BY LAMOOSE. It was an August eve when last before thee I silently gazed on thy lovliness; The pale light's glories shed their bolo o'er

As the sweet notes rolled in fondest caress, Most beautiful thou appeared mid the wan-

ing light, The fairest bright star of eve, upon the brow of night.

I could not speak-no dim tear was starting, For the deep thought could find no outward

I only felt that you and I were parting, I and the idol of my fond heart's shrine : That to be doomed in love's first blush to sever-

Alas for love! to part, hope not forever. The evening light that lulled my new dis-

tresses. Faded away far in the gloomy sky, The gentle breezes ceased their fond caresses.

While yet I lingered for thy sparkling eye; To look kindly on me till my spirit could borrow.

From its soft glance some gladness for the The late hour came the gentle moon looked kindly,

O'er the glad earth-the parting hour came, I looked up and gazed, but oh how blindly, Beneath thine eyes I was as one struck dumb, I dared have told thee thus no word was spoken,

Yes from my heart, in earnest words came gushing.

My lips one thought-I had loved thee yet how long. But far too madly through my heart was

rushing, A tide of love unutterably strong ;

And though one word would sometimes wildly flutter. Within my lips, I dared no whisper utter.

#### · Rose of May.

BY CHARLES C. RABOTEAU.

Oh. Rose of May thy beauty bright, Is blended with the light of mind; And worth and grace and love unite, To form the queen of womanked. A happy fate must needs be thine, Courted and sought and loved by all-But thou hast wrung this heart of mine-The fading willow-wreath is all, Oh, Rose of May! for me.

Oh, Rose of May! but once for me, Love's blossom opened to the light, It smiled, it bloomed alone for thee-It drooped and withered in a night! Thou wilt be loved and sought for yet, The cynosure and pride of ail: To me remains alone regret-The willow wreath the sable pall, Oh, Rose of May! for me.

Oh, Rose of May! when Love shall call, And deck'd and jewelr'd thou art led, Into thy proud ancestral hall, In youth and beauty-to be wee One pensive guest may gaze and sigh, And deem thy bliss the loss of ... ife'll meet no more thy radient e That eye from which no tear may fall, Oh, Rose of May ! . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

# Wit and Bumur.

A newspaper may be destroy i at night-it may light a segar, it may curl a lady's hair. Ah! only think of that, girls. An editor's thoughts completely, sweetly, exquisitely, wreathed in your rich tresses, and-yes, cestling down with you in your mindnight slumbers to gently guard and peacefully keep watch over your happy dreams. Jerusalem! who would not be an editor?

that will take a paper for a year and a stirring abroad, reading becomes a solace half and then return a copy of it with an and amusement, instead of being resorted intimation that it is not wanted any longer. We had scuh a trick served us last rightly improved by judicious reading, week, by a professional gentleman, who claims to be respectable; but we shall not formatior. The ant hill is formed by acsubmit to it. If he does not pay up, and that speedily, too, we shall walk into him in a way that will scatter his sham decency into particles as infistisamal as the doses of a homoepath.

Those who dislike our paper are welcome to discontinue it, but they must pay for the time they have had it, or "by the powers of mud," they will rue it.

N. Y. Oneida Chief.

" Did you say, sir, that you considered Mr. Smith insane?" asked a lawyer of a witness in a criminal case. "Yes, sir. I did." " Upon what ground, sir, did you base that inferrence? " " Why, I lent him a silk umbrella, and five dollars in money, and he returned them both-and a man who acts so strangely as that, I think must be crazy."

A lady paying a visit to her daughter, who was a young widow, asked her why she wore the widow's garb so long. "Dear mamma, don't you see ? " replied the daughter; "It saves me the expense of advertising for a husband, as every one can see I am for sale by private contract."

The old gentleman who spent a fortune in endeavoring to hatch colts from horse-chestnuts, is now cultivating the egg plant, with the view of raising chickens guises by which its workings are hid from its, homogenious interest, and kindred pur-

# Agricultural.

From the Southern Cultivator. Thoughts on the Vocation of the Farmer.

Messrs. Editors :- Your known friendiness to the agriculturist, and your laudand solicitude to promote his interest, have emboldened me to send you a few remarks, written in such brief intervals of leisure as active life on a plantation afforded wish they possessed some charms of style to paliate the want of method and clearness, but I indulge the hope that the reader will overlook faults, which are frankly confessed.

It is not my purpose at present to discant upon the different modes of cultivation in vogue, nor to enumerate the implements daily invented to simplify and diminish labor, but to endeavor to the best of my ability to inspire respect for agricultural pursuits, and to remove the silly prejudices cherished against them. It is a prevalent notion in some quarters, that the farmer leads a drudging, undignified and dull life; that the nature of his avocations utterly disqualifies him for particination in the refined pleasures of social life, and that, if he enters life as a man of any scientific, or literary attainments, he unavoidably loses them, and sinks down into a country bumpkin. These notions have infected the women, and in some cases led to the banishment of the domestic employments, which once so honorably distinguished our ladies. The young ladies are only ambitious of forming a connection with a resident of the neighboring city, or town: and in pursuance of this unwise resolution, refuse advantageous connections, on account of their being farmers. The son, before he has fairly escaped from clouts, begins to regard his father as an antedeluvian relic, and by the time he is eighteen, has resolved to enter upon the study of a profession. What are the consequences of his fatuity? He has attempted to move the world without having a power commensurate to the enterprise, and makes a shameful and ignominious failure. He becomes a drone in society, consuming a substance he does not help to create, a tax to his friends, and frequently is so maddened by chagrin, that he recklessly plunges into the most brutal dissipation in search of a Leathe for his own reproaches. Such is a condensed history of hundreds and thousands of young men who, squandering the pat-

r'monial pittance lest to them, in acquir-

ing a profession, and in vainly waiting for

business, fall victims to dissipation in the

prime of manhood, from lack of ability to

mantain a respectable position in society.

Lawyers and Doctors multiply so rapidly,

as to remind one of the wish of Sir Thom-

as Browne, that "men might procreate

like trees," Must a man belong to one of

the learned professions to command re-

spect? For one, I differ from any such

Is not the farmer more independent, in the true sense of the term, than all other chases? I there an thing in his pursuits incomparate with the cutture of his mind? He lives in dady and hourly communion with not re, enjoys unlimited opportuniramble at pleasure among the beauties of animated nature. The vernal bloom of spring and the mellow affluence of autumn, dispose his mind to contempiation, and lead him to look up to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift," with a heart melted with gratitude. Nor is he precluded by his avocations from the improvement of his mind by reading and study. There are many moments when reading stands to him in the stead of the boisterous gabble of the bar-room, and the bestial orgies It must be an awful mean man of the brothel. When prevented from to merely to kill time. These moments, will enable him to accumulate stores of incretions of the-minutest particles, and knowledge is gathered in the same way. Let us compare him to the members of the learned professions, that we may reach a just couclusion in refference to his means of mental culture and capacity for happi-

> The Physician stands so much by the couch of sickness and beholds so much suffering, that his finer feelings and impulses are blunted and chilled. If he is a man of proper feelings, the conviction of his inability to relieve the sufferings of his fellow nortals, and to arrest the fatal ravages of disease, must harrow his soul. He who hourl- witnesses so much suffering, is but too apt to become cold in heart and callous in feeling.

> The lawyer is but a telescope to expose the depravity of human nature. His ear is stunned with the confession of shocking crimes. The turpitude of the human mind, the eblution of guilty passion, the griping usury of the miser, deep-planned knavery, and the sneaking pusillanimity of the paltroon, furnish him employment and bread. Crime is sifted in all its loathsome details, and sounded to its darkest depths of infamy. H.e sees human nature in its worst phase. He sees the human heart denuded of all the flimsy dis.

until he comes to regard virtue as an empity of escape.

ness of the politician. The sword of Damocles hangs over him day and night .-His life is an oscillation between hope and fear. He is the object of general abuse and calumny. His motives are rancorously assailed, his integrity called in question, and his course however open, is misthousands guided by caprice, or tickled by his tinsel rhetoric, conspire to make him a demi-god, but to-morrow a rival, opmost round of the ladder of fame; and newspapers vie with erculative todyism in fulsome adulation, but the next gyration of the political wheel hurls him to the dust amid the jeers and exultation of his foes, and the simulated regrets of his party friends. The evening of his days,

by chagrin and party hatred. These wayside reflections have allured me into a slight deflection from the subject matter of this article, but I flatter myself they will facilitate the accomplishment of the object so much and so earnestly desiderated by all farmers, viz: the removal of the absurd prejudices against the cocation of the agriculturist.

nstead of being enlivened by cheerfulness

Do not misconceive my meaning. am not attempting to show that farmer's sons are unequal to the performance of the duties of the learned professions,-Whence sprung the orrators, who have successfully contested the palm of eloquence with the laureled sages of antiquiy; and the statesmen, who have guided the vessel of State, and shed such lustre on our national history? They were not the puling scions of a purse proud aristocracy, nor the sickly products of the feculent hot beds of fashion. They were not reared amid the scenes of luxury and profusion, nor initiated into the grog-shop or brothel, ere they got rid of clouts. They were not taught to prefer glossy broad cloth to the treasures of knowledge and the coruscations of art, and to regard manuel labor as the badge of servitude, and idleness as the patent of nobility. They were reared for the most part in the seclusion of the country; exercise gave them robust health and strength; remoteness from large cities rendered them moral and upright, and their minds having been selftaught, are self-relying, vigorous and independent. The city maniken may bow chievement is to crack a watchman's head, printed matter, and a copious Index as his ambition is to copy the dress of the

east-off footman of some English lordling. At least two-thirds of our most distinnished orators, generals and authors, were bred in the country; and to the habits they formed, their success in the battle of life was mainly owing. Washington appears more truly great, when relinquishing the trappings of office, and seeking happi ness on Mt. Vernon, than when shadowed with the laurels of the warrior, or invested with the Presidential purple. Andrew Jackson thought it no disgrace to be a farmer, and the American masses decided that it should be no ground for his exclu-

ion from the Chief Magistracy. Now, the question arises, how is the farmer to be elevated to his legitimate rank into society, and the annual access ions to the professions ended. As I am a farmer, I shall make no apology for addressing myself to this question with earn-

In the first place it is of primary importance that more attention should be devoted to such sciences as aid us in the analvsis of our soils, and the application of manure. Chemistry should form the study of every person, who designs to become a cultivator of the soil. Knowledge of Agricultural chemistry is the corner stone in the character of the farmer. Independently of the pleasure to be derived from its study, it will prove highly useful to one who tills the ground. We all know that ome manures cause both corn and cotton to "fire," and to fail in seasons of drought; yet how few can give a rational explanation of this phenomenon. I am not recommending people to grasp shadows, or to adopt every untried theory, but to acquire a practical knowledge of all that diminishes labor, and prevents the exhaustion of the soil, to increase the usefulness and respectability of their vocation by mental improvement; and to lay aside the customs of past times, as things that have been superceded by new inventions.

Secondly as matters now stand, every one feels the evils resulting from the lack of the esprit d' corps which common habthe world, blackened with crime, scorched suits should inspire. Each man depends

with passion, and dwarfed by selfishness, on his own stock of knowledge, and neigh borhood is divided from neighborhood a ty name to cozen fools with, and friendship if by an impassible gulf. We knew nobut the jargon of unprincipled knaves .- hing of what is transpiring outside of our Such impressions, however unjust to man- own neighborhood, and not unfrequently kind, utterly preclude him from the noble never see our nearest neighbors more than enjoyments of reciprocal friendship. The once in six months. The wisely observilawyer in pleading on all sides, is too apt ent man may pick a speculation out of the to loose sight of the great principles of conversation of the most stupid, and imtruth, and to multiply crumes by the facili- prove by the blunders of others. But do we manifest any desire to gain informa-Let us, undazzled by the glare of pub- tien, to abandon our false notions, and to lic life, and the trappings of office, take avail ourselves of the salutary improvethe gauge and dimensions of the happi- ments of the age ? The mass of agriculturists seem indissolubly wedded to the customs of their fathers.

> " Book Farming" is a synonym of arrant folly and ill success.

This is a serious obstacle to improvement. If farmers would organize county societies for the distribution of premiums, represented and calumniated. To-day, the interchange of individual experiences, the discussion of new improvements, and and variety of the letter-press contents of theories, they would add to their stock of knowledge, and give a fresh impulse to whom he had overlooked, forces him into aglicultural progress. The social relations retirement. He may plant his foot on the and neighborly charities, that such re-unions would produce, are alone enough to vast assemblies may hang on his words, justify the formation of these county societies. We must act with concert if we would accomplish anything of moment.

I shall conclude this artice by invoking planters, however meagre their early education may have been, or much neglected to take agricultural papers, to throw aside their aversion to book farming, and to improve their minds by a judicious course of s querulous, discontented, and embittered reading. Do not lag behind the age, nor cling to customs which have long since been condemned. But above all, employ all your arts of persuasion and influence, to dissuade your sons from embar'cing in professions now too much overstocked .-Agrrculture opens a fair field for the exercise of their tallent, and affords full scope for their ambition. Edmund Ruffin has earned a fame that time cannot erase .-He is more of a benefactor of his race than the hero, whose claims to fame are recor-Respectfully yours

A. W. DILLARD.

# MISCELLANEOUS

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