Rural Economy.

THE HYACINTH.

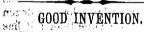
The hyacinth is one of the most beautiful, delicate and fragrant of the bulbous flowers, and is therefore exceedingly popu-lar. They should be planted in October and November. Make the soil deep, mel-low, and tolerably rich, and see that the water has a chance to drain off. The beds should be narrow, so that all parts can be reached from the alleys or walks. Set the bulbs about six inches apart, and four deep. Before winter sets in, cover the beds with straw from the manure heap, to help keep out the frost This should be removed as soon as hard frosts are over-in this latitude, the middle of March.

Hyacinth flowers may be cut freely without injury to the bulbs. Indeed, all flower stalks should be removed as soon as the flowers begin to fade. In about five or six weeks after flowering, and when the leaves are becoming yellow, the bulbs may be removed in about three weeks after the flowers have faded. In this case, after remov-ing all the flower stems, if this has not been done before, lay the bulbs on a dry the powerful preaching of Venn and Berbed in the garden, and cover them with a ridge. She wrote in urgent terms to sumlittle earth. Here they.can remain until the leaves have ripened, when they are ready to be packed away for fall planting.

Hyacinths may be flowered in pots and glasses in the house, and they make the most beautiful winter flowers that can be imagined. Nothing can be more delightful, either for beauty or fragrance. From one to four bulbs may be planted in a pot, according to its size. Cover only the lower half of the bulbs with soil, press them down until they are nearly covered, then water until the soil is moistened thoroughly, and set the pots in a cool, dark cellar. The roots will there form, with but little growth of top. Here they may remain for several weeks, and a pot or two at a time can be journey to Bath. I have been whipped taken into a warm, light room, for flowering, a week or ten days apart, and a succession of flowers obtained during most of the winter. If flowers are desired about the "holidays," plant the bulbs about the first of November.

A NEW FOWL.

A fearful giant in the shape of a barnyard fowl has been introduced into Scot-land from Central India, called the "Begum Gayusa," a cut of which is given in the August number of the American Agriculturist. The male is thirty inches high, and appears like the Shanghæ, except that on the head a couple of minute horns rise, instead of a comb, from a heavy base which projects some distance along the upper side of the bill. The wattles are also larger and fuller. The chickens of the kind of old—limbs of course included. We have no account of the laying properties. · · · · · · ·



The Chicago Tribune says :--- We have just been shown a horseshoe which will be. very likely to work a complete revolution in the practice of horseshoeing. The shoe consists of a hinged plate, with four or five little flanges or projections extending upon the outside of the horse's hoof, clasping it like so many little fingers, making a neat and perfectly effective, attachment to the hoof. On the bottom of this hinged plate the sole of the shoe, so to speak, or the with almost any kind of team. Many people have supposed that 300 pounds—two horse power—represented the selves. In the training of their children, A horse can haul 600 pounds on the hard ground with ease; but he could not draw oughly they are indoctrinated in the Law.

Miscellaneous.

BERRIDGE AND HIS PASTORATE. The funeral services of Lord Buchan, with the faithful application made of them by the impressive oratory of Whitefield, produced a deep seriousness at Bath, and brought large numbers of the nobility to Lady Huntington's chapel. On the de-parture of Whitefield, she was anxious to follow up the impression already made with mon them to Bath.

"My lady," wrote Berridge from Ever-ton, December 26, 1767, "I had a letter from your ladyship last Saturday, and another from Lord Buchan. His letter required an immediate auswer, which I sent on Monday, and then went out a preaching. I am now returned, and sit down to answer yours. But what must I say? Verily you are a good piper, but I know not how to dance. I love your scorpion letters dearly, though they rake the flesh off my bones, and I believe your eyes are better than mine, but I cannot yet read with your glasses. I do know that I want quickening every day, but I do not see that I want a pretty severely for fighting out of my own proper regiment, and for rambling out of the bounds of my rambles ; and while the smart of the rod remains on my back, it will weigh more with me than a thousand arguments. All marching officers are not general officers, and every one should search out the extent of his commission. A Gos-pel minister who has a church will have a diocese annexed to it, and is only an overseer or bishop of that diocese; and let him, like faithful Grimshaw, look well to it. An evangelist who has no church, is a metropolitan or cosmopolitan, and may ramble all the kingdom, or all the world over; and these are more highly honored than the other, though they are not always duly sensible of the honor. They are nearest

to the apostolic character of any. "But whom do you recommend to the care of my church? Is it not one Onesifowl, it is reported, grow to the weight of mus who ran away from Philemon? If eight pounds "at seven and eight months the dean of Tottenham could not hold him in with a curb, how could the vicar of Everton guide him with a snaffle? I do not want a helper merely to stand, up in my pulpit, but to ride round my district. And I fear my weekly circuits would not suit a London or a Bath divine, nor any tender evangelist that is environed in prunello. Long rides and miry roads in sharp weather; cold houses to sit in, with very moderate fuel, and three or four children roaring or rocking around you ; coarse food ; lumpy beds to lie in, and too short for the feet; stiff blankets, like boards, for covering; rise at five in the morning to preach; at seven, breakfast; at eight, mount a horse, with boots never cleaned, and then ride home praising God for all mercies. Sure I

universally accepted rate with reference to This morning we overheard a venerable easy one to which to approximate in driving my children, that I need not be asbamed of

same force that a team would exert when the Jews certainly excel. It does one's dragging 300 pounds along on the ground. heart good to see how Jewish children revere and obey their parents, and how thor-

more than 250 to 300 pounds, except for a few minutes. The power of man is esti-mated at one-fifth of a horse power.—Agri-culturist. still considers it the highest blessing of God that he has Abraham for his father, according to the flesh. We hold that, in an important sense, the Jews are still a chosen people. Their remarkable preservation as a nation is not without its object. Their history is unique. God has kept them a separate nation, though dispersed all the world over. He must have some great end in view in making them an exception to the general law of national decay and death.

The Jew is a sublimate of the American Mammon-spirit. His business is part of his religion. He is a personal incarnation of trade. His person and posture, his frown and smile, the tone of his voice and the turn of his limbs, all proclaim the first great law of his daily life—a sharp bargain. Shylock has his own grasping, skinning, Jew nature to blame for Antonio's censures-

"Many a time, and oft, In the Rialto, rated him

About his moneys and his interests." In mingling and speaking with these Jews, one finds much to approve of and ad Some are generous, tender-hearted. mire. possessed of a keen sense of honor; but it is always Hebrew honor. As Shylock asks, "Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions?—fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases; healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter, as a Christian is? (Certissime, Mr. Shylock. Thy brethren and we shiver alike these cool mornings. and we drink the medicinal draughts from the same cups—and, most likely, the water affects both in the same way.) If you prick us, do we not bleed? If you tickle us, do we not laugh ? If you poison us, do we not die ?" Possibly you do. That is a thing that must be tested by actual experiwhich be balls . and a ment.





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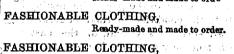
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part that comes in contact with the ground, is fastened by strong set screws, whereby the flanged plate is held firmly to the foot, the whole making a handsome, easy, and durable shoe, which can be easily put on and taken off, and, instead of endangering the hoof after the manner of the old fashion nailed shoe, is a preserver of the hoof.

WHAT IS "ONE HORSE POWER?"

The use of the term "horse power" is very common, yet few, except good mechanics and engineers, attach a definite meaning Lamb's wife, though she is a tight woman. to it. but regard it as indicating loosely, about the power which one horse would exert. It is, however, when used in the sense under consideration, as definite as possible, and means the power required to: lift 33,000 pounds avoirdupois one foot high in one minute.

A horse hitched to the end of a rope over a pully one foot in diameter placed over deep well, traveling at the rate of about 21 miles per hour, or 220 feet per minute, will draw up 150 pounds the same distance richer than an angel ever wore-the robe of he travels. The force thus exerted, is called by mechanics, a "horse power," it being an approximation to the average amount of continuous power it is fair to demand of a strong horse. If we multiply the weight raised (150 pounds) by the number of feet it was moved per minute (220,) the product will be the number of pounds which the same power would raise save the Jews. No nationality is so tenaonly one foot high in the same length of time. (33,000 pounds.)

The dynamometer is an instrument made for measuring power, particularly that ex- ized. But a Jew is always a Jew; retainerted in drawing. Those used for testing ing his peculiar, Jewish type, and countethe draft of agricultural implements are simply very strong spring balances, or spring steelyards, graduated to indicate the power required to raise any weight within reasonable limit, at the rate of 21 miles per hour. When we apply the dynamometer, the Messiah may wash his soul from the in ascertaining the draft of machines, if the stains of sin, but it cannot wipe away God's index. indicates 150 pounds, it is shown handwriting on his body. His people are that the horse is required to draw just as still a peculiar people. Without a national hard as he would do, if raising 150 pounds out of a well with a rope over a pulley one foot in diameter, at the rate of 21 miles be isolated from all the rest, the children per hour, and so for other weights.

The velocity at which a team moves is to be considered as well as the weight to be they were when Joshua led them across the raised, or the load to be drawn. If the Jordan. horse travels faster than 21 miles per hour, while raising 150 pounds out of a well, he exerts more than one horse power. If he house—a farm-house, which has been the walks slower than this, he does not exert a rendezvous of their people for years past. force equal to one-horse power.

and by driving slower, the traught would sation. Where one bought low or sold appear to be less than it really is. In test-ing the draught of machines a team should lot of goods, and how much another lost, is always move at the rate of 21 miles per hour, or 220 feet per minute, which is the meets them.

must stay till your academy is finished, be fore I get an assistant. Silks,

NO.

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Dress Goods.

"But enough of these matters." Let us now talk of Jesus, whom I treat in my letters as I deal with him in my heart, crowd him into a corner, when the first place and the whole room belongeth of right to himself. He has been whispering, of late, that I cannot keep myself or the flock committed to me; but has not hinted a word, as yet, that I do wrong in keeping close to my fold. And my instructions, you know, must come from the Lamb, not from the He has taught me to labor for him more, cheerfully, and to loathe myself more heartily, than I ever could before. I see myself nothing and feel myself vile, and hide my head, ashamed or all my sorry

services. 121, want his fountain every day, his intercession every moment, and would not give a groat for the broadest fig-leaves. or the brightest human rags to cover me. A robe I must have of one whole piece, broad as the law, spotless as the light, and Jesus. And when the elder Brother's raiment is put on me, good Isaac will receive and bless the lying varlet Jacob."-Lady Huntington and her Friends.

THE CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM.

All nations are capable of absorption, cious as theirs. The French, Germans, Italians, Turks, and English are all assimilated, and become organically Americannance, on which the Creator has indelibly written his Abrahamic descent. He may change his faith, but his face remains the same in all ages. Neither creed nor climate can unhebrewize a Hebrew. The blood of organization, they are a nation. Scattered over the wide world', each one seeming to of Abraham are a family as distinct and separate from other branches of our race as

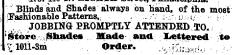
In our daily rambles here we meet a force equal to one-horse power. In ascertaining the draught of a plow, or reaper and mower, by driving faster than 24 miles per hour, the dynamometer would indicate more, than the correct draught; and by driving slower, the draught would sation. Where one bought low or sold Indicate more, the draught would to sdyantaget how much one mode on the NEAR MARKET. 1012-3m They walk together, eat together-in short,



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JONES' CLÖTHING, S. E. corner Seventh and Market Streets. JONES' CLOTHING. 1000 S. E. corner Seventh and Market Streets. JONES' CLOTHING. S. E. corner Seventh and Market Streets. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. BURNING OF THE MUSEUM. LETTER FROM MR. BARNUM. NEW YORK, July 14, 1856. MESSES. HERING & Co.-Gontlemen. -Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage that 'It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good." and consequently congratulate you that your well-known SAFES have again demon-strated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity. The Safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire. After twenty four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents in very good order. Books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills are all in condition for immediate use, and a noble: com-mentary on the trustworthiness of HEBRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. P. T. BARNUM. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S CO'S NEW PATENT BANK was no LETTER FROM MR. BABNUM.

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