Poetry.

PAT'S WELCOME TO THE REAPING MACHINE.

Och, I am sick of the sickle, Molly dear,
And stooping so long and so low;
And it's little sorrow it gives me
To give the ould brother the go!
And when another harvest comes,
By the Powers! I'd like to see
The money or anything else that 'ud make
A Rapin'-Machine of me!

I've raped in the north and south country,
And I've raped in the Lothians three,
And I've crossed the water so soft that
They call it the Irish sea;
I've reaped yer wheat, and yer barley,
And yer oats, and yer beans sez Pat,
But as for Profit—it's sorrow the reapin'
That ever I reaped of that.

So good luck to you Misther McCormack,
And yer Riv'rence, Misther Bell,
And good luck to you Misther Hussey—
I wish yer Honors well;
The sheeter's footin' in the field,
Yo've fairly cut away,
But it's not been worth the standin' on,
Bedad, this many a day,

And now the horses takes the harvest in hand
And pulls the huge machines
That go clickin' and clickin' across the fields
Of wheat, oats, barley, and beans,
Machines for sowin, and thrashin'
And reapin' between and betwixt!—
In troth, it's my private opinion they'll have
A machine for eatin' it next!

Then we'll throw the sickle aside, Molly,
And go and try our luck,
On the banks of the far Australian strames
Where the otter has bills like a duck,
For there's mate and drink and clothes, Molly,
And riches and rank to be won,
At the Anti—— what d've call the place?
On t'other side of the sun.

And there'll be no land agents,
Nor middle men, nor Jews,
But ye'll see me stonin' lumps of gould
At the thievin' Kangaroos;
And there's nayther shootin' of bailiffs,
Nor a dale of bloody fun,
In the land that lies beneath our feet
On t'other side of the sun.

Ye've a bandage on yer wrist, Molly,
That wrist with gems I'll deck.
And a string of nuggets like milestones
I'll hang around yer neck,
And we'll live in a nate retirement,
Where our nearest neighbor 'll be—
The Emperer of Chayney,
Who will sometimes look in to tea!

Och! the world we're leavin', Molly,
Is a world of bitter care,
For even the pigs and the praties are not
The angels that once they were;
But the world we're goin' to Molly,
Is where the giants of ould,
Buried for want of a better bank,
Their stockin' legs fill'd with gould.

It's a world of wonders, Molly,
A world without a Peer!
And what it has and what it wants,
We've nothing like it here;
But of all its wonderous things, Molly,
The strangest thing to me
Is that there the workin' man's the man,
Gets first to the top of the tree,

Random Readings.

Calamity never leaves us where it finds us; it either softens or hardens the heart of its victim.

Why are ladies the biggest thieves in existence? Because they steel the petticoats, bone the stays, and crib the babies.

Slander is more accumulative than a snow-ball. It is like a salad, which every one will season to his own taste, or the taste of those to whom he offers it.

A six-foot lawyer attacked a five-foot editor in Sioux City, recently. The lawyer had a cane and revolver. The editor took both of them away from him, and chased him around the block with his own weapons.

The editor of the *Lynchburg Virginian* has been presented by one friend with a new beaver, and by another with a splendid pair of shoes; whereupon he congratulates his contemporaries that editorial stock is 'on the rise.'

When Professor Lizars was one of the examiners to the University of St. Andrews, an Irish candidate was asked how he would detect arsenic? He said he would mix it with some meal and give it to the 'chuckies,' and, if it killed them, he should know it was arsenic.

A journeyman cabinet-maker, named Brown, having received a large fortune unexpectedly, proposed to give his friends a dinner at the Trafalgar, at Greenwich. 'What kind of a dinner would you like, sir?' said the waiter. 'Well, I don't know exactly,' replied Brown; but let it be six feet long, three feet wide, and a foot-and-a-half deep!'

WEIGHING A THIEF.—A citizen missed two pounds of fresh butter, which was to be reserved for himself. The maid, however, had not only stolen it, but fastened the theft upon the cat; averring, moreover, that she caught her in the act of finishing the last morsel. The wily citizen immediately put the kitten into the scales, and found it to weigh but a pound and a half! This mode of accurate reasoning being quite conclusive, the girl confessed her crime.

'WHAT A NOSE!'—Not many years ago, in the village of Eatonton, Georgia, a man made his appearance and stopped at the tavern. He was possessed of a most remarkable *nose*, one which almost monopolized his entire face—red, Roman, enormous; it was such a nose as is only seen in a lifetime. So great a show was it that it attracted universal attention. The glances cast at it and the remarks made about it, had rendered its owner somewhat sensitive upon the subject. A half-grown negro boy was summoned by the proprietor to carry his baggage to his room. Cuffee was much taken with the nose. As he came out of the room, unable to contain himself longer, he exclaimed: 'Golly, *what* a nose!' Our traveller overheard him, and went to his master with a demand for his punishment. Cuffee was called up, and, at the suggestion of some by-standers, was *left off* on promising that he would apologize to the gentleman. This he readily did. Walking to the room where the traveller was, and touching his hat and humbly bowing, he said: '*Massa, you ain's got no nose at all!*'

WILL OF THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

This remarkable document has been proved in Doctors' Commons. The following is an extract: "I leave my maternal blessing to my beloved sons, and pray the Lord to guide them through this life, to give them prosperous days, and to grant them eternal felicity when they shall have nobly fulfilled their destinies here below. I bid them here a last adieu, whilst thanking them for the happiness they have contributed to my existance. I bid farewell to France, which I have loved so much, and where the happiest years of my life have glided away. I recommend my sons never to forget that the fear of God is the beginning of all wisdom, that it is a guide and beacon in prosperity, and a stay amidst misfortune; to remain ever faithful to the precepts of their childhood, and continue steadfast likewise in their political faith. May they observe it both by their constancy in adversity and exile, and by their firmness and devoted patriotism when the course of events shall restore them to their country! May France, restored to her dignity and liberty, may constitutional France reckon upon them to defend her honor, her grandeur, and her interests, and may she find once more in them the wisdom of their grandfather and the chivalrous qualities of their father! They should ever bear in mind the political principles which have made the glory of their house, which their grandfather faithfully observed upon the throne, and which their father, as his will and testament bear witness, had ardently adopted. His last directions have been the guiding rule of their education. My beloved son, the Count de Paris, will attain his majority the moment my will shall take effect; yet, notwithstanding this, I count upon the moral influence of the Queen and upon her respected authority to replace me in his counsels; I likewise reckon upon her maternal solicitude in entreating her to accept the guardianship of my beloved son, the Duke de Chartres. I charge my sons to remain ever closely united; the indissoluable union of the two brothers forming the condition of their strength and mutual happiness. I desire that my eldest son shall, from the day that his legal majority permits him, take part in the family council appointed to watch over the interests of his younger brother. It is also my desire that those tried and faithful friends who have surrounded my sons, and who, after having been the devoted adherents of their father, have never ceased to give us proofs of attachment in adversity, will still continue to remain about them." The Duchess leaves to the Count de Paris her pearl necklace in four rows—which he will, she trusts, one day give to the Countess de Paris—and all his father's manuscripts, papers, letters, small note-books, as well as his father's letters addressed to herself. "I know that he will always look upon these papers as a precious treasure, and I believe that he will one day be enabled to use them with discrimination, so as to make known the character of him whom France has mourned without even being aware of all his merit." The will concludes as follows: "Wherever the place of exile where my days may close, and whatever the tomb I may happen to find, I request my sons, and in their default my heirs, to have my remains conveyed to France whenever our family may return to it, there to deposit them in the mortuary chapel of Dreux, beside the tomb of my husband. I here close my last will with an assurance of pardon to all such as may have offended or afflicted me, and with an entreaty to all those I may in turn have offended or pained not to retain the memory thereof. My last words are for my beloved sons—a prayer and a blessing."

Mr. K. N. Pepper, no mean authority upon any subject, thus discourses upon comets:

"These heavenly bodies resemble snakes in being all head and tail. They are unlike snakes in having a very fiery appearance; red snakes, much to the regret of naturalists, being astonishingly rare. Comets lead a very irregular life, and are a scandal and disgrace to all their connections. We have seen the eagle descend from a great height and take the newly acquired means of subsistence from the industrious hawk, flying away from the astonished bird as quickly as he came. Before the hawk recovers the ordinary use of his senses, the eagle is lost to sight, and not particularly dear to memory. The efforts of the comet are attended with the same disgraceful success. Watching his opportunity, he rushes down when the sun is so distracted by his many cares as to see nothing apart from them; and taking from that unsuspecting luminary as much fire-wood as would last him, if frugally used, twice the length of his natural life, flies away to his country—wasting inc edible quantities of light and heat, as he goes, in vulgar and ridiculous display. He has the unblushing audacity to come back again, after a few years, sometimes very much shorn of his splendor, and presenting a very ordinary appearance indeed. When sufficiently near, he repeats his disgrace, and provides himself with a new tail. Comets frequently rise to that pitch of vanity and extravagance, that they will unfeelingly sport two, three, and even six tails, at one and the same time, flaunting them in the very face and eyes of the injured sun. But Justice at last overtakes the offender: six tailed comets are never seen but once.

"At a time when people did not know everything—which we may suppose to have been before the advent of the present generation—comets were looked on with a jealous eye. No sooner was the cry: 'The Comet!' raised, than one half thought there would be war directly, and the remainder that he designed staying his stomach with two or three of the planets. While these induced a tremendous and infernal clamor by means of shouting, tin-pans, and calabashes, the former ordered an infinite number of *Miserereres* to be sung, and made appropriations for ammunition and the public defences. When we consider that while on one hand the earth remains a tempting but untasted morsel, on the other wars innumerable have taken place, and that these theories were equally plausible, we cannot avoid the conclusion that, when wars or other calamities threaten a nation, it is better to bluster and make a great noise, than to waste money in appropriations or piety in prayers."

There are boats now navigating the Erie Canal with greater tonnage than the ship with which Columbus discovered America.

The first lot of new rice was received at Charleston on the 20th ult. It is of a very handsome quality for the first in the market.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS SHOULD BE SOME THING MORE THAN MERE SHOWS.

It is a matter of great importance, that our agricultural exhibitions should not be mere gala-days, for sight-seeing and gossiping. The holiday uses of the occasion are all well enough, but the managers of these fairs should bear in mind that they have a more sober aim. They will profit our husbandry just as they are made to disseminate the correct principles that underline our farming interests. There needs to be some reform in our premium lists, that shall reward the principles that underline our farming interests. There needs to be some reform in our premium lists, that shall reward the principles rather than the facts of husbandry.

A large crop of corn, one hundred bushels to the acre, or more, is a good sight, and worthy of reporting. But the statement which involves the principles by which such a crop was grown is worth much more to the world.—That will teach other farmers how to raise maximum crops of corn, at the least expense. A fat ox is worth going to see, but what we are most anxious to know, is, whether the flesh and fat has been laid upon the bones so as to pay expenses. The men who make a living by fatting cattle, cannot afford to make playthings of them. If our agricultural societies can show that beef can be made for eight cents a pound when it is selling for nine and ten, farmers have a rational motive for producing beef. The whole details of the process will be read with the liveliest interest, and will be of direct pecuniary value to the community.

But if, in the same state of the market, it costs eleven and twelve cents a pound to make fat beef, who is benefited by the exhibition? The premium should be offered and paid to the man who will best illustrate the principles of producing beef economically.

And so, in all departments of the exhibition, the chief attention should be given to the economy of production.—We exhibit annually the best products of our farms and orchards, our meadows and pastures. The multitudes gather from the farms and the villages to behold the fine horses and cows, the splendid fruits and vegetables, and the irreproachable butter and cheese. They wonder and admire, and are, doubtless, stimulated to do something better in their husbandry but without receiving any definite information, as to the best methods of realizing their wishes.

They have set before them, in these fairs, good examples of stock raising, fruit growing, and field cultivation, but they get few of the secrets of that skill which is everywhere visible. To multitudes, these fine fruits and products are as great a mystery as if they were the result of legerdemain. Neither themselves nor their neighbors ever secured such results, and they do not understand the philosophy of a hundred bushels of corn to the acre, or of Duchesse pears weighing a pound and a-half a-piece. The fair does not give to them a single new principle, nor suggest to them a better method of cultivating a single crop.

The time has come, we think, when agricultural societies, while they pay no less attention to things, should pay far more attention to principles. It should be a leading aim with the managers of these institutions, to instruct the communities in which they are located, in the principles of husbandry.

The addresses, the reports, and the statements of exhibitors, where these are required, need to be more carefully prepared. Too often the address is from a gentleman, eminent only in political life, and as ignorant of farming, or any other industrial pursuit, as he is of Sanscrit. The best occasion in the whole year, with its audience of thousands, and its glowing inspiration, is absolutely thrown away. The reports are often made up by a fourth-rate lawyer, whose chief qualification for the office is, that he has little business of his own to attend to. The statements, if made by practical men, are often defective in essential details, so that they are no guide to inquirers after the principles of husbandry.

We call for a reform in the management of societies, so that the whole exhibition shall be a contribution to the science of agriculture. We want to understand the experience and the practical skill that has produced the crops, much more then to see the results of this skill.—*American Agriculturist.*

ABOUT DRYING APPLES

October and November are the best months for drying apples, and the well-ripened, choice, fall varieties, are by far the best for that purpose. Some people have an idea, that anything in the shape of an apple, big enough to pare, cut, and core, let the flavor be what it may, is just as good for drying as another. We beg leave to correct this error. It is just as important to have a good apple to dry, as to eat raw, cooked, or bake. To those, therefore, who want good dried apples, we will offer a few suggestions.

1st. Let your apples be of a good size, fair in shape, choice in flavor—sweet or tart, as you may prefer, but both are good for a variety of purposes.—They should be gathered without bruising; laid by till nearly ripe, but not quite ripe; pared with a machine—if you have a good one—and quartered, or half quartered, according to the size of the fruit, or the use to be made of the article when dried.

2nd. Let work be done as rapidly as possible, for the fruit may ripen too fast after beginnig to do them, and keep the cutting and coring up with the paring; for the moment the open flesh of the fruit becomes exposed to the atmosphere, not heated, it begins to lose its aroma, moisture, and flavor, all to the damage of its quality when dried.

2rd. If you choose to string them, which may be done, or not, as you prefer, do it as soon as you can. We should not dry thus, preferring wire racks for the purpose. Then, instead of hanging them up by the side of the house, in the sun, or in the kitchen, where millions of flies will alight upon and live on them for several days, put them in a skin or drying-room, with a heat of a hundred degrees the thermometer. Let the kiln be ventilated at the bottom and top, to pass off the exhaling moisture, but not enough to make a perceptible draught through it.

4th. When the drying heat has sufficiently closed the pores of the cut fruit to prevent the escape of its aroma, the heat may be modified ten or twenty degrees, and so continued until they are sufficiently cured for storing away, which may be known by breaking a few pieces, and the absence of any settled moisture in the flesh, showing fermentation.

5th. When sufficiently cured, pack them away in small bags, or sacks made of common cotton sheeting, or light flour sacks, not closely crowded in, but as they will naturally fill; tie them closely, and hang them to nails on the side of a dry room. They will thus keep indefinitely, or till you want to use, or market them.

A well selected apple, properly pared, cut, cored, and cured, is one of the best luxuries of the table, while indifferent varieties, carelessly worked up, strung and dried in the kitchen, half covered with flies, fused with the steams of cookery, dust, and the accumulations and exhalations of an open, disordered living room, are not fit to eat, nor even to sell. We have seen apples dried after the latter fashion, even in the households of otherwise tidy people; and to those who are in the habit of doing so, we say, try the other plan, and if they do not acknowledge it a better way, in every possible use an apple can be put to, call upon us, for the difference in expense.—*American Agriculturist.*

REDEEMING TIME.—"I say Peter, in going round the world a man loses a whole day from his life. Can he in any way make it up again?" "Oh yes! that's easy. Let him turn round and go back again."

The crop accounts from Russia are unsatisfactory, particularly in the vicinity of Odessa.

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In the literary and miscellaneous department of the paper, while merit and talent will be appreciated from whatever country they emanate, the Scottish element will preponderate. Tales, sketches, and poetry, illustrative of the Scottish character, and of a nature fitted to call forth the sympathies of Scotchmen both at home and abroad, will occupy a conspicuous place. In this department, the co-operation of various distinguished authors, possessing unrivalled facilities for the task, has been secured.

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When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's Garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find their way to every part, and completely rout and release the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

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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