of you who is fit for the post! Your sheep are cowards; your hogs are stupid and big-headed; your turkeys, geese and ducks, are little better than idiots, and would die outright if Commodore Hawk should whistle at you when you take the floor. My worthy antagonist here, you know just as well as I do. These old Federalists would fool him out of his ears. I can say nothing about myself.—If you think I can be bullied down by the whole menagerie, don't vote for me, if otherwise, otherwise."

The Ass then began in the most magnificent periods: "My fellow-citizens! When the R-o-o-man empire was at the summit of its corruption, I do not think that such insolence was ever heard. What! my courageous and heroic friends, the sheep are stigmatized as 'cowards,' these intelligent and candid swine are styled 'big-headed,' and these geese and turkeys whose gigantic intellects are the admiration of the known world, are covered with a flood of obloquy and vituperation worthy of the most corrupt period of the Roman empire!"

"We cannot report the remainder of this grand harangue. Suffice it to say, that the Ass obtained the entire sheep vote, pig-vote and goose-vote and was elected.

MORAL.—This fable teaches that candidates for office should not call pigs pigs."

"Mrs. Jenks," exclaimed a bustling old lady, "I heard you was robbed last night, now, do tell me all about it. What did the critters steal?"

"They stole my plate," answered Mrs. J., quietly.

"Massey on us! you don't say so! Why, how much was it worth?"

"About two shillins," was the reply.

"Two shillins! Why, what sort of plate are you talking about?"

"A small chiny one, marm."

TWO boys, one of them blind in one eye, were discussing on the merits of their respective masters.

"How many hours do you get for sleep?" said one.

"Eight," replied the other.

"Eight, why I only get four!"

"Ah!" said the first, "but recollect you have only one eye to close, and I have two."

A Georgia negro was riding a mule along and came to a bridge, when the mule stopped. "I'll bet you a quarter," said Jack, "I'll make you go over the bridge," and with that struck the mule over the ears, which made him nod his head very suddenly. "You take de bet den," said the negro, and he contrived to get the sublim mule over the bridge. "I won dat quarter any how," said Jack. "But how will you get your money?" said a man who had been close by, unperceived. "Tomorrow," said Jack, "massa gib me a dollar to get corn for de mule, and I takes de quarter out."

THE FOOD OF MAN.—Bayard Taylor, now travelling in Africa, presents a very different opinion upon the vegetable and meat eating natives, from that which vegetarians promulgate. They boast of the superiority of the rice and milk eaters. Taylor boasts on the opposite side of the road. Here is what he says: "The scenery on the Nile southward from Shendy, is again changed. The tropical rains, which fall occasionally, are here periodical, and there is no longer the same striking contrast between desert and garden land. The plains extending inward from the river, are covered with a growth of bushes and coarse grass, which also appears in patches on the side of the mountains. The inhabitants cultivate but a narrow strip of beans and dourra along the river, but own immense flocks of sheep and goats, which afford their principal sustenance. I noticed a new kind of grain called 'dook lu,' of which they plant a larger quantity than of dourra. It is a gorminacious plant, somewhat resembling 'timothy grass,' but with a large head and heavier seeds. They make from it a coarse black bread, which they say is more nutritious than wheat. Mutton, however, is the Ethiopian's greatest delicacy. Notwithstanding this is one of the warmest climates in the world, the people eat meat whenever they can get it, and greatly prefer it to vegetable food. The sailors and camel drivers' whose principal food is dourra, are, notwithstanding a certain quality of endurance, as weak as children, when compared with an able-bodied European; and they universally attribute this weakness to their diet. This is a fact for lank Sylvester Graham to explain. My experience coincides with that of the Ethiopians, and I ascribe no small share of my personal health and strength, which the violent alternations of heat and cold have not shaken in the least, to the fact of my having fared sumptuously every day. If I had adopted a diet of rice and water, or bran and turnips, I should not be here to give this testimony."

BE content with what you have," as the rat said to the trap, when he let his tail in it.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH, SUCH AS CONSTIPATION, INWARD PILES, FULLNESS, OR BLOOD TO THE HEAD, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, NAUSEA, HEART-BURN, DISBURG FOR FOOD, FULLNESS, OR WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, SOUR ERUCTATIONS, SINKING OR FLUTTERING AT THE FIT OF THE STOMACH, SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, HURRIED, AND DIFFICULT BREATHING, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART, CHOKING OR SUFFOCATING SENSATIONS WHEN IN A LYING POSTURE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DOTS OR WEBS BEFORE THE EYES, &c.

FEVERS AND BULL PAIN IN THE HEAD, DEFICIENCY OR PERSEVERANCE, YELLOWNESS OF THE SKIN AND EYES, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK, CHEST, LIMBS, &c., SUDDEN FLUSHES OF HEAT, BURNING IN THE FLESH, CONSTANT IMAGININGS OF EVIL AND GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, can be effectually cured by

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