

simple to see; usually throughout, and is, indeed, the very Quakeristic mechanism. A man and a boy are capable of giving a pressure of ten tons, and by a curious reversing & self-acting movement, the line is lost in the working of both ends, one man being continually at work while the boy is carrying away. Thus, and with only moderate exertion, we saw tiles produced at the rate of eight inches per ten hours, and hollow and solid bricks, &c., with like rapidity.—*London Morning Paper*

**PEAT CHARCOAL IN THE UNITED STATES.**—In the agricultural section of the report issued from the United States Patent-office, we find the following testimony to the merits of peat charcoal, given by an intelligent farmer, S. B. Beckett, of Portland:—"Pulverised peat charcoal (a new article) I am disposed to believe will be found to be a most excellent fertilizer, especially composed with other manures. It is a perfect deodorizer, rendering human excreta and the most offensive offal entirely scentless, as I have ascertained from frequent experiments. Hence its discovery will prove of great service to the world in a sanitary point of view, as well as for its fertilizing qualities; and I am happy to add, that a large manufactory of the article is just going into operation in our vicinity."—*The Artisan*.

## Agriculture.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**—The advance that has taken place in agricultural machinery, and all the implements of husbandry, is also very great. Thus we have Lord Willoughby DeEresby's steam plough, and various machines for digging and draining, which, if found successful, must be of incalculable value, and a high agricultural authority says "assuredly no other nation has reached anything near our stage of advancement." And this will be obvious by inspecting the Belgian and French agricultural implements, which consist only of ploughs and other tools for turning up the soil, and are much less effective than our own. Though America has produced that most valuable modern invention, the reaping machine, still Professor Johnston tells us that at a late meeting of the Farmer's Club at Staten Island, in America, it was unanimously resolved that under no circumstances was it expedient to plough deeper than 6 inches. Thus, while the progress we have made in all mechanical pursuits, and in the arts and sciences during the last 50 years, fills us with wonder and astonishment, still in agricultural advancement we stand higher than any other nation in the world.—*English Paper*

**GRASS.**—The experiments of Kuhlman, the French agricultural chemist, upon the action of ammonia on grass lands, at once point to ammonia as one of the most important manures for increasing the productive power of our pasture and meadow land. This chemist applied ammonia in different forms and combined with other simple mineral manures; and he found that in all cases the amount of grass or hay produced was in exact proportion to the amount of ammonia contained in the manure. Guano containing a large amount of ammonia, and being also its cheapest source, must, therefore, prove of the greatest benefit in the production of grass. For grass land, from two to four cwt. of guano, mixed with soil, may be used per acre. Wet or damp weather should be selected for sowing it. Probably the end of March or the beginning of April is the best time. Under circumstances, guano may be applied to grass land in the autumn, particularly where the under-soil is of a strong or loamy character. Thus applied it may have the effect of bringing up the grass a little earlier in the spring.—*Nesbit on Peruvian Guano*.

**CLOVER-SICK LAND.**—A mixture of nitrate of soda gypsum and salt, produced a deep green, dense mat of clover, when the part so dressed was thin, pale, and hungry. The quantity having been only a few acres, it must be regarded as a guide to experiment, rather than an established remedy. A ton each of gypsum and fishery salt, and half a ton of nitrate of soda well mixed, may be strewed, in damp weather, or light rain, over 15 acres. Where fishery salt cannot be had reasonably, hide salt, or any other foul with

animal matter may be substituted. Clean salt I have not tried.—*W. PAINBAX*.

**AN EXTENSIVE FARMER.**—The extensive operations of a gentleman (arrived of Maryland, are noticed by the *Evening Star*. He cultivates with his own servants—numbering near four hundred—some nine or ten farms—about six thousand acres of land, including timber land—and raises annually between thirty and forty thousand bushels of wheat and a much larger quantity of corn, in various other valuable products. Besides the extensive operations in Talbot, he has a plantation carried on the State of Mississippi, worth several hundred thousand dollars, and his annual income from his estate here and his plantation in the South cannot fall short of \$1,000,000, six times as much as the income of the President of the United States. His residence is one of the most splendid in this country, being the homestead of the Lloyd family since their first settlement in Maryland.

## Varieties.

The common fluency of speech in many men and women, is owing to the scarcity of matter and scarcity of words, for whoever is master of language and has a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both; whereas common speakers have only one set of words to clothe them in; and these are always ready at the mouth; so people come faster out of a church when it is almost empty, than when a crowd is at the door.—*Sieff*.

**A CURIOUS FACT.**—A modern philosopher, taking the motion of the earth on its axis at seventeen miles a second, says, that if you take off your hat in the street to bow to a friend, you go seventeen miles bareheaded, without taking cold.

The "Athenæum," in a very lively paragraph, directed to mercileas correspondents, says: "Think twice, before you write once." Punch begs leave to amend even this excellent counsel, and says: "Think twice, and then don't write at all."

Excellence is never granted to man but as a reward of labor. It argues, indeed, very small strength of mind to persevere in habits of industry without the pleasure of receiving those advances, which, like the hands of a clock, while they make hourly approaches to their point, yet proceed so slowly as to escape observation.

Industry is not only the instrument of improvement, but the foundation of pleasure. He who is a stranger to it may possess, but cannot enjoy; for it is labor only that gives relish to pleasure. It is the appointed vehicle of every good to man. It is the indispensable condition of possessing a sound mind and a sound body.

He who can wait for what he desires, takes the course not to be exceedingly grieved if he fails of it. He, on the contrary, who labors after a thing too impatiently, thinks the success when it comes, is not a recompense equal to all the pains he has been about it.

I am sent to the ant to learn industry; to the dove to learn innocence; to the serpent to learn wisdom, and why not to the robin red breast, who chaunts it as cheerfully in Winter as in Summer, to learn equanimity and patience?

A certain old lady was once arguing strongly for woman's right to preach, when some one attempted to put her down with a text from St. Paul. "Ah!" said she, "there is where I'aul and I differ."

Cincinnati used to sell heavy contracts for whiskey for the army; but this sort of "military spirit" is now dead, and coffee is substituted.

He who wants good sense, is unhappy in having learning; for he has thereby only more ways of exposing himself.

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what we would appear to be.

Never laugh at those who do not dress as well as you do. They may know a good deal more than you do.

You may glean knowledge by reading, but you must separate the wheat from the chaff by thinking.

The face of truth is not the less fair of all the counterfeit wizards that have been put upon her.

Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good.

Truths, like roses, have thorns about them.

The bathers in towns in China go about ringing bells to get customers. They carry with them a stool, a basin, a towel, and a pot containing fire. When any person calls to them, they run to him, and planting their stool in a convenient place in the street, shave the head, clean the ears, dress the eyebrows, and brush the shoulders, all for the value of a farthing.

Our time is like our money. When we change a guinea, the shillings escape us things of small account. When we break a day by idleness in the morning, the rest of the hours lose their importance in our eyes.

One of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself, that he may be a pilot, and yet a cast-away.

Nothing great can be effected without trouble and labour.

## Biographical Calendar.

- Aug. 15 1599 Admiral Blake, born.  
1769 Napoleon Bonaparte, born.  
1771 Sir Walter Scott, born.  
" 16 1637 Ben Jonson, died.  
1611 Thomas Fuller, died.  
1678 Andrew Marvel, died.  
" 17 1637 Admiral Blake, died.  
1786 Frederick the Great, died.  
1809 Matthew Boulton, died.  
" 18 1746 Lord Balmorhall, beheaded.  
" 19 1662 Blaise Pascal, died.  
1711 Admiral Boscawen, born.  
1814 Count Rumford, died.  
1823 Robert Bloomfield, died.  
1820 Honore de Balzac, died.  
1820 Sir Martin Archer Shee, died.  
" 20 1592 Gen. Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham, d.  
1842 William Maginn, died.  
" 21 1765 William IV., born.  
1832 Adam Clarke, died.

George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, the favorite of James I. and Charles I., was third son of Sir George Villiers, and was born at Brookesley, Leicestershire, on Aug. 20, 1592. The King (James I.) having seen him at Cambridge, in 1616, took so much liking to him that he at once made him his cup-bearer, and soon after, Knight and Gentleman of the Bedchamber, with a pension of £1000. On the following New Year's Day, he was made Master of the Horse, and instituted Knight of the Order of the Garter. In August, 1616, he was created Baron of Whaddon and Viscount Villiers; in January, 1617, Earl of Buckingham and Privy Councillor, and next year was made Marquis of Buckingham, Lord High Admiral of England, &c. In 1620 he married the only daughter of the Duke of Rutland. In 1623 he accompanied Charles, Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles I.) both being incognito, to the Court of Spain, in order to woo the Infanta. This failed; but, in passing through Paris, Charles saw the Princess Henrietta, whom he afterwards married. Buckingham had been created Duke in his absence, and on the accession of Charles to the throne, he retained the intimate confidence of the new king, who despatched him as ambassador to France, to receive the Princess Henrietta. War being shortly after declared with France, Buckingham was placed in command of an expedition to Rochelle, and after spending three months in useless warfare, and losing 2000 men, he returned home. It being said that short supplies was the only cause of the failure of the first expedition, he was about to set out with a new fleet, and was at Portsmouth superintending operations, when, on the morning of the 24th May, 1628, he was stabbed by a man named Felton, while conversing with some French gentlemen concerning the intended expedition. A great deal of obloquy has been thrown on Buckingham, but there is no doubt that much of it was caused by jealousy at the high favour that he was in with the King, and irrespective of those faults that he really had.—*Aliguit*