Poetry.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND AND CANADA.

Hurrah! hurrah! for England!
The Goddess of the Sea;
The empire island of the brave,
The birthplace of the free.
The land of honour, wealth and fame,
Of lore, and commerce too—
The land of many a noble name,
From Nile to Waterloo.

Hurrah! hurrah! for Scotland!
The land of ancient worth,
Where learning her fair ensign waves,
And science had its birth.
The land of Bruce, of Bannockburn,
And many a hero more—
The land of bright tradition,
And kilted clans of yore.

Hurrah! hurrah! for Ireland!
The land of love and song,
Where genius, with a lavish hand,
Flings light among the throng:
The land where minstrel warriors
First struck the deathless strain,
That made the Shanroch valley ring,
With music's pristine reign.

Hurrah! hurrah! for Canada!
The fairest, brightest gem
That graces happy, proud and free
Victoria's diadem,
Prosperity extends her flag,
By enterprise unfurled,
And British Union long remain
The envy of the world!

Random Readings.

The fellow who took it coolly brought it back slightly heated.

A Lady, being asked the other day why she chose to live a single life, she simply replied, 'Because I am not able to support a husband.'

'She is ally my fancy *painted* her,' as the young Indian said of his favorite squaw, whose face he had just bedaubed with vermillion and yellow ochre.

The poor man who travels with a pack on his back is generally far more to be respected than the blackleg who travels with a pack in his pocket—but the world forgets it.

That's So.—A distinguished wag about town says the head-coverings the ladies wear, now-a-days, are bare faced falsehoods. The perpetrator of this is still at large.

A man hearing of another who was a hundred years old, said contemptuously: 'Pshaw! what a fuss about nothing. Why, if my grandfather was alive, he would now be a hundred and fifty years old.'

A Wrong Guess.—A physician going down State Street, Boston, with a friend of his, said to him, 'Let us avoid that pretty little woman you see there on the left; she knows me, and cast on me looks of indignation. I attended her husband ——" Ah! I understand; you had the misfortune to dispatch him.' 'On the contrary,' replied the doctor, 'I saved him.'

Dennis Murphy, a native of the Emerald Isle, soon after his arrival in this country, got a place with Mr. Judson, who had a habit of giving orders in a short, peremptory, manner. One day he ordered Dennis to put his horse into the wagon and fetch him in front of the door. Dennis was gone some time, and Judson's patience gave out. Judson went into the barn, and found Dennis struggling hard to put the horse into the body of the wagon. 'Heaven's sake, what are you doing, Dennis?' said Judson. 'Shure, and didn't you tell me to put the horse in the wagon?'

No Time for Swapping.—An Indiana man was travelling down the Ohio, on a steamer, with a mare and a two-year-old colt, when, by a sudden careen of the boat, all three were tilted into the river. The Hoosier, as he rose, puffing and blowing, above water, caught hold of the tail of the colt, not having a doubt that the natural instinct of the animal would carry him safe ashore. The old mare took a 'bee line' for the shore, but the frightened cold swam lustily down the current, with its owner still hanging fast. 'Let go of the colt, and hang on to the old mare,' shouted some of his friends. 'Phree, booh!' exclaimed the Hoosier, spouting the water from his mouth, and shaking his head like a Newfoundland dog, 'it's mighty fine, you telling me to let go the colt; but to a man that can't swim, this ain't exactly the time for 'swapping horses.'

A Kiss that Didn't Pay.—The *Toledo Record* gets off a good one in regard to a citizen of Iowa, whose wife, in his absence, had been kissed by a drover while giving a glass of water. When he heard of the outrage, he started at once in pursuit, found the drover, after a hard day's ride, and accused him of the theft. The drover admitted the truth of the soft impeachment—said he had been a long time from home, was sorely tempted, and in an unguarded moment of frenzy purloined the kiss; but that he had not damaged the woman in the smallest particular—was very sorry—thought it was no matter to make a great ado about, and therefore begged to be excused. The husband finally concluded that this was the right view of the matter, and agreed to settle it upon the receipt of five dollars for his day's ride. This being satisfactory, the drover handed over a ten-dollar bill, and received five dollars in change. But when the aggrieved Benedict returned home and consulted his Debtor, he found the bill a counterfeit. He found he had suffered the indignity of having his wife kissed by a 'nasty drover,' passed one day in the saddle, and lost five dollars, and concluded that it didn't pay.

An Irishman went to confession, and while relating his sins his eye lit on a plug of tobacco sticking half out of one of the pockets of his father confessor's pants.—The furtive instinct of the son of the Green Isle was tempted beyond its strength by the sight; so, heedless of time and place, he slyly transferred 'the bit o' backy' into his own pocket, and after enumerating a long series of violations of the command of God and holy Church, concluded by saying: 'An' sure, Father, I stole a plug o' tobacky.' 'You must restore either it or its value to the owner,' said the Priest. 'Take it, then, yer riverence,' said Pat, producing the stolen article. 'I don't want it,' replied the priest; 'give it to the owner, I say.' 'Sure an' I offered it to the owner,' said Pat, 'an' not a bit would he take it, yer riverence.' 'Oh! if that's the case, then you may keep it.' 'Thanks to yer riverence,' rejoined Pat, repocketing the weed; 'I'm riddy for the absolution.'

THE NARCOTICS WE USE.

A very interesting article in the last number of the *National Review* has recalled our attention to a subject which, although not lying strictly within the range of newspaper discussion has yet a deep and permanent interest for all thoughtful and observant men, inasmuch as it is intimately bound up with the social and moral condition of every country on earth. The subject is that of those various narcotics which all men, everywhere, exhibit as great, and sometimes even greater, eagerness to obtain than they do the primary necessaries of life. There is vastly more in this subject than superficial people imagine; for it ramifies through every department of civilized life, and it goes deeply into the questions of international traffic and commercial wealth.

The universality and the antiquity of the use of these narcotics is a very curious fact in the history of the human race. There is no nation so ancient, and none so isolated or remote, but it has had its favorite drug from time immemorial, to sooth pain, dispel care, and

'Charm its painted steps o'er the burning marl.'

There are five great narcotics, which are articles of national consumption in one part of the world or another—tobacco opium, hemp, betel and cocoa The first is the one universal opiate. It is used in one form or other by every nation, savage or civilized. It fills the atmosphere of the entire peopled globe with a perpetual stench. Men indulge in it from every imaginable variety of motive. The Spaniard sucks his segar eternally, because his climate is too hot; the Dutchman keeps his huge pipe perpetually in his mouth, because his climate is too cold; the Yankee smokes day and night almost without intermission, because it spirits off his superfluous nervous energy; the Englishman is devoted to his pipe, because it supplements his deficient animal vivacity; the shop boy will smoke any rubbish—paper, cabbage, or brown rags—rather than not smoke at all, because it is "manly," and makes him feel impudent; and in some countries, even the ladies indulge in the preposterously silly practice of puffing away at little rolls of white paper and tobacco leaves. Wonderful and unaccountable is the power of the potent plant which holds such sovereign sway and masterdom over the entire human race.

The other four narcotics are consumed (as the reviewer, in the article before us states) by the human race in the following proportions: Opium by four hundred millions; hemp (or as the orientals name it, *haschish*), by between two and three hundred millions; betel, by one hundred millions; and cocoa, by ten millions. Besides these, there are many other opiates in use amongst various peoples, but they are all more or less of a local character. Now, if one takes into account the immense quantity of ardent spirits in various shapes, and of other liquid compounds, which men use in addition to the solid narcotics, one cannot fail to be forcibly struck with a painful sense of the prodigious amount of human energy there is bestowed on the production and wasted in the consumption of these stimulating and stupifying drugs. And then the question arises, were but a hundreth part, or a thousanth, of that waste energy bestowed on the cultivation of the primary necessaries of life, how immeasurably improved would be the social, aye, and the moral condition of mankind in every country on the face of the globe? Would it not be, in that case, quite possible to realize a state of things on this earth in which poverty would be unknown, and famine an impossible contingency?

But instead of moralising thus generally on this subject, let us apply the consideration of it, in one or two of its aspects, to our own circumstances. There is no doubt, we believe, that the use of opiates (say of tobacco,) is spreading in this country. The young catch up the habit from the old, and every boy is ambitious to puff his cigar as he struts along the street. Now, thoroughly well aware as we are that to deprecate the general habit of smoking amongst such a community as ours would be gratuitously silly in a high degree, we may yet be allowed—as being, to some extent, guardians of the public health and morals—to remark that, whatever may be urged in favor of the *moderate* use of the fragrant weed, it is undeniable that the *excessive* use of it is in an extreme degree dangerous to health and life. On that point all medical testimony, and all common sense, is perfectly at accord. The re-action of narcotics on the nervous system, when largely used, is always detrimental, often dangerous, and not seldom fatal. Sometimes it wrecks both body and mind—makes the fascinated victim a sad exhibition of total decrepitude, both physical and mental. And if this statement should have no weight with the old and hardened devotees of Latakia or Cavendish, at least let it weigh somewhat on the minds of our more youthful readers. Then we would warn, that the excessive use of tobacco is, as we have said, a dangerous thing; and the use of it *at all* before the constitution has become perfectly matured, is *always* excessive. If, therefore, they allow themselves to become enslaved by the habit in early life, they may find in after years that they have thoughtlessly exposed themselves to the most tremendous penalties—to premature decay, insanity, imbecility, or death.

THE MIDGE, FLY WEEVIL AND RYE.

From the Ohio Farmer.

Continued wheat cropping until the silex is exhausted will produce soft, spongy stalks, that will partly invite the attack of fly and rust. It is far more liable to rust, and smut, and fly, in some soils than in others. As the alkalies and other fertilizing elements become exhausted, its crops of wheat not only become smaller, but the plants fail in constitutional vigor, and are more liable to diseases, and to the attacks of parasitic plants and destructive insects. Defects in soil, and improper nutrition, add to these dtsastrous results. Soils may have all the material necessary to produce a large crop of wheat, but for want of soluable silica to give it a hard, glossy stem, it will be unable to withstand wet, lodge down, rust, and give harbor to the midge; and in September and May to the fly. From one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds of soluble are required to glaze the stalks and kernels of an acre of wheat, and three-fourths of it is required in the last sixty days of maturing. This is the time the stalk acquires its solidity and strength. But all the sand in the world will do no good, unless soluble or liquid, so that the plant can draw it up and use it. All alkaline minerals, as potash, soda, lime, magnesia, and ammonia, hasten the solution of the insoluble compounds of silica in the soil. Without some alkaline mineral a crop of wheat may be worthless for want of silica, although the crop grew in a heap of sand. Until it is dissolved and made liquid, it is as foolish to expect wheat to use it, as it is to offer a cake of ice to a horse and tell him to drink. In each case the appropriate substance is present, but not in a condition to be used.

The first great cause of midge, fly, weevil and rust, is a soil exhausted by wheat cropping, so that there is not silica sufficient to harden the stem and seed. The remedy, if there is sand or silica in the earth, is alkaline minerals, to render the sand soluble, so that the sand can be drawn up by the pores of the plant.

As the fly operates in September, one remedy is to sow so late that the fly will be gone before the wheat comes up. As this will prevent the fly from depositing its eggs in the fall, the crop will be free from them in the spring. If wheat is sown from the 1st to the 10th of October, there is little danger from the fly; but it makes the growth so late that it is apt to winter-kill, and be subject to rust. All varieties of wheat, if sown early, are liable to injury from the fly; and if, to avoid this evil, sowing be delayed till late, the plants do not get sufficient root to stand the heaving of the frost, and winter-kill; and not being glazed early enough to avoid the rust season, in June, they are subject to that evil as well as the midge. As, in sowing early to avoid the rust the wheat is liable to fly, and in sowing late to avoid the fly we subject it to the rust, the great object should be to adopt some measure whereby we may avoid both.

As unsound and unhealthy plants are more subject to fly and rust than are healthy ones, the first object should be to get healthy plants. To insure healthy plants we must have sound and healthy seed. Kernels broke in threshing, stung by the weevil, affected by the rust, or dwarfed, or shriveled by the injury of the fly to the stalk, should never be sown.

We should have good land, possessing naturally or supplied artifically with all the constituents of the wheat crop.

To insure such seed it should all be put in water before it is sown, and what floats on the top is imparfect, and should be skimmed off. If the kernel is stung, shriveled or defective, the water ordeal will show it. What sinks in the water is sound. It may, however, have the spores of smut or rust on it that will propagate or produce a crop of that curse. To prevent that, the seed that sinks to the bottom should be steeped in lime-water, or sulphate of soda, or brine, then rolled in plaster; or if soaked in sulphate of soda or brine, roll it in lime recently slacked, putting a peck of recently slasked lime to each bushel of wheat, and shovel it over till the seed is completely covered. It should be soaked from four to six hours. This will kill the spores of the rust or smut, and produce healthy seed—which, with good land and good cultivation, will insure healthy plants.

Another remedy is to get a variety of wheat that can be sown so late as to avoid the fly in September, and that would ripen so early as to avoid the rust in June.

The Mediterranean is some ten days earlier than any other variety. which usually saves it from the rust. It will also bear to be sown later than any other variety.

HARVESTING WHEAT.

From the Farmers Magazine.

The following so completely corroborates the views recently evpressed by us, that we copy it though out of season for this year:—

The usual practice among farmers is to let wheat stand, before it is cut, until the straw has entirely changed color from green to yellow, and the grain has become nearly or quite dry. Numerous experiments have been made in this country, but more particularly in England, to determine at what period of ripening it is best to cut wheat, having in view the greatest yield of grain. and that of the best quality. It is well known to those who have investigated the subject, that the ripening of seed consists entirely in certain chemical processes, which we can not here attempt to explain, that are of importance to be considered in order to make the most of the crop after grown. The immature grain of wheat, in its early stage is found to be filled with a milky fluid, which gradually changes in consistency, from this milky state, to one more firm and solid. These experiments have been instituted to determine with accuracy at what period of this change the grain should be harvested to secure the greatest advantages. The unanimous opinion appears to be, that if grain is cut soon after the straw below the head has turned yellow, while the lower part of the stem is still green, and the seed yet remains in a soft and doughy state, the grain will weigh more to the bushel and yield a greater amount from a given space of ground, that more and better flour is made from it, and where the straw is to be fed to stock, it is relished better and is more nutritious than if the grain was allowed to stand until it became fully ripe.

These experiments have been so frequently made and with such uniform results that we feel unwilling to let the coming harvest pass without again reminding our readers of the fact. A very careful series of experiments were made of this character, some years since, in Yorkshire, England, by Mr. Henry Hannam, and he sums up the loss by shelling, and in the weight and quality of the grain, from letting it stand until fully ripe, equal to $6 per acre, a sum, or even half of it, that should not be lost sight of by the farmers.

How to Make Tomato Sauce.—Gather your tomatoes when fully ripe, after washing mash them in some suitable vessel. Then place them in a kettle over a moderate fire, and when just warmed through press a cullender down upon them—then dipping from the cullender all the watery juice possible. After boiling a short time, strain the mass through a wire sive, just fine enough to retain the rinds of the fruit—then return it to the kettle, and boil it down to the desired consistency, (some prefer it thin, as it retains more of the flavor,) taking all care that it does not become scorched in the process. Heat the bottles you intend to use, in a steamer, to boiling heat, and while they retain this heat, fill them with sauce in a boiling state. Then cork immediate with good corks and place them where they will cool slowly.

Happiness ever Distant.—Youth beholds happiness gleaming in the prospect. Age looks back on the happiness of youth; and, instead of hopes, seeks its enjoyment in the recollection of hopes. Thus happiness ever resides in the imagination.—*Coleridge.*

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Printers' mark the reduction in the price of types since this Foundry was opened; and bear in mind that a greater reduction depend upon yourselves. Our motto is—supply the trade with type of such quantities and at such prices as will prevent the necessity of patronising foreign manufactures.

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The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passage for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames have been scorched by the burning elements of fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

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VOLUME FOURTEEN

BEGINS SEPTEMBER 11, 1858.

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