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MERCHANT TAILORS, HAVE just received and are now opening a full

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, of the latest and most desirable styles, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers.

We are this day opening a great variety of CP FRENCH, GERMAN and AMERICAN CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,

which they are prepared to make into Garments in their usual good Style.

May 17, 1847.

59

FASHIONABLE Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal support The has received from the public, and being determined to continue his business, intends to deal liberally with his customers, in token whereof, he has only to inform them that his work shall be made of the best of stock and by the best of workmen. Every arriefe in made by himself and warranted. He keeps on hand and will make to order the following articles, and finally, all kinds usually made in the country.

Gentlemen's Thick and Culf Boots,

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Ladies' Gaiter Boots and that' Gaiters,

Kid and Caif Walking Shoes,

Kid Sipa, from 50 ets. to \$1,50.

Some very nice French Kid Sipa; Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

From the Union Magazine for July. The Needle, Pen, and Sword.

What hast their seen, with thy shining eye, Thou Needle, as ambile and keen? "I here been in Paradise, standers and fair, And fitted the apren of fig. leaves there, To the form of its fallen Queen.

To the form of at fallen Queen.
The mantles and wimples, the hood and veils,
That the belies of Judah were,
When their haughty men and their glance of fire
Entanties the eloquent prophet's ite.
I helped to habitus of yore.
The bended belt of the Indoon maid
I have decked with as true a real
As the gorgeous ruff of the knight of old.
Or the motarch's mantle of purple and gold,
Or the satray's broidered heel.
I have leat to Benatz were power to reign.

I have lent to Beauty new power to reign At bridal, and courtly field; Or, wedded to Fashion, have helped to bind Those greatmer licks that the strongest mind Have sometimes held in thrall.

I have drawn a drop, so cound and red,
From the finger, small and whole.
Of the startled child, as she strone with care
Her dall to deck with some gwages rare,
But wept at my puncture bright.

But wept at my puncture bright.

I have gazed on the mather's patient brow,
As my atnosed speed she pheed,
To shield from winter her children dear,
And the kne'll of modnight amout her ear,
While they slumbered at her side.

I have heard, in the but of the pining poor,
The shivering innate's sigh.
When taded the warmth of her last faint brand,
As slow, from her cold and channy hand,
She let me drop—to die."

What doet those know, those gray Goose Quill?
And methought, with a spaces of pride.
It sprang from the inkatand, and fluttered in wair,
It so it to free from the ebon stain,
As it fervently replied:
"What do I know?—Let the layer tell
When into his secret sorol!
He pourrish the breath of a magic lyre,
And traceth those mystical love of fire
Which shows the maiden's soul.

What do I know?—The wife can say,
As the laden searons move,
And over the ocean a wildest spray
A blessed missive doth wend its way,
Inspired by a husband's love.

Do ye doubt my power! — Of the stateman ask, Who faceth Ambition's blast:
Of the convict, who shrinks in his cell of care:
A flourish of coine state sent him there,
And locked his fetters fast; And a flourish of mine can his prison ope-

From the gallows its victim save; Break off the treaty that kings have bound, Make the oath of a nation an empty sound, And to liberty lend the slave.

And to liberty lead the slave

Say, what were History, so were and old—
And Science, that reads the sky—
Or how could Music its savetness store—
Or Faney and fiction their treasures pour—
Or what were Powsy a housen targist ince,
Should the pea its nid deny?
Oh, doubt, if ye will, that the row is fair,
That the planeta porsue their way—
Go, question the fires of the monitole sun,
Or the countless streams that to occan run,
But ask no more what the Pen hath done.

And it scendully turned away.

What are thy deeds—thou fearful thing
By the hardly warrier's side?
And the Sword answered—stern and slow—
'The hardn-stone lone, and the orphan, know,
And the pale and widowed bride.

The shrick and the shroud of the battle-cloud, And the field that doth rock below; The wolf that laps where the gash is red, And the valuure that hars over the life hath fled, And the prowing robber that strips the dead, And the foul layers know.

The rusted plow, and the seed unaswn,
And the grass that doth rankly grow
O'er the rotting from, and the blood-pool dark,
Gaunt Famme, that opennone Life a ingering spark,
And the block-winged Pestilence, know.

Death, with the rush of his harpy blood,
Sad Earth, in her pang and three,
Demons, that riot in shaughter and crime,
And the throng of the souls sent before their time
To the bar of the Judgment, know."

Then the terrible Sword to its sheath returned,
While the Needle sped on in peace;
But the Pen traced out, from a Book sublime,
The promise and piedge of that petter time
When the warfare of Earth shall crase.

Surration of the Irish.—Two mittions of human beings, according to the Dublin Nation, are destined to perish by this year's famine in Ireland! a population sufficient for a powerful State—and two-thress of our own at the time of our Revolutionary strengle. The mind shudders at the bare contemplation of the fact; what then must be the feel-

Seathport and Racine.—The Racine and Southport (Wiscausin) papers flatteringly but justly allude to the manifest
evidences of enterprise and prosperity which pervade these
beautiful villages. The erection of blocks of fine stores and
elegant dwellings, show that Racine and Southport are no
laggards in the merch of improvement. People at the East
can scarcely realize the immense change which a few years
has produced on the waters shore of Like Michigan. Cities, villages, and splended farms, have started up magic like
in the hearting wilderness.

Polk and His Generols—The Vicksburg Whig says that a new work under this title will soon appear. The principal Generals sketched are Automin Lopes de Sants Anns. Thomas Hart Benton, and Gideon Pillow. The Whig predicts for it an immense—run.

The War between the Deutists in New York, occasioned by to beleath of Mr N. P. Annes of Springfield, waxes warm. Learned disquisitions on touth plugging from the T D. a, appear daily in the New York Journals. Probably some useful facts and desirable information respecting this important science will be obtained. The greatest benefit, however, will accrue to the printers.

Water a Substitute for Oil in Machinery .- Mr Water a Substitute for Oil in Machinery.—Mr Briggs, of New Jersey, has made some experiments to test the application of water as a substitute for oil in relieving machinery of friction. The experiments have been highly successful. Water has been used instead of oil upon the axle of s locometive, and after running at a high speed for fifteen miles, the axle was without any perceptible degree of heat. The water is applied to the axle by means of a small wheel with buckets enclosed within the box that confines the end of the axle.—N. Y. Sun.

TURNIPS AMONG CORN.-If your corn has been TURNIPS AMONG CORN.—If your corn has been thinned by the crows or cut worms, now is the time to saw turnips; let every vacant spot thin produced in your corn-fields be occupied with this vegetable.

This is in certify, that I have given to my son, JOSIAH
F THOMAS, his time to do and act for himself. I shall claim none of his raraings, nor my apparent or material injury to the corn—the second should be sown immediately after the last hoeing after this clate.

JOSIAH THOMAS.

Himsdale, June 1, 1847.

Turnips among Corn.—If your corn has been thinned by the crows or cut worms, now is the time to saw turnips; let every vacant spot thin produced in your corn-fields be occupied with this vegetable. We have known from forty to fifty bushels of exhault the time to saw turnips; let every vacant spot thin produced in your corn-fields be occupied with this vegetable. We have known from forty to fifty bushels of exhault the time to saw turnips; let every vacant spot thin produced in your corn-fields be occupied with this vegetable. We have known from forty to fifty bushels of exhault the time to saw turnips; let every vacant spot thin produced in your corn-fields be occupied with this vegetable. We have known from forty to fifty bushels of exhault the time to saw turnips; let every vacant spot thin produced in your corn-fields be occupied with this vegetable. We have known from forty to fifty bushels of exhault the produced in your corn-fields be occupied with this vegetable. We have known from forty to fifty bushels of exhault the produced in your corn-fields be occupied with this vegetable. We have known from forty to fifty bushels of exhault the produced in your corn-fields be occupied with this vegetable.

This is the certify, that I have given to my son, JOSIAH

Though the crows of cut worms, now is the time to sow turnips; let every vacant spot thin produced in your corn-fields be occupied with this vegetable.

The section of the corn of the corn

Remarkable Deliverance.

day in the volume of a Canadian missionary who ment of Pennsylvania College, for 1846-7: has recently published certain reminiscences of his life and labors. The story is well told, and the in-

ting off except a little furniture.
After the sale was over I went into the house to

see her. I congratulated her upon the plan she had adopted, and remarked that she would be much the cares of a business she could not be supposed to understand, but in a feeling of security which, in her unprotected state in the lonely house, she could hardly enjoy. 'Oh! no,' said she, 'not unprotected; far from it! You lorget,' she continued with a mouraful smile, 'that I am under the special protection of Him who cares for the furtherlaw and continued. All men are bound by the laws of socious could be supposed to the continued with a mouraful smile, 'that I am under the special protection of Him who cares for the furtherlaw and continued. All men are bound by the laws of socious could be supposed to the sup protection of Him who cares for the fatherless and the widow, and I feel quite confident that He will but there are purhaps none in whom these are re-

worst of it.

The noise of the contest, however, gradually receded, till Mrs M——could hear only now and then a faint and distant bark. The robbers, or perhaps murderers, had taken out a pane of glass, which had enabled them to undo the fastenings of the window, when, but for the dog, they would doubtless have accomplished their purpose. The mistress and maid got a light, and secured the window as well as they fould.

They then dressed themselves, for to think of sleeping any more that night was out of the questions.

A Capital Reply.

Some time ago (says the Utics, N. Y. Gazzette). Mr Scott, a workman in one of the factories at Oriskany, in this county, became smitten with a rage for military glory, and applied to the captain of a volunteer company to be received as a recruit, For some reason, his application was not then successful, and he resumed his work. Recently an opening in the company presented itself, and one of the lieutenants wrote to him as follows:

Sir: The company under the command of Capit.

They then dressed themselves, for to think of sleeping any more that night was out of the question. They had not, however, got down stairs the second time before they heard their protector seratching at the outer door for admitiance. They immediately opened it, when he came in, wagging his bushy tail, and fawning upon each of them in turn, to be patted and praised for his prowess.

He then stretched his huge bulk at full length beside the warm stove, closed his eyes and went to sleep. The next morning they gave him a breakfast any dog night have envied; efter which nothing could induce him to prolong his visit. He stood whiming impatiently at the door till it was opened, when he galloped off in a great hurry, and they never saw him afterwards.

They had never seen the dog before, nor did they even know to whom he belonged. It was a very singular circumstance, and they could only suppose that he came with some stranger to the sale. The family moved the following day into their new cottage in the village; and when my wife and I called upon them, Mrs M—— reminded me that, when I last saw her, she had told me they were not unprotected.

Characteristic for the injury and its provess.

Allow me, then, to inform you that I never heard of Capt. Walradt or yourself before to-day. Neither have I the least idea of "poining" you, or in any way assisting the unjust and intensely mean war President Polk is waging against Mexico. I have no wish to participate in such "glorious" butteries of women and children as were display-

List saw her, she had told me they were not unprotected.

Chearino the Gallows by Messhenssi.—The city of Pittsburgh is just now excited to a considerable degree, by a very singular subject, being no other than a report, firmly believed in by numbers, that Reidel, who was to be hanged there a couple of weeks since, for mardering his wife, and who was reported to have committed suicide in his cell the night previous to the day fixed for his execution, did not thus voluntarily cheat the gallows by his own act, but was memerized into a coffin and out of the prison. Some go so far as to say that he has been seen alivo in Louisville since his reported death. The story goes, that Reidel's counsel is a man who is capable of exercising a powerful magnetic influence over any person upon whom he chooses to exercise it; that during his intercourse with Reidel he had accidently discovered that he was highly susceptible to the mesmeric influence.—The idea struck him that by this means he might escape. Arrangements were made accordingly.—A quantity of blood was conveyed to Reidel in his cell, which he was directed to throw over the floor. A strong dose of laudanam was left for him to take exactly as the town clock tolled a certain hour, impediately after taking which he was to cut his arm A strong does of laudannum was left for him to take strong does of laudannum was left for him to take mediately after taking which he was to cut his arm to keep up appearances, and to place himself with the blanket-rope about his neck. The powerful influence of the magnetizer was then brought to bear upon the system of the prisoner, and by this means, together with the laudanum which he had taken, he was thrown into a state resembling death, and remained in this condition until he was taken away in the coffin by his brother, on Friday afternoon, the measure influence was then thrown off, and the created prisoner left. Such is the story. It throws the reported mock suicide of John C. Colt quite in the shade.—N. Y. True Suc.

among friends and kindred.

As for yourself, I should not wonder if you were the complete to the same in the shade with one over the complete of the manufacture is founded on election to dampness, may now be made almost imperishable. The process of manufacture is founded on election that is usually constructed of iron, and is exposed to dampness, may now be made almost imperishable. The process of manufacture is founded on election that is due, the human progress has made mighty inroads upon it within the last half century. And the time is rapidly approaching a revenut for a backet of was the same level as the Bandui, the Bedouin, and the Thug. You had better quit the business; and in return for your offer and information, if you wish to engage in the woollen manufacture (which is my trade), I will give you all the information and saturation of the prisoner left. Such is the story. It trade), I will give you all the information and saturation of the process of manufacture is founded in the condition of the band that such the condition of the band the condition of the same level as the Banduin, the Baduin, and the Thug. You had better quit the business; and in return for your offer and information, if you wish to engage in the woollen manufacture (which is my later than the reaction of the pr

fr Extract from Professor Atlee's Valedictory We met the following singular narrative the other Address to the Graduates of the Medical Depart-

It has been well said that knowledge, in the cident which forms its subject, whether called "se-cidential" or "Providential," was certainly remark-assassin, used only for destruction. This is perticularly true of our profession. Its usefulness and only solid security lie in the virtue of its possessor—in the cultivation of such principles as will make improvements, discoveries, and inventions in medi-About this period I went to attend the sale of the effects of Mr M—, a respectable farmer, who had died at one of my out-settlements a few months before. He had left a widow, a very amiable and prous woman, and three children to mourn his loss.—
The lone widow thought herself unequal to the management of the large farm which her husband had occupied. She therefore took a cottage in the rillage where I lived, and was now selling every thing off except a little furniture. sassin: if the former, then are you deguined for an useful and a noble purpose—if the latter, far better had our institution crambled to the slust ere the name of "Pennsylvania Medical College" was inadopted, and remarked that she would be much scribed upon its columns. But, gentlemen, wheth-more comfortable, not only in being relieved from the cares of a business she could not be supposed mainly on yourselves. You are, in a certain determined to understand, but in a feeling of course of a business and that in a feeling of course of a business and that in a feeling of course of a business and that in a feeling of course of a business and the care of the continues. All men are bound by the laws of secular protection of Him who cares for the fatherless and the widow, and I feel quite confident that He will protect us.'

And He did protect them, and that very night too, in a most extraordinary and wonderful, and I may add, miraculous manner. The farm house was a solitary one; there was not another within half a mile of it. That night there was a good deal of money in the bouse, the proceeds of the sale. The mother and her three young children, and a maid servant, were the sole inmates. They had retired to rest some time. The wind was bowling feaffully, and shook the wooden house at every blast.

This kept the poor mother awake, and she thought she heard, in the pauses of the tempest, some strange and unusual noise, seeningly at the back of the bouse. While eagerly listening to catch back of the bouse. While eagerly listening to catch barking of a dog, apparently in a room in the front of the house immediately under the bedchamber.—

This alarmed her still more, as they had no dog of their own.

She immediately rose, and going to ber maid's

This alarmed her still more, as they had no dog of their own.

She immediately rose, and going to her maid's room awoke her, and they went down together.—
They first peeped into the room where they had heard the dog. It was moonlight, at least partially so, for the night was cloudy; still it was hight enough to distinguish objects, although but faintly. They saw an immense black dog scratching and grawing furiously at the door leading into the kinchen, whence she thought that the noise she first heard had proceeded.

She requested the servant to open the door which the dog was attacking so violently. The gir was a determined and resolute creature, devoid of lear, and she did so without he station; when the dog rushed out, and the widow sur thro the open door two men at the kinchen was open. The men instantly retreated, and the dog leaped thro the window after them. A violent scuffle ensured, and it was evinent from the occasional je ping of the noble animal, that he sometimes had the worst of it.

The noise of the contest, however, gradually recorded till Mrx M.

Some time ago (says the Utics, N. Y. Gazette).

drawing a spinning-jack, assisting to clothe his fellow "humans," than even in leading an army to slaughter them.

I am truthfully yours,

A. J. Scott.

C. A. J. kasso, L'eut. 19th Infantry.

The Castle of Perote, Mexico.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writ-Mexico, contributes the annexed interesting sketch of the celebrated castle of San Perote, in which better idea is given than in any other account we

have seen, of its great size and strength : It covers about twenty acres of ground, and is a the most perfect repair. Indeed, it is constructed in such a substantial manner, that it appears to defy time to decay it. There is an inscrip dely time to decay it. There is an inscription over the main courance, or rather was, for the Mexicaus obliterated it when they dismounted the Spanish coat of arms, and sopplied its place by their own; that, I suppose, gave the date of the erection of the building, or the reign of the King in which it was erected. The figures 1774 are cut in the stone over the main inner entrance, but whether it means that the building was commenced or finished in that year I don't know. Among the most remarkable year I don't know. Among the most remarkable things about this place are two enormous bronze mortars, one of which is 113 years old, the other 110. They are the most spleadid mortars, as well as the largest I have ever seen. They are elaborately and most exquisitely carved and finished off, and should be sent to the United States as trophies—if not for the service they would render in some of our Forts. These pieces are, of course, of Spanish manufacture, as are simost all of the Mexican strillers.

ican artillery.
In the chapel of the Castle, which is very beau rifal, is the grave of Gaudaloupe Victoria, the first President of the Republic of Mexico, who, according to the inscription on his tomb, died 1824. In the most of the Casile, (which by the by, is 90 feet wide between the bastions and the wall, and 180 feet between the main walls and the wall of the most, and 2d feet deep.) is the place where the Mexicans executed their State criminals, and deserters from the garrison of the Castle, &c. They must be a bloody and croel people, judging from the manner of their executions; for the persons murdered in this spot were, it is said by those re-siding here, always left as they were killed, and so remained until the flesh rotted from the bones. We ould not doubt the fact, for all around the cross to which they were tied, were shulls and other bo which they were tied, were saids and other bones, making, if put together, complete skeletons. The cross itself is about 12 feet high, and has strong pegs in the top-stick to which the hands of the unfortunate victims of tyranny were fied, whilst their feet were secured to rings in the majoury, in which the bostom of the cross was built. The wall of the Castle in the rear of that emblem of Christianity, to foully aboved by being used for such a normal. so foully abused, by being used for such a purpose, is marked by musket balls so thick that scattely an inch of the wall can be picked out that has not musket shot marks on it. There are also several deep trenches near the cross, containing piles of bones that have been intered from time to time, after the flesh had rotted from them, and the space they occupied around the foot of the cross, was for

The most of the castle, the dimensions of which I give you shove, is dry, but can, they say, be filled with water in two bours, which I dare say is the case, as there is a fine stream of water running into case, as there is a fine stream of water running into the Castle continually, and it has reservoirs or tanks that contain an immense quantity. The greater part of the armament of the Castle was carried down to Cerro Gordo, from whence of course it never returned, as we took the whole of it. There are however pieces enough left on the walls for us to beat off any Mexican army that can be brought against us. The garrison of the place consists of seven companies of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment and Capt. Taylor's company of United States Artillery. The other three companies of our regiment, together with the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, garrison Jalapa.

FEEDING HOGS ON APPLES .- Among a multitude of farmers, it is a common observation that sweet ap-ples may be good for fatting hogs but not sour ones. This is a great mistake. If hogs have a large run in an orchard, so as to find all the variety they desire, they will only eat a small proportion of sweet apples. Even the delicious gate apple and the fal apples. Even the delicious gate apple and they will est pippin seem to cloy the appetite and they will est but few before they will leave them for those of more acid or other flavor. Their taste in this respect seems like that of the lovers of hard cider.

spect seems like that of the lovers of hard cider.

A hog weighing, when slanghtered, 300 lbs, when first put up to fatten, ate about one bushel and a half of sourish apples, and about foor gallons of milk and water with three quarts of bran, daily, with plenty of salt, and it fattened rapidly. At the end of a month, one bushel of apples, with the same quantity of milk and bran was sufficient.—This mode of feeding seemed to fatten the animal so rapidly as if fed entirely on corn. The pork of apple-fed hogs is sweeter than corn-fed, and generally healther, masmuch as apple-fed hogs do not become feverish, or otherwise diseased, even when closely confined. If permitted to run at liberty in the orchard, which is the best way of feeding, they of course consume more than when confined in a pen. Apple-led pork is as hard as ocro-fed; and the lard is hard and beautifully white.

Boston Cultivator.

NEW AND IMPORTANT INVENTIONS .- Galegaize Iron.—We noticed an article in the Courier and Enquirer a few days since, which contains some Enquirer a few days since, which contains some very important facts; so important that they should be known. It appears that, by a newly discovered process, iron may be covered with a cost of zinc at a very moderate cost, and thus prepared it defies oxydation. Tin, shingles, alate, and pure zinc must yield their claims to durability to this new article. Roofs covered with it remain bright and untarnished through all kinds of weather and seasons, and we might almost say all time. Every thing that is usually constructed of iron, and is exposed to dumpness, may now be made almost imperishable. The process of manufacture is flounded on electro-chemical principles, and has been thoroughly approved by the greatest of our modern chemists.

Railroads and the Farmers.

The introduction of canals and rail roads, and The introduction of canals and rail roads, and their extension into all parts of the country, is working a change to which many farmers in the older portions took with evident alarm. By these facilities for intercommunication and transportation, the growers of breadstuffs and provisions on the fertile prairies of the wast West are brought into almost direct competition in thi those of the seaboard and interior of the Atlantic States. The alarm is given, that our farmers cannot stand auch competition, that their business will be runned, and the value of their real estate destroyed.

In these fears we do not participate. There may be some inconvenience, and some spparent present loss, it accommodating ourselves to the change of circumstances, but we must do it, whether we will

circumstances, but we must do it, whether we will or no, and, in our apprehension, it will be done so gradually as to produce very trifling inconvenience or loss. When it is done, we shall find that rail roads have done more to promote the agricultural prosperity of New England, and to enhance the value of the farmer's property, than any other cause of recent date.

of recent date. In all time past, and all the world over, it always has been the case, and it always will remain to be so, that, wherever a local market is created, the farmer is more prosperous, and his estates bear a higher value, than where he depends entirely on a distant market for the sale of his products. In the vicinity of all great towns, land always bears a comparatively high price, because it will pay a profit on

Now, the tendency of Railroads is to build up Now, the tendency of Kairoads is to build up-towns wherever they go, and to create a local mar-ket in the vicinity. They afford such facilities for carrying on almost every kind of manufacturing and mechanical business as to bring these establish-ments to the doors of the farmers, instead of com-pelling the farmers to send their produce a great distance to them—a distance which would absorb a considerable portion of the value of the commodi-tics in the expense of transportation. As evidence of this, we need but look at facts. Everywhere, in New England, that Railroads have been constructed, long enough to have their legitimate effects, villages have grown up, upon their line, new kinds of business have been introduced, and property, in the immediate vicinity, has appreciated in value. The area over which this influence extends every year, widens as time is given for the change to we

The change, then, to which farmers must be sub-The change, then, to which tarmers must be subjected, is, to cultivate for a home market, instead of raising the great staples for one that is more distant. Prime lump butter, anywhere within ten miles of the villages and towns upon the Railroad, or where they can get it weekly to market by Railroad, is worth nearly twice as much as it is where they are compelled to lay it down and keep it for a distant market in the winter. Lambs, veal, vegeta-bles of various kinds, and all descriptions of fruits are comparatively more valuable. The effect, then, of the Railroads eventually will be, to give the vicinity of the places they pass through nearly all the advan ages they would possess, if located near a

populous city.

With the culture of many things adapted to this change of circumstances, especially of the more valuable fruits, a considerable portion of our agri-The some they acquaint themselves therewith, so as to adapt themselves to the change, the more to their interest it will be.—New England Furmer.

THE MEXICAN LADIES. - The following extract from a letter of George W. Hughes, Captain of the Topograpical Engineers, will interest sume of our

The women are rather under what we regard as The women are rainer under what we regard as medium size, slight in figure, well formed and graceful; and while few are beautiful, many of them while young are good looking and agreeable.—
Their hands and feet are small, with well turned ancies. They have generally white teeth, good mouths, magnificent black eyes, and glossy black hair, in the dressing of which they daily bestow

are said to make good wives and mothers. They are cleanly in their haldis, for most of the towns and baciendas being situated on running streams, they have every advantage for bathing, of which they avail themselves most liberally, without en-combering themselves with much superfluous cloth-ing. Their usual dress consists of thin slippers, without stockings, a cloth petiticost usually red, and a chemise, which expose more of the person than a chemise, which expose more of the person than is, in most countries, considered to be consistent with due regard to modesty; but this is the custom of the country, and I am not disposed to criticise it. With a rosary around the neck; and gold earnings, and you have the female costume complete.

rings, and you have the female costume complete. When they go abroad, the rabosa is generally worn by all Mexican women, its quality depending on the condition of the wearer. To their ordinary domestic duties they add the weaving of rebosus and blankets. The latter are worn by them, as an outer covering, and is literally 'a bed by night, a garment all the day.' Many of them are of fine texture and of great beauty of figure and color. Their prices vary from \$3 to \$75, and even to \$100. Many of the better class of females are well educated and accomplished ladies, who would grace the saloons of the most poished capitals.

The wealthing class live in a style of great luxury, and I have seldon partaken of more elegant and sumptious entertainment than at their hospitable boards. The services of china are beautiful and rich, the courses following each other in rapid suc-cession, and the table grouns with the profusion of meats, fruits, confectionary, and wines, piled upon it. A gentleman whose curiosity induced him to count the courses at a dinner, assured me that they exceeded twenty in number.

To Boys.—Do not trouble the birds. Let them sing and fly, without fear from you. Do not kill them; do not eatch and imprison them. Let them go abroad in all the joyousness of their brief summer's life. If you wish for sumething to do in these pleasant days, dig a hole in some soitable place by the roadside, three or four feet across, and a foot and a half deep, and throw back part of the earth. Then go into the fields or woods, catch a wild tree, the prettiest you can find, and fasten its roots care-Then go into the heads of woods, cardin a wood the pretitiest you can find, and fasten its roots carefully in the cage that you have made for them, and your children, schildren, or the poor wayfaring man a century hence, may thank you for the shade you have provided. Is not this better than catching or killing birds!—Practical Christian.