

and succulent portions are fit to carry to the barn. In the second place, that an intensely hot sun is hurtful to the quality of the hay, that cured in the shade being always the most fragrant and nutritious. Third—it is liable to be seriously injured by the dew, sudden showers, or continued rains."

The practice of the best English, Flemish, and French farmers, says Deane, is to expose their hay as little as possible to the sun. It is carried in dry, but it preserves its green colour; and you see hay two or three years old in their market, of so bright and green colour, that we should scarcely conceive it to be cured; yet they are in the practice of preserving it for years, and value it more for its age. The cock excludes it from the sun and preserves its greenness, and if a slight fermentation takes place there, the hay seldom heats and never spoils, in the mow or stack. It is the best mode to make good hay. Let those who think otherwise try it.—*Canada Farmer*.

SELECTIONS.

EMANCIPATION OF BOHEMIAN SLAVES.—Here is a record worth recording—a princely act worthy of being written in letters of gold. The General Assembly of Wallachia, adopted on the 23rd of March, a salutary and important law in virtue of which 14,000 families and 60,000 Bohemian slaves belonging to the state, the clergy, and to all the public establishments, have been emancipated. This great act of philanthropy originated with the truly magnanimous prince Bibesco, the *hospodar* of Wallachia, and much honour is also due to the General Provincial Assembly by which the favourite measure of the prince was adopted. After a lengthy debate, in which the most noble sentiments were expressed in favour of the emancipation of the lower classes, the heads of the church, notwithstanding the opposition which the law encounters on the part of the clergy, addressed an eloquent discourse to the assembled grandees to induce them to follow his example. The only remains of slavery now in Wallachia are about 48,000 individuals, who are private property. Prince Bibesco, the day following these proceedings, gave his formal sanction to the project of law, and addressed a rescript to the general assembly, expressing his satisfaction at the result. He thanked also the head of the members of the assembly for having passed a law, which, as he said, the spirit of the progress of civilization had so long demanded. "This day," concluded the prince, "will constitute an epoch in the annals of Wallachia."—*Bost. Trans.*

CURIOUS FACT.—A degree of latitude is equal to a degree of Fahrenheit, and four hundred feet of elevation is the same. This fact, though curious, is of a demonstrative character, and will go far in enabling us to ascertain important facts in reference to climate.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—Demoxas, a philosopher of the Cynic school, who resided in Athens at the beginning of the second century, and who lived to the age of one hundred years, was greatly respected for his practical wisdom. He refused to be initiated into the religious mysteries for this very sensible reason: "If they were bad, they ought to be divulged, to keep men away from them; and if they were good, they should be communicated to all from love to mankind." Will not the same remark apply to the secret societies of the present day? May not Christian professors learn wisdom from this venerable heathen sage?—*Evangelist*.

THE RANDOLPH SLAVES.—We have always supposed that Ohio, notwithstanding her black laws, and the outrages which have been committed in her territory on coloured people, had a large remnant who abhor her laws, and the deeds committed under them. The inhuman measure adopted to prevent the Randolph slaves from settling upon their property, caused a feeling of indignation in every generous bosom; but this event, barbarous as it was, is likely to result in their benefit. A correspondent of the *New York Observer*, writing from Piqua, Ohio, speaking of them, says:—"When the mob spirit in an adjoining county prevented these unfortunate people settling on the lands purchased for their future homes, the citizens of this town and its vicinity took prompt and vigorous measures to relieve their wants, and promote their best interests. At present about two hundred have a home in different families, and are dispersed over the neighbourhood, engaged in useful labour, and generally doing very well. Their inhuman treatment by the mob in Mercer County, and their repulsion from their lands, has been evidently overruled by Divine Providence for their good; God has caused the wrath of their enemies to promote their welfare. In Virginia these people had been chiefly employed in the culture of tobacco; they have but little experience and knowledge in the clearing of land, and the necessary labour to be performed in their expected homes. At present, while engaged in the families of those citizens,—on their farms, and in their shops, they are preparing for future usefulness, and the occupancy of their lands when the way is opened. I was exceedingly gratified to know the deep interest taken in these much-wronged people, particularly in their intellectual and spiritual welfare. When they arrived, about four hundred in number, few of them could read, they were deplorably ignorant. For their improvement a Sabbath-school has been organized, and about one hundred have participated in its advantages; they have generally made rapid progress, many of them are now able to read

fluently. Such is their avidity to learn, that during the week days some of them carry their books with them to the place of labour, and whenever an opportunity is found, they avail themselves of the instruction of kind friends, old and young. I found this deeply interesting school poorly supplied with books. This difficulty is now removed by a generous donation from the American Sabbath-school Union."

HOW TO BE HAPPY.—Do all the good you can. Whenever you hear of a poor widow, an orphan child, or aged man who is in affliction, pay that individual a visit. Do not hoard up all you earn; give a certain portion of your property to the poor. Never get angry. If you are slandered or imposed upon, better suffer a little than to retaliate and use harsh language. Be not proud or selfish. Think no more highly of yourself and your talents than you do of the capacities of others. Pay all you owe. Keep out of debt. Have nothing to do with lawyers. Get not entangled in the meshes of the law; avoid it as the sure gate of ruin. Shun vicious pursuits and unprincipled associates. Honour the Sabbath, serve God, and be devoted to truth and religion. Finally, take some useful paper, pay for it in advance, and read it attentively, and our word for it you will be happy. Peace and contentment will smile in your path, joy dance on your countenance, and every lane of life before you will be fraught with blessings rich and abundant.—*Portland Tribune*.

PREVENTION OF INFECTION FROM TYPHUS FEVER.—Dr. J. C. Smith obtained £5000 from Parliament for the following receipt:—"Take six drachms of powdered nitre (saltpetre) and six drachms sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol): mix them in a tea-cup. By adding one drachm of the oil at a time, a copious discharge of nitrous acid gas will take place. The cup to be placed, during the preparation, on a hot hearth, or plate of heated iron, and the mixture stirred with a tobacco pipe. The quantity of gas may be regulated by lessening or increasing the quantity of ingredients. The above is for a moderate-sized room; half the quantity would be sufficient for a small room. Avoid as much as possible breathing the gas when it first rises from the vessel." No injury to the lungs will happen when the air is impregnated with the gas, which is called nitrous acid gas; and it cannot be too widely known that it possesses the property of preventing the spread of fever.

SWEARING IN HEBREW.—Not long ago, as I was on my way from Newark to Jersey City, in the cars, I observed a young lady sitting opposite me, who seemed very much annoyed by the conversation of a young naval official, which was intermingled with oaths. She at length (having sat as long as she could without reproving him) said, "sit, can you converse in the Hebrew tongue?" He replied, "that he could," expecting, no doubt, to hold some conversation with her in that dialect. She then politely told him that if he wished to swear any more he would greatly oblige herself, and probably the rest of the passengers, if he would do it in that language. The young man was silent during the remainder of the passage.—*Gleaner*.

ELIHC BURRITT WRITES FROM ENGLAND THUS:—"If British and American Christians do their duty, the boy is at school who will live to see half the human family speaking the English language, and half the inhabitable surface of the globe covered with the Anglo-Saxon race, and blessed with its civilization. The railway engines shall thunder through the heart of Asia, Africa, and the American continent; will speak and teach the English language, and so will the mounted lightnings on the highways and wire bridges of thought, that shall be erected for the converse of the world's extremes."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—The following is the recital of a series of abominable murders:—"M. Lesniewsky, a land owner, in white Russia, had given a family fête, at which some friends were present. He invited them to pass the night at his house, and promised them a good breakfast the next morning. In the morning, however, nothing was ready; the cook, the coachman, and other domestics having passed the night in drinking. M. Lesniewsky ordered the steward to chastise the coachman, as the most guilty of the three, and pardoned the other two. Having learned that he was to be punished, the coachman spoke to the two domestics, and induced them to arm themselves with axes and kitchen knives. They then went to the house occupied by the steward and his family, and killed him and his wife and daughter. Two brothers of the woman having hastened to render assistance, were also killed. A young girl who had sought refuge behind a stove was dragged out, and in spite of her cries and supplications was likewise murdered. The assassins then went to the residence of M. Lesniewsky who was smoking with a friend. They attacked the two gentlemen with great violence, but after resisting for some time they succeeded in barnading themselves in the dining room. Having in vain tried to break open the door, the three wretches spread themselves over the house and killed the wife of M. Lesniewsky, her servant, and a child who was sleeping in a cradle. They then took horses, and rode off to the house of M. Foremski, a neighbour of M. Lesniewsky, and stating that they had an important letter to remit, fell upon him and killed him. His wife, who was *enroute*, was also slain. They then went to the house of another gentleman, but an alarm having been given, the peasantry took arms to defend their master, upon which the assassins fled. M. Lesniewsky, having escaped from his hiding-place, drew together all the inhabitants of the neighbourhood and the police, and went in pursuit of the assassins. They eventually overtook them, but not before the miscreants had made several other victims. The total number of persons thus murdered was seventeen. The assassins were happily arrested. One of them hanged himself, and the other two were executed.

A STUPENDOUS SPAN.—The new railway bridge across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg is an immense structure. It is about 4000 feet long, built upon the improved double latticed plan. There are 23 spans, averaging 173 feet each, and two arched viaducts, one 53 feet, and the other 84 feet long. The entire cost of this immense structure is short of \$100,000.