

THE DEMOCRAT.

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S. B. & E. B. CHASE, EDITORS.

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The Reaper.

BY ELIZA COOK.

I love, I love to see
Bright steel gleam through the land;
Tis a goodly sight—but it must be
In the reaper's swainy hand.

The helmet and the spear
Are twined with laurel wreath;
But the trophy is wet with the orphan's tear,
And the blood spots rest beneath.

I love to see the field
That is moist with purple stain;
But not where bullet, sword, and shield,
Lie strown with glory slain.

No, no ; 'tis when the sun
Shoots down his cloudless beams,
Till the rich and burning juice drops run
On the vineyard earth its streams.

My glowing heart beats high,
At the sight of shining gold;
But it is not that which the miner's eye
Delights to behold.

A brighter wealth by far
Than the deep mine's yellow vain
Is seen around, in the fair hills crowned
With sheaves of barnished grain.

Look forth ye toiling men;
Though little ye possess,
Be glad that death is not on earth,
To leave that little less.

Let the song of praise be poured,
In gratitude and joy,
By the rich man with his garner stored,
And the ragged gleaner boy.

The feast that warlike gives,
Is not for one alone—
'Tis shared by the meanest slave that lives,
And the tenant of a throne.

Then glory to the steel
That shines in the reaper's hand!
And thanks to God who hath blessed the
soil.
And crowns the harvest land!

Hay-Making.

As this is the season of the year for hay-making, and as any useful information on this important subject cannot fail to interest the farmer, I will make a few remarks as to the best method which I have found for ensuring success in curing hay. I have observed, that in a season where there was no rain scarcely at all, and the hay has been made very rapidly, and carted shortly after being cut, I have lost a greater quantity by being overheated and burned, than in a wet, irregular season. I found that hay not heated in the stack, is frequently mouldy, and that when hay loses its native color and becomes brown, it loses its strengthening qualities. I became convinced that hay-making is at best an uncertain operation. I succeeded in arranging a regular course of operations, by which I was enabled to obtain my hay of a uniform good quality, at a regular expense; and, as this process ensures protection against the uncertainty of the weather, and overheating in the stack, I think it is worthy the attention of the farmer-readers of the newspaper.

In the first place it generally happens that there are two, or three or four days dry at a time, therefore, as grass may be cut in wet weather, and allowed to remain in the swathes a few days without injury, I prefer to cut in rainy weather; for it is desirable to have as much down as can be attended to, at once, so that we may have a quantity sufficient for a stack in the same state of forwardness. At my rate swaths should not be opened but on a certain fine day, and when this is done, the grass should be well shaken apart, and evenly spread over the ground. When the upper surface is dry turn it over, and in doing this great care must be taken to open any locks which may not have been opened before. After a few hours, provided the weather is fair, commence raking in wind-rows and make them into small cocks before night. The second day these cocks must remain untouched, let the weather be wet or dry. The third day, if the weather is fine, they may be thrown open, but, if not fair, let them remain another day, or until there is a fair day. The cocks should then be thrown, according to the quantity, into the beds of two or three rows, and, after two or three hours exposure, turned over; gather the whole into wind-rows and cocks over night, but none must be left open. The day after this, which is fine weather, will be the fourth the cocks being opened for two or three hours the hay will be fit for the stack.

At first sight it may appear that by this process so much time, in fine weather, must be lost; but this is not the case. While the hay remains in cocks a slight fermentation or sweating takes place, and in consequence, after it has been opened on the third day, it will prove to be just as forward as if it had been worked every day; and the advantages of this are the following: By shortening the time of exposure, the color of the hay is more perfectly preserved, and, therefore, the quality and the sweating in the cocks diminish the inclination of heating injuriously in the stacks, and the whole operations of making requires but two days labor, and as the hay is left over night as little as possible exposed to the injuries of the weather, and as it may remain for a day or two, in uncertain weather, without injurious exposure, much anxiety and fatigues of labor is dispensed with.

I have followed the above plan for several years, and, I believe, although, in some seasons, hay can be made in a day, yet this is the easiest and the safest plan in all seasons. J. B.

Northampton County, Pa., 1853.

Iron Scythe Snaths.

Inventors and manufacturers of machines could have learned much if they had only given attention to the extraordinary examples of contrivance so numerously displayed in the works of creation. We may cite achromatic lenses as one example of this sort, which even Newton pronounced impracticable, while at the very moment he was writing that assertion, he was looking through two most perfectly constructed achromatic lenses, just like millions of others which had been in existence for thousands of years. The ancients were puzzled to find a substance to write upon, wasps had been making paper since the era of the Cambrian, and had found it to be sure. Flies and tree frogs had for the same period illustrated practically the pressure of the atmosphere and the principle of the suction pump, with beautifully constructed miniature machines; and the structure of the arch, which the more ancient nations, notwithstanding their superlatives skill in masonry and architecture, knew nothing about, was well understood and constantly practised all that time by a little mining ant. The most perfect form of a rod, skew or beam, to combine strength and lightness, is illustrated by the tube of bird quills, and by the straw and grasses—the hollow rod or tube. This principle has been already applied in a number of instances; but not till now, the middle of the nineteenth century, has it been taken in the construction of the key snaths—implements in which lightness and strength are pre-eminently required.

The Three Generals.

Of three military chieftains—Washington Bonaparte, and Wellington—Washington, by large odds, exhibited the finest specimen of physical manhood. Bonaparte possessed the largest brain, and had the finest cerebral developments: Washington had, however, three mental qualities which the Corsican had not, to wit: calmness, perseverance, and adhesiveness. Bonaparte was in his youth a very handsome man: in his age he was decidedly pass; Washington from his earliest youth to the hour of his departure, had a benignant expression in which serenity and goodness ever warned for the master. Wellington's face was that of a martinet, and had what is called a vinegar aspect: it was stern, but it was not intelligent in its general expression. Of the three maturity, Washington's face exhibited more forcibly the action of the mind within. Napoleon, in youth, was slim in form, rather meagre in outline; in age, quite corpulent, or rather puny, approaching the obese. In height, Napoleon was about five feet six inches, and when not on horseback was rather insignificant looking, and in a crowd have passed unnoticed, but for his marked intellectual characteristics. However, he was more presentable than Wellington. Both in physique were inferior to Washington.

Good Manners.

Many people who are very strict in their morality are as careless of their manners as of the courtesies of life were no more worthy of their attention than its frivolities. But they are easily mistaken. The influence of manners—good or bad—is immense, especially on the immediate happiness of society. Indeed, politeness, courtesy, cheerfulness, courtesy, geniality, and all those nameless qualities which go to make up what we mean by "good manners" are to the weightier matters of life and character—what oil is to machinery, making all go smooth and safe, when otherwise everything would go rough and wrong. The connection between manners and morals is closer than one is apt to imagine, and many a flagrant breach of the latter has been occasioned by inattention to the former. The formal courtesies of the bar and bench, unmeaning as they seem, are of the greatest importance in maintaining the good order and dignity of the courts.

Considering that the very business of the forum is disputation, it is remarkable that any depth of hostility is seldom awakened between the combatants; and this is owing mainly to conventional forms of politeness. My learned brother is a man much safer opening to the debate, even when the speaker is angry, than an exordium commencing with "The ignorant rascal who appears for the plaintiff in this suit. Gentle words favor gentle thoughts and actions by him." I have one leap up, let the lightning strike and run down, and then caught hold again.

If you wish to know whether a clergyman is really good or not, don't consult his congregation, but his servant girl. If a man has the devil in him, there is nothing that will so promptly bring it out as a badly cooked sirloin. It is not the pulpit that tries a man's piety, but his kitchen range.

We overheard one poor weather-beaten individual, who was caught in the rain, homing to himself in a door-way:

"A God's sake—There is a lawyer in Dearborn county, I know, no less for his eccentricity than for his legal lore. Many are the anecdotes told of him. A man once went to him to be qualified for some petty office. Said he, 'Hold up your hand; I'll swear you out, but all I couldn't qualify you.'

The Rule—if you wish to make yourself a favorite with your neighbor, buy a dog and tie him up in the cellar or yard-night. They won't sleep any all that night, thinking of you."

The great race between a night-mare and a plough-horse came off yesterday.

Better to prevent a quarrel beforehand than to revenge it afterward.

CARBONDALE STAGES.



THE Subscribers are running a daily line of stages between Carbondale and Hoppelton Station on the Lackawanna & Western Rail Road, connecting with the main line of the Great Bend. The mail train from the rail road to Carbondale, direct and cheap, leaves at 10 A.M. and arrives at 1 P.M. in the evening at any hour to get on board.

For reception in Carbondale, see the store of the sub-

GROW & BROTHERS.

August 1, 1852.

The house is new and commodious—bathing apparatus excellent—well ventilated, with 230

feet of water—well supplied with hot and cold water, advantages for exercise in the pure air, carriage and foot walk in the mountain, overland and river, with excellent sailing and rowing privi-

leges. There are a few of the presents of the "Cure."

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