I WOULD, IF I WERE YOU. What makes you sit so silent, Tom, At such a time as this! Look up and smile good brother mine, And tell me what's amiss; You never kept a secret yet

From little sister Loo-Come get this trouble off your mind-I would, if I were you. Your sighing tells me you're in love-That fact I cannot doubt-Why, bless me, brother, how you blush Well-now the murder's out Nay, never look so sad, dear Tom-

Despair will never do:

I would, if I were you Kate Lee-I knew her very well, And know how sae's inclined; You've only just to ask and have-But lovers are so blind. Why, Tom. she's just in love with you-You'll find my words prove true, Be stout of heart and confident, I would, if I were yes.

Take beed and tell the lady's name-

What would you sighing lovers do, Without a woman's aid? And what on earth is there in us To make you so afraid ? Now, Tom, you march and find Miss Kate, And never look so blue; Speak out, and ask her like a man-I would, if I were you.

## [COPYRIGHT SECURED.] CLEARFIELD COUNTY: OR, REMINISCENCES OF THE PAST.

Karthans and its legitimate offspring, Frenchville, should here be mentioned. About the period of the late war, the existence of those vast coal measures-the anthracite coal basins-were unknown. It is true that anthracite coal had been discovered and a load hauled to Philadelphia, where it had lain for some years, in a cellar, neglected, its value unascertained, its qualities untested, and none dreaming that at this day it should form so valuable and indispensable an article of trade, or that the business could ever gain its present gigantic proportions. Bituminous coal was in great demand, and deposits were sought everywhere. demand, gave rise to the development of the | The fleet escaped a British armed vessel then | country around Karthaus, and also originated cruising in the Chesapeake bay, and reached his birds from the flight. The falcon was tamoney into this county, enabled the settlers | colonial produce purchased. Returning with to meet their engagements, and furthered the the Pike and the packet Bordeaux, the latter ther gardening nor fowling to amuse her, the rapid settlement of the country. For some years coal had been dug in this region. The muda and confiscated; the Pike reached Phil. that quite disconcerted her parents. They coal veins were stripped; that is, all the earth | adelphia safely. In July 1814 leaving St. Barand other articles overlaying the same, were tholomew in the schooner Thetis he barely removed, and the coal dug. About 1800 bushels were generally loaded in an ark, and a ready market found in Columbia at 374 cents per bushel-the purchaser paying about \$20 for the ark. This trade engaged nearly all of our mature male population, and many are the anecdotes related in connection with it. We cannot forbear giving one. Anthony Kratzer, a very worthy man, now deceased, had reached a well known landing place above Lock Haven-Caldwell's-and allowed his crew to go to the house to order supper, whilst he attended to securing his property to shore. He soon followed, covered with the dust of the coal. Having washed preparatory to partaking of the meal, for which abstinence and labor had given him a keen appetite, he started for the table as soon as supper was announced. There he was occosted by the host, called to one side, and informed that the gentlemen who were eating did not want to eat at the same table with him. Kratzer's swarthy complexion, and the dimness of the light, favored the trick, County Commissioner and subsequently as and after an explanation and a hearty laugh, the good-natured Anthony was acknowledged to be as good as any other white man, and ate | 1832, and the office is yet retained by him. alongside of his crew, relishing as well the joke as the supper.

Loss, the agent of the Allegheny Coal Company, was the introducer of the scientific mode But the discovery of the superior qualities of anthracite coal for fuel, and the risks and expense our people were put to by the erection and yield facilities to local manufacturing establishments below, destroyed our growing and profitable trade, and caused our valuable beds of bituminous coal to be almost entirely neglected.

When the Rev. Geisenhainer came up the river, among those who accompanied him, York, and John Reiter, a practical farmer from Montgomery county, with his family of four neighborhood. John Reiter, junior, married a daughter of Hartwig Buck, a native of Hamburg; he has nine children, three of whom are married-Michael married Miss Ammaman; he has seven married and two single children. One of the daughters was married to J. F. W. Schnars, who had 14 children, two of whom remain single, and two are deceased; the other daughter is the wife of Joseph Yothers, of their children six a married, three are single, and one is deceased. Mr. Reiter has been dead for several years.

Having found an eligible spot about a mile and a half from the river, under the direction of Reiter the opening of the country for settlers was commenced. Nearly one hundred mediately brought under cultivation. Log travelling with circusses in this country. houses and a barn were built. A four feet vein of coal was discovered within a mile of the river, and a considerable quantity of coal mined and sent in arks, containing about 50 tons each, to market. The rocks rendering the navigation dangerous, and there being a know?

lack of experienced pilots, but few loads reached their destination.

In 1815, old Mr. Green, who kept a tavern in Milesburg, acted as guide for J. F. W. Schnars, Peter A. Karthaus and his son, who had reached Milesburg on their way to Karthaus. Green travelled on foot. The others had two horses between them. They followed an Indian path, and after leaving the Allegheny mountains, found but two families, those of Samuel Askey and John Bechtold, on the route. Crossing the river, they the same night reached John Reiter's house, where was then boarding David Dunlap, a mill-wright, engaged in erecting a saw-mill on the company lands, at the mouth of Little Moshannon.

left Germany together. Mr. Schnars is yet one of our community and eminently enjoys and deserves the respect of our citizens. His has been an eventful life. Born in 1785, in one of the free-hanse cities, Hamburg, he enjoyed many advantages-not the least important being the attainment of a superior education. War-the world's mad history-had played sad havoc with the interests of Germany. His nawhich it lies, blockaded by the English; all industrial pursuits prostrated-he turned his he embarked in the American ship Grand Signior bound for Baltimore. The ocean crossed -he was employed as book-keeper by Peter A. Karthaus, who on his arrival in this country engaged himself in business as a merchant.

Karthaus was venturesome. In December 1813, he leaded three vessels with flour, provisions, &c., suitable for the West India trade | and wear them." and cleared them from the port of Baltimore for St. Bartholomew. He gave Schnarrs, who sailed in the schooner Pike, control, and sent Antonio into the master falconer; he rides by To open new fields to supply the increasing sioned by government bore letters of marque. the first trade of any extent, which brought its destination. The cargoes were sold and ken from his finger, on which Finetta contriescaped capture. The vessel was bound for New York, and when just in sight of the highlands, a British armed vessel was discovered. After consultation it was run into Little Egg harbor. Schnars went up to Philadelphia to enter the goods at the Custom House and received orders to wagen them across New Jersey to the city. Here he remained a short time transacting some mercantile business for Karthaus. He was despatched by Karthaus for Baltimore, entrusted with a large package of bank notes belonging to his employer, and vious to the day made notable by the fall of vandal Gen. Ross. Immediately after the close of the war, he embarked for Liverpool intending to return to his home, but learning through a correspondence with some relations that his parents were dead and feeling no longer any inducement to visit his native land he returned to Baltimore. Since his residence in this county he served from 1829 to 1833 as County Auditor. Wm. F. Barry P. M. Gen. commissioned him as Post-master in March

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ANOTHER MODERN ROMANCE. - Over a month ago, an independent farmer named Marwood Gilbert, living at Yarmouth, Canada West, of extracting coal from the earth by mining. | eloped with his wife's sister, on the morning of the day she was to have married one Henry Locke. The friends of both parties were in a terrible pucker, but made no pursuit. About a week ago the truant pair returned, and the of dams on the river to feed the public works excitement in the village grew apace. Gilbert charged Miss Blewitt with seducing him. and she contended the seduction was the other way. The brothers of the girl took her home and kept her under strict surveillance. Gilbert could not see her, and he wrote letters appointing meetings, &c. Finally he was given to understand that he could see his inamorata at a certain hour of the night. He approached the house, a preconcerted signal were his wife, his son Frederick W., of New | having been given, when one of the infatuated girl's brothers shot him with buckshot through the body, but not dangerously wounding him. He ran off to a cottage hard by, but the inchildren who are now married and live in the mates knowing him, would not admit him-so he was oblidged to seek succor elsewhere. A kinsman denied him admittance to his innocent home, but took him to his (Gilbert's) house. The brother who shot him is under arrest, and Gilbert is trying to get well, promising to shoot the whole tribe of Blewitts.

ROMANCE EXTRAORDINARY .- Two individuals, calling themselves Jack and Charlie were recently imprisoned at Chambersburg, Pa., for swearing. Charlie was soon discovered to be a woman hailing from Somerset, and named Matilda Rusheberger. She says she ran away jewels." from Somerset, seven years ago, with Dan Rice's circus. She donned male attire from the time she started, and has been wearing it ever since. Her occupation in the circus was equestrianism and vaulting, and no doubt she figured among Rice's "stars" as "the celebrated equestrian, Signor Somebody, from Fraconi's in Paris, or Astley's in London." She

Express, says:-"I have come to the conclu- stock, ammunition, provisions, &c. sion that the Parisian skirt, as now worn, is made of some more flexible material than steel. At all events, it yields more easily and grace. be hanged if it doesn't cure you." fully." Now the question is, how does he

THREE LOVERS.

A PRETTY SPANISH STORY. A very handsome youth, with more charms became most desperately in love with the daughter of a rich neighbor. The father of speedily dissipated the little fortune that then became his only portion: however, his worst enemies never urged anything against Antonio. except a few extravagances and follies, which perhaps, were failings to an otherwise amiable character. Finetta, the object of his affection, was the only daughter of a rich noble, who, perceiving in Antonio, poverty alone, forbade his daughter, under severe penalties, not to think of Antonio, when, in fact, she could think of nothing else. Love is the parent of more inventions than necessity. Antonio put on the humble attire of a gardener, and so got These gentlemen, born in the same city, had rich father. Never were the flowers known to flourish so luxuriently, for were they not to form boquets for Finetta, who was never seen lessons, besides, of the gardener, in his gentle craft. How haappy they were in such employment! The mother of Finetta complained that the embroidery frame had been de-

I hope to equal the beauty of nature's lovely tints? Embroidery is an unhealthy employtive city invaded by the French; the Elbe on | ment, whereas this balmy air, with the odor of the flowers and shrubs, inspirits my very heart !" The mother looked at her daughter's blooming face, and was satisfied; but the eyes towards America, and in 1810, having father was not so easily duped, for it happensucceeded in reaching the Danish island, Sylt, ed there was a nosegay in every room and there was seldom a salad for the table. The master noticing the neglect, Antonio replied his paradise of flowers.

"In truth," said the mother, "when my daughter thinks proper to give rings to a gardener, it is time he should go somewhere else

Finetta took to embroidery very dilligently, and became as pale as the lily she worked. The father proposed falconry. Love transforms him out as super-cargo. The vessels commis- her side; what are the charms of floriculture rose bloomed with fresh vigor and the chase ved to place another jewel as a consolation for his disgrace. After this, there being neiwas captured by the British, carried into Ber- languid girl fell into a state of melancholy, sent for a noted physician, in spite of the fair one's opposition, who understood her own ailno remedy. His visits raised the anxiety of the watchful Antonio, who contrived to waylay the physician and learned that he could do

"Be of good cheer," replied Antonio, "I know well her complaint, and if you will let me have an opportunity, she shall soon eat, drink and sleep, and be merry and glad, instead of the poor, moping, pining, patient you prescribe for in vain."

He then confidentially related their mutual love, and the physician, being a good hearted man, and besides finding his advice in vain, consented to use his interest in behalf of the anxious lover. Behold Antonio as the attensafely reached his residence on the night pre- dant of the physician, waiting on the invalid basket in hand. The new medicines had a wonderful effect; the physician received a rich present from the father; and in taking leave of the attendant, the fair Finetta slipped a third ring on his hand. So tenderly grateful was the attendant, that he did not perceive the entrance of her father. Antonio was thrust out of the room rather quicker than he expected, and the fair Finetta was commanded with a stern rebuke to her chamber. The old lady, thereupon, asking her husband the cause ot this sudden change in affairs, he replied-"Wife, I fear we have much trouble with

our only child, if we do not marry her forthwith. Here, I found the Doctor's man on his knees, feeling her pulse. I presume he may steal her hand."

"Husband," replied the lady, "thank Heaven, he was no lower in rank. I heard that she bestowed a ring on that gardner who was fonder of flowers than vegetables; and it is much to me if she has not bestowed some sweet looks, at least upon our last falconer;

first, as I saw him look at her one morning." "Ah !" quothshe in grief, "would, that we had let her have Antonio; my heart misgives me that we shall be brought to disgrace on her account. If he is poor, he is nobly born, and have we not money enough for both?" but would Antonio be recalled? The old lady promised to undertake this, after a proper lecture to her daughter on her indiscrewrote a letter to her lover, who came joyfully day arrived, and the company assembled, the mother perceived with surprise, three very handsome rings, belonging to her daughter, on the hand of the intended bridegroom; be-

took Finetta by the handimpeach the honor and constancy of the do- ture, novelty or amusement of the business. nor, know that I am ready to maintain it, in token of which I have put on these several

The hearts of the parents were so greatly lightened by this confession, that the marriage was made doubly a time of rejoicing, and the fair Finetta had never cause to regret the tripple wooing of the gardener, falconer, and the physician's attendant.

The Pawnee Indian war in Nebraska has ended. Gov. Black, at the head of 34 volunteers, followed and attacked 1000 of the Paw-

"Now do take this medicine, wife, and I'll

A WIDE-AWAKE YOUNG LADY.

About four miles from Easton, Pa., resides a wealthy farmer, his wife and only daughter. in his appearance than money in his pocket, The latter is a dashing rustic belle, of the mankilling species, much noted for her dauntless way in doing things, and quick wit. Having Antonio was dead, and the young man had a bill of a local bank for one hundred dollars, and not being able to use it, on account of the inability of his neighbors to change it, the farmer resolved to send it to the bank for that purpose, and selected his daughter as carrier. The young lady mounted a horse and rode to Easton, but arrived there after the bank had closed, and after offering the bill at several stores without success, she turned the head of | persed and carried away by the waters. her steed towards home.

She had just passed the suburbs of the city, when "a solitary horseman" overtook her and gave the salute courteous, with a winning air. As he had the appearance of a gentleman, and employment in the pleasure grounds of the evinced the greatest respect for the fair equestrienne, she returned his salutation without fear, and the two were soon riding side by side. The stranger expressed pleasure to find that without a fresh one in her bosom? She took | they were both going the same way, and made such remarks about the landscape as led his fair companion to believe that he was not una- sist not the slow and continued action of wasuperb blending of colors in the sunset sky, observed that "God made the country," and "When," exclaimed her daughter, "could dwelt upon the contrast of the merchant's cares and the farmer's freedom of soil. To all this poetical disquisition the maiden did most seriously incline, not dreaming that her companion was anything but a getleman.

Smoothly ran the horseman's tongue, until they entered a dark wood through which the road wound, when he suddenly reined up his horse directly across the path, and sternly desired the girl to "surrender that one hundred dollar bill she was trying to change in Easby pointing to a beautiful bower which he was ton." Thinking he was trying to frighten her then constructing. He was abruptly dismiss-ed on the spot, and driven out like Adam from gaily in reply; but the production of a pistol gaily in reply; but the production of a pistol convinced her of the true character of her escort, and she felt that the money must go. But mark how slight a thing will turn the tables, when circumstances all appear to tend one way. The poor girl drew forth the bill from her bosom, and was placing it in the scoundrel's outstretched hand, when a gust of obliged to dismount to recover it.

No sooner had he left his horse, than the quick-witted girl applied the whip to her own falconer, in gazing on them, forgot to recal The other horse started also, and away went phates which it contains. This influence is come miserable in quality. the span with one rider. With an oath the robber dashed after them and fired his pistol; but the noise only frightened the animals into a still faster gallop, and the farmer's daughter found herself at home in double quick time. It did not take her long to relate her adventure, nor was her father at all delicate about examining the saddle-bags of the strange horse. In them he found, besides a large numment well enough to know that he could offer | ber of counterfeit bills, nearly fifteen hundred dollars in good money! The animal alone was worth more than the amount lost, and the farmer was well satisfied with the exchange. The robber was probably some fellow connected with a gang of counterfeiters that infest Central Pennsylvania, and dogged the girl in her has not yet claimed his horse and saddle-bags -nor is there reason to believe he ever will.

GENIUS AND LABOR .- Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend : "Men give me some credit for genius. All the genius that I have lies just in this: When I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded the people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

Mr. Webster once replied to a gentleman great importance: "The subject interests lime, spread over the surface, produces the me deeply, but I have no time. There sir," pointing to a huge pile of letters on the table. is a pile of unarswered letters, to which I must reply before the close of the session, time to master the subject so as to do it jus-"But Mr. Webster a few words from you

would do so much to awaken public attention

"If there be so much weight in my words as you represent, it is because I do not allow myself to speak on any subject till I have imbued my mind with it."

Demosthenes was one urged to speak on a great and sudden emergency. "I am not prepared," said he, and obstinately refused. The law of labor is equally binding on ge-

nius and mediocrity.

A CLERICAL HORSE-THIEF .- A couple weeks ago, a preacher named Elijah Bowen, was arrested at Harrisburg, on a charge of horsetened by the snows of more than seventy winters. He is a Jerseyman and has for thirty years past distinguished bimself as the Dick Turpin of horse-thieves. At camp-meetings he would mount any horse he fancied and hur- so that it can enrich itself of certain soluble in his own character as a gentleman, and was ry away to parts unknown. While preaching most graciously received. When the wedding against the profanation of the Sabbath, he agous to tillage, addition of lime and calcinawould manage to borrow a horse to go to the tion. Since the concurrence of soluble silica "next village" and then "appropriate" it lar that in the long catalogue of offences a- added to the soil, a greater or less repose fore she could ask any questions, Antonio gainst Bowen, they are all for stealing horses and wagons. He was once sentenced to the "I think, Madame," said he to his lynxeyed New Jersey State prison. From his appearmother, "that I can guess what is passing in ance, no one would for a moment suppose him your mind. The three rings which have to be anything else but a very respectable, caught your eye, were really bestowed by your honest man. And yet he seems to have a per-

> Mrs. Partington says that when she was a gal, she used to go to parties, and always had a beau to extort her home; but now, she says, the gals undergo all kinds of declivities, and the task of extorting them home revolves on their dear selves. The old lady drew down ing themselves. her specs and thanked her stars that she had lived in other days, when men could depreciate the worth of the female sex.

ravening with circusses in this country.

nees, defeated them with considerable loss, skillful manner in which a certain pretty girl not least, refuse to take your county paper and compelled them to surrender up all their handled a broom; whereupon a brother editor and don't you advertise. remarked that the manner in which his wife handled a broom, was not so captivating.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY-NO. 3.

The penetration of water into rocks upon mountains covered with snow is a cause which destroys the cohesion of their elements. It is known that as water passes into ice it dilates and this explains why walls, saturated with water and exposed to intense cold in severe nights, exfoliate and sometimes even crumble down if they contain much humidity; and it explains also why masons cover recent constructions, with straw. Now water in solidifying in the superficial beds of rocks produces the same effect, that is to say, seperates their parts, which with the thaw come off, are dis-

But this mechanical and incidental cause of disintegration is not the most powerful; there are others which act constantly during centuries, minute by minute or rather second by second, and which not being limited by time, triumph over the resistance which bodies apparently the most unalterable, oppose to them; I speak of the combined chemical actions, by which oxygen, water and carbonic acid decompose rocks and stones. Silica (flint) and the silicates, despite their seeming insolubility, retive to the manor born; he expatiated on the ter sharpened with carbonic acid. Porcelain clay (Kaolin) owes its property only to the secular decomposition which had dissolved the silicate of potassa and reduced the stone to the condition of silicate of alumina. Au alkaline silicate put near water saturated with carbopic acid and in the vicinity of the roots of plants, is decomposed, dissolved in the water and in the end passes in the liquid state into the tissue of the plants.

The phosphate of lime is not soluble in pure water, but it is soluble in water containing Sea salt or an ammonical salt such as the sulphate of ammonia. It also dissolves very well in water acidulated with carbonic acid; it is the same with limestone or carbonate of lime which becomes easily soluble through an excess of carbonic acid.

Since tillable land is constituted of the waste of certain rocks its properties must depend on the principles which predominate in the debris. If the earth is composed of silica or of pure limestone it is absolutely sterile, but if clay is mixed with it in proper proportions wind blew it into the road, and the fellow was | there results a fruitful soil. Clay is the result kalies, (felspar, granite, gniess, &c.); its in-fluence upon the life of plants is due to the alnuence upon the life of plants is due to the alhorse, and he sprang forward-but not alone. kalies, alkaline earths and phosphates and sulsuch that a single cubic metre of felspar, (silicate of alumina and of potash) which contains seventeen hundredths of alkalies, can furnish potash during \$20 years for a forest of oaks containing 2.500 square metres.

The alumina of clay takes part in the development of plants only by its property of retaining water and ammonia; and it is rarely found in the ashes of plants. A soil as fertile as possible is that where clay is mixed with calcareous matter and sand in such proportions as to give a free passage to air and moisture. The soil in the vicinity of Vesuvius is a type of fertile lands. They never manure it and they there cultivate corn without returning to the soil that which they take from it, but they journey from store to store with the bill. He let the land rest one year in three. Thus they subject it to all the vicissitudes of the season, and certain quantity of the alkalies which it contains are set at liberty by the decomposition of the superficial bed of minerals which constitute the soil.

Why is tillage useful? Only in this that it seperates the earth and multiplies the surfaces which should be brought in contact with carbonic acid, air and moisture, so that the remains of rocks constituting the tillable land with it. Then the effort which I make is what shall receive the property of being dissoluble of water. Stirring the soil by mechanical operations is not the only means of rendering the nutritious principles there contained soluble who pressed him to speak on a subject of and fit for vegetables. The employment of same result. This base combines with a part of the elements of clay and sets free the other parts, soluble and fit to promote vegetation. This explains the efficiency of marls, which (which was then three days off.) I have not are a mixture of clay and lime. The lime thus mixed with clay, favors the action of water sharpened with carbonic acid upon the silica, an action which we have explained.

Lastly we shall name another method, more expensive, but not less powerful than the others for increasing the fertility of argilaceous lands, which is, to subject them to a slow calcination. The silicates then dissolve with the greatest facility.

To resume, should we employ the plow or the harrow, should we mix lime with clayey land or should we calcine it, all these means concur in the same end, that is to say the disintegration of the silicates of alumina and alkalies. It clavey land offers a compact consistancy, it will resist the development and multiplication of roots. Then it will suffice per grappled and threw his antagonist, and to mix with this earth a certain quantity of fine sand, which will render it sufficiently light and accessable! to air and water, that which frequent tillage could not effect.

They call fallow that period of culture when the soil is abandoned to atmospheric influences substances. Fallowing is then an effort analand alkalies is one of the principal conditions without any compunction. It is rather singu- for the prosperity of cereals, if they are not should be given to it so that it may regain the mineral substances proper for absorption. If during the time of resting the land that they wish to prepare for the cereals, they cultivate another vegetable on the same land the harvest of which draws not silica from the soil. daughter on a gardener, a falconer, and the fect mania for horses and wagons, and takes this preserves its fertility for the corn which attendant of a physician; but lest any one them wherever he can find them, for the adven- they wish to cultivate later. This suffices to make us comprehend the importance of rotation in crops by which the agriculturist can draw from the same earth, without adding, many successive crops of different vegetables which he alternates according to the difference in the quality of mineral, substances which each of them extract from the soil in develop-

> THE WAY TO DO IT .- If you want to keep your town from thriving, turn a cold shoulder to your mechanics, or new beginners in busi-An Iowa editor said his attention was first ness; look upon every newcomer with a jealdrawn to the subject of matrimony, by the our scowl; discourage all you can, last, tho

An old lady down East having kept a hired man on liver nearly a month, said to him one "Now do take this medicine, whe, and I'll be hanged if it doesn't cure you."

When people speak of their grief as being day, "Well, John, you don't seem to like liv- Beautiful was the reply of a venerable man so great they cannot drown it, the reason some it is sure to do good one way or the other."

When people speak of their grief as being day, "Well, John, you don't seem to like liv- it to the question whether he was still in the land times is that it is so light that it won't sink!

When people speak of their grief as being day, "Well, John, you don't seem to like liv- it to the question whether he was still in the land times is that it is so light that it won't sink!

MAKING BUTTER.

As this is the season when most buffer is made, some useful directions for making and treating it will not be out of place. In the transactions of the Ohfo State Agricultural Society, we find some remarks on the subject, which ara worthy of wide spread circulation.

CHURNING .- The cream should be brought to the temperature of from 62 to 65 degrees Fahr, and churned. Experience has proved that such a stroke of the churn dash as will bring the butter in about thirty minutes, makes the best. At a temperature of about 62 degrees Fahr., from fifty to sixty strokes of the dash per minute will accomplish this result, if care is taken to strike the top of the cream and the bottom of the churn at every stroke. If the churn be filled so that the dash cannot strike the top of the cream, the operation can scarcely be accomplished at all. Rapid churning should be avoided at the commencement, though the motion may be accelerated after the cream curdles. The butter, when sufficiently gathered by churning, should be trans-

ferred with a wooden ladle to a wooden bowl. MAKING THE BUTTER .-- After the butter is taken from the churn, it should be skillfully worked until nearly all the milk is out of it. And here arises the mooted question, whether cold water should be used in the process; whether the butter may be washed? Experience has proved that if the milk can be expelled without water, the taste of the butter will be superior; but the buttermilk must be expelled at all events; and a free use of cold water will more certainly and speedily accomplish this object than any other means; and all other things being right, water-washed butter will be very good. The keeping quality of butter without washing is thought by many to be best. When the buttermilk is pretty well worked out, such a quantity of salt should be added as suits the tastes of those who are to be its consumers. Some give seven-eights of an ounce of salt to a pound of butter as a rule ; it should be thoroughly incorporated with the butter at its first working. The butter must be subjected on the ensuing day to a second working; these two may suffice for present consumption, but for butter, intended to be kept, a third working on the third day will be necessary. A machine butter-worker will of disintegration of silicate of alumina and al- | very much aid in the second and third workis entirely removed, the butter will soon be-

> PACKING .- For keeping butter, for family use, no vessel is preferable to earthenware crocks. In these pack the butter in layers of such thickness as will be convenient for use; sprinkling a little salt between each layer, for convenience in extracting the butter for use. Continue until the crock is nearly full; then cover with a fine muslin cloth, on which place a layer of salt half an inch thick; then fill with strong brine, and cover with a lid, and the work is done.

BRUDDER JOHNSON GOIN' UP .- A friend of ours who once attended a sable "night meeting" thus reports: Then Mr. Johnson arose and exhorted substantially as follows: "Bruddren, I'm gwine to gib you a sample ob de pious man and de onpious man. Now, you are de onpions, and where do ye 'spose ye'll go to when ye die ? I know! Ye'll go down, down into de pit! (Tremendous sensation,) Yes, and dar ye'll burn, and burn, foreber. No use hollerin dar-cause ye can't get out ! Shuddering throughout the meeting.) But, bruddren, war shall I go," resumed the speaker, rolling up his eyes. "I shall go up,up,up, and de Lord'll see me cummin, and he'll say "Angels, make way dare." And de angels'll say, "What fur, Lord, what fur ?" And den de Lord'll speak up sharp, and say, "I tell ye, angels, make way dar, don't you see? John-son's cummin!"

A BARE-HEADED PARTY .- On Saturday evening, says the Troy (N.Y.) Whig, while some gentlemen were spending a social hour at a highly respectable residence down town, one of the light-fingered gentry entered the hail and carried off their hats, of various qualities, from common straw up to white beaver. The hat market "riz" immediately, upon the bareheaded procession arriving up town.

There is a man up in Delhi, New York, who boasts that he never took a newspaper, and the same knowing "critter" says that Santa Anna, if he persists in his struggle with Russia, will be sure to lose all the territory of the Bosphorus, and be excluded from the navigation of the Amazon sea.

A desperate fight came off some weeks since in Oregon Between a noted trapper and an Indian "brave." They fought with knives. and were both badly wounded, when the trapthen cut his throat from ear to ear.

One of our citizens of "credit and renown," says the Belfast Journal, while rurglizing a few days since, unconsciously sat down on a bumblebee's nest. He had, for a moment, a realizing sense of what "the seat of war" means, about which so much talk is made;

Eighteen thousand sheep-an unprecedented number-were received in New York last week. The extreme drought has parched the grass, and induced the owners to send them

Within the limits of New York there are 420 churches. The aggregate salaries of the pastors of these churches amount to \$620,000 or an average of about \$1,750 dollars per an-

The Rajah of Cashmere has sent a tent of shawls as a present to Queen Victoria, with a bedstead of carved gold, the whole valued at \$150,000. A present worth having, that.

The Edinburg Witness gives an account of the recent assemblage of forty thousand persons at a protestant prayer meeting in the open air, at Belfast, Ireland.

The yellow fever broke out recently in two small Mexican towns on the Rio Grande, and in three days two hundred and forty-three

It is a general remark that all classes of persons are ever ready to give their opinions. We think the lawyers must be excepted; they sell theirs.