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ADVERTISING RATES.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

A PARABLE. BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

SAID Christ our Lord, "I will go and see How the men, my brethren, belleve in me." Ho passed not again through the gate of birth, But made himself known to the children of earth

Then sold the chief priests, and rulers, and kings, "Behold now the Giver of all good things; Go to, let us welcome with pomp and state, Him who is alone mighty and great."

With carpets of gold the ground they spread Yherever the Son of Man should tread, At In palace chambers, loft and rare, They lodged him and served him with klugly far

Great drans surged through arches dim, Their Jub ant floods in praise of Him, And in chush and palace, and judgment hall, He saw his in ge high over all.

But still, where't his steps they led, The Lord in sorrow bent down his head; And from under the eavy foundation sto The Son of Mary heart bitter groans.

And in church, and palace, and judgment hall, He marked great fissures this cent the wall, And opened wider, and still move wide, And the living foundation heaved and sighted.

"Have ye founded your thrones and altars, then, On the bodies and souls of living men? And think ye that building shall endur, Which shelters the noble and crushes the poor ?

"With gates of silver and bars of gold, Ye have fenced my sheep from their Father's hid : I have heard the dropping of their tears In heaven, these eighteen hundred years."

"O Lord and Muster, not ours the gullt, We built but as our fathers bu Behold thine images how they stand, Sovereign and sole through all our land.

"Our task is hard—with sword and flame To hold thy earth forever the same, And with sharp crook of steel to keep Still, as thou leftest them, thy sheep."

Then Christ sought out an artizan, A low-browed, stunted, haggard man, And a motherless girl, whose fingers thin Pushed from her family want and sin.

These set he in the midst of them, And as they drew back their garments' hem, For fear of defilement, "Lo, here," said he, "The images ye have made of me!"

GERTRUDE'S WOOING.

" I really don't think that twenty ounces of brains have come into the world for the last twenty-five years," said old Sir Guy, testily-"not twenty ounces of brain. madam." he repeated, his eye falling on his stately old houseceper as she entered the room for orders.

It was a cheerful scene, that old breakfastroom, with its dark oaken wainscoating and quaintly carved cornice, the richly-curtained vindows opening on a velvety lawn, and the table with its snowy damask and massive service. Even old Sir Guy Denby himself, silverhaired and feeble, his gouty foot stretched on an embroidered stool, his broad rosy countenance contracted into a true British frown, looked the "fine old English gentleman" to perfection.

"Nothing wrong with the young master, I hope, sir ?" said Mrs. Conly, respectfully, as her glance rested on the open letter in Sir Guy's hand.

"The young rascal is well enough," replied Sir Guy—"too well, indeed. He is getting my word P

" Master Guy was always a dutiful lad, sir,"



heard it all: Guy's careless rejection of her earth, and I will not believe you would trifle DEEP & SHALLOW PLOWING. with such a love as mine." hand, and her grandfather's angry threats at "Cousin Guy ! Cousin Guy !" It was the

his heir's obstinacy. "What shall I do? What shall I do?" low sweet tones of years ago that fell on Colonel Denby's astonished ear ; it was the pleadquestioned the poor little fluttering heart. It ing glance of "little Gertie" that beamed upon was her first intimation of her grandfather's him with thosd tearful eyes. "My good, noble intentions, although now she could recall many cousin, I am not worthy of you. Can you of his actions and words that seemed to point forgive me for deceiving you ?" out Guy as the future master of her destiny.

"Gertrude ! cousin ! Miss Ingoldsby, what "Your cousin will like it," and the despised study was resumed forthwith, the difficult lesdoes it mean ?" cried the colonel, in a perfect son mastered. Poor little Gertie ! Even the maze of bewilderment. "Will you forgive me? Can you forgive golden hair, knotted so simply at the back of the weak, foolish girl who fled from Denbyher head, was arranged in the classical style the cousin who broke your grandfather's heart that "Guy" would admire. And now this

-the woman who, under a false name, won was what it all had meant ! How this unknown your love ?" she sobbed excitedly. cousin would despise the poor simple little girl "Gertrude !-- my cousin !" and the grave who was thus to be forced upon him ! And tones calmed her inexpressibly. "I told you then the proud Denby spirit that Gertie had that my faith in you, my love for you, were inherited from her mother rose in arms. immovable. Trust me as well. Tell me why "It shaffnever be ! I will not stand between

my cousin and his heritage. The wide cold you have done this. I have been blind, blind not to recognize you before-not to remember world is better than Denby and such a fate. that you were related to the Ingoldsbys. But Gertrude Wynn may not be a perfect woman, why did you not let us know where you were but she is a proud one-to proud to be bough during those long, weary years ?" or sold for all Sir Guy's wealth." And Ger "Cousin Guy, I was weak, foolish, desperate tic's tender lip compressed itself firmly, and I heard that you were to be forced into marry-

her eyes glittered with a firm resolution, as she ing me"--the colonel smiled-"and I--I fearquietly entered the breakfast-room. ed that I-might consent; that-that-Sir Guy looked up from his papers once or twice, and wondered what change had come over his little blossom. He though of that broke down blushing and stammering. look again, a few days afterwards, when the pale servants announced to their dismayed master that Miss Gertio had gone. A few outh

lines, tear-blotted and almost illegible, told poor Sir Guy that his "little blossom" had fled -fied from the fate to which she had accidentally heard she was destined-fled in tears and | I might be persuaded-that---serrow, but with strong determination, from Denby, forever.

little you knew me !" "But I did know you," she interrupted, hastily. "I knew you from your letters, for I heard them all, even that last one," and she

slightly ; "not the one in which----" "You rejected my hand," she replied de nurely, "and told us your ideal of womanhood. Do you remember it, Cousin Guy ? A

trembled beneath his attenuated form. Sir perfect woman, nobly planned ----- " Guy, who once laughed at such complaints, "Hush ! hush !" laughed the colonel. "That was becoming nervous. Sometimes it was was boyish nonsense-unparalleled egotism. from anxiety about his grandson, fighting Well, we are quits, are we not, Gertrude ?bravely at the head of his regiment among the only you should have told me, when we met, India jungles; sometimes he lamented his own -"an old man tottering to the grave that it was my cousin who watched, tended nursed me, and drew me back from Death's alone ;" but, oftener than all, he grieved for door; Why did you conceal it from me, Gerhis "little blossom," who went away from him tie."

"If I had not taught her to fear my iron will, to believe me relentless and unvielding, he would never have left me as she did. My blossom, my poor sittle Gertie, where is she

Where was she? Far away where the dark a sort of feud between him and grandpapa, and cousin Guy, I have been so homesick, so heartsick ! I have longed so for a glimpse of Denby

dered the English settlement stord General heart has withered in this strange burning passing his last days peacefully amid the scenes low sunshine ! 'Take me home, cousin Guy-

The Country Gentleman publishes the following synopsis of the Report of a Committee of Observation, of which Dr. Trimble of Newark, N. J., was chairman, who visited Salem county, one of the best Jersey counties bordering on the Delaware, which ,was recently read before the New York Farmers' Club, and accompanies it with some very correct remarks :---

A principal object of the Committee was to examine the effects of shallow plowing or cultivation, which has been practiced with great success in that region. In the course of their visit to a large number of farmers, they found but one who was in the practice of plowing as deep assix inches; while many went down only four or five, and a few only two and a ly. half or three inches. The visit was made after the wheat was harvested; but the corn crop, during a time of severe drouth which then prevailed was reported to be very luxuriant. Dr. Dickinson had a cornfield of thirtyseven acres which was plowed in the spring only three inclus deep. The corn is reported to have been of "good size," the leaves not curled or rolling, but green down to the roots and not apparently suffring from the dry weather. On examination nine-tenth of the roots were found within three inches of the surface, while a small partion went down as far as one foot. On the farm of Allen Wal lace they found a fine example of improved cultivation, the entire products having been tripled since he obtainedpossession many years ago. His corn crop has averaged for years past from sixty-two ton hundred'shelled bushels to the acre. He stited that he succeeds better by plowing rather under than over five inches having tried bth. On the land of Aaron Lippincott, thecorn was stated to be of "most magnificent growth." He said he never succeeded well with corn until his hired man plowed a field only four inches deep.

The Committee visited the farm of Josiah Engle, who stated that on his shallow plowed ground (only three in hes) the corn remained green and flourishing juring the drouth, while on much of that which was plowed deeply the leaves rolled hadly. Some years ago several farmers had tried subsoling with no apparent benefit and it had since been given up. David Petit subsoiled twenty acres for corn, leaving strip a rod wide ; the corn on that rod was the best. On the farm of Elisha Bassett, who plows only five inchesdeep, large crops, of otatoes had been raked; in one case 700 oushels from two acres. If the experiment of plowing at differen

depths has been fully and fairly tried, the subsoil in this district of country is obviously of a very peculiar character, not often found elsewhere. No one can suppose that corn could remain unaffected in severe drought if planted or four iches of rich catth. The leaves of a dense crop of corn ten leet high, as some of the preceding are reported to have been, would o be severely affected in a single day. It is obvious, therefore, beyond dispute, that this below in large quantities to maintain the etable growth. This is fatther proved by the act that subsoiling, which usually opens the

PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING. ECTURE BEFORE THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRI-CULTURAL COLLEGE, BY CHARLES L. FLINT.

GENTLEMEN : Your studies in botany have aught you that, in the vegetable world, the growth and perpetuation of plants are governed by fixed law. This principle of fixed aw runs through all nature, the animal as well as the vegetable kingdom. In the matter of farm stock, its perpetuation is controlled by

certain fixed principles of breeding. There is a great difference in the breeds of our stock, and in animals of the breeds. Some. fatten casily, and come to maturity early, and others do not. Some possess remarkable milking qualities, while others yield milk sparing-Some are noted for their butter qualities, and others are fine workers. Now, we want to search out and find the rules which govern the transmission of the various qualities, that we may be enabled at will to breed animals possessing the distinct characteristics we desire. The good old maxim that "like produces like" is a good one, and it is safe to follow. But there are individual cases in which it does not always hold good. If an animal has the power to transmit its own qualities, it is because it possesses them of itselfthat is, it is inherent in the animal. If I breed with two animals that are dissimilar, the one having the strongest inherent transmitting power, or the strongest fixity of type, will give character to the offspring. A ram and ewe alike will produce a lamb possessing the qualities of both parents, but they will be intensified, and that lamb will possess more power to transmit his qualities than did his parents. But if the parents possess opposite qualities, the case is very different. You are familiar with the rules mathematics---let us ap ply them here to make this point plain. Take two animals similar in type, but one more strongly marked than the other; let 100 represent the quality of one and 75 the other put these animals together, and the offspring will be represented by 100 plus 75, or 175 But let the parents be dissimilar, and the qualities of the one be represented by 100, and the other by 75, and the result will be 100-75, or 25. This may not be strictly and mathematically true in practice, but it is a fair illustra tion of the result of such breeding. A ram long bred in a certain line possesses long-bred powers, and will be likely to transmit them. though they will be weakened in his progeny from a low-bred ewe. If he be very strong in his power of transmission, he may overcome the power of the ewe, and transmit his qualities, so that in outward appearance the offspring may appear like himself.

A marked case of this kind I have had under my eye the past year. I owned a flock of very good ewes, but of no fixed breed or type. on impervious stone flagging with only three Into this flock I put a long and pure-bred Southdown buck, from the farm of Thomas Buffum, Esq., of Newport, R. I .-- the same buck which you now have on your College pump off and dissipate the moisture so fast as farm. The result was, I obtained a lot of beautiful lambs nearly as strongly marked with the Southdown characteristics as are the puresubsoil was so porious as to admit water from bred lambs which I see in the fields of the College farm. They strongly resemble the mothers. But though they look nearly as well as our lambs, they will not compare with them First, the milk-mirror, or escutcheon. Guenon, in for breeding purposes. This, then, may Frenchman whose life was passed among be laid down as one of the first principles of cows and dairy cattle, and who was a careful breeding, that long-bred animals have the most and intelligent observer, discovered certain power to transmit their qualities, and if ani marks on the udder and its surroundings, nals possessing this power in different dewhich he called the escutcheon, and deemed grees are put together, the one in which this power predominates will give the character of an infallible sign of milking qualities. It consists in certain perceptible spots, rising up he progeny. Mate a Galloway bull, for infrom the udder in different directions, sizes, stance, with a native cow, and the calf will, as and forms, on which the hair grows upward, a general thing, be hornless. Put a ram withwhile the hair on the other parts of the body out horns with ewes with horns, and most of grows downward. This turning up of the the lambs will be without horns-that is, they hair is an indication of the structure and tissues take the characteristics of the father, rather beneath, and if the mirror is strongly marked, than the dam; and this rule holds good generally in breeding, though, like all other rules, ork may be felt. The milk-mirror is one of it has, of course, its exceptions. Hence, if the best signs of a good milker, but, sometimes this position be correct, the first principle this mirror is possessed by cows of inferior which the good sense of the farmer would dicquality. In such cases, the other signs of the tate, would be to select a bull from a breed nost noted for the qualities he wishes to obtain in the greatest perfection, and especially if the large udder in proportion to the size of the ancow is deficient in those qualities. A bull, for imal, and soft, thin skin, with loose folds exinstance, of fine bone, and other good points tending well back, capable of great extension in perfection, will make up for the deficiency when filled, but shrinking to a small compass of some of these points in the cow. Breed when empty; large, well-developed milkonly from the best animals, not the best-lookveins, especially the large ones under the belly, ing merely, but those possessing the best and which should extend well forward to the navel, strongest hereditary qualifies. I have heard and apparently lose themselves in a cavity in practical men say they did not care a fig for the flesh, into which the end of the finger can the blood of the animal, but wanted one that be inserted. If the cow possesses these in looked right to the eye. Don't be deceived by connection with the mirror, she may be taken any such notion. Some' animals may be ex-cellent of themselves, but destitute of the as a good milker. The escutcheon is found in oung calves, and when found well developed power to give their qualities to their descend. the calf should be preserved for the dairy. ints. The Oakes cow, so celebrated some There are a great number of external signs, years ago, is an instance in point. She was which judges consider indications of milk, mos one of the most remarkable cows for milk and of which are found to fail in individual cases ; butter of her day. Where she obtained her but a good cow should always have a strong qualities was never known, and she never had constitution, as indicated by large lungs, which calf that possessed them. Blood is of the are in a deep, broad and prominent chest, greatest importance, and the longer the ancesbroad and well-spread ribs a respiration some try the better, for the more perfect the type, what slow and regular, a good appetite, and and the stronger the transmitting power. It if in milk, a strong inclination to drink, which is essential to have a good male, for he transa large secretion of milk almost invariably mits his qualities to more animals than the festimulates. In such cows the digestive organi male, has usually more vigor, and power to are active and energetic, and they make an transmit. The influence of the male is more abundance of good blood, which in turn stimgenerally to transmit the qualities of his mothulates the activity of the nervous system, and er; therefore, if you wish to breed milkingfurnishes the milky glands with the means of stock, use a bull whose mother was a good abundant secretion. A bright, sparkling eye, milker. There are three general points to be but of peculiar placidness of expression, with sought in breeding : First, milk; second, beef; third, labor. Milking quantities are not no indication of wildness, but a mild, feminine look ; small, tapering, yellowish horns thin confined to any race or breed, but are a charneck, tapering toward the head ; fore-quarters, acteristic of the species as mammalia. But small compared with the hind-quarters, and a high milking qualities have become fixed in thin, yellow, flexible skin throughout, are certain stock, by their being long-bred for prety sure indications of milk. To save that purpose. The wild cow has stronger trouble and annoyance, farmers often wish powers of reproduction than when domesticatto know at what time of the heat cows ed, and the power to produce milk is hered are most sure of impregnation; but there itary, but the power to give milk in large no time which can be fixed with cerquantities and for a long time is the result of tainty; through from the middle to the last reeding. The Texas cow gives milk ; but a stage of the heat, or from six to twelve hours heifer from one of those cows by a pure-bred after the symptoms appear, is best. If impregbull would be destroyed when she produced young by the sudden change in her milking nation does not take place, it may be calculated that there will be a recurrence of symptoms organizations; her system could not endure the strain, her udder would be incurably disin seven, fourteen, of twenty-one days. stimulate these, or to hasten the time of its eased, and she would die. As good dairy recurrence, give highly nutritious food ; linqualities have been bred in the cow, great care should be taken that they do not deteriorate, seed-meal will be found good for that purpose for they have a constant tendency to return to Never run a cow, cut off her, tail, dash cold their wild state. A tendency to fatten lessens water upon her, or resort to any other barbar the milking qualities of a breed, as this tend- ous practice to insure impregnation; these ency separates the particles from the blood things are all utterly absurd and cannot in the slightest degree affect the internal organs of which should be conveyed to mammillary glands, and deposits them in the adipose tissues reproduction. The greatest care should be of the body, so that high milking and fattentaken in selecting the bull for a young heifer ing qualities are rarely found in the same ani- that is to be kept for breeding purpose. The mal. The completeness of the separation of first impregnation will give character br type the fatty elements of the blood, and their de-posit as the oily globules of the milk, determine the capacity of a cow to milk and fatten bred animals will ensure good calves. Men This quality is sometimes | tal impressions, also, at the time of impregnation at the same time. lesirable, as in the London daries, where the tion, have a great influence in determining the animals are highly fed, so as to lay on fat, and character of the offepring. Numberless in-

mention some of the most prominent.

Reported expressly for HEARTH AND HOME by Levi when the yield of milk falls below four quarts Stockbridge. stances are recorded proving this fact, and we per day, the animal is sold to the butchers, and cannot be too careful in selecting the associates ter place supplied from the country. of our pure-bred stock. After the storing away of the fatty elements

n the blood, it will depend on the structure and organism of the animal whether it is de posited as fat or milk. One makes more milk, and another less from the same material; i depends upon which preponderates in the organism, the adipose tissues or the mammillary Animals disposed to fatten possess the first conditions of milkers-the power to take the fatty matters from their food and deposit them in the blood. The influence of parturition is to excite the mammillary gland to activity, if the animal is healthy, and thus to form all the deposited fatty matter into milk. Some aninals consume the adipose tissue, so that cows milked until they become very poor are difficult to bring up again and fatten. For dairy purposes, it is our object to breed so as to stimulate the mammillary gland to activity. and if wen eglect to do this for any length of time, the animals become such poor milkers as to be unprofitable for dairy stock. So, to breed for fat is against milk ; milk and meat do not generally go together ; yet the best milkers, when

For breeding for the dairy, choose cows that give large quantities of milk, for large milkers bring good calves. Thus one point is gained. For grade or native cows use thorough-bred bulls of milking-stock, and the calves will be better than their dams. But with a well-bred cow and a low-bred bull, you are going in the wrong direction, and your stock will deteriorate. To breed for beef; select large, wellformed cows, and thorough-bred bulls. Breed ing in and in is practised by many, but, in my opinion, it is safe only in narrow limits, and in skilful hands. Cross-breeding of pure ani mals of different breeds may be practised for the purpose of obtaining milk, beef, or other desired qualities in the offspring, but should never be practised to obtain animals as breeders. The applications of these principles to breeding for the dairy and the time when heifers should come in, are points of much iscussion and diversity of opinion. I believe in having heifers come in at two years old, or before they are three, for they will make bet that early age the effect of bearing and the stimulation of the milk organism of the animal yould also have heifers come in in late spring. or summer, when they are at pasture, with abundance of succulent grass, for the same cason. So far as my observation goes, it is better to have heifers come in at two than three years old, better in summer than winter, pro

For dairy stock, the best age of the bull is from eighteen months to two years, but for work stock, to produce a large proportional number been laid down to guide in this direction have been found to fail. I will not stop to discuss

NASBY. THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION AND OTHER MATTERS PERTAINING THERETO

POST OFFIS CONFEDERIT X ROADS, December 28, 1868. The President's Amnesty Proclamashen awakened in my buzzum the most poignant pangs. I hed bin figgerin for some days prior o Christmas ez to how I wuz to raise capital enuff to go into the grosery biznis in Noo York, knowing, as I did, that that alone wud save me from destitooshen and distress, nay, more-from positive starvashen. When a Dimmocratic politishun is played out (ez the vulgar term is in this uv the heritage) everywhere else, he naterally gravitates to Noo

York, ez there is more to steel, and more facilities for steelin it there than in any other place in the world." Ez I had determined to go to Noo York an, ez I must hey capital to go on, I hed conclud-

ed to go to Washinton for a breef season, and ez I hed fully determined onto this in comes this Amnesty proclamashen, and that idea wuz dished. In my wrath I cussed A. Johnson for knockin the last prop out from under me, and in my rage I wrote a most scathin letter, denouncin it to a frend uv mine who hez the ear of His Eggslency. His answer in some measure cooled my rage, viz :

WHITE HOUSE, Washington, Dec. 27.

My VENERABLE FRIEND: Never wuz stricters more unjust than them wich yoo hev piled onto our mutual friendy.A. Johnson. Ef yoo don't beleeve it ask Mrs. Cobb. The fact is the pardon biznis, cz a biznis wuz played out a yeer ago. Every Constushnel Southern man which hed the chap about his person to procoor a pardon with, and wiz ambishus uv hevin that document about him, prokoored it long ago. Ef you don't beleeve it ask Mrs. Cobb. The biznis wuz a good one while it hasted, and then wuz when yoo shood hey struck in. It required \$800 to sekoor the services uv them wich hed the ear uv His Eggster and large milkers. The reason is, that at lency, and ez ther wuz thousands of Constu shnel Union men which served under Lee and Boregard who wanted pardons that they mite will be to give her character as a milker. I run fur Congriss, hev Post Offices and sich, money come in lively. But this class wus eggsausted long since. There wuz no more uv em over wich to eggstend Execootive mercy the quality uv wich is not strained. Jeff Davis coodent be askt for money for a pardon, nor cood any uy them wich distinguished them-Ín sooth they selves in the late onpleasantnis. is this offset, however—a liability to check her growth and size. So, also, the age of the bull as an influence on the character of the stock. willin to magnaniously forgive the Fedrals, but shood they ask to be forgiven ? Uv course

stock to produce a large proportional number runnin uv the pardon biziness, hed every faof heifers, but this matter of the relations of cility given us. So long as there wuz a dollar the sexes is one over which we have little, if to be hed, we got that dollar. When we hed any control. And all the rules which have squeezed all the joose there was in that partikeler lemon, wat less cood His Eggslency do than to give away the dry peel ? Ef there wuz an in the Confederacy who hed a dollar and who cared a soo markee about a

here the queenly belle of the Indian coast "Well ?" persued the relentless questioner, hough a gentle smile played round his grave "I knew that you did not care for me, and I-yes, cousin Guy, I feared that I would love you-that my heart would prove traitor-that "That, in short, my lordship might gra ciously condescend to win the sweetest flower

on English soil-is that it? Gertrude, how Five years had passed. Time had flung a thicker veil of ivy on the time-darkened walls

of Denby, and given a richer. bloom to Mrs. Conly's matronly check. They had told heavily on Sir Guy's stalwart form, weakening and disabling the sturdy veteran that so long looked up archly. "That last one," he repeated, flushing

had stood the shocks of Time. The old gen-tleman's voice was weaker now time-in days of yore, and his feet, pillowed and cushioned,

'five years ago." "Because," and she bent her beautiful head to hide the blushes, "I wanted to meet you as a stranger, Cousin Guy. I wanted you to think of me without prejudice, without partiality, Besides, when I first fled to my uncle's-the General was in London then, you know-he

blue of tropical skies sparkle with strange bril- wished me to take his name. There was always liant constellations-where fertile valleys glow with blossoms unknown in colder climes-in he was glad to have me with him. But, oh ! half-civilized India. Gertrude had found a

ll-health

now ?"

Fairest among the graceful villas that bor- I have yearned so for England, for home ! My of his stirring youth. Incapacitated by age

replied the old housekeeper, with an air of motherly pridę. " Dutiful, madam ?" the old gentleman ex-

claimed, irately. "Very dutiful, indeed! Listen to this, madam," he continued, taking up a letter indicted in a bold manly hand. 'This is a dutiful way to talk to his old grandfather about the marriage he has set his heart on for the last five years : 'I cannot think, my dear grandfather, that you speak seriously in allusion to my little cousin. From what you have written, I should judge her to be merely a child, to whom I will pledge myself to prove a tender, loving brother, but nothing more. For the last few years I have, as you wished visited all the leading capitals in Europe, min gling with the noblest and most beautiful o both sexes. I have lingered delightful hours in the salons of Paris, where woman wields a all-potent sceptre, yet I am returning home heart free. But my ideal of a wife is a lofty one. No mere prettiness or dainty accom plishments will content me. She to whom surrender my heart must be

"A perfect woman, nobly planned, To warn, to comfort, and comma

a woman high-souled as well as high-born mentally my equal, morally my superior.' I appeal to you, Mrs. Conly, as a woman of sound sense," continued old Sir Guy, folding the letter. " did you ever hear such a tirade of high-sounding tom-foolery before ? The young people of the present generation, madam, ar mad-mad as March harcs-and Guy leads the race."

"I think, sir, when Guy sees our young mistress's sweet face he will come over to your way of thinking, for a lovelier young lady, or a kinder, was never in the family before."

"Parisian salons, indeed," muttered Sir Guy regardless of his humble friend's attempt at consolation. "I suppose the next thing we hear he will be bringing home some flighty wife, to chatter her confounded lingo in my old ears, and dinc off frogs and garlic beneath my very nose. But no ! he shall never do that while I am master of Denby. He shall go to Calcutta first !--- to Calcutta, madam !-- and lose his liver there, as many a better man has done before him. A perfect woman indeed," continued the old gentleman, growing quite "Twaddle — all purple with indignation. twaddle 1 As if my violet-eyed little Gertie were not good enough for a Prince Imperial !"

"But remember, sir," mildly interrupted good Mrs. Conly, "he has not seen her since she was thirteen-four years ago, sir."

"What of that, madame ?" said Sir Guy, sharply. "He shall marry her nevertheless, or not one farthing of mine shall he touch. Let him take Denby and its barren acres and do what he can with them, but not one farthing of the few pounds I've managed to scrape together. I turned her mother out of doors, and broke her heart like the old brute that I was !---don't interrupt me, Conly : you know it is true !--- and I am determined to make it up to her daughter. Gertie, my little blossom. shall be the lady of Denby. Go now, good Conly, and send her to me: no one else can make my coffee properly. Tell Gertie I want her, but not a word of what I have been saying to you." And old Sir Guy quicted down a little, and proceeded with his morning letters.

But Sir Guy's cautious warning was uscless Gertie had heard all, Closely veiled by the drooping vines that festooned the window, she stood, her fair head bent, her eye drooping, her bright check flushed, her whole slender form trembling, in an agony of wounded pride and delicacy. Gaily returning from an early ramble, she was just on the point of entering the breakfast-room with a bunch of bright wood-flowers to decorate the table, when her own name, coupled with her cousin's arrested her attention, and almost involuntarily-for she was as it were riveted to the spot-she had

and feebleness from taking an active part in military operations, the old warrior, from his sheltered home, watched with eagerness the conflict from which he was excluded, and his experience, won on so many a hard-fought field, often aided materially the deliberations of younger and more active commanders. His hospitality had become proverbial; his doors were open to the stranger, the sick, but, above all, to the soldier. The gayest reunions in all the country round were held in his spacious saloons, and the fame of the General, and the beauty of the graceful niece who dispensed his hospitality, were discussed in many a camp and mess-room. The "General's nicce" was the toast uttered with a suppressed sigh by many a youthful son of Mars, who had found that fair lady as cold as she was beauriful. "Upon my word, I believe that Denby i

struck at last," said one of these experienced suitors, who with a select company of officers and ladies, was assembled one evening at the General's. "La belle Ingoldsby was too much for him."

"I'm sure," replied his companion, gruffly he would have been more than man if he had not been 'struck.' He was brought here by the General nearly dead, and she has been at tending the poor, wounded, shattered fellow as if he were her own brother. He is a fine brave soldier, and I wish him success-though I fear, when it comes to making love, he will fare like all the rest."

The couple alluded to crossed the room as the young men spoke, and to a large bay window that looked out upon a beautiful lawn. All eyes were turned on the queenly blonde. her golden hair looped up carelessly with a wife should be received." comb of pearl, and her flowing graceful robo

of India muslin clasped at the waist with a golden band. A strange contrast to this sunnyhaired beauty was the pale, emaciated officer upon whose arm she leaned. His strongly uilt form, weakened by wounds and illness, almost tottered as he walked. His face was haggard-his lip trembled with earnestness as he spoke, and his fair listener thought she had never heard so cloquent a pleader,

They were looking out upon the starlit landcape, but Colonel Denby was describing a far her fair arms about his neck, laid her beautifi different scene-an old moss-grown hall rising from a fair English hillside-a peaceful country-home, where life would pass in sweet repose far from war and its wild, unholy excite-

ment. His listener's beautiful eyes grew dim with tears as he went on to speak of the aged grandfather, dwelling in lonely pride amid the relics of happier days-of the sorrow that had come upon them five years before, and of the desolation that had fallen upon the old hall. and had rested on it ever since. "And now that I have told you all," he continued, "will you tell me to go back alone? Will you condemn me to a cold, loveless, unhappy life ? Will you bid the cloud that rests on Denby deepen and darken, or will you come back with mc, give me back the life that without you care not to keep, take the place in my grandfather's heart my little cousin left so void, and brighten our old sorrowing home with your radiant beauty ? Miss Ingoldsby-Gertrude -will you be my wife ?"

For a moment she was silent. Then she eplied archly, though her eyes were dim with tears-

"Have they not warned you, colonel? Have ou not heard that Gertrude Ingoldsby was cold, heartless, unloving ?"

"She is my ideal of all that is true-all that s pure and loffy in womanhood," the colonel replied with tender reverence. "Even though she may scorn my suit, and send me from he hopeless and heartless, her memory will remain among the loveliest, holiest records of the past. Gertrude, my faith in your own true heart is too strong to be shaken by ought on

rgive me, and take me he 111.

"Never in all my life 'ave I 'eard anything like it !" said good Mrs. Conly, dropping her 'h's'' right and left in her excitement. "The colonel married ! And without saying a word to any one h And without telling a body whether she be white or black, Christian, Jew or heathen ! The Lord save and protect us that we should ever see a wild Indian woman mistress of Denby ! And Miss Gertle's room to be prepared for her !- Miss Gertie's room, that never has been touched since that sweet

angel left it ! And the poor old master, to see him so gentle and quiet, bidding every one have the place ready for Master Guy's wife, that, whoever she may be, he will receive her as his daughter-he that was so spirited and hot-tempered once ! Well, well, well, and who knows but she may have a train of wild savages for servants-the Lord bless us !" And poor Mrs. Conly, in a perfect maze of excitement, went off to superintend her equally agitated assistants.

Yes, Guy was coming. At last all was pre pared. The old Hall was radiant in its Christ mas garb of holly and ivy-the park and gar den in their festal garb of newly-fallen snow The yule log sparkled cheerfully on the hospi table hearth; old Sir Guy, in his arm-chai before the fire, listened eagerly, and Mrs. Conly's heart throbbed tumultuously beneath her state garment of satin. "It was not like Guy," remarked the old

gentleman, for the fifty-first time--" Not like him, to marry without my consent ; but we'll say no more about it, Conly-we'll say no more about it. I will receive her as Guy's "I only hope you will be-The Lord bless

us, sir, there's the carriage, sir !" ejaculated Mrs. Conly, making a rush toward the window The old gentleman rose nervously. There was a sound of strange voices—a rush—a bus tle, the door flew open, and Guy, pale, sun burnt, but hardy, entered with a lady-grace ful, tearful, beautiful-a lady with masses of unny hair and beaming azure eyes-a lady who gave one glance at the feeble, tremblin

old man standing by the fire, and then flung head upon his shoulder, and sobbed out-"Grandfather, it is your little Gertie L For

give her, and love her again !" There were moments of joy, of happiness broken words of explanation-trembling caresses from the old man to the beautiful being

who clung to him. Guy, dashing the moistur from his eye, left the room, and returned with eneral Ingoldsby, a stalwart old veteran, and Gertie looked pleadingly at the two old men. who shook hands with the carnest cordiality of those who only have a little while to atom for the misunderstandings of a lifetime. And then Mrs. Conly was thought of, and was discovered for the first and only time in her life in strong hysterics, which she diversified by going off in a dead faint.

Mrs. Colonel Denby, with a charming little matronly air, quieted the excited old lady, who expressed her opinion that evening publicly in the servant's hall that they all ought to go down on their bended knees that night and thank the Lord, for, to her thinking, they had

-seatan angel for a mistress ! And Gertrudeed between her husbrnd and grandfather be neath the wreaths of holly and ivy, listening to the sweet Christmas chimes pealing from the village spire, gazing at the dear familia

landscape of snow clad hill and vale-wondered, in tearful thankfulness, if there was one on earth so blest.-N. Y. Sunday Times.

-Domestic Canibals-Back biters -Music in the soul-A clog dance. -Behind time-The back of the clock. soil below and makes it like a sponge, was of no apparent benefit. This subsoil also appears

to be more sterile than the top soil-proved by the fact, that, when thrown up, it lessened the crop. But we are not informed how it could have operated in rendering the whole drier, as indicated by the rolling of the leaves on the deeper plowed portions only; nor why subsoiling, which merely looses, but does not throw up the subsoil, should make the corn less than on the srip not thus treated. If there is no mistaka there must have been

some facts not understood and omitted. There is no queston that the corn crop will neceed well on soils so shallow that they would fail to give success to some other crops. Some of our older readers may remember the large products obtained many years ago, by Earl Stimson of Saratoga county-who plowed only four indies deep, and yet obtained, in one instance, over a hundred shelled bushels to the acre. It is a common practice for good farmers to invert sod for corn to only a moderate depth, so that the young plants

may obtain at once the benefit of the decaying vegetable mould. It may be also true that the growth is accelerated by keeping most of the roots rather near the surface, where according to experiments with the theriometer, the temperature of the soil is higher in summer than a foot or more below. Is not this particular point worthy of farther and careful experiment ?

With regard to the general subject of deep and shallow cultivation, no invariable and unconditional rule can le given. We might as well ask a physician for some one medicine that will cure all discuses. If the subsoil is orous, like that which we suppose to exist in Salem county, N. J., admitting moisture from below as freely as if broken up by sub oiling, this operation would be of course needless. If the subsoil is permanently sterile t may not be best to plow deep, but some ubsoils, sterile at first, become ferile and enriching by a few years' exposure to the action of the air. Has any of the Salem county soil cen gradually deepered in this way ?

If, on the other hand, the subsoil is hard and impervious, like & flagstone, a result partly from its natural condition, and nartly from the long continued tread of the plow-horses in the bottom of the furnows, it is of great importance that this crust be broken up by the ubsoil plow. It is obvious that no such suboil as this exists in the region described in Dr. Trimble's report which is certainly an ex-

ception to the common rule. There is still another condition where the subsoil contains largely the elements of fertility. An extensive farmer said to us that he rould be glad to havesix inches of his top soil entirely removed-for hefound that his wheat was much better where the under soil was thrown up by ditching. By deepening the plowing the crops had been largely increased. f the hardness of the subsoil renders the deep plowing difficult, the intermixture of the two s facilitated by first using the subsoil plow. All these and other conditions should be carefully studied before adopting extensively, or rejecting any of the different modes of man agement connected with deep or shallow illage.

We would like to have the experience of me of our Lehigh county farmers on this mnortant subject. - EDS. REGISTER.

-This epitaph is found in a Western church ard :

Here lies the Mother of Children five, fwo are dead and three are allve; The two that are dead preferring rather fo die with the Mother than ilve with the Father. Heavy, this, on the father. -The cheapest of lawyers-Keeping one'

own counsel.

pardon, that Proclamashen wood never hav bin ishood, pervidin A. Johnsin hed a frend wich needed that dollar. Ef yoo don't be leeve it ask Mrs. Cobb.

I wooden't come to Washington-it ain't no yoose. My eggsperience hez bin the eggsperience uv thousands. I went up to the l quarters uv General Grant and intimated that wood accept a posishen under him, despite his going back onto the Dimocrisy. I wuz on that mornin, yoo see, in a forgivin mood. Wat wuz the result ? Why I wuz showd the door, with the onfeelin remark that when the Government wantid me the Government wood by placing the hand upon it, the veins and net- go to any amount uv pains to find me. And I saw thousands of Ablishnists treeted the same way.

Don't come to Washinton. All uv the retainers uv His Eggslency are leavin the city quality will be wanting. We should find ez fast ez they kin borrer money to pay their whether the cow possesses such marks as a fare to Noo York. In consequence the hotels are makin money, for while the paternage ain so large, wat does come is payin paternage. The guardian angel wich stans at the door of the dining-room at Willard's is now screne. He hez lost that watchful, worried look which characterized him uv old. His life glides smoothly along-it is not now a perpetual skirmish with hotel bummers whose stumicks must be filled, whether they hev dollars or not, which they never hev. There is less of fire in the noses uv them wich yoo see at the hotel; and the bars uv the city are gettin more and more lonely. Don't come to Washinton. Ef yoo don't beleeve me ask Mrs. Cobb. Farewell. Don't come. Trooly,

> I felt after readin this that I hed done A. J. injustis. • I must look elsewhere for the means to get away from here. O, why didn't I go Washington sooner?

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.

HINTS ABOUT PRESENTS.

A liquor-case is a good thing to present to the president of a temperance society, as he will always be sure to keep it carefully where it won't be hurt.

Pen-wipers are a good article to present to literary gentleman, as they never have over a dozen or two sent them by lady admirers in the course of the year.

To an old gentieman with false teeth a good toothpick is a neat and appropriate present.

For very small children it is well to buy freshly painted toys ; the sucking of the paint will afford them other pleasures besides those designed by the manufacturer.

In buying any thing for a gentleman who smokes, always select one of the ingeniously impossible articles which are to be found in the fancy-goods stores. Cigar-cases that are too short for any brand of cigar; cigar-boxes with springs which no human being but the tradesman is able to work ; wonderful cigarlights that are very difficult to ignite, smell frightfully, and send a shower of sparks over the clothing when you attempt to extinguish them.

To

For your washer-woman or boot-black buy some elegant trifle of Bric-a-Brac ; it is their affair if they haven't got a marble-mantle or what-not to put them on, and not yours. If you have any strong Calvinistic friends, pack of playing-cards or an opera-glass will be a very lively surprise for them ; and a gift of a good heavy volume of dry sermons is appropriate for your fashionable young friend. In buying books for children select a good, smal story of an unnatural child who puts his spending-money in the missionary-box. The best presents for an insane man-Prence of mind.

For a deaf man-New (Y)car's present