

Poetry.

[For the York Herald.]
LINES BY J. F. LASH.
O, do not pluck those tender flowers,
Nor crush their early pride;
Leave them to drink the balmy showers,
To flourish side by side.

Literature.

A FEW GLEANINGS BY THE WAYSIDE.

BY J. F. L.

Good morning, Mrs. Bare, how extremely happy I am to see you; it is an age since I had the unbounded pleasure of meeting in your society.

Really, Mrs. Flattery, rejoined Mrs. B. 'I do not see that I can consistently comply with your request; for you must observe that I am not equipped in proper style to meet company—merely the old walking dress, and everything to correspond; I should exhibit the most fantastical and ludicrous spectacle imaginable; and it would not have the tendency to convey a very pleasing impression upon your visitors, therefore I must positively decline at once.'

'Dear me, it amuses me so much to think,' replied Mrs. F., laughing, 'that you manifest so much concern about those matters that you named. As for the dress I can vouch for it that would pass observation; for your commanding and dignified air, together with such polished etiquette, would eclipse everything else. Come, come, (seizing her friend by the arm, and pulling her with Herculean force) I shall take you into custody, and compel you to go; it will be in vain to attempt resistance.'

'Very well,' muttered Mrs. B. 'I shall hold you responsible for all that you do not suffer me to avoid.'

'What a charming lovely day,' resumed Mrs. F.; 'only notice those sweet flowers to the right; the dew still glistening upon their modest retiring crests. And look, the next turning leads to my residence. Do you notice yonder stone wall and iron fence—the creepers leisurely stealing its way along its base, now and then twining its serpent trail into some crevice or nook, as though searching for a cool place to foster its tender leaves. Now here we are, under the old Gothic arch, mounted by the friendly ivy. This is the carriage road, and we will take the rural path, which will be much more pleasant and nearer. Now, we have a view of the mansion, with its pillared walls and porticoes.'

'It has something of a castlefront,' replied Mrs. B., 'which gives it a very antique aspect; and, pray, what are those huge sculptured forms, crouched under the shadow of its walls?'

'O those,' added Mrs. F., 'are our lion sentinels; they will not harm you, but perhaps, however, you had better keep close to my side, for they are looking very fierce.'

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green circles of waving flag. You will find enough to feast the eye and the thoughts upon until I return.

'O dear,' exclaimed Mrs. F., (after a few minutes absence) quite absorbed in your visionary and mental treat; 'now that we are private, I would take the opportunity to ask you, with regard to the Fidgets, would you deem it advisable to invite them to the party?—I understand that they possess many singularities; are they ranked among the genteel portions of community? I have been told that the old gentleman is notorious for his eccentricity and whimsical peculiarities. Would it not render them liable to ridicule, to invite them to a party of so many fashionable and jovial young people?'

'I certainly should not give the invitation,' replied Mrs. B.; 'for I consider that it would not be slighting them, nor would it be a breach of gentility, as there appears to be no cemented friendship between the families.'

'Thank you,' continued Mrs. F., 'I feel greatly relieved by your decision; that subject has been weighing heavily upon my mind for some time past; the cloud is now dispersed, and my mind is all sunshine.'

After dinner the ladies resumed their conversation, and were joined by Miss Noble, the niece of Mrs. Flattery. Miss Noble was a young lady of great prepossessing attractions, somewhat taciturn in her manner; features of the most classical cast, and form of perfect symmetry; ladylike and elegant in all her gestures and deportment, a perfect model of female virtue and loveliness.

After discussing various topics, and making sundry arrangements for the coming day, the ladies took a stroll out into the park. The shadow of the declining sun upon the dial informed them that it was about half past four o'clock; and at that instant an elegant carriage and two well-groomed bays were driven up to the door, and instantly there alighted the gorgeously attired females.

'My goodness! O my goodness,' vociferated Mrs. B.; 'what shall I do; only think of my old dress; I cannot go into the house; I must stay out walking around the lawn.'

tell you that Thomas Slide has been divorced from his wife. He even struck her the other day, and charged her with the most infamous things. The poor little innocent creature never broke her vows. I know her from a child; we went to school together; she was always truthful, confiding, and possessed every feature of amiability and kindness. The base savage ought to be set upon by blood-hounds; it would be nothing too bad for him. Then to add to the matter, he was riding out with old Tub's daughter only yesterday. That is always the way—when a man hates his wife, it is because he fancies another better—he cannot regard any one. Poor Jane! my heart bleeds for her—poor Jane; it will break her pure unsullied heart. 'I have more to tell you yet,' continued Mrs. F.

'Pry; 'George Slack has been turned out of the church for getting intoxicated at Riot's party, and it is not the first nor second offence of his.' 'Then there are many others guilty of the same egregious behaviour.'

'How very shocking,' said Miss Noble; 'what a lamentable pity that people will not have more regard for themselves and kindness for others; it would save so many pangs and tortured feelings if such individuals could only be brought to think that by pursuing such a course they lower themselves infinitely beneath the standard of rational and intelligent beings. Persons possessing such flagitious principles ought to be shunned by every respectable member of society.'

They can have no regard to the laws of man, nor the laws of God. They should have no claim to the privileges of the virtuous and good, for they are a mixed up mass of hypocrisy, and everything that tends to degrade mankind. They are fostered and nourished by the wickedness within them, approved and encouraged by the founder of the works of darkness; finally, sink lower and deeper, till they enter the current of the vortex of everlasting despair and are lost; that is their end at last.

Here one of the domestics came to announce that tea was ready, and the party retired.

STORY OF THE PIG IN A POKE AND ITS TRANSFORMATION. The following anecdote was related the other day by a well-known character in Tweeddale, who was thoroughly acquainted with all the details, for the truth of which he confidentially vouches: 'The Rev. Mr. Watson's Biggar had got a present from some friend of a Chinese sow, of which he was very fond. This sow had a litter of pigs in course of time, and one of them the minister had promised to give to his copresbyter, Dr. Gordon of Dolphinton. A week, or day, he ordered his man—a man John Baeman—to take the bit pig in a poke in his shoulders to his friend's quarters; and as he was toiling along the road, he met a wag o' a farmer called Richard Robb, who spurt at him what that was he was carrying in the poke. 'Oh,' says John, 'it's a pig o' the Chinese bred that my minister's sendin' till the minister at Dolphinton.'

John; I see how it has been. That incorrigible villain has been at his tricks once more.' How he settled it with Richy I donna ken; but this I do ken, that it was lang ere the ministers o' Biggar and Dolphinton could be got to shake hands, and be friends again. Sae much for practical joking.'

The London Review says:—Now that the second of the royal daughters of England is about to bestow her hand upon a foreign prince, it will not be uninteresting to our readers to have a short account of the ancestry and antecedents of Her Majesty's new son-in-law, in order that they may know something of the family among whom the Princess Alice is so soon to be received as a daughter.

The Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt is one of the lesser German States, which generally adhere to their policy to the interests of Austria and Bavaria. The original territory of Hesse, now divided between Hesse Cassel and Hesse Darmstadt, in the old classical days of Tiberius and Germanicus formed part of the territory of the Catti, and was evangelized by Boniface, the apostle of Germany, before the reign of Charlemagne. Till about the middle of the thirteenth century, the history of Hesse was mixed up with that of Thuringen; but in 1263 it was made independent, and was assigned by contract to Henry, son of Sophia, Duchess of Brabant, who became the common ancestor of its future Landgraves. At the death of Philip I., about the time of the Reformation, it was subdivided into four petty states; but the representatives of two becoming speedily extinct, Hesse proper ultimately settled down into two states, whose main branches are flourishing to this day under the names of Hesse Cassel and Hesse Darmstadt.

The Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt was founded by George I., youngest son of the above mentioned Philip; its importance was considerably augmented at the time of the French Revolution, when Louis X. effected an exchange of territory, which doubled the area of his duchy and its population also. Subsequent additions were made also in 1805, when Louis joined the confederation of the Rhine, and on that occasion Hesse Darmstadt was raised to the dignity of a Grand Duchy, and its ruler took the title of Louis I. In 1815 the Grand Duke joined the Germanic Confederation, and at the present time Hesse Darmstadt stands ninth in rank, enjoying three votes in the full council and one in the minor council. Its territory consists of two large portions, separated from each other by a long strip belonging to Hesse Cassel and the City of Frankfurt, and extending from east to west. It lies between Prussia, Nassau, Bavaria, and Baden, and contains an area of about 3,300 square miles, divided into three provinces, known as Starkenburg, Rheinhesen, and Oberhesen. Hesse Darmstadt is partly mountainous and partly level; some portions are agricultural and others rich in mineral treasures; and as a whole the country would not appear to be behind the rest of its neighbours in the manufactures and commerce, if we may judge from the writer in the Panny Cyclopaedia. In religion Hesse Darmstadt is mainly Lutheran and Calvinistic, though it contains above 200,000 of Roman Catholics. In 1838 the military establishment of the grand duchy was fixed at 6,258 men, and the war establishment at 9,469; the latter was raised to 10,514 in 1855. Its population, according to the Census of 1851, was 857,314.

The present reigning Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt is Louis III. He is the eldest son of the late Grand Duke Louis II.; was born in June 1806, and succeeded his father in 1848. On the 26th of December 1833, he married the Grand Duchess Matilda Caroline Frederick Wilhelmina Charlotte, daughter of Louis, King of Bavaria, by whom (who was born in 1813) he has no issue. Accordingly, the heir-presumptive to his title is his next brother, Prince Charles William Louis, father of the affianced husband of our youthful Princess. This Prince was born in 1809, and married in October, 1830, to the Princess Marie Elizabeth Caroline Victoria, daughter of William Prince of Prussia, uncle of

the present King of Prussia. By this marriage the Prince has issue a daughter, the Princess Marie Anne Wilhelmina Elizabeth Mathilde, born in 1843, and also three sons—1st, Prince Frederick William Louis (the bridegroom elect), who was born Sept. 12, 1837, and is consequently in the 24th year of his age. He is described in the 'Almanach de Gotha' for the current year as 'Capitaine a la suite au premier Reg. de la Garde Prussienne d'infanterie, grand-ducale, et chef de regiment des Hussards Russes de Kiastitz.' As the Grand Duke has no children, the Prince must ultimately inherit the sovereignty if he survives his father and uncle. His two younger brothers, the Prince Henry Louis William Adalbert Waldemar Alexander and the Prince William Louis Frederick George Emilus Philip Gustavus Ferdinand, were born respectively in 1838 and 1845.

PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE DARMSTADT.

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WHAT A VOLCANO CAN DO.—Cotopaxi, in 1738, threw its fiery rockets 3000 above its crater, while in 1744 the blazing mass, struggling for an outlet, roared so that its awful voice was heard a distance of more than 600 miles. In 1797 the crater of Tunguaragua, one of the great peaks of the Andes, flung out torrents of mud which dammed up rivers, opened new lakes, and in valleys of a thousand feet wide, made deposits of six hundred feet deep. The stream from Vesuvius, which in 1737 passed through Torro del Greco, contained 33,600,000 cubic feet of solid matter; and in 1794, when Torro del Greco was destroyed a second time, the mass of lava amounted to 45,000,000 cubic feet. In 1679, Etna poured forth a flood which covered 84 square miles of surface, and measured 100,000,000 cubic feet. On this occasion the scoriae formed the Monte Rosi, near Nicolosi, a cone two miles in circumference, and 4000 feet high. The stream thrown out by Etna in 1810 was in motion at the rate of a yard per day for nine months after the eruption; and it is on record that the lava of the same mountain, after a terrible eruption, was not thoroughly cooled and consolidated ten years after the event. In the eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79 the scoriae and ashes vomited forth far exceeded the entire bulk of the mountain; while in 1600 Etna disgorged more than twenty times its own mass. Vesuvius has thrown its ashes as far as Constantinople, Syria, and Egypt; it hurled stones eight pounds in weight, to Pompeii, a distance of six miles, while similar masses were tossed 2000 feet above its summit. Cotopaxi has projected a block of 100 cubic yards in volume, a distance of nine miles, and Sumbawa, in 1851, during the most terrible eruption on record, sent its ashes as far as Java, a distance of 300 miles, and out of a population of 12,000 souls, only twenty escaped.

SALT FOR MANGEL WURZEL. An old and talented correspondent of the Mark Lane Express strongly recommends salt, from his own experience, as a very valuable manure. He found that a liberal application of it to the ground in autumn, intended for spring cropping, acted beneficially in a mechanical manner in bringing the soil into a mellow friable state, while the roots or seeds of the most troublesome weeds were either destroyed, or their vital energy very much impaired. The slug and wireworm, (the latter is often very injurious here in Canada) were also either killed, or very much diminished thereby. A large sprinkling of salt was sown broadcast on the surface in the autumn after the land had been deeply plowed, and exposed to atmospheric action during winter, and then plowing was given in the spring and a suitable tilth obtained, the mangels sown vegetated, grew apace and produced a heavier crop than under ordinary treatment. There was no difficulty in keeping the land clean, as very few weeds made their appearance.

There were two very fat noblemen at the court of Louis XV., the Duke de L— and the Duke de N—. They were both one day at the levee, when the king began to rally the former on his corpulence.

'You take no exercise, I suppose,' said the king.

'Pardon me, sir,' said de L—, 'I walk twice a day round my cousin de N—.'

The following is a true copy of a letter received by a schoolmaster in Michigan: 'Sir, as you are the man of logic, I intend to enter my son in your skull.'

A YOUNG LADY'S DETERMINATION.—John asked Julia if she would have him, 'No,' said she, 'I will not have you; but before John could recover from the shock she arched put in, 'but you may have me!'

If you want to make a pair of boots last four years, melt and mix four ounces of mutton tallow; apply the mixture while warm, rub it well; then put the boots in some closet, and—good-bye!

Meeting of the "Moderate Party" for East York

The writer found a smaller amount of the crop. And he found that other roots and also grasses, and the cereals, were considerably improved by its application.

Salt thus appears to be a safe and economical manure, provided it be not applied directly to the cereals or grasses in too large a quantity, for in that case it will, for a time at least, materially injure them, if not ultimately destroy them. No soils naturally have too much of salt, except those directly injured by brine springs. One of its most valuable properties is to attract moisture.—For this reason it may be sown when the soil is perfectly dry—a condition so fatal to many manures, and will absorb the moisture from the atmosphere, and convey it to the root of the plant. Its principal office is to keep every thing in the soil in a soluble state, and consequently in a state fit for the nourishment of vegetable life. Its benefit is not alone experienced by the root crop, but by the grain crop which follows, for its presence checks the redundancy of straw, and enables that straw to strengthen itself by assimilating from the soil the silica, of which, in certain combinations, it is solvent. The coarse, refine material of salt works is what is more generally used in agriculture, and may be procured, we presume, at a low rate of charge from Syracuse, or other places where the pure article is properly prepared for market.

There are many different ways of getting on in the world; it does not mean making a great deal of money or being a great man for people to look up to with wonder. Leaving off a bad habit for a good one, is getting on in the world; to be clean and tidy, instead of dirty and disorderly, is getting on; to be active and industrious, instead of idle and lazy, is getting on; to be kind and forbearing, instead of ill-natured and quarrelsome, is getting on; to work as diligently in the master's absence as in his presence, is getting on; in short, when we see any one properly attentive to his duties, persevering through such difficulties to gain such knowledge as shall be of use to himself and to others, offering a good example to his relatives and acquaintances, we may be sure that he is getting on in the world. Money is a very useful article in its way, but it is possible to get on with small means; for it is a mistake to suppose that we must wait for a good deal of money before we can do anything. Perseverance is often better than a full purse. There are more helps towards getting on than is commonly supposed; many people lag behind or miss their way altogether, because they do not see the simple and abundant means which surround them on all sides; and so it happens that these means are aids which cannot be bought for money.

ANECDOTES OF BOY LIFE IN LONDON.—How do the poor live in London! It will give you a little of my street experience. One day I caught a little fellow not bigger than a good-sized baby, with his hand in my pocket. I caught him in the act and turned and saw the little fellow with his right hand up to his eyes, croaking and squinching like a dog, expecting to be punished.

'What are you doing with your hand in my pocket?'

'Nothing.'

'Where is your father?'

'Father's dead.'

'Where is your mother?'

'I aint got none.'

'Where are your friends?'

'Ain't got no friends.'