

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 22.—At the close of this long and liberal speech against the amendment in support of a liberal system of policy, proposed by 42 deputies of the tiers parti, the Minister of State declared, in the name of the Emperor, that the only and the real policy which the Government desired to pursue was a policy without reaction—in a word, a Liberal policy; and the Chamber received the announcement thus authoritatively made, with unanimous applause. The Minister may have been sincere in what he said, or he may have merely meant to coax back to the ranks of the satisfied politicians of the majority those who were bent on detaching themselves from it. Conciliation, fair promises, and a liberal system in prospect were not, however, the only means employed by a Minister, who was, moreover, in contradiction with himself when he pronounced the actual state of things as leaving nothing to be desired. Disquieted by the restiveness of those who have hitherto been so quiescent, he ventured to say, at the same time, something which, if not meant as a menace, certainly looked very like it. 'What,' he cried, 'if the Emperor, yielding to I know not what emotion, to I know not what solicitude, on seeing incessantly and at each sitting his power called in question, should say to the sovereign people, "Judge me!" oh! then the people would respond to him as one man by the confirmation of that power. If words have any signification, these used deliberately by the First Minister of the Crown, speaking on behalf of the sovereign, must mean that if the seceders do not return to their allegiance, if they venture to express disapproval of Government measures, the Legislative body would be dissolved or, what is still more important, the Emperor would be driven to dispense altogether with them, and make a second and final appeal to the "sovereign people;" and should he do so, I believe his appeal would be successful. He is the elect of universal suffrage; and to supplement universal suffrage, direct it in its decision, and save it from possible wavering, he has 500,000 soldiers at his disposal. In the meantime, the coaxing and the threat of M. Rouher did not produce the effect anticipated. The 42 who originally signed the amendment persisted to the end, and when the votes were counted, the 42 had grown to 61. They held fast to the promise given in their name by M. Talhouet at the opening of the debate. "It is on mature deliberation that we have signed this amendment. We persevere in it with firmness, convinced as we are that it faithfully expresses the opinion and the hopes of a considerable portion of the country." This vote must give a new character to Imperial policy; it is like the decree of November, 1860, a fresh starting-point, but what that will be no one can tell. The Minister says that the Imperial policy will be liberal; but clearly the meaning he attaches to the word 'liberal' is clearly not the meaning attached to it by a part of the majority; not to speak of the old Opposition.—The Emperor is the sole judge of what suits the country; and he is not disposed to brook contradiction. The personal merits of the Sovereign on which the Minister dwelt with much force and eloquence are not disputed; but personal merits are of little account when a great constitutional question is at stake. The Minister might have called to mind what the Emperor himself wrote in the *Progres du Pas-de-Calais* in 1843:—

'What have the French gained by revolution? They have gained but one thing—namely, experience;—the sad and terrible experience which teaches us not to put our confidence in individuals, but in institutions only; to put faith in the promises of no man, but only in his antecedents; never to applaud mere words, but only facts; not to desire this or that Ministry, but to demand one thing positive a principle, a system.'—

The entire address was afterwards put to the vote and adopted by a majority of 251 to 17.

PARIS, March 26.—The Emperor's Speech, in answer to the Address of the Legislative Corps, has spread a sort of dismay among those who have hitherto believed in the sincerity of what was said about crowning the edifice, and that the liberal declarations of the decree of 1860 were not merely a mockery and a snare. The only people who, perhaps, inwardly rejoice are the few who long for the downfall of the dynasty; and they would see with satisfaction that the coteries who counsel intimidation and reaction still prevail. Others who are least disposed to condemn the words or acts of the Sovereign, but who think that a certain amount of liberty is not inconsistent with absolute government, provided absolutism has as its natural basis democracy and universal suffrage, observe that if the 'co-operation of the great body of the State' may be invoked when the maintenance of a system is in question, it is inconceivable what part can be reserved for the 'patriotism of all good citizens' and the 'devotion of the army.' The duty of the army is to defend the Throne when the Throne is menaced by revolutionists or pretenders; but nobody thinks of menacing it. As regards the 'good citizens,' it is possible they may not be unanimous as to the absolute necessity of the continued policy of repression. Indeed, such is the case at this moment. The majority of the Legislative Body, as appears from their Address, declare themselves favorable to the progress of liberty, though, whatever their private opinion be, they do not openly demand any specific concessions; but an important section of the same body, quite as lavish in their manifestations of devotedness, are more exigent, and do not hesitate to express their conviction that France is fully prepared for an additional grant of liberty. It is impossible for the Emperor to strike one out of his catalogue of 'good citizens,' or to doubt the patriotism of the deputies who signed the amendment which has so much annoyed him, for they are men whose moderation is beyond question, and who, many of them, were sent to parliament not against the will of the Government, with which they are on these essential points at complete variance.

PARIS, March 27.—The Emperor seems to be gradually creating a titled aristocracy, to serve for the ornament, as universal suffrage is the basis of his throne. Except in a few remarkable instances, it has for some years been cautiously and quietly done, doubtless to avoid hurting the democratic susceptibilities of the working and bourgeois population. Barons have grown up silently, and, as it were, spontaneously, and the preference to this lower grade of nobility was probably owing to the disfavor with which the title of Count was regarded. Indeed, "Count" seemed to be that for which adventurous persons seemed to have a decided predilection. One bears constantly of the strong democratic instincts of Frenchmen and that passion for equality which would keep all at the same social level, but I believe in no country are titles of nobility more eagerly sought after. Only a very few years back a law was enacted making it penal for any one to use a title, or even the distinctive prefix De, to which he had no right. A citizen goes to Madagascar like plain M. Lambert, and returns to France as Duke d'Embray.

At a meeting of the Consistory of the Reformed Church of Paris held on Friday last, the pastor, Martin Paschoud, was dismissed from his functions as acting clergyman. This decision, however, cannot take effect until approved by the Government. The friends of the pastor expect that, as the Consistory have alleged the same reasons on the late occasion as they did when they placed him on the pension list, he will not be called on to make any further defence.—*Times Cor.*

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* states that more than 300 officers on active service applied for commissions in the Pontifical legion now being raised in France, although there are only 30 to be disposed of. The *Moniteur* adds that the legion is to be composed of picked men, and to be commanded by a most distinguished officer in the French service.

THE HEAD CENTER.—The Paris correspondent of the *Sunday Gazette* gives further particulars regarding the escape and arrival in Paris of Stephens. He writes:—'Last Sunday, when the greater part of the world was down at Mr. Whitehead, a foreigner of distinction, and, as Mr. Whiteside would say, of retiring manners, slipped into Paris unheralded. Mr. Stephens, the great Irish Head Centre, has been here for nearly a week, transacting business of a description best known to himself and friends, and last night Ulysses was joined to Penelope, who has no idea of going to America alone. Mr. Stephens' arrival was only noticed by his French organ, the *Opinion Nationale*, last night, and the announcement did not appear in a prominent part of the journal, nor was it printed in that type generally accorded to important events. From what I can learn, Mr. Stephens, when he was snatched from his horticultural pursuit in the vicinity of Dublin, and brought there by the magistrate, was speedily made aware that arrangements had been made to deliver him from the grip of the Saxon, and no difficulty was experienced in effecting his release. The Irish police have ever been on the point of seizing him. Mr. Stephens denies, and until he considered it necessary in the interest of the cause he advocates to leave Ireland in order to cross the Atlantic and have a friendly chat with his American colleague Mahony, he remained unmolested in Dublin. He never even resorted to any disguise; and he may be now seen in Paris wearing the same beard which he wore when committed to prison.'

ITALY.—FLORENCE, March 22.—The objects of Prince Napoleon's recent visit to Florence were political, and one of them was to bring about a change of Ministry, with Cialdini and Peppi at the head of the new Cabinet. To such a change the Emperor Napoleon would not object, even though some of the places in the Government were to be filled by members of the Left.

From various quarters you will have been made aware of the want of interest affected by French Ministers and diplomatists in the contest between Vienna and Berlin, which they pretend to disregard and to treat as a merely domestic question in which foreign Powers can have no part. It needs the simplicity of an Arcadian swain to be blinded by such dust as this. It is to be hoped that both Prussia and Austria, but especially the former, clearly understand that, if they do engage in a fratricidal war, they will one day, when they stand panting and exhausted, and thinking, perhaps, of putting an end to the strife, find a third Power in menacing guise claiming a share of the spoils. Is it not probable that France would see, in a war between Austria and Prussia, the transfer of Venetia to Italy, a territorial gain upon the Rhine, and the opportunity of taking the same revenge upon Prussia which she has already taken upon Austria and Russia for the defeats and humiliations that marked the latter portion of the first Napoleon's career? There are few things the French Emperor would like better than to see the two German Powers lying at each other's throat, and he would assuredly get his profit out of it. The rumours of mobilization in Prussia corresponded with the reports of conscription in Italy, and we may expect the same sympathy to be observable here should Bismark's bellicose policy make progress. It is notorious that Prussia is arming, and here the decree for calling out the second category of last year's levy was signed on the 11th inst., to muster on the 10th of April for two months' practice; and there is again a strong report that the conscription for 1866 is to take place, if war there is to be, we shall have it before the 10th of June, and if all be quiet until then, the contingent may go home. It is well known that two rival influences are at work in Berlin, and that peace counsels may still prevail; also it is believed that Austria has not yet said her last word in the way of concessions, and the manner in which she has hitherto put up with the gross affront lately offered to her in Schleswig-Holstein inspires great faith in her forbearance; besides this, we saw things in even a more critical state before Gastein, and although a relapse is often said to be more dangerous than a primary attack, it is here considered that there is great resource in German patience and slowness. In short the Italians are much less confident than they desire to be of the occurrence of a German war in 1866.—*Times Cor.*

On Friday last two pieces of intelligence, both dated on the previous day, appeared together in our telegraphic column. The one was that of an Italian General, by name Gavone, had arrived at Berlin, had met with most flattering reception in official circles, and had visited the military establishments.—The other was that Herr Schramm, the Consul-General of Prussia, had attended a solemn ceremony at Milan, in memory of the Italian patriots who died fighting against the Austrians in 1848. The significance of this coincidence has been confirmed by subsequent news; we hear of troops being despatched to the Silesian and Galician frontier, and the prospect of a coalition between Prussia and Italy against Austria may any day assume what Germans would call an objective reality.

As for Italy, her evil genius must indeed have obtained a fatal ascendancy in her Councils if she can seriously entertain the design of becoming the accomplice of Prussia. With a deficit which threatens financial ruin even in time of peace, and with vital questions of internal politics still unsettled, she could not more effectually confound her friends and gratify her enemies than by accepting the bait held out by Prussia. It is one thing to avail herself of Austria's weakness to emancipate Venetia, it is another thing to purchase the emancipation of Venetia by entering into a bargain for the transfer of Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia. The former might be regarded by those who recognize the doctrine of nationalities as a legitimate use of an opportunity, the latter would estrange from Italy the good will of all nations but those who may be parties to it.—*Times.*

The election of Mazzini has been annulled by a vote of the Florentine Parliament.

THE DEBT OF THE EX-PAPAL PROVINCES.—We believe that a satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at by the French and Italian Governments respecting the Papal debt. Italy assumes one-half the debt as it stood in 1860, and the interest thereon, which has up to the present been paid by the Court of Rome, will hereafter be met by the Cabinet of Florence.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—A M. Erdan writing from Naples says that five priests have been married this month, one of them being a Franciscan monk.

[This incontinency and breach of vows of chastity is a cheering sign of the working of a certain spirit; but what spirit clean or unclean, the reader must determine for himself.]

GERMANY.—Austria, Prussia and German journals continue to discuss with keen interest probabilities of war between Austria and Prussia. Nothing has transpired to throw any light upon the eventual issue of the quarrel.

The *London Morning Post* of the 29th says the position of affairs becomes everyday more critical. Berlin journals represent Austrian armaments and preparations as very extensive, and some of them admit that in view of the Austrian preparations orders may have been given by Prussia to take such military measures as may be indispensable.

The *Dispatch* further points out the necessity of the various States taking up a definite position on one side or the other in a struggle which the armament of Austria seems to render more and more imminent. The note accuses Austria of having violated the convention of Gastein, and assumed a threatening attitude. It expresses doubt as to the power of Confederate States to carry out their good intentions toward Prussia in the relative state of the federal military organization, and points out the necessity which has arisen for introducing reform in the present system. The *Dispatch* concludes as follows:—'It is urgent for Prussia to know if and to what extent it may rely upon assistance in case she should be attacked by Austria or forced into war by unmistakable menaces.'

In Berlin, the language of the press, by evident dictation of the Government, is warlike, and great military preparations are being made everywhere throughout the kingdom. In Austria the Government are also taking measures, in anticipation of the coming struggle.

The Post thinks Count Bismarck is not likely to quail, when chances of accomplishing his object are in his favour. Prussia had forwarded a circular dispatch, to the minor German States laying stress upon the insufficiency of appeal to the Federal Diet to settle the present conflict.

Vienna advises assert that Austria had determined to put an end to the provisional state of affairs in the Duchies, and if necessary will propose that the question be referred to the European Congress.

The Independence Belge of the 29th publishes intelligence from Vienna, according to which the King of Prussia gave his consent on the 26th to certain military arrangements, which although only of a preliminary nature, indicate that war is almost inevitable.

POLAND.—The Russian Government, who recently took a measure calculated to propitiate the peasantry and the lower classes generally in Poland, have now extended their friendly overtures to the nobles.—A few days ago, the Grand Duke Nicholas, a brother of the Emperor, passed through Warsaw, and had a number of noblemen summoned to his presence.—'Gentlemen,' he told them, 'I have the pleasure of informing you that the normal state of things will be shortly restored in Poland. The Emperor is convinced that the country has returned to its allegiance, and that there is no reason to prolong the exceptional measures, which unfortunately and unavoidably have of late been rendered necessary.—Cheer up, the time of reprisals is over.' This conciliatory disposition does not, however, refer to the semi-Polish provinces. All over Lithuania, Podolia, Volhynia, Kieff, and Minsk, the expropriation of the Polish owners of landed estates continue with unabated zeal. A man receives a simple intimation to the effect that he is to sell by such and such a date. If he fails to do so—which he invariably does—he is summarily expelled from his own property, receiving an indemnification fixed by Government. To complete his ruin, this so-called indemnification consists of some scraps of unsaleable stock, and in many cases is not paid all at once, but in instalments.—Such is the fate of race who have owned the whole of the landed property, and been the exclusive representatives of an incipient, but still European civilization in those extensive provinces for the last three or four centuries.

RUSSIA.—Last week the Nobility Assembly of the province of St. Petersburg at a few days. The debates were marked by the factious spirit so frequently manifested by the Russian nobility since the unsuccessful emancipation of the serfs. Prince Schtcherbatoff, the President of the Assembly, complained that the nobility had been deprived of the political rights they formerly possessed without those rights being, to their full extent, transferred to the new provincial Parliaments, composed of the members of all classes alike. Even those privileges still remaining to the nobility had been rendered less important by the institution of the provincial Parliaments, and the ascendancy accorded them over the Nobility Assemblies. Thus, for instance, the provincial Parliaments were only allowed to petition the Emperor on subjects of local interest. Matters of imperial importance were altogether excluded from their cognizance, and that at a time when so many reforms touching the vital interests of the country were being carried on by the Government. The Prince concluded by moving that a petition be drawn up praying the Emperor to permit the provincial Parliaments to discuss and address him upon home concerns indiscriminately. The motion having been carried by 187 to 10 the petition was actually passed in the hands of the Czar by Prince Schtcherbatoff, and the two members of the Assembly. Of course it was negatived; but whereas, but a short time ago the originators of similar addresses were deposed from office, and even banished to Siberia, the Imperial reply this time consisted of a simple and comparatively speaking, harmless 'No.' Still the papers, profiting by former experience, could not be induced to print the speech of the Prince, which was disseminated all over the capital by word of mouth.

JAMAICA.—We have advices from Jamaica to the 24th March, by steamer to New York. The *N. Y. Herald* has the following from a Jamaica correspondent respecting some evidence given before the Commission by Governor Eyre, under date King-ton, March 21.

'Yesterday I spent in Spanish town, having been induced to do so by being informed that Governor Eyre would present some new testimony to the Commission. The information was correct. I found Governor Eyre before the commissioners reading a voluminous statement, which proved to be a complete history of his acts correspondence during the insurrection, arranged in chronological order; and while looking at the remarkably fine head, and kind, intellectual but worn face of the Governor, I wished that those who have traduced him in his own country could have seen him and heard from his own lips how he did his duty, neither more or less. This evidence proved if further proof were needed that a rebellion and a massacre were deliberately planned in every parish in the island; and, to my mind at least, the evidence adduced shows that the man Gordon, the "marry" of Exeter Hall, was at the head and front of the vile and atrocious conspiracy. A great many doubt the fact of a general conspiracy,

partly because they do not believe negroes capable of organizing one; but I believe, and those who will study Governor Eyre's testimony must believe, that there was a general conspiracy, not plotted by negroes, however, but by men of Gordon's color; and if Governor Eyre had not acted with the promititude he did, having but a very small garrison, and very few arms in the island, at this day not a white man would have been living in the island, except the few scoundrels whom Gordon would have protected. Every one admits that even if there had been no plot, as some assert, insurrection would have spread with immense rapidity, had not the most severe repressive measures been used. Every white man, woman and child in Jamaica at this moment owes a debt to Governor Eyre that never can be paid, and if he be not triumphantly acquitted by the royal commission it will be a slur upon English justice forever. The commission will adjourn to-morrow or the day after; at least such is the present intention as I am confidently informed.'

AN UNCOMPROMISING CATHOLIC.—The *Echo de l'Industrie* relates the following anecdote of General Brun de Villaret, an old soldier of the first Empire, who, like General Drouot, had ever preserved in the camps his religious habits. He had especially distinguished himself by defending the island of Loban, where for three days, and with a small force, he had borne the whole brunt of the enemy and held his ground until the French army could come to his relief. He was in 1831 seated at the Tuileries at table, at the Queen's right hand, on a Friday, and as dish after dish was presented to him he refused them constantly, until the Queen, who perceived it, at last observed to him, 'Why, general, you do not eat?' 'Madam,' answered Brun de Villaret smiling, 'to-day is Friday, and I am waiting for some meagre dish, and I hope that at last some such dish will be brought.' Such unexpected words, which revealed the faith of the old soldier, made the Queen feel exceedingly pained on his account. Marshal Soult, who perceived this, hastened to come to the relief of her Majesty by rallying the general on his fidelity to the laws of abstinence, adding that this seemed very astonishing in a soldier. 'How is that! You think it so astonishing,' answered the general in a loud tone and a thoroughly military straight-forwardness, 'and yet you know me very well. You must know that I never eat meat in my life on a Friday, except at the island of Loban, where I had nothing to eat but the head of my horse.' A respectful silence greeted the words of the old soldier, and meagre dishes very soon made their appearance.

JERPOINT ABBEY.—This beautiful ruin is one of the best specimens in Ireland of the mixed Anglo-Norman and early English styles of architecture, and possesses at this day, dilapidated as it is, much to please and instruct the antiquary, architect, and lover of the picturesque. It is probably contemporary with the abbey of Dunbrody and Tintern; but in architectural execution and beauty of design it probably excels either of them. It is situated on the banks of the river Nore, about two miles from Thomastown. We have often thought that the restoration of those old Catholic monuments which are crumbling away through these countries would be a pious work well worthy the attention of Catholics. Many of them have been transferred to the uses of the Protestant church; and those that have not, bear in their broken and ruined condition the traces of the savage intolerance which wrecked every sanctuary of the Catholic faith. Where practicable, it would be a reverent work for us to build up again those stately edifices around which through so many associations of the past, and in doing so to show that we have inherited some share of that piety and munificence for which our fathers were remarkable.—There are, we know, numerous difficulties in the way of such a scheme; but there are cases where it could be carried out.—*The Lamp.*

A TERRIBLE INCIDENT.—A contributor to the *Atlanta Intelligencer*, concludes his "Reminiscences of the War No. 2" with the following incident of the battle of Gettysburg:

When Gen. Longstreet advanced upon the Federal left, its first line was carried. But the enemy being heavily reinforced, rallied, and in turn, drove our portion of the line (Anderson's brigade) from the position, as well as other brigades on our right and left. Again we charged, and again were driven back. This was a critical moment for us; nearly all of our general officers were killed or wounded. Our heavy line had crumbled to a mere handful, and the flower of Longstreet's corps lay weltering in blood. We were slowly retreating, leaving many of our dead and wounded in the hands of the exulting foe. The hosts of the enemy came on like the mighty tides of the ocean, and the loud peals of victory were already rising from their haughty lips. The blue hills in their rear were bristling with bayonets, and pouring torrents of reinforcements down their winding slope. Now, when we should have been reinforced with eighty thousand troops, General Lee had not a man to send us. Officers broke their swords upon the rocks, and many of the men wept.—Our dead and wounded comrades lay around us by thousands, and it seemed as if there was no hand to save the shattered remnant from destruction. But aid did not come—a man—a solitary man, threw himself before the juggernaut of Federal power, and alone and unaided, sought to stay its onward progress.—I remember, as if it were but yesterday, the Zouave cap and grey beard of the stranger. None knew him, but all idolized him for his bravery. He moved through the awful storm with a steady step, and his uplifted sword seemed to say to the advancing foe, 'thus far shalt thou come, and no farther.' He said nothing, but his godlike example made a hero of every man who saw him. Soldiers looked in the face of their comrades, and the question came simultaneously to their blackened lips, 'Who is he?' echoed right and left, far up and down the line.—The enemy came on like a tornado, and the proud hero stood enveloped in the smoke of their muskets, like a lion at bay. Men forgot to reload their pieces or conceal themselves behind the rocks, but stood stupefied with wonder. 'Who is he?' men grand—'who is he?' officers repeated, until the cry became strangely wildly fearful, 'General Lee! some one shouted, and the word ran along the line like an electric flash, 'Gen. Lee forever!' rang loud above the battle's roar, and as our gallant soldiers rushed like a thunder bolt upon the astonished foe, 'follow General Lee!' cried our wounded comrades, as they lay upon the trampled earth and tossed up their bloody caps. No body of men on the broad green earth could have withstood the terrible impetuosity of this onset. The Federal troops, though they fought desperately, were compelled to give back, and at last to retreat in confusion to our heights, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. But where was the stranger? Alas! 'The paths of glory lead but to the grave.' The war is over now, and the brave men whom we met that day as deadly enemies, we now meet as friends. We would not detract one ray from the crown of military fame that adorns each of their heroes, but would do justice to our lamented dead; and if, by this imperfect sketch, I can add one flower to the chaplet of a fallen hero's fame, I shall feel myself amply rewarded. And that hero—who is he? The answer comes up from the graves of Gettysburg—General Paul J. Semmes.

There is much wisdom in a few words spoken by an English farmer who advised 'to feed land before it is hungry, to rest it before it is weary, and to weed it before it is foul.'

'I never was ruined but twice,' said a wit; 'once when I lost a lawsuit, and once when I gained one.'

Conversation is a very serious matter. There are men with whom an hour's talk would weaken one more than a day's fasting.

The man who undertook to blast his neighbor's prospects, used too short a fuse, and got blown up himself.

FIXED FACTS IN AGRICULTURE.

(These may be assumed as fixed facts in Agriculture:—

- 1. All lands on which clover, or the grasses are grown, must either have lime in them, naturally, or it must be artificially supplied. It matters but little whether it is supplied in the form of stone lime or shell lime, or marl.
- 2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.
- 3. Lands which have been long in culture, will be benefited by applications in the form of bone-dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of fish, ashes—or in oyster shell lime—or marl—if the land needs liming, also.
- 4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.
- 5. Mould is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover, and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts rich in the elements of mould.
- 6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefit prolonged, by admixture with plaster, or pulverized charcoal.
- 7. Deep ploughing greatly improves the productive powers of a variety of soil, that is not wet.
- 8. Subsoiling sound land, that is, land that is not wet, is eminently conducive to increase production.
- 9. All wet land should be drained.
- 10. All grain crops should be harvested several days before the grain is thoroughly ripe.
- 11. Clover, as well as other grasses, intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom.
- 12. Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require liming, or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied, when made into compost with clay; in slacking lime, salt brine is better than water.
- 13. The chopping or grinding of grain, to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least twenty-five per cent.
- 14. Draining of wet lands and marshes adds to their value, by making them produce more and better crops—by producing them earlier,—and by improving the health of neighborhoods.
- 15. To manure or lime wet lands, is to throw manure, lime, and labor away.
- 16. Shallow ploughing operates to impoverish the soil, while decreasing production.
- 17. By stabling and shedding stock during the winter, a saving of one fourth of the food may be effected—that is, one fourth less food will answer, than when such stock is exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.
- 18. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will add one hundred per cent to its produce.
- 19. Periodical application of ashes tend to keep up the integrity of soils, by supplying most, if not all, of the inorganic substances.
- 20. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of crops.
- 21. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession unless care be taken to provide and apply an equivalent for the substances carried off the land in the products grown thereon.
- 22. To preserve meadows in their productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, apply top-dressings, and roll them.—*North Carolina Farmer.*

TOMATO.—To produce early fruit, the seed should be sown in a hot bed in March, half an inch deep.—When the plants are about two inches high, they should be picked out into a cooler frame and carefully tended, and as soon as the danger of frost is passed, planted out on hills four feet apart, allowing three plants on a hill. The soil must be light and rich.—For later crops the seed may be sown in the open ground in April or beginning of May, but as they are very susceptible of frost, they must be well watched and protected in chilly nights.

RAPISE.—To produce good clean radishes, the seed must not be sown in very rich soil, and especially in old gardens, which are liable to be infested with insects. The best soil is a fresh sandy loam.

The seed may be sown for early use in hot beds, or as soon as the ground is in working order in the spring, and afterwards at intervals of two weeks, either in drills or broadcast. The turnip-rooted and cive shaped are the earliest sorts. The winter varieties should be sown in August, and removed before severe frost to a cellar, for winter use.

CUCUMBERS.—For early use sow as early as possible in hot beds, one hill with three plants in each sash. For the open ground sow in May, in hills four or five feet apart each way, on very rich land. Dig out four or five spade fulls of earth on the spot where you intend to plant the seed, and fill in some half rotten manure, which cover up three or four inches high with some of the earth dug out. Three or four plants should be allowed for each hill. As the seed is apt to rot, if the weather, after sowing, turns wet and chilly, it is advisable to sprout the seed before sowing it in a small bowl mixed with moistened sawdust, and placed under a stove a few days; but it is necessary to keep the sawdust constantly moist.

LETTUCE.—Lettuce requires a very rich soil, and every appliance the skilful cultivator can give in order to obtain that crispness, juiciness, and delicate flavor for which they are so much esteemed. Several sowings are requisite during the season. The first may be made in a hot bed in February, a sowing may be made in the open ground as soon as it can be worked; after this every two weeks until July, if a constant succession is required. Sow thinly in drills or broadcast, quarter of an inch deep, and transplant a foot apart, into the richest soil. Hoe frequently, and in dry weather water frequently.

NEW USE FOR FLAXSEED.—The following statement, copied from an English paper, is of great interest to American farmers, as it seems to open up a new use for flaxseed, and may greatly enhance the price, so as to make flax growing profitable. This new use is in the manufacture of an article called Linoleum; deriving the name from linen and oleum. It is said that it will be a rival of caoutchouc, or, as commonly called, India rubber. The new article is manufactured of linseed oil by oxidizing it until it is solidified into a resinous substance, as we frequently find it when oil has been long exposed to the atmosphere.

SNAPP.—The past fall, as a lady, modestly attired, was on her way to the city of New York, on board one of the Hudson River night boats, she sat quietly reading in the ladies' cabin, when a flashily dressed dame, mistaking her for a servant, rather rudely accosted her, with 'Do you know this cabin is for ladies?' 'Certainly, I do,' was the answer, 'and have been wondering for some time why you were here.'

What is the worst seat a man can sit on?—Self-conceit.

Why is a seamstress like a pick pocket?—Because she cuts and runs.

How to LIVE ON A PENNY A DAY.—For your breakfast eat a penny worth of dried apples without drink; for dinner, drink a quart of water to swell the apples; take tea with a friend.