### Bingen on the Rhyne.

A soldier of the Legion lay dying at Algiers, there to be afraid of?" There was lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth of woman's tears: But a comrade stood beside him while his

life blood ebbed away, And bent with pitying glances to hear what

he might say--The dying soldier faltered as he took that comrade's h.nd,
And said, "I never more shall see my own,

my native land:
Take a message and a token to some dis-

tent friends of mine, For I was born at Bingen, sweet Bingen on

Tell my brothers and companions when they meet and crowd around
To hear my mournful story in the pleasant vintage ground,

That we fouget the battle bravely, and when the fight was done, Full many a corse lay ghastly, beneath the

setting sun:
And 'midst the dead and dying were some

the last of many sears;
But some were young and suddenly beheld life's noon decline.

you, and—
"Yes, J."
"I am so And one had come from Bingen, quiet Bingen on the Rhine.

Tell my mother that her other sons shall comfort her old age.

And I was still a truant bird that thought his about it."

home a c ge--For my father was a soldier; and even as a child.

struggles tierce and wild;
And when he died, and left us to divide his

seanty hoard.

I let them take whiter they would, and kept my f.ther's sword.

And with a boyish love, I hung it where he

bright light used to shine

1 10 % And to h my the old sword in i s place-my

For the honor of ds roll Elegen, sweet Bingen on the Rhine! There's another not a sister. In the happy

days gone by.
You'd have known her by the merranent that sp rkled in a reve.
Too innocent for coquetry too feat tor lab.

seorning:
Oh! Friend, I fear the lightest heart makes sometimes he eyest mourning— Tell her, the l st night of my life, (for ere

the noon be tisen.

My body will be out of p in, my soul be out

young sanlight shine
On the rine-clad hills of Bingen sweet Bingen on the Rhine!

I saw the blue Rhine sweep along: I heard. or seemed to hear,

The German song we used to sing in chorus sweet and ele r—
And down the pleasant river and up the

passed in friendly t.lk,
Down many ap th beloved of yore, and well 1

remembered walk,
And her little h and lay lightly and contiding-

ly in mine-But we'll meet no more at Bingen, dear Bin-

Wit and Bumor.

Popping the Question. A LEAP YEAR STORY.

"But why don't you get married? said | next week a pouncing girl, with a languing eye, to a smooth faced, innocent looking youth, Havre—in the Humboldt." who blushed up to the eyes at the ques-

"Well, I-" said the youth, stopping

"Well, go on; you what?" said the congregated, among which an ourang outer cross questioner almost impercentally tang particle ray struck his attention. fair cross questioner, almost imperceptibly inclining nearer to the young min. -Now just tell me right straight out, you

"O, I can't tell you—"
"I say you can. Why you know I'd
never mention it, and you may tell me,
of course you know, for havn't I always

been your friend?"

beleaguered youth.

"And I am sure I always thought you

and mellow accents. "O, I do, upon my word-yes, indeed I do Maria," said the unsophistical youth, very warmy, and he found that Maria had unconsciously placed her hand in his open

Then there was a silence.

"And then-well!" said Maria coop-

ever to the ground.
O will!" said John, dropping tes and Maria's hand at the same Lis

them before: but they will lose nothing by ing again a tone of raillery, "I know you're in love, and John, why don't you tell in all about it at once?"

Well 1! Oh you silly mortal, what is

"O, it ain't because I am afraid of any thing at all; and I'll-well now, Maria, I

"Well now John?"

"Eh ?"

"Yes." "I am in love-now don't tell, you won't will you?" violently seizing Maria by the hand, and looking her in the face with a most imploring expression.

"Why, of course you know, John, I'll never breath a word of it—you know I won't, don't you, John?" This was spoken in a mellow whisper, and the cherry lips of Maria were so near John's ear when he spoke, that had he turned his bend to look at her, there might have coursed an

exceedingly dangerous collision, "Well, Maria," said John, "I've told you grown old in wars—
The death wound on their gallant breasts. I have always thought a great deal of now, and so you shall know all about it. "Yes, John."

"I am sure you would do anything for me that you could-"

"Yes John, you know I would." "Well, I thought so and you don't know how long I've wanted to talk to you

"I declare, John,-von might have told me long ago if you wanted, for I'm sure My heart leaped for h to hear him tell of I never was angry with you in my life. "No you wasn't; and I have often felt a

creat mind to but-"It's not too late, now, you know

West, Marin, do you think I'm too

"Is lead I do not, John, and I know it On the cottage wall at Bingen, fair Bingen would be a good thing for you, too, for on the Rhine! every boly says the seener young people Tell my sister not to mourn for me, nor sol, gots married the latter, when they are

Tell my sister not to mourn for my, not with drooping he of.

When the troops are marching homeogram with light and g. Bact trend:

But to look upon them proudly! with:

I do want to get marched, and if you'll --"

"" will will, but for you know I

"" will will, but to you know I For her brother, was a soldier, and did not fear to die!

And if a commade seek her love. I ask her in my name.

To listen to him collinly, without regreter, you wished a lister of that is, the rows in

velous always about to per your the I not I'll be first to u ma ask of an just may thing on please."
"And you'll grant it?"

"Then Maria, I want went to possible question for the to Mary Sur's and for-

· Fly en

" Do you love Mary Sandard" "O, fiction! I do with all my hear; !" "I alway though you were a fool," "Eh!"

· I say you are a fool, and you had eller go home, your mother wants you! of prison,)

I dreamed I stood with her, and saw the the mortified Mariah, in a shrill treple, and she gave poor John a slap on the shock that sent him recling. It was noonday and yet John declares that he saw myriads of stars flashing around him. more than he ever saw in the wight time. Poor Maria

> "Never told her love But let concealment, like a worm in the bat Prev on her demask cheek.

The echoing chorus sounded in notes most clear and shrift;

Thus, alas, how often are the german clear and shrift; young affection east away! For it is but And her glad blue eye was on me, as we two true, as David Crocket be entifully ex-

thority he had proclamed that he was of beguiful quality, and very mealy. about to marry his daughter?"

The young man denied the "soft im-

peachment.
"You did?" roared the would'nt-befuler-in-law; "you told Mrs. Ti ree-emThe Friesland Oat is a rather early

dish that you were going to have her,

The old gent sloped, - weeks out the

short with a gasp, and fixing his eyes on the vacancy with a puzzled foolish expression between the transfer of the press, the bards, and creeping things there ral gentlemen were conversing about the animal, one of whom expressed the why I-Oh, pshaw, I don't know " hom in species. Jonathan did not like

"You do, I say you do know, come, I this idea, and stricking up to the genticant to know."
"O, I can't tell you—"
"Pooh! pooh! he's no more human species than I be !"

Speaking of courting, reminds us of a little incident that occurred out West The White Tartarian Oat is a late once upon a time. A close-fisted old cod-bind. S.raw long, stiff, hard, and brashy, \*Well, you have I know," replied the once upon a time. A close-fisted old cod-sleaguered youth. c sarms drew the attention of a young mm. Grain long, thin, spilky, very coarse, but fiked me," went on the maiden, in tenuer | After some little maneuvreing, he venturel to open a courtship. On the first night of his appearance in the parlor, the old man, after dozing in his chair until 9 o'- a hitle courser straw, clock, arose, and putting a log of wood on

for James to go home!

# Agricultural.

On the Culture of Oats.

Although Oats are much less cultivated in this country than in England, they are, nevertheless, a crop of considerable importance as food for domestic animals, even in the planting States. It is rare that we find so much information relating to this cereal, in the same space, as is contained in the following article, which is copid from the Mark Lane Express of a recent date:

The oat is one one of the most useful kinds of grain known to the British Isles and appears to be indigenious to them, as also to all cold latitudes. It is very extensively used for human and cattle food, and the oat crop is one of the most universal as well as one of the most profitable under common culture. Speaking generally, the climate of the United Kingiom is well adapted to its cultivation, particularly the northern and more elevated terris of it, as also many rather cold and lanno localities. It is, however, a crop very much depen-

deat upon climit. Hence the comparative iv small bread h planted with oats in the sombern part of England, and the very large quantity grown in Scotland and Ire-In the latter country in the year 1847, cut of 3,313,517 acres producing corn, 2,200 870 acres were under culture tor oats; and this arising more from the humality and coldness of the climate than any peculiar adaptation of the soil, great as it is, for its beneficial growth. The same remark will apply to Scotland and the North and West of England. It is the influence of climate rather than soil upon which the prosperity of the oat cropmainly depends. We incline t think his the most important part of this su! ject in connection with modern improve ments in the practice of agriculture; and we would urge our readers to make full inquiry into it, as it may prevent m ny errors, and consequent losses. Good wheat years are seldom, if ever good oct years. Cool and wet seasons are good for oats, and bad for wheat; and rice rersa, Wheat require heat and dry weathat taripen its seed to perfection; oats prer humid and cool weather, and they will in where the mean temperature for months is 50 degrees, and reaches 66 goes at mid-day for a short time in the amer; wheat requiring a mean temperture for two months, of 68 degrees, with

d veipen its seed. Taese are matters worthy of grave coneleration by all out-growers. We would outlin our readers against sowing outs clocalities akely to be injured by heat or aght or on sails liable to burninger a le dain sands, or chalky downs and circls, or cold poor clays, as cannot well talle ille significant's heat; and we do so is be cause we are assured that withthe is a manner the crops on such soils

such hotter weather for a short time, to

to be led indeed, if not The soils best adapted to the growth of the out crop are the rich loams, the peaty or tern lands, and the alluvial deposits; but it will grow freely on almost every and of sail capable of general culture. The varieties of the out are also so many and varied in their character, that every kind if soil may be supplied with a sort well tuited to its nature. Hence, crops are grown on soils and in situations, or again n a climate, but ill adapted to its produc-

The richer soils require to be sown with the short and stiff-strawed varieties, states, that a great deal of buel, formerly in the poorer soils with the free-growing, ing strawed, prolific sorts, or such as exter has average lover a Late of 100 invariant growth. For the rich loams we to the acre, in a crop of 70 would select the Potato the Poland, and materials use? are ie Friesland Oats; for the peat or fern, scrapings, dit bank, we true, as David Crocket be entifully expresses it,

"The course of love never did ran amooth."

A Mistake.—A young gentleman who are the with the above sorts the common where the sorts of the sorts by in ninesemble with most nor more at Bingen, dear Bingen, dear Bingen on the Rhine."

A Misstake—A young gentleman who had been paying—under protest from the role father—his addresses to a young service and had been paying—under protest from the role father—his addresses to a young service and had been paying—under protest from the role father—his addresses to a young service and had admitted to speak;

His voice grew faint and hoarse, his grass was childshown.

His come do bent to lift him, but the spark of life had field—the legion in a foreign from the lay dead;

And the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked down.

On the red sand of the battle-field, with broody corposes strown—and calmly son that dreadful seens her pale light-seemed to shine.

The whole the paying of the hadden of the soft had adminged to go ad-loard, he said the had.

"On the red sand of the battle-field, with broody corposes strown—and calmly son that dreadful seens her pale light-seemed to shine.

By dead;

And the soft most firm the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly son had dreadful seens her pale light-seemed to shine.

By dead;

And the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly son he or the son the soll to such that the field, with broody corposes strown—and calmly on the dreadful seens her pale light-seemed to shine.

By dead in the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly son he or son the soll to such that the field, with broody corposes strown—and calmly son he dreadful seens her pale light-seemed to shine.

By dead in the soft moonth in the soft moonth in the soft moonth in the soft moonth in the son the soll to which we have attribed the admined adabling blow green as this from the graves and the

our hero floudshing a big cane in his right Straw moderate length, bright, and strong hand, demanding to know " by what au- Grain plump, short, white and generally Straw moderate length, bright, and strong. vear round. Cultivato. The Poland Oat is a very early sort.

Straw vellow, and rather short and stiff. Grain large, plump, white, singly set and

well, and is mealy.

The Dutch Brew Oat.—A later sort. Straw rather long, bright, and good; is Assessed. - A green horn from the countries and double-set, plump white and yields

webt is a good horse-corn.

The Hopetoun Oat is a late sort. A ong, reedy, stiff, sharp straw; not good fodder. Grain rather small; husk

The Short-small Oat is a rather late kind, similar in all respects to the Dutch lirew Out-most probably the same as-The Long-small Oat is a rather late

lin!, with a long and good straw for foder. Grain long and thin, weight light, at very prolific, and is good horse-corn. with grain on shagg, leaning to its side,

very prolific even on poor soils. The Black Tartarian Oat is similar to Old Black Oat is rather late. Straw fair

the fire, as he left the room, 'Thre, length, and thin or wire, is fair fodder. Nancy, when that log burns out, it is time Grain rather long and thin; weight light;

The Sandy Oat is described as a rather early kind. Straw tall and stiff. Grain

small; well set in husk; not liable to shed when ripe. The Georgian Oat is described as rath-

er late and prolific, with short straw .-Grain large, growing chiefly towards one side, and thrashed with difficulty.

The Angus Oat .- Straw short, weak, and fine; rather late, with pretty plump

The Red Oat is an early sort; straw thin, hard, and wiry. Grain, brownish hush; well attached to the husk, and not liable to shake.

The Winter Oat is sown in October tillers well, and yields well. Grain long, and of a dark-brown colour. The Dun Oat is a similar variety, but

always sown in the spring. The Siberian Oat is a very early prolific variety, with very coarse straw. Convery coarse, and thick busk.

The Skinless Oat is an early sert, sand the grain is free from husk. Many other varieties to the analysis 50 to 60 are named, but we have have already said two much on the positions

shall proceed.

The General Management The North tion of the Oat Crop. W. . k produced from the south of the ken up for ken up frem gr - r point of yield and one to which the crop of rape or the man golds, &c., have been force and And the next in graduate a discharge dead follow; but, of jettier bare fallows, and more portion in the course being extended through the whom we should decline entering in a linearture in his way.

"Pare fallows" are naiver demned in Fug' u', empire peases, notwitistanting their cliente comparatively cold and ! umi!. At the South, outs should be a weavery early in the spring or late in the Aument to bit in the hist strategy of less contact the right temperature, and estimated due nor. He his on his little strategy of the timest Gold and silver Witch is and Joy moisture. Liming land, in all cases where this mineral is deficient in the soil, aids in the production of this grain. A gentleman of New Castle, Delaware, informs us that the farmers of that not I rge county have purchased a million bushels of b whit it is represented. If will mention lime in the last two years, and find the in the few of the criticles which he have he addlime in the last two years, and find the investment of \$150,000, in this food of plants, a profitable operation. The finest outs that we have seen were fr in that county. and were grown on the form of the Hon. John M. Clayton. - Southern Cultivator.

### Southern Improvement in A gricu'ture.

We are pleased to learn, from the Fayetteville Observer, that there reaburdant signs of an awakening pirit of improvement among the Farmer and Planters of that section. They begin to see that in the race of competition with other parts of the country they will be left for behind if they continue to pursue, the old system of clearing land, wearing it out, and abandoning it. They have the less laborious, and far more profitable, system of improving their land, by manure, rotation of crops, &c. And the results are already apparent. Lande are increased in value, because they produce vastly more than they did. The owners. being enriched by increased production and incre-sed value, are content to remain where they are, and so the tide f the dall st R zor. P a builty is need, &c.

emigration is staved. A gentleman of Edgecombe county who has taken a lead in these improvements. quite poor, is now producing 1200 the of seed cotton to the mere and one plan-

ry, yound faced farmer. So independent scriber makes no beasts but will simply and yet so free from vanity and oride, say that the Public shall be accommodasort, but not so early as the Poland.— So rich and so industrious—patient, and start of sort o So rich and so industrious parient, and ted in a style not excelled by any House and noble traits about his character, he is generally hospitable-eat and drink him and he won't set a mark on you and work it out of you with mounts. companies interest as some people I know will; you are welcome; he do a kindness without expecting a return by way of compensation—it is not so with every body; usually more honorsty mit and accounts of the Farm have been usually more honesty and sincer, less disthick; but bright and prolific kind on posed to deal in low and under handed posed to deal in low and under handed Esq. for the paymen; of the liabilitie of cunning, than many I could mome. II the Frm; and he alone is authorized to gives to society it best supports it firmest collect the amounts due the Firm and to pillar that supports the cuffice of govern- pay the debts due by them. All persons ment; he is the lord of nature. Look at him in his homespun and grey; laugh at pay up forthwith, and all persons having him, if you will, but believe nie; he can demands against the Firm will present the laugh back if he pleases.

> Mr. G. was a most inverset punster. Lying very ill of the cholera, his nurse prop. sed to prepare a young, tender chick-"Hadn't you better have an old hen !"

apt to lay on my stomach !" Why is a broken down bedstead like deed! Because it has to be re-corde ! be-

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