

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.
H. C. HICKOK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

Fridays--at Lewisburg, Union County, Pennsylvania.

TWELFTH YEAR...WHOLE NUMBER, 579.

\$1.50 PER YEAR, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

The Lewisburg Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1855.

Editorial Correspondence of Lewisburg Chronicle, HARRISBURG, May 9, 1855.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday, leaving the Hill as quiet and rural as New Berlin and Sunbury after a Court—not lessening the duties of some of the Departments, but affording more leisure to perform them. Wherefore, blessed be the 8th of May.

It has been a long and disturbed session, and of course, much important business was deferred till near close, and then as usual bills were rushed through by the hundred, like shot from a shovel. When the record is slowly unrolled by the State Printer, the public will have a better chance to see what has been hauled to shore by the sweep of the legislative seine.

The Governor signed the bill for the sale of the main line, which fixes the minimum price at seven and a half millions, and will shortly publish notices inviting bids. The bill to abolish the Canal board, did not get through. A supplement to the school law was put through at the eleventh hour after being under incubation nearly all winter.

It was shown of one half its proportions, including sections making preliminary arrangements for the establishment of State Normal Schools for the education of teachers, but enough that was indispensable was left, and will relieve the Department here from embarrassing difficulties, and prove a salutary benefit to the system at large. The School Journal is to be sent to every board of directors in the State, as a medium for communicating the decisions, explanations and instructions of the Department—to the manifest relief of the labor and expense here, and the uniform and permanent benefit of the Schools all over the State. Power is also conferred on the Courts to create independent districts, and thus help lift "Alt Berks" out of some of her incipient difficulties in organizing her Schools. The County Superintendent can also be put on its legs, if directors are willing, and the present incumbents enabled to work at better advantage, and the Department to command the services of capable and efficient men, in the room of incompetent and negligent officers. The Superintendent escaped destruction in the House by barely three votes, and in the Senate, other essential features were carried off by the most earnest and important appeals in behalf of the necessities of the system and the details of its administration. How strange that a system, that in the language of Gov. Pollock, "would ultimately prove the crowning glory of the Commonwealth," has had, and still has, to work its way against the current, instead of with it. But every inch gained is so much vantage ground for greater progress hereafter.

The omnibus system is no longer tolerated, and special legislation much restricted, yet the volume of laws for this year, will be somewhat bulky. This will be the case for years to come; and is not at all strange, when the territory, population, and undeveloped wealth of the Commonwealth is taken into consideration, and it is remembered that the State is waking up as never before from her prolonged and seemingly immovable lethargy—and the rousing of dormant mind, will result in work for the legislature, equal to the magnitude of the demands of this transition and progressive epoch.

—Have been initiated in the mysteries of Harrisburg markets—and however drowsy we may feel when roused at three or four o'clock in the morning, Market Square will open your eyes wide enough. Butter at 37½ to 40 cts. per pound, 75 cts. for a pair of chickens, and every thing else in like proportion, but not of corresponding quality, has induced the "State robbers"—as we on the Hill are sometimes politely termed—to seriously think of assigning their salaries to the Market House in advance, upon condition that Market House keeps them in "vitals," without bringing them in debt at the end of the year.

H. C. H.

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

"Petrified Bodies."—Orronction. GENTLEMEN OF THE "CHRONICLE!" I do not know from whom you received the information, that originated the above-quoted paragraph, in your last paper—but I must assure you that it is entirely erroneous as regards the petrification of the body of which you made mention.

I (with another physician of Lewisburg, who has long been an esteemed resident of the town) was present at the disinterment of the body (Mr. J. M. C.) which had been buried August, 1840—fifteen years ago. We (I, e. D. G. and myself,) were at first deceived, and imagined it a petrification, but on closer inspection were surprised to find our previous conceptions erroneous. On inserting a knife in the leg, opposite the tibia, we found no resistance, the knife passing freely through what was formerly bone; and the substance extracted proved on examination to be adipose matter. Although we could not pursue our researches to the extent we wished, yet enough of the matter was procured to prove by subsequent experiment, that it was adipose matter,

resembling the tallow of beef, only a shade lighter in color. On exposing it to the action of caloric, it melted freely, burned vividly, and left no residuum.

I do not believe that there has been another case of the kind discovered in America; at least in my experience and reading I have never met any thing resembling it.

Some years ago, the Cemetery of "Pere le Chaise" (near Paris, France,) was examined by a committee of Physicians and scientific men appointed by Government to inspect the pits, where the bodies of those who died of the Asiatic Cholera in 1832 were buried. These pits were made large enough to hold five hundred persons, who were piled up in tiers, and the pits, when nearly filled, were closely and firmly covered with earth.

On re-opening these pits, the bodies were found to be transmuted into a soft adipose substance, and the committee reported that a peculiar chemical action, the result of a number of bodies buried in such close contiguity, was the cause of this most singular transformation.

But here was a single body transmuted into the same peculiar substance, only a trifle harder, as those of Pere le Chaise. I have carefully avoided using technical terms, that all your readers might understand, and in conclusion have only to remark, that this subject is worthy of scientific investigation; and a small portion of the matter has been carefully preserved, that *scarcely* may have an opportunity of examining this most singular phenomenon.

The Editors of the Lewisburg Chronicle will give information to those who may feel interested in the matter. J. L. L.

From Philadelphia.

[Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.] PHILAD., Monday, May 14.

DEAR CHRONICLE.—Severe and protracted sickness in my family, has prevented my writing to you for the last two weeks, notwithstanding there were a few things I wanted to say. At present, the market is flat—"nothing stirring" save now and then the booming of the Siege guns at Sebastopol, which is as eagerly listened for as "latest news from Mexico" was wont to be, while our volunteers were sweltering on its plains.

New York has had her "anniversary week" and swallowed more "reports" than could easily be digested in a year; but our Quaker borough has been as still as a frog pond the while, although "Sam" has fought and won another battle.

And bye and bye it will be much stiller; from every indication, a "deserted village" for almost every third person you meet is "going to Europe."

The frightful loss of life during last summer and fall, has no effect; and delicate women and timid girls, and effeminate youths and sober fathers, are scrambling for berths on crowded steamers; flattering themselves that the little disarrangements of the voyage will be of only a fortnight's duration, and then—"well, we don't envy the fashionable traveler his pleasures."

The present season would go a good ways toward equipping the English and French armies, if the respective governments would impose a moderate tourist's tax in addition to the present passport system.

I heard our present Mayor once assert in a public speech, that the close communication between the old and new world, brought about by steam, was one of the greatest curses which had ever fallen on America. I thought him a fool at the time—in fact he was not very sober—but there was more truth than poetry in the assertion.

As long as hordes of Americans visit Europe every year, and become familiarized with—not her miseries but her follies; not her lanes and alleys, but her "sights" and celebrities, and return home with a profound reverence for the wisdom and polish they have seen abroad; with refined tastes in art and manufactures, and with a firmer conviction that the people of Europe are *as far as they have seen*, as free and as happy as we are here; and this is the conclusion of nine out of every ten; what is the effect? Why, if they want a picture, it must be ordered abroad, the man who has worn a French boot, or the lady a French bonnet, can never descend to wear anything else. Paper without a Paris stamp or the English water mark, is not fit to write on, and I know gentlemen and ladies who use visiting cards that would disgrace our meanest engravers, but they were done in Paris! Is it any wonder that specie is shipped by millions and manufacturers starving? In the first place ours is brought into competition with the unpaid labor of Europe; and then the foreign mania will admit nothing into competition with its vitiated and unnatural taste; and so will it remain while people turn their backs on the most magnificent country in the world, and give the products of every other land the preference before our own.

I regret that the *Chronicle* fell into the same error that "Anglo American" did in regard to a sentence occurring in one of my letters. There can be nothing further from the truth, than your construction

of my sentiment; and I can not see how you interpret a mere remark on the tone of public opinion to be an expression of my own feelings—couched as it is in a form that any Christian man would blush to avow.

Yours, S. H. F.

[We rejoice to learn that our respected correspondent was administered, both by ourselves and others, in his communication of this, respecting Russia and England. We certainly supposed he was giving an opinion as well as what he regarded as public opinion; but we are well aware how often, in the hurry of composition, we fall to put our exact thoughts in words which cannot be wrongly taken; and "S. H. F." we know, is often obliged to write rapidly and without time for revision. Our own opinion still is, that both as individuals and as nations, "were we born to hate England," or any other nation or people, "we may do better, may we have their sins, not themselves."

[Nor can we believe that enlightened "public opinion" is anywhere on the side of Russia. Austria may be Hungary is not. France may be Poland is not; the Pope may be the Republicans of Italy are not; and even England and Prussia, with all the smaller enlightened nations of Europe, would sooner be "RASCALS THAN CHURCH." American Missionaries in Greece and the Turkish Empire we believe dread the possibility of Russian direct Church domination; and all civilized men in India and China would deplore the subversion by Russia of British rule or influence in that direction. Therefore true friends of Russia in America—so far, however, that there is no opposition made to their open denunciation of the Russian and Siberian;—and there are some moral "haters of England" from education, some reckless politicians of the ultra-slavery school, others who love Russia to attract attention to their affected singularity, and some anti-Journalists who do not very much care for "rights" upon both sides of the question, so as to be sure to be "right" upon both sides of the question, may be. All these manufacture more or less of "public opinion" for the iron-holed Russa at present; yet we think the great American heart beats warmly for "Republicanism against Oppression" for the "Sick man" against the most crushing despotism under which our earth groans and trembles.]

The Logan (Illinois) Gazier.

By THOMAS DEAN ENGLISH.

At dawn to where the herbage grows,
Up yonder hill the greater goes,
(O'erlook) his every word,
Left he hangs on the rock his head.

Returned in the misty morn,
With stamping hoof and tossing horn,
With lightning low, or angry moan,
Or thick and dripping sweat and foam,
Through dews and dappled sun the hill,
They pass, obedient to his will;

The slender oak and mighty hick,
The greater thinks them both his pick.
You see less beauty in the herd
Than in the orange tinted bird.

You see your better pleased gaze
On your broad sweep of corn and straws,
You maples on the hillside high,
Or on your field of waving rye.

More pleased with maize, or rye or trees—
The greater's sight is not on these.
He sees a noted purse of gold
In every bushing three-year-old.

He sees new comers round his hills,
Whom buyers dance from Talleul coils,
He sees his cabin high the creek,
Its mud dashed chimney turned to brick.

His rule hangs on its rock boards sawed,
Left it hangs on its rock boards sawed,
New punches on the worn-out floor,
A jacket hung before the door,

And cups of tin and plates of steel
And spoons of silver and tin steel,
Close where the life hangs on hooks,
On cupboard top are rows of books—

The Pilgrim of the dreaming John,
And Wren's life of Martin;
The well-thumbed speller of Calhoun,
The patterned life of Isabel House;

P' Aubigne's story told to you,
How Luther fought and Cranmer fell;
To please his wife, a yellow gown,
And tools to deck his daughter brown.

A jack knife for his youngest son,
A rifle for his eldest son,
All these to him the cattle low,
As he sits on his rocky bow.

He fears no ravages of birds and men,
"Ming brutes so strong and fat as these;
There's salt enough for them in store,
Brought from Kanawha's muddy shore;

The herbage on the hill is good,
Let it be thick within the wood,
There's tender grass in yonder drain,
And pea vines on the summit plain;

High thought of oats that moment thrills
The greater's face looks full of smiles.
He envies not the here he'll,
He cares not who may office hold.

The stoneman's pride, the stout man's limb,
The lover's hope, are naught to him.
His mind three things alone he loves—
The wife, his children and his herds.

So these may flourish and be fair,
All else around is smoke and air,
Oh, Logan grazer, stout and strong,
Dropping blood, lifting horn and song.

Here as there smoothers who have
The score of combat, long and sore,
And fearless met in battle shock,
The will and points the shock;

True as the rife in the hand,
And generous as the fertile land—
Full oft he eases by thy side
The calves of corn, and venison fried;

Oh in the cabin, as thy guest,
Here stretched my weary limbs to rest.
I love to note thy honest brow,
Stretch forth and say thy companion thou;

And know no matter-form is seen
That dwells within thy valley green,
Truth fills these eyes so keenly set
Beneath thy fox-hair cap, and yet
I would not that thy lot were mine,
I would not that my lot were thine.

Quaint thou thy doers, and meadow gold,
He glads when these great herds are sold.
For me by sunlight lamp, I pore
My manuscript in silence o'er.

Each to the path that suits his feet;
Each to his time is most devoted.
And soon a sudden shadow arrayed,
Both in our narrow collars laid,
It matters not if cattle fair,
Or making songs, has been our care.

The poet's and the grazer's form
Shall tread alike the greenly worn,
Shall pass, the poet's glowing words,
Shall pass, the grazer's loving herds;
And from men's memory fade away
Both grazer's shout and poet's lay.

Removal of the Seat of Government.

The following are the preamble and resolutions which passed the House of Representatives in relation to the removal of the seat of Government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. The amendment made by the Senate included in brackets: Resolutions relative to the Removal of the Seat of Government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

WHEREAS, It is believed that the Members of the Legislature and Officers of Government would enjoy better accommodations in the city of Philadelphia than in the present capital of the State, have access to various libraries, reading rooms, and institutions of learning and the arts, and obtain a more extended intercourse with their fellow citizens and men of business resorting to that commercial metropolis, which could not fail to be mutually beneficial and to the advantage of the Commonwealth; therefore,

Governor, Surveyor General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Secretary of the Commonwealth, the faith of this Commonwealth is hereby pledged that the seat of Government shall be removed to the city of Philadelphia, and provision be made by law for carrying the purpose of this resolution into effect without delay.

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby directed to transmit to the Mayor and Councils of the city of Philadelphia, duly authenticated copies of these resolutions, and to receive and transmit to the Legislature such communications in relation thereto as may be received by him: [Provided, that this act shall not go into effect unless approved by the next Legislature.]

The Senate postponed the Resolutions indefinitely, after giving Harrisburg, and particularly the Landlords, a few lectures.

MR. TAGGART, in the course of the debate, said, he had not the same objection to Philadelphia as the Senator from Bedford. He had never "stopped over night" at a place where they charged so high (\$5) for a single lodging. But still he was opposed to this bill. The removal of the Seat of Government of a great Commonwealth, is too grave a subject to be acted upon in the hot haste which has characterized the action upon this bill. In this instance it is emphatically a grave subject, for it involves the death of the greatness of Harrisburg.

He had heard intimations in connection with this subject, which, as a friend and advocate of Temperance, had alarmed him. He had been told, that if the bill passed, it was the intention of those to whom the property would revert, to turn this proud structure, with its top of zinc, and its bottom of brass, with all its glorious associations of the past, with all its memories of congregated statesmen, orators and spotless patriots, into a tavern; and worse even than this, they intend to convert the orderly and peaceful Hall, on the other side of the Rotunda, into a Bear Garden.

Some will say, the change will not be very great. But small as that change may be, he hoped the Speaker of the House would not consider him personal, when he said it was a *Strong* appeal to the hearts of philanthropists to oppose this bill. Remember, sir, Kings have sat in council in that Hall—aye, a *Lot of Kings*, and among the rest, the pertinacious King of Conemagh. Persons who desire to go to Philadelphia, in order that they may live in *Closer* (for that was the controlling motive) may advocate this bill openly, and others, more cowardly, may skulk behind the *Bank* in its advocacy, but he would warn them it was not *Wright*. His short *Cummings* and *Gross* denunciations will be noted by a *Free* and *indignant* people, in all sections of the Commonwealth, and especially in the *North of Lancaster*. It will be written on the *Page* of history, and prove a *Thorn* in their sides while they live. So they will find, who now *Bull* most loudly for the bill. When they come to *Mess* over their conduct, a deep regret—a bitter remorse will *Steel* upon them. But, sir, it is a long *Lane* that has no turn, and *tho'* it is easy to talk about removal, the friends of the bill are not yet out of the *Wood*. But this is merely preliminary.

In his opposition, he was not actuated by hostility to Philadelphia—far from it. After the rugged hills and flowery vales of his native home, she was dearer to him than any other corner of the earth—dear by every association of kind courtesy and life-long friendship. He loved her people. He admired her grand institutions of learning and her hospitals. He rejoiced at her commercial greatness, and was proud of the glorious memories that cluster around her Past. He bowed down in willing reverence to the old and consecrated Hall, whose bell still tolled of Freedom, but he could not consent to desecrate that hall with the filth and corruption of modern legislation. The walls that once rung with the burning words of John Adams, should never echo, however faintly, the furive whispers of hireling borers and venal law makers. He presumed he spoke figuratively, but legislatively considered, Philadelphia and Independence Hall are "one and inseparable."

On a lesser occasion than the present, he was induced to say he was opposed to centralization. He was so still. The centre of government, and the centre of wealth and commerce, should be kept far apart. The history of the world proves it. It is dangerous to bring all that is important to national existence into a narrow compass. Even its different governmental functions should be separated when practicable. Much less should these functions, legislative as well as judicial, be exercised at a great commercial metropolis, for the reason sir, that a lawless mob, led by an audacious adventurer, may control them—may seize them all, and with a single iron grasp, wrest from the people their dearest rights—even their liberties. Three French *Revolutions* attest the truth of this—revolutions at once bloody and fruitless—revolutions, which, instead of giving liberty to the people, more firmly riveted their chains. Why has the government of that mighty Empire been so easily overturned? Because her *gay* and *scikie* Capital is not only the heart which it should be, but the muscle and brain, which it should not be. They are fools who refuse to learn wisdom from the past. A government, to be strong and safe, should possess, like the mythic Hydra, a number of heads, so that a single blow could not decapitate and destroy it.

He alluded to the greater attractions of Philadelphia, as arguments against, and not for removal. Legislators, to be faithful, should eschew them all. There is enough here, aye, and too much, as many a blasted character proves. He spoke of the property holders of Harrisburg, and the hundreds of poor, whose sole dependence would be taken away. He knew private griefs were of little account in conflict with public good, but he could see no public good in this measure. Presuming, however, it was got up more in jest than earnest, he would pursue the matter no further for the present.

THE FARM: The Garden--The Orchard.

Potato.

The potato is a native of South America, and in the vicinity of Quito, is known under the name of *Papas*; known in Virginia as early as 1584, then cultivated by the colonists. The early writers give strange accounts of this root; some state they are only fit for swine, and others extol them as a delicate dish. The potato is a species of a very extensive family of plants, to be found in most parts of the globe, and a few of this family are very poisonous, while others are attentively cultivated as food. The egg plant and tomato belongs to this family. For a few years past the potato has been subject to disease, and thousands of pages have been written by different theorists proposing remedies, and offering rationales, all of which have as yet proved useless.

The legislature of Massachusetts offered a premium of \$10,000 for a remedy for this disease. Early planting seems to be the best corrective, as the potatoes ripen before the disease commences, it generally occurring late in the season. The potato is almost the only plant which may be grown successfully by the use of raw manure from swamps, river-mud, or pond or ditch scrapings, without other amendment. The habits of the plant have undergone very great changes during the prevalence of the disease. Formerly every potato vine had a large number of seedballs upon it; within the last few years these are less frequent and indeed in many cases none at all are to be found. The kinds which continue to bear the seed balls are less liable to disease than those which do not.

Varieties.—The varieties of the potato arising from cultivation are too numerous to be even catalogued in this article. Among the more popular sorts now grown, we would name the early *Mammoth Nutmeg*, as the best in quality, and the only kind which has thus far entirely escaped the ravages of the potato disease. It keeps so well that in spring it is as hard as its firm as when first dug from the ground. It is the earliest potato known, and we have had them upon our table on the 20th day of June. They have been sold readily this year in very large quantities, at two dollars per bushel for seed. The yield of the *Mammoth Nutmeg* Potato is perhaps not so great as some other kinds, but by liberal cultivation we have succeeded in raising 350 bushels per acre. Its size is somewhat less than the *Marcel*. It is round, apple-like in figure, slightly indented by the eye, and always boils dry, and has a fine flavor. We cannot but recommend the further cultivation of this potato. By planting the larger tubers for five successive years, we have been enabled to increase its size very considerably, and it is now sufficiently large to be desirable.

The *Carter* Potato, *Hall's* Early June, the *Early Mercer*, the *Early White Mercer*, and the *Bermuda Red*, have each, in turn, enjoyed enviable reputation as early potatoes, but have all become diseased, so that occasionally crops are lost in many parts of the country. Among the late potatoes which still hold a high character, may be named the *Maine Mercer*, the *Pink Mercer*, the *Western Red*, the *Bermuda Yellow* and the *Scott* Gray. As a potato for spring use, the *Old Merino* is still largely cultivated in Monmouth Co., New Jersey, and in some other localities. This potato is very large, yields well, thickly studded with eyes, and although of inferior quality if eaten during the fall and winter, improves much by spring, and is then quite saleable in our markets, usually bringing a somewhat less price than other more favorite kinds. It is easy of cultivation, and does not suffer quite so severely as some other kinds from drought.

This is probably the *Long John* of our vicinity.—*See Chronicle*.

Cultivation.—The modes of cultivating potatoes are almost as numerous as the kinds, and we shall therefore content ourselves with detailing what we consider the best.

Preparation of Soil.—Most farmers cut the tubers in pieces of two or more eyes, and many plant even the smallest potatoes. We have experimented most fully on this subject and with the greatest accuracy, and therefore speak confidently in favor of the method pursued by ourselves. A few years since, Mr. H. B. Pell announced at the farmer's Club, that during the scarcity he had from motives of economy taken out the eyes from potatoes with a gouge, so as to leave a half a sphere of the flesh behind each eye, that these eyes when planted, would yield the same number of potatoes as if the tubers had been planted whole or in the usual size of cut sets, leaving the great mass of the potato for use. We have repeated this experiment every year since, and it is true that the same number of potatoes have been raised from the eyes cut from a bushel, as if the whole potatoes were planted, but they are inferior in size, weight, and quality. We have also made experiments in planting similar weight of potatoes, of different sizes, and have invariably found a small gain in favor of the large seed. A few years since a German method went the rounds of the papers. It was

certainty of success, than with stable manure; that when the vines were twelve inches high they should be bent down, covered with the earth, leaving the ends only exposed, and upon each growth of 12 inches this process should be repeated; at each alternate covering, turning the vines towards the centre of the hill, and in turn bending them towards its outside, and that this process should be continued until the vines showed blossom; that these buried stems would become covered with tubers, and that the crop would be increased an hundred fold, as compared with the old style of cultivation. This process we tried fairly and found it literally true as to the number of potatoes produced, but they were so small as to be worthless. The first set of tubers formed nearest the original seed, could not receive a proper share of pabulum to increase their size, all the efforts of the root being required for the formation of the new tubers, and hence the whole crop was of inferior size. This experiment, in connection with the following, we think, clearly points out the proper mode of cultivating potatoes, and shows us what errors are to be avoided.

If a piece of ground be well and deeply prepared, and potatoes be placed upon its surface, and covered with four inches of salt, or other refuse hay, and without being buried in the soil at all, they will be found to grow and to yield the usual crop, but the quality will be inferior, as the too free access of sun and air will render them green and bitter; but the number and weight of potatoes resulting will be as great as any other mode of cultivation. Gen. Beaton published many years since a series of experiments made on the growth of potatoes on the island of St. Helena. He used potatoes of all sizes, whole and cut, and he planted them at various depths, from one to twelve inches. He found that the largest potatoes covered at a depth of six inches, gave larger results than any other mode.

The potato is usually called a tuberous rooted plant, but from this the grower must not understand that the tubers ever grow on the roots; they always grow on the stem above the original potato, and if we continue to hill up the stem, new potatoes will continue to form, and by this process being carried on at too late a date, as with the German method before spoken of, so many tubers will form, that the first formations cannot perfect themselves, the roots not being enabled to supply pabulum for all.

From this we deduce the following: Large potatoes should be used for seed; they should be covered to a depth not exceeding six inches; they should be planted as early in the season as practicable, to escape the ravages of the potato disease. The hilling-up process should not be persevered in, and by such treatment a better result will be obtained than by any other. The immediate surface of the ground should be frequently disturbed during the early growth of the potato, for the purpose of destroying weeds, and of freely admitting atmospheric influence. By this method, all the tubers formed upon the stem during the early growth will become large, as new ones are not induced by hilling up the plants, and the result will be more bushels of greater weight, and of perfectly ripe tubers. Potatoes may be planted in rows, and at three feet apart, and at six inches distance in the rows; they may be covered by doubling the furrow from each side, with a covering of three inches, and this may be repeated with another of four or five inches, whenever the potato shall appear near the surface of the ground. A *drap-board* may then be carried along the surface of the ridges, moved by a horse so as to flatten down their tops, expose the ends of the young plants, and leave the covering of earth six inches in depth. The after cultivation may be by disturbing the earth between the ridges with a cultivator, and cleaning the immediate surface of the ridges by the use of the hoe. Potatoes are sometimes annoyed by grubs. This may be entirely prevented by sowing six bushels of common salt to the acre between the ridges, one or two days before using the cultivator. In plowing out the furrow for planting potatoes, place in its bottom the cheap organic matter before alluded to, on which the seed potatoes may be placed.

100,000 lbs. of potatoes contain 320 lbs. of potash, 234 lbs. of soda, 33 lbs. of lime, 54 lbs. of sulphuric acid, 40 lbs. of phosphoric acid, and 151 lbs. of chlorine. It must be evident, therefore, that wood ashes containing large amounts of potash, is useful as a manure for potatoes, also that common salt entirely composed of chlorine and soda, may be used with advantage, and the phosphoric and sulphuric acids may be judiciously added, by the use of super-phosphate of lime, which is best dissolved in sulphuric acid.

As a stimulant to encourage the growth of potatoes, ammonia is useful, and hence the most judicious compost for potatoes may be thus cheaply made: one cord of manure, four bushels of lime and salt mixture, 100 lbs. of improved super-phosphate of lime, which contains sulphuric acid, Peruvian guano, and sulphate of ammonia. With such a compost potatoes may be raised more economically, and with greater

certainty of success, than with stable manure; that when the vines were twelve inches high they should be bent down, covered with the earth, leaving the ends only exposed, and upon each growth of 12 inches this process should be repeated; at each alternate covering, turning the vines towards the centre of the hill, and in turn bending them towards its outside, and that this process should be continued until the vines showed blossom; that these buried stems would become covered with tubers, and that the crop would be increased an hundred fold, as compared with the old style of cultivation. This process we tried fairly and found it literally true as to the number of potatoes produced, but they were so small as to be worthless. The first set of tubers formed nearest the original seed, could not receive a proper share of pabulum to increase their size, all the efforts of the root being required for the formation of the new tubers, and hence the whole crop was of inferior size. This experiment, in connection with the following, we think, clearly points out the proper mode of cultivating potatoes, and shows us what errors are to be avoided.

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The potato is usually called a tuberous rooted plant, but from this the grower must not understand that the tubers ever grow on the roots; they always grow on the stem above the original potato, and if we continue to hill up the stem, new potatoes will continue to form, and by this process being carried on at too late a date, as with the German method before spoken of, so many tubers will form, that the first formations cannot perfect themselves, the roots not being enabled to supply pabulum for all.

From this we deduce the following: Large potatoes should be used for seed; they should be covered to a depth not exceeding six inches; they should be planted as early in the season as practicable, to escape the ravages of the potato disease. The hilling-up process should not be persevered in, and by such treatment a better result will be obtained than by any other. The immediate surface of the ground should be frequently disturbed during the early growth of the potato, for the purpose of destroying weeds, and of freely admitting atmospheric influence. By this method, all the tubers formed upon the stem during the early growth will become large, as new ones are not induced by hilling up the plants, and the result will be more bushels of greater weight, and of perfectly ripe tubers. Potatoes may be planted in rows, and at three feet apart, and at six inches distance in the rows; they may be covered by doubling the furrow from each side, with a covering of three inches, and this may be repeated with another of four or five inches, whenever the potato shall appear near the surface of the ground. A *drap-board* may then be carried along the surface of the ridges, moved by a horse so as to flatten down their tops, expose the ends of the young plants, and leave the covering of earth six inches in depth. The after cultivation may be by disturbing the earth between the ridges with a cultivator, and cleaning the immediate surface of the ridges by the use of the hoe. Potatoes are sometimes annoyed by grubs. This may be entirely prevented by sowing six bushels of common salt to the acre between the ridges, one or two days before using the cultivator. In plowing out the furrow for planting potatoes, place in its bottom the cheap organic matter before alluded to, on which the seed potatoes may be placed.

100,000 lbs. of potatoes contain 320 lbs. of potash, 234 lbs. of soda, 33 lbs. of lime, 54 lbs. of sulphuric acid, 40 lbs. of phosphoric acid, and 151 lbs. of chlorine. It must be evident, therefore, that wood ashes containing large amounts of potash, is useful as a manure for potatoes, also that common salt entirely composed of chlorine and soda, may be used with advantage, and the phosphoric and sulphuric acids may be judiciously added, by the use of super-phosphate of lime, which is best dissolved in sulphuric acid.

As a stimulant to encourage the growth of potatoes, ammonia is useful, and hence the most judicious compost for potatoes may be thus cheaply made: one cord of manure, four bushels of lime and salt mixture, 100 lbs. of improved super-phosphate of lime, which contains sulphuric acid, Peruvian guano, and sulphate of ammonia. With such a compost potatoes may be raised more economically, and with greater

certainty of success, than with stable manure; that when the vines were twelve inches high they should be bent down, covered with the earth, leaving the ends only exposed, and upon each growth of 12 inches this process should be repeated; at each alternate covering, turning the vines towards the centre of the hill, and in turn bending them towards its outside, and that this process should be continued until the vines showed blossom; that these buried stems would become covered with tubers, and that the crop would be increased an hundred fold, as compared with the old style of cultivation. This process we tried fairly and found it literally true as to the number of potatoes produced, but they were so small as to be worthless. The first set of tubers formed nearest the original seed, could not receive a proper share of pabulum to increase their size, all the efforts of the root being required for the formation of the new tubers, and hence the whole crop was of inferior size. This experiment, in connection with the following, we think, clearly points out the proper mode of cultivating potatoes, and shows us what errors are to be avoided.

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