LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

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Editorial Correspondence of Lewisburg Chronicle.

State Convention.

HARRISBURG, April 15, 1855.

The State Convention of County Superintendents of the Common Schools, met in the Supreme Court room in the State Capitol, on Wednesday last, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. The attendance was quite large, some forty-one County Superintendents, among whom, I noticed, the Superintendent of your county, was present. An eloquent and forcible opening address was delivered by Mr. CURTIN, State Superintendent. The committee appointed at an informal meeting in the morning, reported the following as the permanent officers of the Convention:

President—THOMAS NICHOLSON, of Beaver county.

Vice Presidents—Rev. WM. A. GOOD, Berks county, Rev. WM. J. GIBSON, of Centre county.

Secretaries—E. M. CONKLING, Montour county, JOHN KLUGE, Lebanon county.

An Executive Committee was then appointed to prepare business for the Convention. Committees were also appointed to invite the Legislature and the Governor to be present at the sessions of the Convention, and to invite Dr. M'CLINTOCK, of the Senate, Chairman of the Committee on Education, to make an address before the Convention. The Convention then adjourned to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and it was ordered that verbal reports should be heard from County Superintendents, of their operations in their several counties, until the Executive Committee should report and other business would be prepared for transaction.

In the evening, the Convention met in the Senate Chamber. Professor Hart delivered a lecture and explained the architectural construction of the Philadelphia High School. The verbal reports of Superintendents were also continued.

The Executive Committee reported the following items of business, on which Committees were respectively appointed:

1. What have been the effects, thus far, of the County Superintendency on public feeling in regard to education, on Directors, on Teachers and on Schools?

2. By what means can the local supervision of Schools be most improved, whether by paying the present number of directors for the time necessarily occupied in the discharge of their official duties; by reducing their number and paying them, or by the appointment by them of a Deputy Superintendent with a reasonable compensation for visiting the schools in accordance with their instructions?

3. Would the adoption of a uniform series of text books in each county, be in accordance with the existing Common School Law; be promotive of the true objects of the Common School System of Education, or conducive to the efficiency of the schools?

4. Should provisional certificates continue to be issued, if so under what circumstances and for what time?

5. For what reasons should Teachers Certificates be annulled, and in what manner, and how should the annulment be made known?

6. Should State Certificates be issued to Teachers; what degree of qualification and experience should be possessed to obtain them, and in what manner, and by whom should they be examined?

The Committees appointed on these subjects made able and interesting reports, which became the subjects of discussion during the sessions of the Convention. The Committee on Provisional Certificates reported favorably to their continuance for the present with a scale of gradations. The report on the second item, was discussed at some length. It was generally conceded that Directors ought to have some compensation for their services; that on account of the time spent and the expenses necessarily incurred by directors in attending to the discharge of their official duties, especially in districts in the country, it would be nothing more than right that they should receive some reasonable remuneration for the time and services thus rendered for the general good. The report was finally recommitted to the Committee with the request to report again at the next meeting of the Convention.

On Thursday evening addresses were delivered by Gov. POLLOCK, Dr. M'CLINTOCK, of the Senate, Col. CURTIN, Superintendent, and also by the Deputy Superintendent, and at 11½ o'clock, P. M., the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the State Superintendent, which it is understood will be at Reading, in September next.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR: I am pleased to learn from "S. H. F." that the sore disease, *Hatred to England*, which he thinks has long been epidemic, especially in our cities, is now of milder type than it was twenty years ago. In this opinion I fully agree with "S. H. F." The war of the Revolution, and that of 1812, would of course leave some exasperation of feeling; but, surely, men of sense wont let the sins of a quarter of a century "go down upon their wrath." And as "S. H. F." and his afflicted "community" are getting better, I have no prescription to make. Howbeit, "S. H. F.," like many another insane patient, fancies himself the doctor, and prescribes Lobelia to his disinterested medical adviser. Such hallucinations are very common with sick people; and fortunately, very harmless.

On the Cuban question, I would say with all seriousness, that if our government could purchase the island for a fair price, and if in the treaty of purchase, there could be inserted a judicious article providing for the emancipation of all the slaves, I would have no objection to such peaceful, lawful acquisition of the island. But are those who are now clamoring for the acquisition of Cuba, friendly to the cause of emancipation? Do they not rather wish to obtain the island in order to *prevent* emancipation? Look at the character of the leading Fillibusters, and then judge. Read the late famous Manifesto from Ostend, and then decide. Without doubt, slavery under Spanish rule is as fatal to its victims as slavery under American rule; and perhaps more so. But under such an administration as our present one, there would be far less hope for emancipation than there would be under the government of Spain, controlled as Spain must ever be by British influence and British policy. Let slavery be abolished, under the Banner of England, rather than made perpetual under the Stars and Stripes; and if any land must incur the guilt and the shame of perpetuating human bondage, let not that land be ours!! Is not the plague-spot on the face of our fair Republic already large enough? Are not their *High Mightinesses* the Slave Oligarchy, already sufficiently arrogant and overbearing? Must more blood, and more treasure be expended to insure the utter insignificance of Freedom, and of the North?

"S. H. F." intimates that "Sam" goes in strongly for acquiring Cuba. Now I claim no authority to speak for Sam; but I have heard that Sam is a strong, keen, active young fellow, who intensely hates oppression, and Popery, and foreign influence; but according to "S. H. F." Sam is likely to fare as badly as a certain girl I once heard of. She (the girl aforesaid) had declared loudly and on all occasions, and a thousand times over, that she would never marry a red-headed man, and that she would never marry an Irishman, and that she would never marry a weaver. But, alas, for her! "Manifest Destiny" got hold of her one day, and the next morning she awoke to find herself the lawful wedded wife of a red headed Irish weaver!! All three objects of her utter detestation, wrapped, blended, twisted into one—thrust into her bosom, tied to her for life, to torture her loathing heart for ever, and to tinge the current of her blood through the long flow of countless generations.

Even so, according to "S. H. F.," Sam must swallow the enormous dose of spiteful hostile foreign Popery which is the main characteristic of the Cuban population; and this dose is to be sweetened by the delectable reflection that he thus perpetuates the meanest, foulest system of oppression that ever cursed the earth, or insulted the majesty of Heaven.

If I were as young, as active, and as powerful as I take Sam to be, I would horse-whip any man who should dare thus to traduce my character.

ANGLO AMERICAN.

THE LIFE-GAUGE.

They err who measure life by years,
With false or thoughtless tongue;
Some hearts grow old before their time;
Others are always young!

'Tis not the number of the lines
On life's last-filling page,
'Tis not the pulse's added throbs,
Which constitute our age.

Some souls are serfs among the free,
While others nobly strive;
They stand just where their fathers's stood,
Dead, even while they live!

Others, all spirit, heart and sense—
Theirs the mysterious power
To live, in thrills of joy or woe,
A twelvemonth in an hour!

Seize, then, the minutes as they pass—
The woof of life is *thought!*
Warm up the colors, let them glow,
By fire or fancy fraught!

Live to some purpose—make thy life
A gift of use to thee—
A joy, a good, a golden hope,
A heavenly argosy! ABBY ALLIN.

HIGH PRICES.—The indications are that the present high prices for breadstuffs will soon decline. They are already drooping in New York; and it is expected that they will materially decline on the opening of the Erie Canal, which is to take place on the 10th of May. We advise all holders of grain or flour to sell without delay. The present prices are high enough to meet the grasping hanker of a miser; and any one who is not satisfied with them will not merit much sympathy if they hold on and take lower ones. —*Independent Whig.*

Three Southern towns have been nearly destroyed by fire within a short time past, viz: Grenada in Mississippi, Gainesville, in Alabama, and Sandersville, in Georgia.

A POEM.

Delivered before the Eurepian Literary Society of Lewisburg University, March 3, 1855.

Alas for man! how has he tilled his field,
For some mere pittance that the soil might yield,
And left his mind, (that garden spot of God,)
To dig in darkness, when he might have trod
Some nobler sphere, and left himself a name,
Like Dr. Herschell, in a planet frame.
Alas! that youth is called to die so soon,
Nor thinks it morn, till he has passed his noon.
Alas! indeed, that it should e'er be said,
That gray hairs blossom on a hollow head.
May this late age, to which we are come grand,
Be greatly wise, this rest, and well refined;
May each improvement which is now begun,
By sacred breath be wafted safely on.
Heaven lure them on, till lands and climes afar
Shall see the glorious rising of improvement's star,
Till mental power, with many a dear bought spoil,
Shall crown ambition for a life of toil.
For this great end the wisest men have prayed;
For this great end societies are made;
For this great end they meet from year to year;
For this alone, Eurepians are here.
Four years ago, the pioneers of this band
Received its signet from its author's hand;
Four years ago, a man of hoary hairs,
Called it Eurepian, the name it bears.
Earth then was proud, and ornaments become
The cry abroad, a mighty thing at home,
We then were driven by that common race
To make advancement with the swelling age,
For end of fashion, is the end of pride;
If fashion dies, 'twere better man had died.
Four years ago, this statute book of ours,
For gathering dust, evinced effectual powers;
Four years have passed, and tho' they now may seem
As vapors and empty as a prophet's dream,
Yet, when we wake from this long round of days,
Our hearts do sigh for better notes of praise.
Within our hall, our name we now behold,
Traced out in massive characters of gold,
Ev'ry Vi, in costly work of lace,
And chairs on pivots, ornament the place;
Our store of books, I also gladly state,
Is now increasing at a rapid rate;
Lo! here are gems which we may safely prize,
And budding hopes which earth may realize.
Ah, here is youth, all ripe for future years,
To brave life's storms, regardless of its fears;
As polished arrows from the full bent bow,
High shall they soar, and glitter as they go,
For no Eurepian would claim at will
An honored station, that he could not fill;
Nor ask for fame, like him of boasted sense,
Whose stature's at variance with his eminence.
Where rank, alone, has stationed in the van
A puffing humbug, for a real man;
Ah no! 'tis reason guides, and self will wait,
Till tinsel talent ranks him with the great.
As pick first strikes, where corner stones are laid,
So power must spring, from small beginnings made.
Faint were our efforts, when unnerved by youth,
In our first plea we scarce could state the truth,
Yet, as the winds that from the sephyrs spring,
Increase in power, and lengthen out the wing,
Swell to the storm, and with resistless blast
Unshackle their thunders, and their lightnings cast,
So do the powers of some Eurepians grow,
Scale heaven above, and shake the earth below.
The world has drones, that have a name to live,
That always ask, but never deign to give;
They never think that he who wins must fight,
Toil hard by day, and labor late at night;
But think that earth alone demands a part
Of him whom God has destined to be smart;
Those we have none, each in his place is found,
And that great wheel of enterprise goes round,
Today it moves and let it still move on,
Till laurel wreath and lofty crown are won;
Till from like halls, and from the ocean's shore,
The world shall greet an orator once more.
There is a thief, to whom the power is given,
To thrash hell's gates, and ravage all but heaven;
Who, ever warring in victorious strife,
Is ever stealing fragments of our life.
Ah, yes! old Time, that took the prophets hence,
Still gets his living at the world's expense;
Within his hand the awful trident glows
That crushes hopes with unexpected blows;
There, like the stone, which faithful Moses stood
Beneath the fiery, smoking mount of God,
Has this, our club, by that elaborate hand,
Been rudely cast, and scattered o'er the land.
But mark, as fancy, o'er a vast expanse
Of western world, turns, musing with a glance,
Midst rattling hammers, and the din of art,
It passes there to greet a kindred heart;
There, by the twinkling of the midnight oil,
Over abstruse theories the young may toil,
There, swiftly waking from oblivious night,
All hail, a college, source of holy light,
Hoary-headed sentry hoarded there to find
The parts component of a mighty mind.
Let Rest go on; he holds a sacred trust;
Let others toil till claimed by mother dust,
As Zion's watchman, or in States afar,
Wield pens of power, or thunder at the bar;
These are our brothers, drilled and tutored here,
To shine as segments in a brighter sphere.
Mark fancy now, as harnessed with the sun,
Half round the globe, with lightning speed hath run,
When lo! a footfall from its own bright strand
Is heard to echo in a foreign land;
Possessed of gems from wisdom's choicest store,
A BOCKING scrapes the eastern world for more.
O may we all thus earnestly be brought
To seek the acme of unfettered thought.
Heaven bless Eurepians in heart and store,
Till sighs have ceased, and wants are wants no more.
EUEPIAN.

Political Influence of Aliens.

Our large cities are crowded with a large foreign born vote. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Baltimore, St. Louis, New Orleans, and other large cities, often decide the political contests in the several States in which they are located—often hold the balance of political power. In almost all of these large towns this foreign vote, banded together, controls the municipal suffrage. Therefore, in all closely contested elections, foreign born voters not only exert a powerful and important influence on the local results, but also on State elections. The following statistics will serve to illustrate these remarks:

	Natives.	Foreigners.
Baltimore,	130,481	35,492
Boston,	88,918	46,667
Chicago,	13,693	15,683
Cincinnati,	60,558	24,541
New Orleans,	50,470	48,001
New York,	277,752	235,733
Albany,	31,162	16,591
Detroit,	11,055	3,927
Milwaukie,	7,181	12,782
Louisville,	25,079	12,461
Philadelphia,	286,316	121,699
St. Louis,	35,529	38,397
Newark, N. J.	26,561	12,322
Mobile,	9,565	9,086

The Detroit *Advertiser*, on this subject, remarks, that no one who considers the matter for an instant can fail to see the political power which is in the hands of aliens in the United States. Were they scattered throughout the land in country towns, they would be shorn of their influence; but, by collecting together in large cities, and moving as an unit, they wield a power that is mighty, and which may, if unchecked, elect in the future, as it has done in the past, Presidents and Governors. Are the fears, then, which are entertained, respecting foreign influence, groundless? No; on the contrary, there is the strongest foundation for them. Aliens have taught Americans a good lesson. If immigrants already in the country band together as one body, and by concentrating together in large cities, control the votes of States, it is certainly time to check the growing evil before it gets beyond our control. The movement is on foot, and has gained a strong foothold, which will wrest the political power of the country from the hands of foreign-born citizens. Americans will rule America.—*Philad. Sun.*

Gen. Houston, is something of a wag as well as a Mexican fighter. In speaking of the chaotic state of political parties on a recent occasion, he remarked that the whigs were like sheep without the shepherd, and the democrats like a shepherd without sheep

Keep your Children employed.

Idleness and want of some regular employment, often pave the way to the gates of her whose guests are in the depths of perdition. The idle are generally dissolute. It is an old maxim, as true as it is old, and not all too simple and undignified for those who would be too wise to hear, that

"Satan finds some mischief still,
For idle hands to do."

Parents can in no way so easily and infallibly rear their sons to be profligates, and inmates of brothels and proficients in all kinds of vice, as by teaching them not to work, and permitting them to command their own time. Let the parent but regard labor as dishonorable; let him teach his son that gentility consists of leisure and amusement; let him furnish him no absorbing business for either head or hands; let him choose his own companions, and spend his time without question where he pleases: let him pass his evenings away from the parental fireside, and especially let him have a supply of money to demonstrate his respectability and display his generosity, and command the various sensual indulgence that solicit his senses, and with almost infallible certainty such a course will secure the prostitution of his virtue, and send him forth a beggar of all respect, and all peace, and all hopes, into the midnight darkness of eternity.

The California Condor.

The high mountains of California are frequented by a species of condor, which, although somewhat inferior in size to the condor of the Andes, is probably the largest bird to be found within the confines of the Golden State. A full grown California condor measures upward of thirteen feet from tip to the tip of its wings, and when in its favorite element, the air, is as graceful and majestic as any bird in the world. They make their homes upon the edges of lofty rocks, or in the old deserted nests of hawns and eagles, upon the upper branches of lofty tres. Their eggs are each about twelve ounces in weight, and are said to be excellent eating. The barrels of the wing feathers of the condor are about four inches long and three-eights of an inch in diameter, and are used by the inhabitants of Northern Mexico to keep gold dust in.

The Nebraska Legislature, which adjourned on the 10th ultimo, enacted a general system of laws chiefly borrowed from Iowa; provided for an efficient organization of counties; passed a good school law providing for free schools for all; passed a stringent prohibitory liquor law; chartered three universities; incorporated a medical society, and provided for taking a new census the ensuing fall, by the marshal, from which a new apportionment of representatives is to be made by the Governor.

THE FARM:

The Garden---The Orchard.

Written for the Lewisburg Chronicle.

How to make the Garden Patch profitable.

This can hardly be done, to the fullest extent, at once. Taking ground of the quality which we ordinarily find, it will take some time, more than a year, to bring it into the condition most desirable for the purposes of gardening. But with the principles clearly in mind, on which success depends, we may do something towards it at once, and be continually bringing our practice towards perfection. These principles must be obvious on a little reflection.

The garden is a veritable manufactory. The materials therefore, out of which vegetables are made, must be furnished it. Plants do not come of course, even though their seeds be put into the ground, as every body knows. The Great Creator himself does not here "make something out of nothing"—but it may not have been equally considered by all that the most perfectly barren sand or pounded rock, may have such additions made to it as to render it capable of sustaining an abundant vegetable growth.

The plants which we wish to bring forward in our gardens must have the elements supplied out of which they are to be built up in such abundance and in such position as they severally require. These elements are contained, partly in the ground itself, and partly in the air we breathe, from which they are washed out and carried down to the roots of plants. But to make those more useful plants which we cultivate flourish luxuriantly, we can not in our climate and soil, depend on the slowly elaborated nourishment thus derived, by which the vegetable kingdom has gradually been stocked. We are offered mostly from the results of former vegetation, such profusion of material, in a soluble state, that our plants may not even have to look around, so to speak, for food, but only to take it and grow and come to maturity, *within the few short weeks or months*, which they have for perfecting a crop. Hence the necessity for abundant manuring. But not dung merely, whatever can enter into the composition of a plant is manure. And whatever has resulted directly or indirectly from vegetation may contribute to it again. Thus our soil is rich, if at all, from the effects of former growth. All decaying vegetables, all that is made from the consumption of vegetables, or flesh, blood, bone, hair, skin, feathers, &c., all animal excrements, are the material of new plants, and if carefully husbanded to this end, our land instead of becoming impoverished, would be continually growing more fertile. Let any family save the waste of what flesh, grain and vegetables they consume and *they have the materials for growing as much more.* Different plants require, indeed, different kinds of manure, a truth into the particulars of which we can not now enter, only remarking that if we give all that which is good for the best, we can not make any serious mistake.

But this manure must not only be in the ground, it must be in the place where the plant wants it. This is not near the surface, but mainly at a considerable depth. Many of our vegetables we cultivate entirely for the root, which obviously ought to have a chance to become long and large, as it can not unless the ground is mellow. Some go deeper than others, but there are none, perhaps which do not naturally go below the depth to which we are in the habit of digging. And when the roots are encouraged to descend for the manure, they reach a region of perpetual moisture which renders them independent of the drought of our hot summers—a point of no slight importance. Thus market gardeners find it necessary to loosen their ground two or three spits deep, and fill it with manure, to make it produce in the manner described by Cobbet in our extract last week. On these two points, deep digging and heavy manuring, their results as compared with those of ordinary agriculture, mainly depend. We see it stated in a late number of the London Quarterly Review, that the gardeners about "the Wen" carry back a load of manure from the city for every one of vegetables which they bring in, and that they apply this manure, (meaning we suppose, a one horse cart load to every 30 *square feet of ground,*) less, you see, than six feet square.

Of the practicability of raising several crops simultaneously, as mentioned by Cobbitt, we must speak again. For the present we only ask our readers to try once land well pulverized and manured to the depth of two feet, and see if it does not exceed in produce six rods dug six inches deep.

Bastard Fallows.

The system of making summer fallows, by allowing land to lay a whole year in a naked and unproductive state, for the purpose of preparing it for autumn wheat, is extensively practiced in all the wheat growing districts of the United States. The process of making naked fallows, when the loss of a whole year's rent of land—or interest on the value thereof—is taken into account, under the most favorable circumstances is expensive, and may in most cases be dispensed with, without in the most trifling degree detracting from the annual productiveness of the soil. If this proposition can be sustained *in practice*, by the entire mass of the wheat growers of our country, then may the over-populated portions of Europe have confidence in being able at all times to get a supply of breadstuffs from America.

Naked fallows are expensive and useless, and that a much more profitable system of managing land for wheat can be adopted, are opinions which are gaining ground, and are believed by many of the most enlightened cultivators of this country. The great bulk of the farmers, however, have not given the subject much consideration, nor do they yet understand the best and cheapest method of keeping up the fertility of their soil, and at the same time increasing its annual products without subjecting their land, in periods of four or five years, and in some instances much more frequently, to the old fashioned and extravagant practice of summer fallows. With a view of promoting the interests of agriculture, an attempt will be made by the writer, to minutely discuss the subject in all its bearings, during the succeeding six or eight numbers of the Farmer.

The ordinary practice of making fallows cost at least eight dollars per acre; in this calculation is included the rent of land a twelve month, and the plowing and harrowing required to bring the land into a clean state of culture. The expense of manuring, draining, laying the ground into ridges, and seed, &c., would be the same in one case as the other, and therefore on the score of expenditure or economy need not be included in the calculation. In the term *bastard fallows* may be included the various modes of preparing land for fall wheat by which the loss of a whole summer or crop is not required to effect that object. It has already been shown that if land be summer fallowed, a direct charge of about eight dollars per acre must be put against the wheat crop, and as will be presently proved to the satisfaction of every reflective mind, without affording an equivalent return for such an extravagant outlay. The system proposed to be practiced will be based upon the soundest principles of economy, nor will it require a large capital to carry it out throughout the various ramifications of a well managed arable farm. One of the most important features of the system is this: the green or other crop grown upon the land with a view of preparing it for fall wheat will be of such a description, and grown upon such a scale, that in most cases the proceeds thereof will pay the rent of land and the entire expense of managing both the summer and winter crops—thus leaving the latter clear profit to the cultivator. The average yield of wheat, extending over a period of ten or fifteen years, on the best managed wheat farms in this country does not exceed thirty bushels per acre. Now, it is quite certain that even when this high average is obtained by superior cultivation and by the aid of naked fallows, quite as great a yield of wheat may had without summer fallowing the land as with it, and therefore, why should such a practice be longer tolerated by American farmers. The Chinese, who are noted for the superiority of their Agriculture, have not found it difficult to keep up the fertility of their soil by annually growing heavy crops, without giving it any rest. In the best cultivated portions of England farms and even whole parishes are in great abundance in which the yield of wheat, extending over a long period of years has equalled forty bushels per acre, and during the whole course of cropping a naked fallow has not been made. Indeed, the enlightened and scientific portion of the farmers of Great Britain have long since exploded the semi-barbarous practice of making naked fallows, and there appears to be no valid reasons, why a similar view of this important question should not be favorably received by the wheat growing farmers of America. To enlighten public opinion regarding the various systems of cultivation adapted to secure this object, and at the same time keeping in mind the climate, the soil, high price of labor, scarcity of capital to be employed in agriculture as compared with Great Britain and some portions of the continent of Europe, and other prominent features that have an influence to a greater or less degree upon the character of American Agriculture, are the real grounds that have induced the writer to take a bold stand in discussing this somewhat intricate subject, which in many of its features will be found opposed to the practice of many of our very best farmers, with whom on many other points of husbandry we perfectly agree, and the contributions of whose pens we shall be pleased to receive, on this or other subjects, whether their opinions and practice correspond with ours or not. Without further prefatory remarks, we shall briefly at this time take up the subject in a *tangible* point of view, and in our next resume it in several of its practical bearings.

INDIAN CORN.

The maize plant may be profitably cultivated in nearly every portion of this great Republic. In the most northern sections, where it is grown as a preparative crop for fall wheat, an early variety should be selected, and by liberally manuring the land, and clean culture, it may be pushed forward to full maturity by the first week in September, after which it should be cut up and drawn off, and the land plowed and prepared for fall wheat. By planting the hills of corn in rows about four feet apart both ways, and by passing the steel tooth cultivator twice in each direction between those rows, the land will be in as good a condition for fall wheat as if it had been summer fallowed. Besides, the manure applied to the land for the corn crop will have passed through its various stages of fermentation, and the juices having been partially absorbed or extracted in giving strength and vigor to the maize plants, there is but little apprehension on the score of having a fallen or rusted crop, as would probably have been the case had the manure been applied to the land whilst being summer fallowed. This influence however operates only on soils where there is a great depth of decayed vegetable matter on the surface, and where a strong and luxuriant growth of straw is produced without extraordinary means being used to secure that result. There are but few soils on which unfermented barn-yard manure can be applied immediately before the sowing of wheat, without doing more or less injury to that crop. On soils where this is not the case, it will be found that human or vegetable mold forms a very small proportion of their ingredients, and doubtless on soils of this kind, crude and unfermented barnyard manure may be applied without producing the foregoing results. In those cases where vegetable deposits form a small proportion of the active soil, unfermented barn yard manure, buried in the soil to a depth of six or nine inches with the plow, will aid materially in bringing into action such inert properties as will promote a vigorous growth of plants and vegetables. Manure thus applied has a powerful mechanical action on soils, and the beneficial or prejudicial influence produced, may be attributed as much to this agency as to that of affording a direct supply of food for their sustenance.

The mechanical action of manures on soils, of course greatly depend upon the quality and condition of the soils on which they are intended to act. This fact should be duly considered in connection with the manuring of the land for the wheat crop. The wheat plant is decidedly the most precarious to cultivate, of the cereal plants, and hence a greater degree of judgment should be employed by those who engage extensively in its cultivation. In northern Europe, the heat of summer is less severe than in the same degree of latitude on this continent, and consequently a much longer period is given the wheat crop to mature and ripen, and hence the disease known among us by the apellation of *rust* is scarcely known in the best wheat growing districts of Europe. It is well known by all wheat growers, that cool dry weather during the month of July, and up to the period of wheat harvest—or from the time that the wheat plants come into ear, until they arrive to full maturity—is most favorable for an abundant harvest of wheat. Such weather has just the opposite influence with Indian Corn and most of the other cereal plants. The cause of this somewhat strange phenomenon, may be tolerably correctly reconciled by examining the peculiar habits and constitution of the wheat plant. A minute enquiry into this matter, will probably be made in discussing another branch of this subject—and in the mean time the fact should be remembered, that the plants of wheat have strong roots, which strike to a great depth into the ground, and send forth an abundant supply of food through the sap vessels, which impart either a healthy or sickly growth, just in ratio with its quality and adaptation for this class of plants. Warm humid weather is the most favorable for a vigorous growth, just in ratio with its quality and adaptation for this class of plants. Warm humid weather is the most favorable for a vigorous growth of plants, and vegetables—when weather of this kind prevails to a considerable extent, between the periods that the wheat crop comes into ear and ripens, the consequence will be a strong growth of straw, and probably disease. The disease produced from the foregoing peculiar state of the atmosphere would be either mildew or rust. The latter, by far the most prevalent on this continent, is mainly engendered by too great a flow of juices or food through the sap vessels of the wheat plants. The outer covering of the straw being of very weak structure, when the sap vessels become overcharged with food, rupture and premature decay immediately follows. The state of the atmosphere and climate doubtless has much to do in effecting this work, but the soil also has a great influence, in preventing or promoting this disease. It is for this reason that Indian Corn may be profitably grown as a preparative crop for either fall or spring wheat.

The manure applied to the soil for the corn crop, will have undergone a thorough state of fermentation during the process of cultivation, and as the maize plant requires a different quality of food to bring it forward to maturity than is required by the wheat plant, the latter will be more apt to be free from disease, if sown after a well calculated crop of Indian Corn, than if the land had been summer fallowed purposely for that crop. A clover or timothy sod well plowed, and liberally manured, is the best possible state that the soil can be in for Indian Corn. If the hills be planted in rows four feet apart both ways, there will be no difficulty in cultivating this crop entirely with the horse cultivator, and shovel plow. By the free use of those implements the ground may be made as clean as if it had been summer fallowed, and besides the profit of the corn crop will pay the whole expense incurred in the cultivation and management of the wheat crop.

An acre of Indian Corn managed in the manner proposed, will yield in an average of cases upwards of 40 bushels of marketable grain per acre. This at the lowest calculation is worth 50 cents per bushel, as an article of export, which, in addition to the corn stalks for winter provender for horned cattle, would give a net profit of twelve dollars per acre. When it is intended to sow wheat after corn, the latter crop should in all cases be harvested and drawn off the ground, a short time before the crop is thoroughly ripe, by which means more time will be given to prepare the land for the wheat crop, and the fodder will also be much more valuable than if allowed to get dead ripe before being harvested. When the proper season arrives for the practical operations on the farm, suited for the cultivation of the maize plant, full directions will be given, for the proper performance of the business in all its details.

In our next issue, the cultivation of the clover plant as a preparative crop for fall wheat will probably receive attention at our hands.—*Genesee Farmer.*

EARLY VEGETABLES AT THE SOUTH. —The Charleston Courier of Monday last, says:—We saw on Saturday, on one gentleman's farm, over fifty bushels of fine peas that will be ready to be picked in a day or two.

Those swindling and demoralizing contrivances, called lotteries, are receiving the attention of the press in various cities