This great enterprise is approaching completion with a apidity that asionishes the world. Over Afteen hundred (1500) miles have been built by two (2) powerful comnies: the Union Pacific Railroad, beginning at Omaha building wost, and the Central Pacific Railroad, beginning nto, and building east, until the two roads shall meet. Less than two hundred and fifty miles remain to be built. The greater part of the interval is now gladed, and it is reasonably expected that the through connection between San Francisco and New York will be completely sently the head of the large crowd, whose

As the amount of Government ald given to each is dependent upon the length of road each shall build, both companies are prompted to great efforts to secure the conone and the only grand Railroad Line connecting the

One Hundred and Ten Million Dollars (\$110,000,000) is noncy have already been expended by the two powerful companies engaged in this great enterprise, and they will speedily complete the portion yet to be built. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the struction of the Pacific Railroad, to develop and pr bect its own interest, it gave the companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy com pletion beyond a doubt. The Government aid may be briefly summed up as follows :-

First, The right of way and all necessary timber and Second, It makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to

the mile, which when the road is completed, will amount to twenty-three million (21,000,000) acres, and all of it within twenty (20) miles of the radroad. Third. It leans the companies fifty million dollars (35).

Third. It lears the companies fifty million dellars (\$\hat{k}\ellay, 000,000), for which it takes a second lieu.

The Government has aircady loaned the Tulon Pacific Railroad twenty-four million and fifty-eight thousand dollars (\$\hat{k}\ellay, 000,000 and to the Central Pacific Railroad soventeen million six limitered and forty-eight thousand sollars (\$\hat{k}\ellay, 000,000 and million acten hundred and six thousand dollars (\$\hat{k}\ellay, 000,000).

The Companies are permitted to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as they receive from the United States, and no more. The companies have sold to permanent investors about, forty million dollars (\$\hat{k}\ellay, 000,000) of their First Mortgage Bonds. The companies have already padd in Gueluding net extraings not divided, grants from State of, California, and Sacramento city and om State of California, and Sacramento city and San Francisco), upwards of (\$25,000,000) twenty-five mil-lion dollars of capital stock.

WHAT IS THERE YET TO BE DONE ? without being trodden to death in consequence. In considering this question it must be remembered that all the remaining iron to finish the road is contracted for,

and the largest portion paid for and now delivered on the line of the Union Pasific Railroad and the Central Pacifi Railroad, and that the grading is almost finished.

WHAT RESOURCES HAVE THE COM-PANIES TO FINISH THE ROAD?

Pirst. They will receive from the Government as the road progresses about \$0,000,000 additional. Second. They can issue their own First Mortgage Bonds

for about \$0,000,000 additional. Third. The companies now hold almost all the land they have up to this time received from the Government; upon the completion of the road they will have received in all 23,000,000 acres, which at \$1.50 per acre would be worth

In addition to the above the net earnings of the reads and additional capital, if necessary, could be called in to fin-

ish the road. WAY BUSINESS-ACTUAL EARNINGS.

No one has ever expressed a doubt that as soon as the road is completed its through business will be abundantly

road Company for six months, ending January 1st, 1803, were upwards of \$\frac{9}{2}\$ he carnings of Central Pacific Railroad, for six months, ending January 1st, 1829,

Net profit of Central Pacific Railroad, after paying all interest and expenses for six menths

he present gross earnings of the Union and Central Paroads are \$1,200,000 monthly.

HOW LARGE A BUSINESS IS IT SAFE TO PREDIC FOR THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD?

We would give the following facts derived from Ship ping Lists, Insurance Companies, Rattronds and general

Ships going from the Atlantic around Cape Horn, 100 Steamships connecting at Panama with Callfornia and China, 55 12),(601 **
Overland Trains, Stages, Horses, etc., etc. 30,001 **

Here we have two hundred and thirty thousand to carried westward, and experience has shown in the last few years the return passengers from California have been nearly as numerous as those going.

HOW MANY PASSENGERS ARE THERE! We make the following estimate:-

110 Steamships (both ways)
200 Vessels
Overland 4,000 estimated 100,000 **

Present price (averaging half the cost of the steamship for both passengers and tonnage, gives the following re-

174,000 passengers at \$100 400,000 tons, rated at \$1 per cubic foot

Basing calculations upon the above figures, without al lowing for the large increase of business, which can safely be looked for, then estimate the running expenses at one half and we have a net income of \$16,520,000; which, after raying the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds and the ad vances made by the Government, would leave a net annual income of \$9,000,000 over and above all expenses and

\$3,00,00

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are both, principal and inter est, payable in gold coin; they pay six per cenf. Interest! gold coin, and run for thirty years, and they cannot be paid before that time without the consent of the holder. Pirst Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad for sale at par and accrued interest, and First Mortgag Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and ac

DE HAVEN & BRO..

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BTC.

NO. 40 S. THIRD ST.,

PHILADELPHIA. fian 27

Achigh Register. One

VOL. XXIII.

ALLENTOWN, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1869.

of post.

At six o'clock one fine autumn morning, Seymour and I stood on the deck of a London steamer, which was easing, and stopping, and turning astern, and going on, in her endeavors to lay herself alongside the quay of a foreign town, without smushing any of the smaller The passage had been very prosperous, the weather fine and warm, the sea as smooth as glass, the passengers few and rather amusing. And the old town looked charming; quite a fairy city-all cathedral, palace, and grand without black-slums, dirt, vice, or

anded, put on a truck, and wheeled off to the hotel fixed upon, we following on foot at our "Let us turn into the Place, and have nearer look at the cathedral," proposed 'Scy mour. "Every scrap of tracery looks as sharp and clear, in this early morning air, as

tlint ?' "That" was a hum and trampler, distant at first, then louder and nearer. When we entered the Place, we found numerous groups scattered about; fresh-comers were perpetu ally arriving from all the streets which con centrated upon that large open space, and promarch we had heard in the distance, debouched

if it were under a microscope. Holloa! what's

THE PHANTOM OF DEADMOOR

TOWER.

ressels which were in her way.

upon the scene. In the centre of the square, a scaffold had been erected, around which all these people were gathering. Seymour, a good German scholar, made inquiries. Yes, there was to be an execution. A man, supposed to Le an Englishman, had committed a very horrible murder, attended by circumstances of revolting treachery and ingratitude, and his head

was to be cut off in half an hour at furthest. Now, I certainly should never have gone out of my way to see such a sight; but being there, a sort of fascination bound me to the spot. As for Seymour, he was glad of the opportunity of seeing any foreign customs and since he had served in the cavalry during a bloody Indian campaign, it was beyond the power of a headsman to spoil his breakfast, even if the fellow bungled. Some of those languid, fine gentlemen you meet in Pall Mall,

and think effeminate, have seen and done, and

suffered things which could not be read o.' by many of their critics without a shudder. There were immense numbers of people pro word: for the open space was very extensive, and the stage on which the tragedy was to be performed visible from every part of it, so that there was no reason why the spectators should jam themselves together; and as they were the British, there was plenty of elbow-room,

"You will have an opportunity of seeing and heavy and the top like that of a hearse. with what force the blood is always pumping through our arteries," said Seymour. "Bar-"It was not altogether a hanging, I take it. Curious, though, that they have not introduced the guillotine into ountry; perhaps, because it is Frenc'i." "I see no block."

"They do not use one. The calprit sits that chair, and the executioner snicks his head off with his sword as you would a thistle with your cane. But here they come."

It was with a sickening feeling that watched the executioner, the plies,, and the murderer step on to the second. The last was a middle-aged man of light, agile form, and delicate features, relieved by black ha'r and moustache. He was in his shirt, which was open at the neck and turned back, and his arms were bound. To the hard hood which supports many a miscreant in his last hour. and enables him to "die game," he could lay to claim, for his face was blanched with terror.

nearly fainting. I could bear it no longer, and I was turning o go, when an exclamation from my compenon stopped me. Seymour was habitually so a week. quiet, indifferent, and almost sleepy in his one, that anything like energetic speech "com known him from a boy, and never remembered his being excited before, so that I had come to look upon I m as a well-dressed Red | think, to have a civilized being to talk to. Indian, or dandy Stoic, and half doubted at the moment whether the cry of surprise could possibly have come out of his mouth. One still the spot was very fair, qu'te good en any glance at his face assured me of that, however, he was leaning forward and gazing at the scaffold with parted lips and straining eyes.

"Lend me your glass," he cried; and after looking through the binocular a m'nute: "Yes it is the man himself; no doubt about wat, But there is one thing that I want to make out, and can't. Here; your eyes are ballethan mine: take the glass, and examine his

see any mark upon it ?'' "No. Yes, I do; there is a broad scar on

"Which cheek?" cried Seymour, grasping my arm so hard that it hurt me. 'The left," I replied.

"Then, by heavens, I guessed right !" e:: claimed Seymour, drawing a long breath. At another time, curiosity would have dictated a question; but at that moment the headsman began to bind the eyes of his victim, and, by a strange revulsion of feeling, I cou'd not now help watching him. The bas ness was neatly done; one sweep of the large sword, and the plotting brain was separated from the

bad, cruel heart. We walked to the hotel, which was close by; and after a bath and a change, I found that the scene I had witnessed had made less impression upon me than I anticipated, and

was quite ready for a good breakfast. When the meal was over, and we were lolling in chairs in the pleasant court-yard, I remarked on the singularity of Seymour's landing on that particular morning in time to as-

sist at the decapitation of an old acquaintance. "Yes," he replied, in his ordinary tone now, "most extraordinary thing that ever occurred; the beggar had a try at my life once and I gave him that scar."

' Was it in India ?'' "No; in Yorkshire, or Lancashire; I'm not certain which. One August, some years ago, when I was in the cavalry, I got two months' leave of absence, and thought I should like some shooting. So I looked over the advertisements in Bell, and pitched upon one inserted by a Mr. Bantyen, who intimated that he was ready to provide board, lodging, and grouse-shooting, for a certain sum on the Yorkshire moors.

"I wrote, agreeing to his term, on the sole ndition that the game proved to be as plentiful as he represented : and received direc-

The nearest place of any importance was slept there, and started off early on the followthe people of the hotel could discover who had the slightest idea whereabouts Deadmoor Tower lay. He got on very well while weat they called roads lasted, but when we were well on the moors, and had only tracks, which turf had been dug, to follow, he was naturally puzzled. In fact, we only got on at all by we rarely met any one to ask, our progress was tortuous. Fortunately, the horse, though crime, fit to be photographed as a model for seaport towns. Our luggage was examined, er, and we did reach the place we were look-

ing for before sunset. "The people who first called that tract o' country Deadmoor had a very fair idea of proper names, for a fitter place for a national cemetery I never saw. Of course, all moor-land is wild and desolate; but it is generally broken up into steep bills; and a hill, somehow, is always company, promising to ething new on the other side; and though the two sides sometimes prove to be much at te, when you get to the top, there is getera , good distant view from it; and at any a c you have the sausfaction of having got d

undulations were too gradual to please the eye Deadmoor Tower just suited Deadmoo : was a real tower, a regular, old-fashlone oundabout place, wit I thick walls, wince like loop-holes; and a flat leaden roo", while

But Deadmoor was mosely table 'a rear id

battlements round it. 44 The proprietor of th's mediaval pl: \odot w couple of centuries or so in advance of certainly; but still he was very old-fr He met me at the gate in the most county

manner: indeed, I took him at first of a coof hearlife builtrand year nearly and him with: 'What, ho! senesche .' But, fortunately, he introduced himself as Mr. Le rive i before I had time to say it. "He showed me up o my room bir

was extremely anxious to make it comfe able, and at ologized for everything "He was a portly old gentleman, with gray mir prominent eyes, and rather, a weak, undecided expression of countenance, and le was dressed in a short-waisted coat-cut very high in the collar -- a table-cloth rolled round

his neck for a tie, pantaloons and pumps.

"When I was left alone, I inspected the oom, the furniture of which would have set sent, but no crowd in the English sense of the up a curiosity shop. It was panelled with oak; and the heavy high-backed chairs, the table, the tall wardrobe, were all of the same dark material. There was a queer mirror. composed of three pieces, set aslant the further end of the room, so as to reflect everything in free from that propensity to push to the front | it in a distorted fashion; and a pair of duellwhich animates all ranks and both sexes of ing-swords were crossed over the high, carved chimney-piece. But the bed filled half the and a sensitive lady might even have fainted room, and must have been originally intended for an entire family; the hangings were thick

> "It was not altogether a cheerful apartent, but I could hear the gro through the open window, and that sound was lively enough to subdue any amount of upholstering gloom.

> "I was sufficiently up in history to know that my host was dressed for dinner, ... I put on evening things and went down-stairs.

"The table was laid in the hall, and as I had to pass through it to reach the drawin; room, I saw that the party was to consist o three. Mrs. Bantyen ? or a son ? or a 10ther

" Neither. On opening the drawing-room door, I was received by a charming gal of wenty or thirty - I can never guess at the beardless dears' ages while they have figure and smooth eve-corners - and Mr. Baatve. ntimated that he was a widower, and that this young lady, his only child, kept houfor him.

"And very well she kept it, too, and a dehe trembled in every limb, and we evidently little dinner she gave us. A capital manager The mental agony of the poor was tch added she must have been, for everything had to be so much more to the horror of the scene, that fetched from a tremendous distance, and a trifling slip of memory might have 1st the household without oil or Worcester sauce for

"She was a little bit shy at first, but quite self-possessed, and evidently ruled the househis mouth was per early startling. I had hold, her father included. She was well educated; read the papers and magazines, played the harp, sang, and was rather glad. I

"I have shot over moors in Scotland wl the grouse was more plentiful, certainly; for my purpose. The old gentleman went out with me every day, and shot very fably to), with an antique Manton, w. ich had di locks; he could do nothing with a percusse i

cap. In the evenings, I played at piquet with him, or at ches; with his daughter; and after a pretty surfeit of balls and dinners, that little bit of domestic outet came in most acceptably. We soon got very friendly together, and in a face, it is turned this way now. Well, do you fortnight I was quite like one of the family and Mr. Bantyen told me all his private affe'rs "The family property had once been very

good, but a succession of extravagant porcessors had mortgaged all that, part upon which money could be raised, and the barren heata with its tower was all that was left. However, the old gentleman had not always been quite so much straitened as he was at present, but misfortunes had befallen him during the last few years, the principal being a scampish nephew of his dead wife's who had got his infortunate uncle-in-law to be security for him in some affair, and had then been guilty of a dishonest trick, which that unoffending relative had to pay.

You may well understand that I did not sk for any details upon so unpleasant a subject; so, whether his black sheep had done anything which was absolutely felonious. I did not learn. At any rate, it had cost Mr Bantven so dearly to get him out of the scrape, and then start him of to America, where he was supposed to be at present, that he had determined to try and raise a little money by

letting his shooting. "It was an evident relief to the old gentle man to tell me all this, for he was a hospitable soul, and felt uncomfortable to taking my money. So, to relieve him, I told him anecdotes of rich men who let their shootings, and noblemen who sold their game.

"September came, and the birds got wild, but I liked my quarters so well that I stopped

on. "One evening as we came towards the tower, after a hard day's walking, we met Tiss Bantyen, who was in a state of great cried. Raymond was the troublesome nephew

" Poor Mr. Bantyen was very much perto me; but I assured him, with perfect truth, left check of it that night with a poker."

tions how to find Deadmoor Tower by return | that I was fond of studying different samples | HOW THE FLORIDA KEYS of my fellow-creatures, and counted several scamps amongst my intimate acquaintances. Halifax, and that was thirty miles off: so I In truth, I have enjoyed the society of many a man who, from his youth up, has been ing morning in a gig, driven by the only mea | source of anxiety to his friends; but I never met a cooler card than this Raymond Fletcher "I did not much like the look of him: I missed the rollicking, reckless look of the genuine mauvais sujet. His expression was crafty, greedy, and malicious as well as impugenerally led to old quarries, or places where | dent, and he impressed one as being bad rather

than mad. "He spoke of his unexpected appearance asking our way at every opportunity, and as a good joke, and compared himself to a bad shilling. He did the honors of the house, and attempted to patronize me. He tried likewise very deficient in speed, was a wonderful stay- to impose upon me in the matter of the society he had mixed with, asking if I knew this man of the Blues, and that man of the Ritle Brigade. At last he mentioned one of my own regiment, and then I had to shut him up.

"'There must be some mistake,' said I. I will not deny that you are the bosom friend of every man of position in every corps in the service, if you say so, but none of the ----th know you, I am certain.

"That cooled him a bit, and a minute or two afterwards I intercepted a look which told me that he honored me with his particu lar hatred. Nevertheless, he rather courted me, and tried his best to make himself agree-

" Have you seen the ghost?' he asked me

in the course of the evening. "I had thought something wanting in Dendration Tower, and this question reminded me what it was. It ought to be haunted: it and I at once demanded the ghost of Miss Bantyen. She told me that there certainly was the usual spiritual legend connected with the old place. A Jesuit conspirator, priest an I soldier, had been taken and killed, after witnesses, credible upon other matters, had declared that they had seen his spectre, en- luxurlance, while others over me : ba chamber, and had been duly frightened into temporary insanity.

"I suggested that the witnesses had taken too, much liquor when they saw the ghost, and that the after-illness might be delirium remens. Mr. Bantyen smiled politely, and probably by getting out of purgatory he evidently had a latent suspicion that he really had haunted the place at one time.

"My host had procured me some partridgehooting at a few miles distance, so I stopped residence now. Fletcher was an odious snob,

"I soon saw that the fellow was smitten there was a little apparent cause for his jealstranger no doubt interfered with his designs on Mr. Bantyen's purse.

"My leave was drawing to a close, however, and as I intended to spend the lest veck of it in London, the time came for me extraordinary thing happened-I saw the phantom.

"It was, a wet and chilly right, and with tire had been lighted in my bedroom. The first fire of the season is always pleasant, and sat up later than usual to eajoy it. I wrote several letters, and then, wheeling my chair round to the hearth, I stirred up the coals, left he poker between the bars, lit a cigar, took up a book, and made myself happy.

"I was sitting with my back to that po to he room where the bed was, and consequently facing the queer old mirror I told you of, which was set aslant at the other end. At about one o'clock one of my candles began to splutter in its socket, and looking up in conequence from my book, I saw reflected in the mirror the figure of the Jesuit. I have no note faith in spirits than a Sadducce, yet I was by the action of the sea. horribly frightened; so much so that I wra very near starting up. Fortunately, bowever, flickering candle, brought the other nearer to me, leaned back in my cor's, and had another and more above the surface of the water. In surreptitous look at my mirror over the top of this way the islands have been formed which my book. It was no fancy. There close to Foot of the bed, not three yards behind me and the figure, in a slouching cavatter hat, and wrapped in a riding-clock with bull boots and spurs, a mask on his face, and a pistol in his hand.

". Why the mask? I was reassured in moment: it was a burglar acting the gbo; to righten the household into non-resis. 1c.not the spiritual father himself. The pole which had been left between the bars of the grate, was how red-hot; I grasped the bear e, nd began stirring the fire, at the same time whistling a tune. Then I drew a common chair towards me with my foot, as if meditating putting my legs upon it, until I could get hold of the back with my lea hand.

"These little preparations completed I suddenly jumped up, and turned around, with the chair held before me as a shield, and the red hot poker in my right hand.

"'Now, my ghostly friend,' said I 'just drop that pistol.' "Instead of complying with this reasona-

ole request, he cocked and levelled it at my head. "I instinctly raised the chair, and thrust the hot iron at him, touching him on the left

check at the moment the pistol exploded. "I supposed he escaped through a sliding panel or a trap-door; I know that I went over backwards, chair and all. The bullet had gone through the seat, and then grazed my temple, not doing any serious damage, but stinning me for a minute or so; so that when the household, alarmed by the report of the pistol, arrived, they found me and the chair ying all of a heap, and the poker burning a quiet hole in the floor.

Mr. Bantyen and his daughter, were exces-

sively distressed; and the house was searched and a deal of fuss made-the most energetic member of the household being Raymond Fletcher, who did not indeed put in an appearance, but whose voice was heard at the front door, intimating that he was going for the police. As he would have a good fifteen agitation. 'O papa, Raymond is here?' she mile ride through the rain and over a dark moor before there was a chance of his meeting who ought to have been on the other side of | with any member of the force, this readiness inspired me with a suspicion, which is now turned into a certainty. Raymond Fletcher turbed by the news, and began apologizing lost his head this morning, and I burned the fore, made no scruple to cry out in company,

WERE FORMED. THOROUGH DRAINING AND DEEP CULTURE THE BASIS OF IMPROVEMENT IN AGRI-

BY MRS E. C. AGASSIZ

Just outside the lower extremity of Florida are a number of islands,—the ensuremost almost touching the main land, while the western lie a little wither off.

In concequence of this pacularity in their exceeding six inches-comparatively a mere disposition, the space left between these islands and the Florida cor. ', marked on the map an mud flats, is broad and or en at the western of their nutrition and full development that outlet, but almost closed towards the east. It come from the earth, must be supplied within s)mportant to remember the form of this this limit, while all the soil below this depth is broad intervening space, ar etching takeen | unemployed and inert. The roots of the grain the keys and the main-lead, because the nor- and grasses do not ordinarily extend much rower and more shallow and may easily be below the depth cultivated; and the average filled up with gard, mrd, &c. If you will of this in our country is insufficient either for look at the map, you will see, by the flats at protection against drought, for adequate rethe eastern end of this once open chance, that turns for the labor of cultivation, or for full such a process is activity going on. In fact, a supplies of farm products for national con current sets towards the channel, dr' . ginto

it sand, mud, and debris of all soris. I hope to show you that there flets, being tion due to an additional inch in depth of culg adually consol dated into dry land, will at tivation, but experiments have shown that in last make a by dge between the is and send many soi's it bears, relatively, a near proporthe lower extra vity of biorida, uniting them tion to the increase in depth of culture; so solidly together. To that the former will come I that where the soil is now worked to six inches to be islands and will become part of the main an inch greater depth of cultivation would give

Indeed we shall find that Florida herrelf, so far as her structure is known, is only a success which would be influenced by depth of cultision of each rows of significant now lie outside. vation, has a total value of at least \$1,500,her southern shore, unfield together, by flats 000,000. Now, an increase of even one-tently exactly life those accountring at this mo- of this gnount by an additional inch of culture, be seen the present is even and the would add \$150,000,000 to the value of the const. There is ands are all called the Keys was absurd that it should not be haunted; of Forida, and and of a figure hand one another by a ver eig of a probations, such as Sand Key, Key West, Ind'an Key, Long clover, as well as many other plants, will de-Key, and he like. They are of various sizes; seemd in an aerated and begliby coil. In some-like Key West, for instance- and he ge ravines that have then filled with surface soil, inhabited islands, planted with withed flowa desperate resistance, in my bedroom; and | er gardens, where con the no parado of parado, and condition, carrois and parados are often orange-t ees, and banaums, grow in gest found of a length of three fector more; clover " (1 100is ... om three to four feet, and instances veloped in a cloak, pistol in hand, in the fatal rocks scare by a supplied in a cloak, pistol in hand, in the fatal rocks scare by a gradual to greater length of the ocean, war a love by the waves, and wholly

des, tute of verd e. Suppose now that in facey we self out from the keys on their seaward side, choosing a blight, c. 'm day, when the surface of the of freezing and thawing, and, if not utterly deocean is . Il. The waters of that region are said it was possible; but though he considered always remarkably clear; and under such that the Jesuit had been Inid several years, influences of standatino yere they are so tread of cattle for a century, and finally yield treas parent that the bollon may be seen at a cors de mble de, the des as a picture under | bligated, shriveled, light, worthless for seed,

g1; ig tou award to a d'stance of come form or five m'es from the keys we find ourselves on, though the tower was no very agreeable in the neighborhood of a rocky wall rising the winter-killing in the fields where it is used; from the ocean bottom. As we approach it, and Mr. Bantyen, instead of kicking him out if we look over the side of the boat, we shall of the house, was so weak as to let him bully see that we are passing over a floating, shrubbery, a branching growth spreading in every direction, its lighter portions swaying gently with his pretty cousin, and hated me worse with the movement of the sea. It is not than ever for flirting with her, which of course green, like land shrubbery, but has a variety one was bound to do a little; and as she evi- of soft bright hues,-purple, rosy, amethyst, dently disliked and feared him, and was glad | yellow, brown, and orange. If circumstan- In this country the average yield per acre of | June, except where the ground has been viewto talk to me in order to avoid him, I date say | ces are favorable, and the water crysial clear, as it sometimes is, we shall have glimpses of system of shallow cultivation, has been grad-Resides which the presence of a bright-colored fishes swimming in and out amid this tangled thicket, or here and there we may discern a variety of sea-anemones,

nagined ourselves to be sailing is the top of to leave Deadmoor; and on the last night an a coral wash. Reaching the surface of the water at intervals, it forms little rocky islands here and there, divided from each other by open channels, through some of wich vessels that anxiety to make me comfortable which of considerable size may pass. This wall is had actuated the Eantyens during my stay, a | in fact a repetition of the same process as that which has formed the inner row of keys though in a more incomplete stage; it is built up by the coral animals from the sea bottom. Wherever circumstances are most havorable to their development, there they grow mos rapidly. In such spots they bring the wall to

their soft feathery frieges fully expanded.

This wonderful growth over which we have

the sea level sooner than in others. This done, however, the work of the coral animals ceases, because they cannot live out of the water. But in consequence of a process or we in hers, in at least one particular—the of delay and decomposition, which I shall describe when we examine the structure and life the average yield of wheat to 15 bashels. The of the animals themselves, such a wall-or corat reef, as it is called-is surrounded by coral sand and fragments worn away from it

Materials of this sort, mixed with sea-weed, broken shells, &c., soon gather upon the top I kept my presence of miod, and neather did of the reef wherever the coral growth has a. , nor stared at the glass, but put out the brought it to the sea level. By degrees a soil is collected upon such spots, raising them-more we call the Keys of F'orida; and in the same way the little patches now rising highest on the summit of the Reef will enlarge gradually into more and more extensive islands, though at present many of them are scarcely visible bove the water level .- Our Young Folks for

THE FOOLISHNESS OF INTEM-PERANCE.

That scound el, Brick Pomeroy, is evidently being pricked in conscience for his crimes. His first altempt at aforement is an assault upon the bulwark of the Democratic party. Rear the half-penite it wretch: The habit of liquor drinking is, to our mind,

The habit of liquor dulaking is, to our mind, the most fool si, increasable piece of dest, ether most fool si, increasable piece of dest, ether nonesses in the world. The money period down the throats of men each year is grade than the amount expended for improvements. If a man is tired, he drinks. If he is at work, he must drink. If doing nothing, he must have a nip ench hour. If too walm, he to see a mint julep. If too cold, a hot works, he is yet himself, out comes a fleek or bottle. If in company, he stands treat till his morey is gone: then, like a dead beat, sits around if some one calls him up. A man on a moderate salary steps into a saloon, invites a half dozen friends to drink, pays half a dollar or more and walks, out. Three or four times a day he repeats this, and always drinks when asked. and walks out. Three or four times a day he repeats this, and always drinks when asked It is social. Men mean nothing by it. But repeats this, and always drinks when asked. It is social. Men mean nothing by it. But during the week half of a man's salary has been poured down his droat, destroying his stomach, weakening his nerves, over-exciting his brain, robbing himself and family of his money needed for other purposes. But it is social! Drink in the morning—at moon—at night, and then a few times between drinks. The brain whirls—the hard proves unsteady—the pocket grows empty—the boune ones selfer—the eye looks real and tremulous, as if a "nemed—ambition is drowned or possible." Patty the polacy set and tremulous, as a large three poor fellow is unfit for bush 288. He is sick, unable to work. He is not the man to be reled on. He 122 vc.3 is place, and in time finds a poorer one. Then be feels blue—drinks still more—suffers—he leaves his place again, and at lest dies a wretch. But it is social!

A FRENCHMAN, having heard the word 'press' made use of-to imply persuade, press that gentleman to take some refresh ments, press him to stay, etc.,-thought he tenon: "Do you know why the Queens would show his talents by using (what he imagined) a synonymous form; and he, thereis because the Queens govern by the advice of men, and Kings by the advice of women." "Pray, squeeze that lady to sing !"

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NO: 9

AGRICULTURAL.

CULTURE.

The fact is natent to the most superficial

observation, that the total sum of the vest pro

duction of our agriculture is the yield of an

average depth of cultivation of the coll not

film of the earth's surface. All the inorganic

matter needed by plants, and all other elements

sumption. We may not be able to calculate

the precise amount of increase in the produc

nearly one-sight more production. The agri-

cu'tural produce of 1867, of those articles

An erroneous impression exists relative to

the depth to which the roots of the cereals and

or wherever the movid is of suitable texture

the roots of wheat and orts. With the preva-

leat mode of culture, in very compact soils,

where-roots are so very near the surface as to

be thrown out by the mechanical displacement

st oyed, they struggle fru tlessly to pierce the

unbooken subsoin prehed, perhaps, by the

to the b'esting power of an early drought,

and of Vat'e va've for bread. The dr'!, plant

ing the seed firmly in the earth instead of scat

tering it on the surface, already saves half of

and deep culture, with proper drainings, would

procure exemption from most of the remaining

mixture of the food-producing elements of the

the gases, which are so necessary to plant

growth. France, following in our footsteps

want of a proper rotative system—has reduced

single fact that, while England has two acres

France has three acres in wheat for every acre

-POTASII AS A FERTIL ZER.

Fotash forms one of the most essent al con-

reach of the agriculturist. In many plants it

onstitutes more than one-half of their ash, and

n most at least one-third. In neutralizing

acids in the soil and in the liberation of am-

monia, it acts in the same manner as lime, but

when it is desired simply to effect these last

mentioned objects, the latter should be used,

a manure, using the word in its strictest sense,

to indicate a substance that contributes directly

the ammonia in the same manner that line

displaces it from barnyard manure and similar

nanures, as we have just mentioned; and

c'tl ough the potash of the asues and the phos

phoric acid of the guano, or the l'ke, would be

et to benefit the plant, the ammonia would

be dissipated and lost, and the value of the

its action is soda, which, however, with a few

exceptions to the rule, enters but slightly into

the composition of plants, and may generally

be replaced, to a great extent, with potash

Turnips and Mangold Wurtzel, however, re-

quire a comparatively large amount of soda

per cent., and the latter a nearly equal amount

This may be most conven early applied to the

oil when required in the form of common sal

A GENTLEMAN once began his letter to his

bride thus: "My dearest Maria." The lady

replied : "My dear John, I beg that you will

You call me your 'dearest Maria.' Am I to

Who Governs Best? - The Duchess of

England govern better than the Kings? It

Burgundy said one day to Madame de Main

mend either your morals or your grammar

inderstand that you have other Marias ?"

J. A. Whitney, at N. Y. Farmers' Club.

he ash of the former containing upward of 28

"green crops" for every acre in wheat,

by such improvement.

cultural Report.

annual production of the country.

BOY'S GARDENING.

Mr. Edmond Morris, in a recent number of The Journal of Horticulture, gives an interesting account of a boy of his acquaintence as a gardener. He says: "A gentleman within two miles of me, by way of interesting his son (a young lad) in agriculture, gave him the free use of an acre to cultivate as he pleased. This shrewd boy located a half acre on one side of his father's barnyard, and the other on the opposite side. He could thus trundle out a dozen barrow loads of manure upon his ground whenever so disposed. He planted his acre in Lawton blackberries; cultivated them himself; and last year his gross sale of fruit amounted to six hundred dollars. The year preceeding his clear profit from the same acre was four hundred and fifty dollars. I have walked through this magnificent creation of juvenile care and shrewdness, and must confess that no engineering of my own in the seme l'ne has been equal to it. The contents of the convenient barnyard told powerfully on the cares, but more powerfully on the quantity and the quality of the fruit. The fee of the

than the land would sell for. "The father of the lad referred to was engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia; but he had never realized such profits as he thus saw his enterprising son to be annually securing. The example set before him by the lad induced bim to drop some one or two branches of agriculture and take to raising berries also. He began his plantings several years aco-for the son has long been harvesting very paying crops—and has been planting from the increase of his own fields, until he has now thirty acres of Lawtons. Last winter he cut down an apple orchard of large bearing trees to make room for more berries. The profit from the latter far out-

land, though in the best location, was much

less valuable than the annual crop. Within

gun-shot of this field are ten acres of this same

berry, which last year yielded a net profit of

four thousand two hundred dollars-more

stripped the orchard in the country.' The influence of gardening upon the young is one which parents may be truly glad to take advartage of; not alone for the money which they make by it, but for the good health it will give. All young boys and gir's may profitably ler n how to plant and cultivate all kinds of fruit and vegetables very early in life. Even though they may follow a profest cual coreer, their education in out-door later will tell favorably on their face elives. Physically her will be site ger, and in disposition more viccors, and ween old age comes on they will be more ice" aed loccek the rearements of a penceful rural life, surrounded by the trees of their own planting. That the "Coming Educatio al System" will include gardening, we have not the slightest doubt.

liabilities, and, ordinarily, from all danger of loss by drought. The advantage of additiona depth of pulverization therefore, would be often -MENDING ROADS .- On this important sub far greater than the proportionate increase ject the Springfield Republican says : "It ought to be made a statuatory offence to put a shovel of depth, and the profit of the improvement fu" of dirt upon the highway after the 1st of would be increased in a corresponding ratio. one of the principal saples, wheat, under our ed by the County Commissioners, and the work ordered for the public safety. In geneually lessened, until at the present time it does I ral, all the repairing that is done should ished three weeks earlier than that. The not exceed twelve bushels per acre, while true theory of road-making is that the new England, with her deep tillage and rotationcarth should be added in the spring, while the system, has raised her average to 28 bushels. Estimating our wheat area at eightéen millions frost is coming out of the ground, so that the new and old shall settle down together for the of acres, and allowing an increase of 10 bushels summer. When this is done, the addition is per acre under a system of thorough and judicious cultivation, the increased production incorporated bodily, and never heard from afterwards. It is the only way in which hard would amount to 200,000,000 bushels; and firm roads can be obtained. On the other wheat is but one of the staples to be benefitted hand, when, as generally at present, the repairing is put off till after harvesting, we have Deep cultivation is a prime necessity of root bad roads all the fall, execrable roads all winculture, which forms the basis of Engl'sh agter, except where the ground is deeply covered culture, and enables the English farmer to with snow; and, come spring, the passage to pay annual rents equivalent to the fee-simple and from even the nearest localities value of our farms. The growing of these "green crops" results in a more thorough ada matter of serious consideration, well prepared for if inevitable, or altogether avoided, if this

soil and its prompt permeation by water and can be done." A HOPEFUL CONVERT. - Recently the Methodists held a great "revival" in Wisconsin. Among the converts was one whose previous profession was,"three card monte." Times being somewhat hard, he found little profit in his legitimate "practice," and became converted, as the Elders say. One night, at in green crops, and that with us roots are the suggestion of an Elder, he rose to edify scarcely raised as a farm crop, explains the the congregation with his experience, and thus delivered himself :-

cause of the great discrepancy in the yield of that valuable cereal in those countries. - Agri-"Ladies and gentlemen-I mean, brothers and sisters; the Lord hath blessed me very much-I never felt so happy before in all my life-(embarrassed)-I say, I never felt so happy before in all my life-(very much embarrassed)-if any one thinks I ever did, they stituents of a fe tile so", and one of the most can get a lively bet out of me!" reportant of all the fe . ' ring agents with a

NEIGHBOR T-had a social party at his house a few evenings since, and the "dear boy," Charles, a five-year-old dolt, was favored with permission to be seen in the parlor.

"Pa" somewhat proud of his boys and Charles was, of course, elaborately gotten up es being chearer, and potash, generally, avail- for so great an occasion. Among other extras the in the form of ashes, should be applied as | the little fellow's hair was treated to a liberal supply of Eau de Colgne, to his huge gratifi-

his bow to the ladies and gentlemeno building up the structure of the plants. But "Lookee here," said he, proudly, "if any onsiderable care should be exercised in the use of ashes, and they should never, as is the of you smells a smell, thats me!" The effect was decided, and Charles having ractice with some in manuing corn in the thus in one brief sentence delivered an illustra ill, be mixed with guano or the refuse of the tive essay on human vanity, was the hero of ien roost, inasmuch as the first rain that disolves them will cause the potash to displace

cation. As he entered the parlor; and made

QUIPS, QUIRPS AND QUODLIBETS. The following is Aunt Betsy's description of her milk man : "He is the meanest man in the world," she exclaimed. "He skims his milk on the top, then turns it over and skims it on fertilizer depreciated. Analogous to potash in the bottom."

Creditors are like corns: they are always reminding one where the shoe pinches. The only way to get rid of them is to cut themand that won't prevent them coming again.

When is the book of nature studied? When utumn turns the leaves and they are red. Why is a flatterer like a microscope? Be-

cause he magnifies small things. "Birds in their nests agree," because they would fall out if they didn't.

A Scotchman's definition of "reel" music the bagpipes. A wag call Grecian architecture the "stoops"

hat ladies use at present. Not a proper place for a naval engagement -the Pacific Ocean. A little tumbler will often throw down a big

The cranium in four parts - The head uarters. A desirable domestic bird-A duck of a wife.

The bent of understanding-The instep. A pious perfume-The odor of sanctity.