

RULES FOR WIVES.

1. Always receive your husband with smiles—leaving nothing undone to render home agreeable—and gratefully reciprocate his kindness and attention.

2. Study to gratify his inclinations in regard to his food and cookery; in the management of the family; in your dress, manners, and deportment.

3. Never attempt to rule, or appear to rule, your husband. Such conduct degrades husbands—and wives always partake largely in the degradation of their husbands.

4. In everything reasonable comply with his wishes with cheerfulness—and even as far as possible anticipate them.

5. Avoid all altercations or arguments leading to ill humours, and more especially before company. Few things are more disgusting than the altercations of the married when in the company of friends or strangers.

6. Never attempt to interfere in his business unless he asks your advice or counsel; and never attempt to controul him in the management of it.

7. Never confide to gossips any of the failings or imperfections of your husband, nor any of those little differences that occasionally arise in the married state. If you do, you may rest assured that however strong the injunction of secrecy on the one hand, or the pledge on the other, they will in a day or two become the common talk of the neighbourhood.

8. Try to cultivate your mind, so that, should your husband be intelligent, and well-informed, you may join in rational conversation with him and his friends.

9. Think nothing a trifle, that may produce a momentary breach of harmony, or the slightest uneasy sensation.

“Think nought a trifle, though it small appear;

Small sands the mountain, moments make the year,

And trifles, life. Your care to trifles give
Else you may die ere you have learned to live.”

YOUNG.

10. If your husband be in business, always in your expenditures bear in mind the trying vicissitudes to which trade and commerce are subject, and not expose yourself to the reproach, should he experience one of them, of having unnecessarily expended money of which you and your offspring may afterwards be in want.

11. While you carefully shun, in providing for your family, the Scylla of meanness and parsimony, avoid equally the Charybdis of extravagance—an error too common here, as remarked by most of the travellers who visit this country,

12. If you be disposed to economize, I beseech you not to extend your economy to the wages you pay to seamstresses or washerwomen, who (particularly the latter) are too frequently ground to the earth by the inadequacy of wages they receive. Economize, if you will, in shawls, bonnets and handkerchiefs—but never by exacting labour from the poor without adequate compensation, incur the dire anathemas pronounced in the Scriptures against the oppressors of the poor.

To forward the growth of vegetables, whether cucumbers, melons, &c., take a turnip—scoop out the inside, and fill the cavity with rich and fine earth; sow the seeds and place in a warm part of the house. They will soon vegetate, and by the time the fear of frost has passed, may be set abroad in the open ground, the turnip offering no disturbance, but affording nutriment on its decomposition.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

Consider your calling both elevated and important, never be above it, nor be afraid of the frock and the apron.

Put off no business for to-morrow that can be done to-day.

As soon as the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

Plant no more ground than you can well manure and cultivate to advantage.

Never hire a man to do a piece of work which you can do yourself.

Every day has its appropriate duties, attend to them in succession.

Keep no more stock than you can keep in good order, and that of the best kind.

Never “run in debt” without a reasonable probability of paying at the time agreed.

Remember that economy and industry are the two great pillars of the farmer's prosperity.

Take some good family newspaper, and pay for it in advance. Also an agricultural paper.

Never carry your notes in your pocket-book, for the desk or trunk is more appropriate place.

Keep them on file and in order, ready to be found when wanted.

Never buy any thing at an auction because the article is going cheap, unless you have use for it.

Keep a place for your tools, and your tools in their places.

Instead of spending a rainy day idly, repair whatever wants mending, or post your accounts.

By driving your business before you, and not permitting your business to drive you, you will have opportunities to indulge in the luxury of well applied leisure.

Never trust your money in the hands of that man who will put his own to hazard.

When interest or a debt becomes due, pay it at the time, whether your creditor wants it or not. Never ask him to “wait till next week,” but pay it. Never insult him by saying, “you do not want it.” Punctuality is a key to every man's chest.

By constant temperance, habitual moderate exercise, and strict honesty, you will avoid the fees of the lawyer and the sheriff, gain a good report, and probably add to your present existence, years of active life.

When a friend calls to see you, treat him with the utmost complaisance, but if important business calls your attention, politely excuse yourself.

Should you think of building a house, be not in a hurry, but first have every material on the spot, and have your cellar as large as the frame.

Keep a memorandum book—enter all notes, whether received or given—all moneys received or paid out—all expenses—and all circumstances of importance.

In December reckon and settle with all those with whom you have accounts—pay your shop-bills and your mechanics, if not promptly done at the time.

On the first of January, reckon with yourself, and reckon honestly—bring into view all debts and credits—notes and accounts. Ascertain to what amount your expenses were the last year, and the loss and gain—make out a fair statement and enter the whole in a book for the purpose.

Having arrived at this important knowledge, you will imitate the prudent traveller, who always keeps in view where he is next to move. You will now look forward and calcu-

late how and in what way, you shall best meet and prosecute the business of the ensuing season.

And lastly, when the frost of winter shall arrest your out-door labours, and the chilling blast shall storm your dwelling, let your fireside be for yourself, and your wife, and your children, the happiest spot on earth; and let the long evenings, as well as the short days, be appropriated to mutual efforts for mutual good, and to mutual preparations for that “eternal spring,” which, sooner or later, shall open in all its freshness to those who have “done justly, loved mercy, and walked humbly with their God.”—*Ohio Repository*.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE FARMER.

Of all the conditions of men—and I have mingled with every variety—I believe in truth that none is so independent as that of an industrious, frugal, and sober farmer; none affords more the means of contentment and substantial enjoyment; none, where education has not been neglected, presents better opportunities for moral and intellectual improvement; none calls more loudly for religious gratitude; none is suited to give a more lively and deeper impression of the goodness of God. Some years since, in the most rugged parts of New Hampshire, along its craggy cliffs and rude and bold mountains, I was travelling on horseback, and came suddenly upon a plain and moss-covered cottage, in the very bosom of a valley, where the brave settler had planted himself on a few acres of land, which alone seemed capable of cultivation. Every thing about the residence bespoke industry and care. Being fatigued, I stopped to ask refreshment for my horse. A hale young girl, of about fifteen, barcheaped and barefooted, but perfectly modest and courteous, with all the ruddiness of Hebe, and all the nimbleness and vigour of Diana, went immediately for an armful of hay and a measure full of oats for my horse; and then kindly spread a table with a cloth as white as the snow-drift, and a bowl of pure milk and brown bread for his rider. I never enjoyed a meal more. I offered the family pay for their hospitality; but they steadily refused, saying that I was welcome.

I was not willing thus to tax their kindness, and therefore took out a piece of money to give to one of their children that stood near. “No,” said one of the parents, “he must not take it; we have no use for money.” “Heaven be praised,” said I, “that I have found a people without avarice. I will not corrupt you,” and giving them a hearty thank-offering, wished them God's blessing, and took my leave.

Now here were these humble people, with a home which, if it were burned down to-day, their neighbours would rebuild for them to-morrow; with clothing made from their own flocks by their own hands; with bread-enough, and beef, pork, butter, cheese, milk, poultry, eggs, &c., in abundance; a good school for six months in the year, where their children probably learned more, because they knew the value of time, than those who were driven to school every day in the week and every week in the year, with a plain religious meeting on Sunday, where, without ostentation or parade, they met their neighbors to exchange friendly salutations, to hear words of good moral counsel, and to worship God in the most simple, but not the less acceptable form; and above all, there were hearts at peace with the world and with each other, full of hospitality to the passing stranger, unrankled by avarice, and undisturbed by ambition. Where upon earth, in an humble condition, or in any condition, shall we look for a more beautiful example of true independence, for a brighter picture of the true philosophy of life.—*Henry Colman*.