

A PLEA FOR LITTLE ONES.

How, gentle mother hear this earnest plea,
For thy little ones, addressed to thee
For those pale, puny little ones. Oh, spare!

From Dickens Household Words.

FRENCH DUELING EXTRA-ORDINARY.

The general attention has been recently attracted to a monstrous French duel.

At the beginning of the present century the city of Strasbourg resembled Caen in possessing a certain number of wrong-headed gentlemen who took a pleasure in getting up disputes.

I am invited to a déjeuner by the officers of the Regiment of Chasseurs at Luneville (wrote one of them).

My dear Dupont: I am informed that the Emperor has done justice to your merits by promoting you to the rank of General of Brigade.

On the very day of Blume's funeral, General Moreau gave a ball, to which were invited all the members of the high bourgeoisie.

What are you going to do here? Oh! That's you, Dupont? Good evening, Monsieur. You see what I am doing; I am coming to the ball!

By-and-bye, General Dupont received the order to join the Army of the Grisons.

AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN FRATERNIZATION.—Lieut. Habersham, of the steamer Powhattan, in his last letter from China to the Philadelphia Ledger, thus describes the fraternization of the American and Russian Ministers to China, which occurred after the English and French had opened the route to Tien-Sing.

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The Canadian Times.

VOL. 4. NO. 41.

SHERBROOKE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1858.

WHOLE NO. 198.

WINNING AND KEEPING; OR BEFORE AND AFTER MARRIAGE.

The third act by the aid of the pistol, but Dupont claimed the military privilege which obliges officers to fight with their swords.

two, now and then thought of the absurdity of a quarrel, which still went on after so many struggles, and asked himself whether he should not be doing right in killing Fournier to make an end of the matter.

I. Whenever Messieurs Dupont and Fournier shall happen to be within thirty leagues distance of each other, they shall each perform half the distance for the sake of a meeting sword in hand.

II. If one of the two contracting parties is unavoidably hindered by his military duties, the party who is free shall travel the whole of the distance, in order to reconnoitre the necessities of the service with the exigencies of the present treaty.

III. No excuse shall be held admissible except those resulting from military obligations: in good faith, its conditions may be modified with the consent of the parties.

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DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME.

This caution is applicable to all, but more especially to young men; and the incident we are about to relate is one of so forcible a character that we think it will be productive of good.

For some days his companion witnessed his persevering efforts to make Grotto bring his handkerchiefs, each pennies, stand upon his hind legs, and do many other trifling but amusing tricks.

Without saying a word to his friend, he commenced his studies, and being diligent he acquired a knowledge of the language; he also improved from hearing a good deal of French spoken in the store, though he carefully avoided uttering a word.

The owner of Grotto was a little the senior in the store, of the other, and of course ranked him in promotion.

Tom, said he, the firm wants to send one of the clerks this summer to France by goods, and they have offered the chance to me, providing I could speak French; but as 'Oui' is about the extent of my French, it's no go for this child.

Why, yours, of course. Ha, ha, ha! They will put the question all round, out of politeness, and as none of us can parley round—ha, ha!—why somebody will be engaged and all of us headed off!

Of course, said one of the firm, you only speak French; but as you cannot, we shall have to employ some one else. Very sorry; great pity, &c.

Well, said Tom, it can't be helped, and there is no time, I suppose, to study now, so I must just do the best I can.—Mr. Toubette, shall you and I have a little chat, and perhaps I may pass muster.

Mr. Toubette and Tom entered into an animated conversation, very much to the surprise of all present, which having been kept up in double quick time for some fifteen minutes, Mr. Toubette very candidly told his partners that Tom was fully competent for the place.

Tom was a great favorite, and the firm were heartily glad that he was capable of holding the situation, and he was instructed to prepare himself for departure by the next steamer, with the privilege of peeping into the World's Fair.

Tom now returned to his friend, who met him with a right good Ha, ha, ha!—Well, Tom, no use, I told you so!—Ah! replied Tom, you are out this time. My French has been approved of, and I am done here, I sail in the next steamer!

When you were teaching Grotto? A new light flashed across the vision of Grotto's master. What! said he, whilst I was fooling over that dog, were you studying?

Just so; and you know what what success our time has been rewarded? By the judicious disposal of time, one young man is on the high road to mercantile fame and fortune; whilst by throwing away time, another, equal in abilities, is doomed to drudgery and clerkship perhaps all his days.

SOMEWHERE NEAR THE TRUTH.—The Unweavers, in a venomous article on the relations between France and England, concludes with the following—to him—unpleasant reflections.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

The subject of physical education is beginning to attract attention. The following remarks are from the Boston Courier, written by the editor, after having attended a school festival in Faneuil hall.

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Agriculture.

ABOUT DRYING APPLES.

October and November are the best months for drying apples, and the well-ripened, choice, fall varieties, are by far the best for that purpose.

1st. Let your apples be of good size; fair in shape, choice in flavor—sweet or tart, as you may prefer, but both are good for a variety of purposes.

2nd. Let the work be done as rapidly as possible, for the fruit may ripen too fast, after beginning to do them, and keep the cutting and coring up with the paring; for the moment the open flesh of the fruit becomes exposed to the atmosphere, not heated, it begins to lose its aroma, moisture, and flavor, all to the damage of its quality when dried.

3rd. If you choose to string them, which may be done, or not, as you prefer, do it as soon as you can. We should not dry thus, preferring wire racks for the purpose.

4th. When the drying heat has sufficiently closed the pores of the cut fruit to prevent the escape of its aroma, the heat may be modified ten or twenty degrees, and so continued until they are sufficiently cured for storing away, which may be known on breaking a few pieces, by the absence of any settled moisture in the fleshy showing fermentation.

5th. When sufficiently cured, pack them away in small bags, or sacks made of some cotton sheeting, or light flour sacks, not closely crowded in, but as they will naturally fill; tie them closely, and hang them to mats on the side of a dry room.

6th. A well selected apple, properly paraded, cored, and cured, is one of the best luxuries of the table, while indifferent varieties, carelessly worked up, strung and dried in the kitchen, half covered with flies, fused with the steam of cookery, dust, and the accumulations and exhalations of an open and disordered living-room, are not fit to eat, nor even to sell.

7th. We have seen apples dried after the latter fashion, even in the households of otherwise tidy people; and to those who are in the habit of doing so, we say, try the other plan, and if you do not acknowledge it a better way, in every possible use an apple can be put to, call upon us, for the difference in expense.

8th. We don't like to tell too many secrets; but when we say that October butter, rightly made, is the very best for winter use of the whole season, we know what we are talking about. We say "rightly made." And that is not simply in setting the milk, skimming off the cream, churning and working it, and then packing it down; but depends, also, on keeping the cow properly while yielding her milk for the purpose. Some have a notion that mowing grounds should never be Fall pastured. Such may be, or may not be.

9th. We assume, however, that after the hay is carried off, and the meadow has lain open to the after showers of the season, provided it has a thick, close bottom, and not been top-dressed since haying, and the grass has again got a good stocky growth, none so good can be made of that grass, or the ground it grows on, as to feed it off with some sort of farm stock, which it will be ready to have done, if, all by the first of October. Then, if you have a lot of butter dairy cows, turn them in. Their milk is then richer in cream than earlier in the season, although the quantity of milk is less. The grass is fresh, clean, solid and rich. Turn them in after the frost is off the grass in the morning, and not before. If it is laid in the morning before the frost melts or evaporates, give the cows a snip of hay in the stables or sheds before they go out, and keep them in all night, with a bit of hay before them. Don't leave them in the field, for they will not eat in a frosty night, and their milk will secrete less, in the chilly air than when under shelter.

10th. Then your cows are in capital health and condition; their secretions of milk uniform, and the quality of the best; and such milk must make good butter, if properly treated afterwards.

11th. So into November, and through it, you make abundance of butter. As the season advances give them pumpkins, good cured corn-stalks, or anything nutritious and milk-yielding. When December comes, dry them off, if they calved early in the Spring. A good dairy cow should go dry about three months of the year, for she will bring you a better calf, and give more and better milk, on the average, for not being overworked.—B.

12th. THRESHING BUCKWHEAT. As this is the month in which buckwheat is usually gathered and threshed, we have a word or two to say on the latter branch of this labor.

It is a long-time custom with some farmers to thresh their buckwheat in the field, where it is grown. The reasons for this, they say, are, that it is "harder than to cart it to the barn; it shells out less, and therefore wastes less; and the work is so quickly done that it is altogether better—provided the weather is good." We will not stop to enumerate the mishaps which this proviso is occasionally subjected to in long storms, by which the entire crop is damaged, or lost, but will confine the objection to a single item, or two, in the first place, if the ground is hard enough to make a thrashing floor without carrying boards, or plank for the purpose, and barricading to keep the grain from flying out by the action of the flails upon it, the grain gets full of grit and dirt, from which it is almost

impossible to get it clean. The equipment of labour and certain materials in England are most exactly observing the greater amount of these elements expended in making a good road the same amount of money in one case produces a thorough fine-class road, while simple roads, a thorough fine-class road, is made thoroughly fish-joined, and the ties preserved to last fifteen years—and in the other results in scanty earth-work, thin ballast, a poor road, with open drains, and thus destined to decay in from five to seven years.





