POETRY.

Scorn not Love.

BY ELODIE.

Scorn not love, the hallowed vision,
Nor deny it bright and pure;
It can make this earth Elysian,
And sin's darkest stains obscure.

Slander not the faithful spirit;
Scorn not hearts to softness prone;
Love's a dower we all inherit
Only from th' Eternal throne.

Sneer not when bright eyes are swimming;
Beaming softly through the tears
Which their lustre now are dimming—
Lo! a soul Divine appears!

Smile not when young lips shall tremble;
Oft the bravest heart must quail
Ere life teacheth to dissemble,—
Ere the star of truth shine pale.

Never spurn the warm affection
Gushing fresh from purest spring,
Lest thou call'st to life dejection;
Doubt and grief leave time to bring.

Send not thou unbless'd, despairing,
From thy heart the hearts that seek
Rest from woes beyond their bearing;
Some are strong and some are weak.

Can'st thou meet the Tempter boldly?
Bear life's troubles bravely calm?
Treat not, therefore over coldly
Those who need affection's balm!

Art thou proof against temptation?
Lo! some fall on every side;
Help them, then, to keep their station,—
Stand not by in scornful pride.

Said not one in long-gone ages,
"Strong ones, strengthen ye the weak?"
Ever from historic pages
Thus still seers and martyrs speak.

Be a light and not a darkness!
Be a helper not a snare!
For the sea on which we embark is
Fraught with perils everywhere.

AGRICULTURAL.

Weights and Measures

Of various Farm Products and other things in Various Countries.

In England and America grain is generally rated by the bushel, though it is not the same measure; for here we use the Winchester bushel, which contains 2,150 42-100 cubic inches. There, since 1826, the legal measure is called the imperial bushel, which contains 2,218 cubic inches; so that 32 of their bushels are about equal to 33 of ours.

The following are the commercial weights of a bushel of different articles, viz: Wheat, beans, potatoes and cloverseed 60 pounds. Corn, rye, flaxseed and onions, 56 pounds. Corn on the cob weighs 70 pounds. Buckwheat, 52; barley, 48; hemp seed, 44; timothy seed 45; castor beans 46; oats 35; bran 20; blue-grass seed 14; salt 50, according to one account but Onondaga salt is 56, (the real weight of coarse salt is 85 pounds to the bushel:) dried appels, 24; dried peaches 33; according to a table lately published in numerous papers; but according to our experience both are wrong. We have seen thousands of bushels sold at 22 pounds to the bushel, which will measure about three pecks.

Heaping Measures.—Potatoes, turnips, and esculent roots, apples and other fruits, meal and bran, and in some States, oats, are sold by heaping measure, which contains 2,815 cubic inches. The size of a Winchester bushel measure is a circular ring with straight sides 8 inches high and 18 1-2 in diameter. A box 12 inches square, with sides 7.7 1-32 inches high, will hold half a bushel.

Comparative Grain Measures.—Besides the differences between the Winchester and imperial and heaped bushels, as before stated, there are a dozen or more local bushels. For instance, at Abington, Eng. 9 gallons; at Penrith, 16; at Carlisle, 24 at Chester, 32, &c. In France, the setier is as 4,427 to 1,000 compared with the imperial bushel; that is 4,427-1,000 bushels. In Holland the mudde is as 3,-157. In Prussia, the scheffel, 1,479. In Poland, the korsec, 1,451. In Spain, the fanega, 1,599; that is, 99-1,000 over a bushel and a half.

Barrel Measures.—Rice 600 pounds; flour 196 pounds; powder 25 pounds; cider and other liquids 30 gallons; corn 5 bushels, shelled. By this latter measure crops are estimated, and corn bought and sold throughout most of the Southern and Western States. At New Orleans, a barrel of corn is a flour barrel full of ears. In some parts of the West it is common to count a hundred ears for a bushel.

Tun Weight and Tun Measure.—A tun of hay or any coarse bulky article usually sold by that measure, is twenty gross hundred; that is, 2,240 pounds; though in many places that ridiculous old fashion is being done away and 2,000 pounds only counted to a tun. A tun of timber, if round, consists of 40 cubic feet, if square 54 feet. A tun of wine is 252 gallons.

A Quarter of Corn is the fourth of a tun or eight imperial bushels. This is an English measure, not in use in this country, though very necessary to be known, so as to understand agricultural reports. So of several of the following weights and measures.

A Last of soap, ashes, herring, &c., 12 barrels; of corn 10 quarters; of gunpowder 24 barrels; of flax or feathers 1,700; of wool 12 sacks.

A Sack of Wool is 22 stone; that is, 14 pounds to the stone, 308 pounds.

A Bolt of Wool is the same weight.

A Pack of Wool is 17 stone, 2 pounds—2 cwt., a pack load for a horse.

A Tod of Wool is 2 stone, that is 28 pounds; 6 1-2 tods 1 wey; and 2 weys a sack.

A Clove of Wool is 7 pounds, or half a stone. Recollect, a stone is 14 pounds, when talking of wool, feathers, &c., but when applied to beef, fish, and other meats, it is only 8 pounds.

A Truss of Hay, new, 60 pounds; old 56; of straw, 40 pounds. A load 36 trusses.

A Firkin of Butter is 56 pounds; a tub 84 pounds.

A Scotch Pint contains 105 cubic inches and is equal to 4 English pints.

A Farlot of Wheat is 21 1-4 Scotch pints.

Troy Weight and Avoirdupoise Weight.—One hundred and forty-four pounds avoirdupois are equal to 175 pounds Troy—175 ounces Troy are equal to 192 ounces avoirdupois. All precious metals are bought and sold by Troy weight.

The kilogramme of France is 1,000 grammes and equal to 2 pounds 2 ounces, 4 grains avoirdupois.

A Chaldron of Coal is 58 3-8 cubic feet generally estimated 36 bushels. A bushel of anthracite coal weighs 80 pounds, which makes the weight of a chaldron 2,880.

Weight of a Cubic Foot.—Of sand or loose earth 95 pounds; compact soil 124; a strong or clayey soil 127; pure clay 135 mixture of stones and clay 160; masonry of stone 205; brick 125; cast iron 450; steel 489; copper 486; lead 709; silver 654; gold 1203; Platina 1218; glass 180; water 62; tallow 59; cork 15; oak timber 73; mohogany 66; air 0.0753. In the above, fractions are discarded.

A Bale of Cotton, in Egypt, is 90 pounds; in America, a commercial bale is 400 pounds, but is put up in different States varying from 280 to 720 pounds. Sea Island cotton is put up in sacks of 300 pounds.

A Bale of Hay is 300 pounds.

A Cord of Wood is 128 solid feet, usually put up 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high. In France a cord of wood is 576 feet.

A Stack of Wood is 108 solid feet; 12 feet long, 3 high and 3 wide.

A Skid of Wood is a round bundle of small sticks, 4 feet long, girting for a one notch, 16 inches; two-notch, 33 inches; three-notch, 28 inches; four-notch, 33 inches; five-notch, 38 inches.

A Billet of wood is similar to a skid, being 3 feet long, 7, 10 and 14 inches round. They are sold by the score or hundred. A score is 20 in number.

Faggots are bundles of brush 3 feet long and 2 feet round. A load of fagots is 50 such bundles.

A quintal of wood is 100 pounds. All fuel should be sold by the pound.

A Perch of Stone is 25 cubic feet, piled or 22 in the wall.

Lime and Sand to a perch of stone. Three pecks of lime, and two-thirds of a one-horse cart load of sand.

Weight of Lime.—A bushel of limestone weighs 142 pounds; after it is burned, if weighed directly from the kiln, 75 pounds; showing that 67 pounds of carbonic acid and water have been driven off by fire. This bushel of lime will absorb 20 pounds of water, gradually applied during several days, and will then be in a state of dry powder, weighing 96 pounds; showing that 18 pounds of water have been converted into a solid, dry substance.

To Measure a Ton of Hay.—One hundred cubic feet of hay, in a solid mow or stack, will weigh a ton.

To Measure Cattle by Compute Weight.—Ascertain the girth back of the shoulders, and the length along the back, from the square of the buttock, to a point even with the point of the shoulder blade; say the girth is 6 feet 4 inches, and the length 5 feet 3 inches, which multiplied together, gives 31 feet. Multiply this by 23, the number of pounds allowed to the foot, between 5 and 7 feet girth, and the result is 713 pounds, for the number of pounds of beef in the four quarters. Girths, from 7 to 9 feet, allow 31 pounds to the foot. Cattle must be fat and square built to hold out weight.

To Measure Grain in Bins, multiply the length and width together, and that product by the height in cubic inches, and divide by 2,150, and you have the number of bushels.

To Measure Corn in the Ear, find the cubic inches as above, and divide by 2,815, the cubic inches in a heaped bushel, and take two-thirds of the quotient for the number of bushels of shelled corn. This is upon the rule of giving three heaping half-bushels of ears to make a bushel of grain. Some falls short and some overruns this measure.

Board Measure.—Boards are sold by face measure. Multiply the width in inches of any number of pieces of equal length, by the inches of the length. Divide by 144, and the quotient is the number of feet, for any thickness under an inch. Every fourth inch increase of thickness adds a fourth to the number of feet in the face measure.

Land Measure.—Every farmer should have a rod measure, a light, stiff pole, just 16 1-2 feet long, for measuring land. By a little practice he can learn to step just a rod at five steps, which will answer very well for ordinary farm work. Ascertain the number of rods in width and length of any lot you wish to measure, and multiply one into the other and divide by 160, and you have the number of acres, as 160 square rods made a square acre. If you wish to lay off one acre square, measure 13 rods upon each side. This lacks one rod of being full measure.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

VARIETY.

Fossel Female Dresss

The remarks of a valued friend of ours on the fair sex are sometimes sufficiently amusing to make us forgive the sarcastic style in which they are conveyed. One of his latest speculations is in regard to the possible finding, by a succeeding race of mankind, of a female dress of the present day; in which case, he says, a Cuvierian examination of the various articles would probably bring out the following results:

"The being to whom this attire belonged must have been constituted in a peculiar manner, and probably with some strange natural defects which it required art to remedy. Allowing some space for the principal exterior robe to sweep clear of the ground, the length would be about seven feet. The diameter of the creature in the centre was in singular disproportion to this longitude, being only seven inches and a half.—Still more disproportionate appear to have been the anterior extremities, which were not above a foot and a half in length, and what is remarkable, while narrow at the top, they seem to have expanded below to an enormous size.—Probably they resembled paddles, rather than arms and hands.—The vertebral column seems to have been weak and insufficient, a rigid case of buckram and whalebone being required in that region to give support to the body. But for this, the ordinary attidude would probably have been prone, like that of an insect. The most peculiarity, however, was the form and size of the head. The bonnet indicates a creature almost entirely destitute of brains. The head must have been a mere knob at the extremity of the corvical column—such an encephalon as would be represented by that of a female of our race at a very early stage of its development. In this respect the creature reminds us of the class *Aves*—above all, the Alcidæ or Auks, which are recognized as amongst the most stupid of all creatures of that grade.—Another peculiarity, taken in connection with the above, has induced certain of the examinators to surmise that the creature really was connected with the natorial birds. This is a vesture composed of an air-tight integument, which the creature could inflate at pleasure, as some of the cephalopodous mollusk of an earlier era could do with the air cells in their shells, so as not merely to float themselves in the water, but adjust the depth in the water at which they desired to float. They were so long and slender a figure, so weak a spire, so small a head, and an arrangement for floating in the ocean, the female of the past race of mankind would appear to have been altogether a singular anomaly in creation."

Church Etiquette.

Let the lady advance one pace beyond the door of the pew she wishes to enter, halt, about face, and salute. The pew must then be vacated by such gentlemen as are in it by a flank movement. The squad should rise simultaneously when the lady present herself, and face by the right flank then deploy into the aisle, the head man facing the lady, and the rest passing to his rear and right, the direction of the line being changed by a right countermarch, and forming again a line up and down the aisle, still faced by the right flank. The lady when she sees the coast is clear, completes her salute, and advances to her position in the pew. The gentlemen break off by angles from the rear, and resume their places. Great care should be taken, of course, by other parties not to enter the aisle while this evolution is in progress. If the lady has any claims to aristocracy, the preaching had best be stopped to avoid insult.

The Power of Widows.

"Widows are the very mischief. There's nothing *like* 'em. If they make up their minds to marry, *it's done.* I knew one that was terribly afraid of thunder and lightening, and every time a storm came on she would run into Mr. Smith's house (Smith was a widower) and clasp her little hands, and fly around like a hen with her head cut off, till the man was half distracted for fear she would be killed and the consequence was, she was Mrs. John Smith before three thunder storms rattled over her head. How many they had *after* that, I don't edzackly know myself."

A Lady who had on her upper lip something approaching to a moustache, lately called on an officer and his wife, whose laughing merry little boy happened to be present at the time. In the course of conversation this little fellow inquired what he must do to get hair on his lips. "Why, rub it against papa's was the reply. "Oh, mamma," said he, "is that the way Miss —— has got hers?"

Dow, Jr., says—"Life is a country dance; down outside and back, tread on the corns of your neighbors, poke your nose everywhere; all hands [illegible] and left. But your [illegible] is ended. Time [illegible] and death puts out the lights."

"Sammy, my boy, what are you crying for?"

"Bill hove the Bible at me and it hit me on my head."

"Well you are the first person in my family on whom the Bible ever made the least impression."

"I suppose," said an arrogant quack, while feeling the pulse of his patient, "that you think me a fool?" "Sir," replied the sick man, "I perceive you can discover a man's thoughts by his pulse."

What is the difference between filling a pitcher with water, and throwing a woman overboard? One is "water in the pitcher," and the other "pitch her in the water."