

## RECOVERING PASTURES.

I will append one suggestion as to recovering pastures, which I have found *very useful*, and may be done without manure. This is, to turn them over the last of July, or as soon after as business will permit, and sow two bushels of rye to the acre, and bush in the grass seed.—Row one bushel of plaster to the acre after the rye is up, and when it is well grown, I turn on the sheep. In the spring I dress it again with plaster, and give it one bushel of red-top, to an acre, and keep sheep enough on it to keep it from rising, till the last of May, then cattle may be put on, if desired. It will last through the summer, and produce abundantly till the grass is well rooted.—Pastures thus treated will look surprisingly verdant, and will last several years. Nothing suits sheep and calves better than rye. The same course may be pursued with exhausted or bushy pastures. I prefer to keep sheep the first year, as they keep every spire of it close, and thus make it spread, and they manure it more equally than cattle, and don't injure the grass in its tender state.—*Boston Cult.*

SIMPLE AND CHEAP AMUSEMENTS  
IN GERMANY.

What now, amongst the Germans, strikes every liberal lover of his country, every man who has no motive but to see the truth and spread it, especially in our own beloved country. He sees a simple and less feverish state of existence. He sees a greater portion of popular content diffused by a more equal distribution of property. He sees a less convulsive straining after the accumulation of enormous fortunes. He sees a less incessant devotion to the mere business of money-making, and consequently a less intense selfishness of spirit, a more genial and serene enjoyment of life, a more intellectual embellishment of it with music and domestic entertainment. He sees the means of existence kept by the absence of ruinous taxation, of an enormous debt reckless and lavishly piled on the public shoulders, by the absence of restrictions on the importation of articles of food, cheap and easy of acquisition. He sees, wherever he goes, in great cities or small towns, every thing done for the public enjoyment. Public walks, beautifully planted, and carefully accommodated with seats at convenient distances, for the public to rest at leisure. He sees these walks laid out wherever it is possible. Old town-walls and ramparts are converted into promenades, commanding, by their elevation, the finest prospects over town and country. The whole of city or town is encircled by them. Thus the old as well as the young can ascend from the heat and dust, and hurry of the streets, and enjoy the freshest air, and the most lively and yet soothing scenes in the streets below on one hand, or gaze into the green fields and hills around. It is delightful to see, on fine days, the grey-headed fathers of a city thus seated on these airy walks, beneath their favorite limes, and enjoying their chat together over old times; while, within a few steps of home, their eyes can still wander over those distant scenes whither their feet no longer can carry them. If there be an old castle in the suburbs of any of their towns it is not shut up; but its gardens, and its very walls, and courts, and fosses, are laid out in lovely walks, and the whole place is made the favorite resort and enjoyment of the whole population. There a coffee-house or casino is sure to be found; and there, beneath the summer trees, old and young, rich and poor, sit and partake of their coffee, wine, and other refreshments; while some old tower near is converted into an orchestra, and sends down the finest music for the general delight. He sees all sorts of gardens, even to the royal ones, and all sorts of estates, kept open for the public observation and passage through them; he sees the woods and forests all open to the foot and spirit of the delighted lover of nature and of solitude. He sees all public amusements and enjoyments, as theatrical and musical representations, the very highest of this kind, kept cheap and accessible to all. There are no operas there, with boxes

let at £300 per annum; with seats in the pit at half-a-guinea each. Twenty-pence is the price of gentility itself; and for fivepence may be heard, and in a good place, the finest operas performed, by the finest singers in the country. For fivepence may be attended the finest out-of-door concerts of Strauss or Lanner in the capital of Austria itself. He sees education kept equally cheap in school and university, kept within the reach of all, for the free use of all; and the school so systematized, as to answer the various requirements of every varied class or profession. He sees the church kept cheap, and the church open and free to one man as well as another, without pews and property, where all should be open, the common meeting-place of the common family, before the common Father. He sees musical and singing societies encouraged amongst the people, where the working classes, when the labours of the day are done, can meet and enjoy a refining treat. He sees these civilizing and refining influences extended over the open-air enjoyments of the Sundays and holidays of the common people in city and country.—*German experiences, by William Howitt.*

PRESENT FROM THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA  
TO PRINCE ALBERT.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has just forwarded to this country, for presentation to the Prince Consort, a most magnificent gift, consisting of three Russian carriages and four superb horses of the purest Oiloff breed. The valuable consignment reached this country on Thursday, arriving at Blackwall in the Camilla steamer, from St. Petersburg direct. The carriages—a double droshky, a single droshky, and a sledge—are respectively built in the most finished style, and fitted up with every regard for the convenience of the Royal passengers for whose use they are intended. The first two equipages are of a very peculiar and elegant construction, exclusively national, and affording a striking contrast to our English vehicles. Each of the carriages is intended to be drawn by one horse, which is attached in the Russian style, having the picturesque *Dovga* rising over the animal's head from the extremity of either shaft. The double droshky, which contains seats for two persons behind the driver, is of a brilliant sky-blue colour, edged with gold, the cushions being of a corresponding hue, with silver facings. The imperial crown is mounted in gold on either pannel. The colour of this carriage is understood to be in accordance with the taste of the Empress. The single droshky is of a darker colour, and affords accommodation for one person only behind the driver. The sledge is very beautifully constructed, and has a most novel appearance. It is entirely of hazel wood, the apron being formed of a magnificent bear-skin. The horses are selected from the Emperor's private stud. Their symmetrical form and great beauty are remarkable. One of the animals (an entire horse) is one of the deepest black, with a long flowing tail, and stands nearly 16 hands high; two others are grey geldings, almost equally beautiful; and the fourth is a black horse, with a tail extending to within an inch of the ground. It is, perhaps, not generally known that the Russian mode of driving differs very materially from our own. The coachman sits on a small dickey in front of the carriage, and holds a single rein in each hand; the snaffle-bit, which alone is used, being thus pressed against the horse's jaws. It is obvious that an English servant would feel himself a little at fault in adopting this novel mode of Jibuship, and the Emperor has accordingly sent over three of his own servants to instruct the Royal coachmen in their new duty. The whole of the carriages and horses were shortly after their arrival removed from Blackwall to the Russian Embassy, where they will remain up to 8 o'clock this morning, at which hour they leave for Buckingham Palace. The horses were attached to the different carriages on Saturday afternoon, and driven two or three times round Berkeley-square, for the purpose of ascertaining that everything was in a perfect state preparatory to their removal to their destination. It should be mentioned that the har-