THE ARAB HORSE.

Layard, the explorer of Ninevah, who is as familiar with Arabs as he is with antiquities, gives, in his late work on Assyria, some curious details respecting the true horse of the desert. Contrary to the popular notion, the real Arabian is celebrated less for unrivalled swiftness than for extraordinary powers of endurance. Its usual paces are but two, a quick walk, often averaging four or five miles an hour, and a half running canter ; for only when pursued does a Bedouin put his mare to full speed. It is the distance they will travel in emergency, the weight they will carry, and the comparative trifle of food they require which render the Arabian horse so valuable. Layard says that he knew of a celebrated mare, which had carried two men in chain armor beyond the reach of some Aneyza pursuers. This mare rarely had more than twelve handfulls of barley in twenty-four hours, except during the spring, when the pastures were green ; and it is only the mares of wealthy Bedouins that can get even this allowance. The consequence is, except in the spring, the Arab horse is lean and unsightly. They are never placed under cover during summer, nor protected from the biting winds of the desert in winter.

The saddle is rarely taken from their backs. Cleaning and groooming are strangers to them. They sometimes reach fifteen hands in height, and never fall below fourteen. In disposition they are as docile as lambs, requiring no guide but a halter ; yet in the flight or pursuit, their nostrils become blood-red, their eyes glitter with fire, the neck is arched, and the mane and tail are raised and spread out to the wind :—The whole animal becomes transformed. The vast plains of Mesopotamia furnish the best breeds, and these breeds are divided into five races, of which the original stock was the Koheyleh. The most famous belong either to the Shammar, or to the Aneyza tribes. Their pedigrees are kept scrupulously, and their value is so great, that a thorough bred mare is generally owned by ten, or even more persons. It is not often that a real Arabian can be purchased. The reason is that, on account of its fleetness and power of endurance, it is invaluable to the Bedouin, who, once on its back, can defy any pursuer except a Shammar or Aneyza with a swifter or stronger mare than his his own. An American racer, or even an English hunter, would break down, in those pathless deserts, almost before an Arabian became warmed up to his work. Where thorough bred mares have been sold, they have brought as high as six thousand dollars ; but these it is understood, are not the best of the race. The Arab who sells his mare, can do nothing with his gold, and cannot even keep it, for the next Bedouin of a hostile tribe who comes across his path, and who has retained his mare, will take it from him, and defy pursuits. Layard thinks that no Arabian of the best blood has ever been seen in England. If this is so, we can scarcely suppose that any have come to America, but must believe the so-called Arabians, given to our Government, at various times, to be of inferior breeds. Rarely, indeed, are the thorough breeds found beyond the desert. It will be a subject of regret, to those who admire fine horses, to learn that the Arabian is considered to be degenerating, the consequence of the subjugation of Arabia, and the decline of the Bedouin tribes.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

The Empress Eugenie has entered on her 30th year, having been born on the 6th of May, 1826.

"How many genders are there?" asked a schoolmaster.

"Three, sir," promptly replied little blue eyes, "masculine, feminine, and neuter."

"Pray, give me an example of each," said the master.

"Why you are masculine, because you are a man; and I am feminine, because I am a girl."

"Very well: proceed."

"I don't know," said the little, "but I reckon Mr. Jenkins is neuter, as he's an old bachelor."

Mutual Forbearance.—The house will be kept in a turmoil where there is no toleration of each other's errors, no lenity shown to failings, no meek submission of injuries, no soft answer to turn away wrath. If you lay a single stick of wood in the grate and apply fire to it, it will go out ; put on another stick and they will burn ; and half a dozen, and you will have a blaze. There are other fires subject to the same conditions. If one member of a family gets into a passion and is let alone, he will cool down, and poss iblybe ashamed and repent. But oppose temper to temper ; pile on the fuel, draw in others of the group, and let one harsh answer be followed by another, and there will soon be a blaze which will enwrap them all in its burning heat.

A Noble Boy.—A little fellow not, more than five years old, hearing some gentlemen at his father's table discussing the familiar line "An honest man's the noblest work of God," said he knew that it wasn't true—his mother was better than any man that was ever made.

"Father," said a cobler lad, as he was pegging away at an old shoe, "they say that trout bite well now." Well, well," replied the old gentleman, "you stick to your work, and they won't bite *you!*"

Cold.—For every mile that we leave the surface of our earth, the temperature falls five degrees. At 45 miles distance from the globe we get beyond the atmosphere, and enter, strictly speaking, into the regions of space, whose temperature is 225 degrees below zero: and here cold reigns in all its power. In the chemical laboratory, the greatest cold that we can produce is about 150 degrees below zero. At this temperature, carbonic gas becomes a solid substance, like snow. If touched, it produces just the same effect on the skin as a red hot cinder; it blisters the finger like a burn. Quicksilver or mercury freezes at 40 degrees below zero; that is 72 degrees below the temperature at which the water freezes. The solid mercury may then be treated as other metals, hammered into sheets, or made into spoons; such spoons would, however, melt in water as warm as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas that we are acquainted with would become solid if exposed to the cold of the regions of space. The gas we light our streets with would appear like wax; oil would be as hard as a rock; pure spirit, which we have never yet solidified, would appear like a block of transparent crystal; we should be able to turn butter in a lathe like a piece of ivory; and the fragrant odors of flowers would have to be made hot before they would yield perfume. These are a few of the astonishing effects of cold.

Painful, but laughable.—In "Notes of an Army Surgeon" we find the following, which occurred during the siege of Fort Erie:—

I remember, one day, in making my hospital rounds, a patient just arrived presented an amputated forearm and in doing so, could scarcely restrain a broad laugh: titter was constantly on his face.

"What is the matter? this does not strike me as a subject of laughter."

"It is not, doctor; but excuse me. I lost my arm in so funny a way, that I still laugh when I look at it."

"What way?"

"Our first sergeant wanted shaving, and got me to attend to it, as I am a corporal.—We went together in front of his tent. I had lathered him, took him by the nose, when a cannon ball came and that was the last I saw of his head and my arm. Excuse me, doctor, for laughing so, but I never saw such a thing before."

A farmer returning home in his waggon, after delivering a load of corn, is a more certain sign of national prosperity than a nobleman riding in his chariot to the opera.

Glasnevin model farm and agricultural school.

There is an establishment connected with the agriculture of Ireland which is in the immediate neighbourhood of Dublin. The national Government have annually appropriated an immense sum to the cause of Education in Ireland, to be distributed in proportions corresponding to the subscriptions of individuals for the same objects, in parts of the country where education is most needed. It is considered that the great want among the people, is the want of knowledge in applying and using the means of subsistence within their reach; that there is yet an ample extent of uncultivated land, capable of being redeemed and rendered productive ; and that the principal source of wretchedness which prevails in some parts of this country, often to a fearful extent, is attributable to the gross ignorance of the labouring class of the best modes of agriculture and of rural economy. With this conviction the commissioners have determined to connect with their rural schools, a course of teaching in scientific and practical agricultural chemistry, of the best modes and operations of husbandry which have been adopted in any country of the nature and character of the uses of the vegetables useful to man or beast, of the improved kinds of live stock, and of the construction and use of the most improved farming implements and machinery, with these views, it is their intention to train their schoolmasters, and to send out such men as are qualified to teach the most useful branches. For this purpose the government have established this model farm which was begun in 1838 and which in a few years sent out nearly a thousand teachers. It seems destined to confer the most important benefits on Ireland, and may be added upon all who will avail themselves of the like institutions. These teachers will instruct their pupils, and these pupils become in their turn the teachers of others, and the good seed thus sown and widely scattered, go on in constantly increasing products, to an extent which no human imagination can measure—within ten years from the opening of the institution, three thousand teachers were demanded. Happy is it for a country, and honourable to that nation, when instead of schemes of avarice and dreams of ambition and visions of conquests, at the dreadful expense of the comfort, liberty. and lives of the powerless and unprotected, the attention of those who hold the destinies of their fellow-beings in their hands, is turned to the improvement, their elevation their comfort, and their substantial welfare. The model farm and agricultural school is situated at Glasnevin about three miles from Dublin. This situation is elevated and salubrious, embracing a wide extent of prospect of sea and land, of plain and mountain, of city and country, combining the busy haunts of men, and the highest improvements of arts, and science with what is most picturesque and charming in rural scenery, presenting itself in its bold mountains and deep glens in its beautiful plantations and cultivated fields, and its wide and glittering expanse of ocean.—The school has connected with it, fifty two English acres of land, the whole of which with the exception of an acre occupied with the farm buildings is under cultivation, and a perfect system of rotation of crops.

The master of the school pays for this land a rent, of five pounds per acre. Twelve poor boys live constantly with him, for whose education and board, besides their labour, he receives eight shillings sterling per week—They labour six hours daily and devote the rest of their time to study. The course of studies is not extensive, but embraces the most useful branches, such as arethmetic, geography, natural history, and agriculture in all its scientific and practical details. They have an examination or lecture daily.

I had the gratification of listening to an examination of fourteen boys brought out of the field from their labour ; and cheerfully admit, that it was eminently successful, and in the highest degree creditable to master and pupil. Besides these young men who live on the farm, the young men in the city, of the normal school, who are preparing themselves for teachers of the national schools, are required to attend at the farm and assist in its labours, a portion of the time, that they may become thoroughly acquainted with practical and scientific agriculture in all its branches. The Government being determined, thatitshall form an indispensable part of the school instruction throughout the island. The great objects of the establishment, are to qualify young men for teachers, by a thorough andpractical education in the science, and in the most improved methods and operations of agriculture. It is also intended to furnish an opportunity to the sons of the wealthy, who may be placed here as pupils, to acquire a practical knowledge, and a familiar insight into all the details of farming, which must prove of the highest importance, to them in the management of their own estates—as the crops were uncommonly fine and the whole cultivation and management excellent, I shall detail a few particulars.

The first object, is to illustrate the best system of rotation of crops, and three systems of alternate husbandry going on ; one course of three crops, one of five, and one of nine, and one an especial object, pursued in one department of the farm, was to show the most eligible course of management of a single acre, so as to give an example of the best system of cottage husbandry, for the poor man, who might have only a small allotment of land, whose object would be to feed a cow and a pig, and to get what supplies he could for his family. Such lessons it is obvious, must appear of the highest importance in Ireland, when we consider the condition of its peasantry, and cannot be without advantages to every cultivator of land. Another object aimed at, is to shew, that a farm is capable of being kept in condition from its own resources, from the consumption of the principal part of the produce on the land. No manure is ever purchased here, and the manager professed to have an ample supply. Six years trial with crops of the highest productions and indicating no deminution, but rather an increase of yield, seems to have satisfactorily established this point. The provisions for saving all the manure, both liquid and solid, for managing the compost heap, and for increasing its quality, by the addition of every species of refuse that can be found, are complete. The stock consists of seventeen cows, one bull, six young stock, two horses, and one pony, and they are all carefully stall-fed, in clean well littered and well ventilated stables, with ample space before and behind them, and turned out for recreation in a yard two hours per day. The manure heap is in the rear of the stables, is always carefully made up and kept well covered with soil or sods, &c, to prevent evaporation, retain the effluvia and increase the quantity. The liquid manure is collected by spouts, from thestables into a tank, from which it is, as often as convenient, pumped and thrown by an engine pipe attached to the pump over the heap, and that portion of it which is not retained, but passes off is caught, and again returned upon the heap by the same process. The skilful manager of the farm, prefers this method, to that of applying the liquid manure, directly from a sprinkling machine upon the fields. The object of it is, to save the whole. The manure for his crops he prefers to plough in the autumn, and the extraordinary crops grown by him are powerful testimonies in favour of his management.

P. G.

A Magnificent Idea.—Professor Mitchell closed a recent lecture with the following magnificent illustration. Describing the gradual tendency of the earth's orbit to assume the circular form, he said its short diameter was gradually lengthening, and would continue so to expand, until it should become perfectly circular, when it would again contract to its original shape and dimensions. And so the earth would vibrate periodically, and these periods were measured by millions upon millions of years. Thus, said Professor M., the earth will continue to swing back and forth, to and fro in the heavens, like a great pendulum beating the seconds of eternity.

Tall.—Reuben ain't I growing tall, why Sam, what's your height—seven feet lacking a yard.