## 

##  

 hawhing the produce abour , ine Etreetr. vali, by the dearth of snow, he hitichedup his
sayy, pony, and pedded his photioes, saying, that nextry to slushl, mind
sliperyyest thing he knew of.
Love is a blind emotion, which does not always suppose merit in its object
yet it is far more flatering to a handsome Moman, to be belo oed by a
than 10 be adored by a fool.
How an old maid always eyeg asingle
geniteman! She looks at him just as she doos a dog in dog dayss-wondeing

 The happiness.or unhapppiness of lif depends more on hitle circumslances of
interests of the heart, than one event, ap

He who imagines that hè can do with out the worll, is much decoived; but h
whi imagines that the evortd who imagines that the woprd
without lim, is still moré so.
Let those who woild affect singalarity
wiht suceess, first deletrmine to be very wihh success, first deitmine to be very
viruouns, and hey will be sure to be very A genleman was one day composing
music for a lady to whom he was paying
 she replied carelessly, "any time will
do; but the quicker the betier." The company smiled at h he reioinierer. and The
centleman took her hat her word. An Irishman; according to Sir Jonas
Barrington; having been wounded in the
 old billet. "If teith", said the e wounded
man, as ifl had been punched by the An lish drymmer, who now and then

 neral officer.

 tion of Sorrow-gate ?
A young womana, od meeting a former
fellow-servait was sksed hov she thed fellow.serraia, was asked hav she liked
her new place. "Very well. .". Then
you ve nothing to complain of?" "No. yoo ve nothing to complain of?" "No
thing, only no master and mistress talks
such werry bad mampur".

The Picayune says that in New Or
leans the operations of merchants and muisquitoes nieely divide the year. The
bills of the merchants come upon us in
mis summer.'
"A nursery mist be a great place for
danacigg.
cimon." 4 Whyso ?", "Be

 shero? ". Gitip take that boy to bed.
What depraity!

 winter.
Suvicide is so common in France, that
one man has put $a$ placard on lis garden wall tit All persions are forbiddden carden
mitted suicide on these premise, I interfere with no one's ffres side rights, as the woman said when hine
drunken husband fell under the forestick. A solicifor, wha was remarkable for

 wood thoughts, tike good compang, eniertained, while bat thoughs lisisill
mannered guests, press for admision or manaered guests, press for admission, or
like ne night robbers,
lark secreall about,
waiting in and deetroy.
It ares with us in human life, says
Senca; as in a routed; army; one stum. Hes first, and then anotlier alllis upon
him, and so ihey follow, one upon anather, till the whole fiel
heap of nisearriages.
How much, lies in laughter-the ci-
whole man! Some men wear ap ever.
hers lies a cold gititer, like ice.




Essays on Geology. -No. 15 ergeogy applibe to agacourvar Therings and artifctial drainage-
 much interest to the agriculturist. Th
healthful waters that they bring affo him the richest, treasures he can pos.
sess. With them he slakes his own hirst at the call of nature, and supplies
the same luxury to his domestic ani-
mals. He uses them to prepare almost every aricle of his food and to clean
his skin and invigorate his body. his skin and invigorate his body.
Nature too hath iven the same con Nature too hath given the same com-
mon bounty to the grass of the fields as
well as to man and he beasts of the
earth: It comes as the silent dew and the pattering rain, aind every leaf and
every blade of grass drints a supply every blade of grass drigks a s No agriculturist can fail to apprecia
the value of water io his field $;$ he feels the wants of his domestic animals in
his own thirst; and he sees the fresh-
ness of all vegetation dependent on a ness of all vegetation. Jependent on a
healhful supply of moisure. He looks
to the cloud for the gente shower and the drenching rains, , but to the ther arh for
the constant supply of moisture for his crops ind water for bimself and beasts.
It is io geology alone that we can Cok for rules to guide us in searchin have fallen to it it ithe form of rain,
have sunk beneath its, surface till some impervious stratum arrested their downWard courses, and then have followe
the course of this stratum till they hav Thund an outlet at the surface.

- There are many classes of springs but two, however, are of much impor
tance to the agriculturist. The firs
class may be called surface springs. These are the mast numerous of all springs, and flow copiously in wet sea-
song, and often entirely fill in time of long continued drought. The waters the soil from rains and descend only
ot clay suboil, or some rock or stratum
lies near the surface, and e discharged at every point where th
That presents a furrowed outcrops. The second class of springs may be are caused by the waters that accamulate from rains and the meling of snow
sinking deeper into the earth, and passing through cracks or vents in the rock
strata and forming sub:erraineous rese voirs in situations where they are sub
ject to a high hydrostatic pressure. From these reservoirs the waters flow
 rom a great depth, rising perpendicular
$\mathbf{y}^{\text {' through some }}$ seam or crack in the These cresierviois them. afe often reached
thaging or boring to a great depth digging or boring to a great depth
water, and from conetant fountains
Wells atithe surface. Welis thus formed ar
called Aresian frells. They are
frequent occuirence in ingug fort Irequent occurrence in digging for wa
ter in plains that are underlaid by an
impervious stratum that taps upon an adjoining mountain. Thas the plain
of Modena in lialy are underlaid with a stratum of clay that rests in part up
on the Appenine niountains. The wa
ter from ier from the tops of these mountains whenever this is penetrated through o
the piainan of Modena the water rises to
the surface. So the surface. So well acquainted are
the inhabitants with this fact, that in digging for water, when they arrive at this stratum of clay, it is sald they
stone up- their wells atonce, withou
seeing any water, and then bore throug seeing any yater, and ihen bore through
the clay and permit it to flow to the The whole of the second class of springs are formed by nature on the same
principite, unless an inclination of the strata finds an oullet before reaching the
plains. To discover these hidden foun tains of water and bring them to the surface is a matter of much importanee
to ihe agriculturist, and often requires
the closest geological research. If he wishes to procure water froni a spring
of the first class, and none appear above ground, he should first determine the
direction of the dip of the strent direction of the dip of the stratum that
lies beneath his soil, and 'then see if
 greatest depression as the chananel o
the waters that lie beneath his soil. I he strata dips in two directions, an eacenanent be towaring; himt if the dip. che natural channel is where the in clined strata meet. If the stratum be whether it appear at the surface or bot,
but if it be rock it may' be lost in a fiso ure àt a point whay be lost in a ns Again in digging for assirface spring,
if it be found on a.stratom of clay that is underlaid at a short distance by grav
l, or oiner loose earth (if a spring be found) it is in vaia to thaink
to increase it by going below the clay, unless you meet, with a spring of the
second class. This may or may not be devotion the result depending on you other body of murface water. The second class of springs often
make their appearance in continuous ines, sheir outllet frem thein continuons
ment being caused by a crack or faul (as they are called) in the rock beneath
which they lie. This will often ihow
the direction of the peam, and when
Luis known you hin
look




 pposite direction.
In may perthaps. make the sabject plainer by an illlostration. Suppose
He sheet of paper on which $I$ am writ

 sponds with the impervious stratum
beneath, the waters of the soil will drain to the depression in lhe cenire
and here woild forma atream on the
sides of the depression we might look sides of the dideperesi
lior surface spirings
If 1 raise one leaf of the sheei and
 This would fepresent the the second class
of pincings.
$i$ of springs.
I have be explaining hese e two classes of foprings.
as their phenomena are the key to ar-
tifcial drainage. ifficial draitage.
Antificial : Idrainag
Artifcial \draiage is employed to
carry of ${ }^{2}$ superabundance of water
Tom a soil rom a zoil. The amount of water ree Cy on the vegeatation we wephis to tyrow

 | species of vegetation entirely difierent |
| :--- |
| Wrans, so that the mont marshy prace |
| are clothed with vegetation. |
| But the | are clothed with vegetation. But the

coorse reeds and fags are not the food
of man. Almost all plants usefol to

 weti, and fitted for no tillage, although
might grow grass. Plants never require more waier for theiry nowristiment
than they can trake pan and difest; ;ut
if the soil permits the superfunns wa. ter to pass off, the plant is uninijured.
but if f remains to slagnate at the roots
 is ways cold, as at she circulation of heat

- The sitituationd of of down ward. The sitantion of wet tanders. must al-
vays determine the method taken to

 heet in thickness, and underneath this
hies sand, gravel, or rocksof a cavero-
ous strucure, so ohat by sinking a hole ous strucure, so that by sinking a hole
lhrough this clay they may be effectu-
ally drained


 they saturate the soil, and cartired by
drains to drier land. or they should ail drains so driel land or they should ail
be collecteded at heir suorce intoo one
drait and not be left to spread themdrin and not be leff to spread them-
selves vere thands tufficiendy moist
without them. Frequenaly a crop cut without them. Frequenaly a crop cut
at he head of a side hinl wall, will thus
correct two evils of a fan
 spread them on one that is tot iniedrs. and
is almays beter to prevent water from
 duct them away when there. Thus in
low land marshes a drain around a
marsh, will drain it morie effectaly
than one direcely through it, unless the
 tion at lands are offen onafit for cultiva-
aired for drainage till they harse or limed.
have been aired for years, or limed. A kind of
peays substanchas accumulated at heit
surface, which if sightly managed . will


 top-dressed with the same compost--
There are many acres of wet land in
this count this countr, which would afford th
richest cross jo drained, that now li
wasie and unwhulsome ait
neighborhood.
STarure.-In the United
feet is ates
a very common height for men teens very common height or men,
ituough the average is ono or wo moch-
es less. Four and a half feet in the common hieight of ithe Escyuimaxux. Lape
Ianders, and Siberians.
In China 5 feet it the mediam statiare. In Pata-
gonia 7 feet is said to be the commo.


 America, men are to be taller, hif notmore
robusit, than those in the same latitude
 men, are not congenial to the expanasion
of infellect, as is also the case in coun-
 arisen on our earth, have had their birlt
ano great diatance from the parallel on at no great distance from the
00 degrees gorth latitide.


| NHWCDODS. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| BURTON KINGSBURY |  |
| TA JUSTRECEIVED from New Yor |  |
| ment of PILL \& WINTER GOODS which |  |
| dry |  |
| Groceries, |  |
|  |  |
| HARDWARE, CROCKERY, |  |
|  |  |
| terms for cask or conntry produce. His old customers and the public generally are reques |  |
|  |  |

IITT OF JUROBs,

THE LATEST NEWS!





