PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1854.

Agrienliure, Business and

General Information.

THERE ARE TWO THINGS, SAITH LORD BACON, WHICH MAKE A NATION GREAT AND PROSPEROUS—A FERTILE SOIL AND BUSY WORKSHOPS,—TO WHICH LET ME ADD KNOWLEDGE AND FREEDOM.—Bishop Hall.

E. BEATTY Proprietor.

Cards.

DR. C. S. BAHER ESPECTFULLY offers his professions services to the entirens of Carnele and sur rounding country.
Other and residence in South Hanover street
directly-opposite to the "Volunteer Office."
Carlisle, Apl 20, 1853

Dr. GEORGE Z. BRETZ,

will perform all operations upon the teeth that may be rerepaired for their preservation. Artificial teeth the servation, trom a single tooth to anentire set, of the most scientific principles. Diseases of the most in 1 irregularities carefully treated. Of the rights residence of his brother, on North Pitt Street, Carlisle

Pitt Street, Carlisle GEORGE EGE

TUSTICE OF THE PEACE. OF Figs at his residence; corner of Main street and the Public Square, opposite Burkholder's fixed. In addition to the duties of Justice of the Peace, will attend to all kinds of writing 11h as deels, bruds, mortgages, indentures ticles of agreement, notes, &c. Carlisio, ap 8'49.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS, WILL perform al operations upon the Teeth that are requi-

Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Fling, Plugging, &c, or will restore the loss of them by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth to a full sett. 37 Office on Pitt street, afew doors south of the Railroad Hetel. Dr. L. is abent from Carlisle the last ten days of every month Dr. JOHN S. SPRIGGS. OFFERS his professional services to the people of Dickinson township, and vicinity.

Residence—on the Walnut Bottom Road, or mile east of Centreville. fch21ypd G. B. COLE,

TTORNEY AT LAW, will a tend
promptly to all business entrusted to him
Office in the room formerly occupied by Willam Irvine, Esq., North Hanover St., Carlisle.
April 20, 1852.

HENRY J. WOLF, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office, No. 2, Beetem's Row. LL professional business strictly attended to. The German language spoken as read-ily as the English. [Sep 14 1853]

JOHN W. BELL & CO. Throom Is

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, HOWARD STREET.

Opposite Centre, BALTIMORE

Carlisle Female Seminary.

MISSES PAINE will commonce the S. MAER SESSION of their Seminary on the second Monday in April, in a new and com notions school room, next door to Mr. Lebaard s, North Hanover street.

Lawrention in the languages and 'rawing, no extra charge.

extra charge.

Mustic right by an experienced teacher, an extra charge. (sept3ti Plainfield Classical Academy

Near Carliste, Pa. r THE 15th Session (five months) will commune Nov. 7th. The buildings are new and extensive (one crected last Fail). The stuntion is all that can be desired to healthsituation is all thit can be desired for health-tulness and infrat purity. Removed from the excitements of Town or Village the Student may here propare for College, Mercantile pur-suits, &c. All the branches are taught which go to form a liberal clueation. A conscien-tions discharge of duty has secured, under Providence, the present flourishing condition of the Institution. This future prosperity shall be maintained by the same means.

remaintained by the same means.
Terms—Board and Tuition (per For Catalogues with full information address R. K. BURNS,

Plainfield, Cumb, Co., Pa. WHITE HALL ACADEMY. Three miles West of Harrisburg, Pa.

THE SIXTH SESSION will commence on Monday, the seventh of November next. Parents and Guardians and others interested ars requested to inquire into the merits of thi Institution. The situation is retired, pleasant healthful and convenient of access; the cours of instruction is extensive and thorough, and the accommodations are ample. MInstructors.

AD. Denlinger, Principal, Ind teacher of Languages and Mathematics.
Dr. A. Disamore, A. M., teacher of Ancient Languages and Natural Science.
E. O. Dare, teacher of Mathematics and

Intural Sciences.

Hugh Coyle, Teacher of Music.

T. Kirk White, teacher of Plain and Orna mental Penmanship. Terms.

Bharding, Washing, and Tuition]-in English per session (5 months), Instruction in Ancient or Modern 850 0

Fresh Drugs, Medicines &c. &c.

I have just received frem Philadelphia and New York very extensive additions to my former stock, embracing nearly every stricle of Medicine now in use, together with Paints, Stationery, Fine Cuttery, Fishing Tackle,—Bruhes of almost every description, with an endelse varioty of other articles, which I am determined to sell at the very Lower-prices.

All Physicians, Country Merchants, Pedlars and others, are respectfully requested not to pass the OLD STAND, as they may rest assured that every article will be sold of a good quality, and upon reasonable terms.

New 20 S. ELTIOTT.

May 30 Main street arlisle. STRAW WANTED: The subscriber will pay Cash for STRAW of any kind delivered at Middlesex. Farmers will find it to their interest to sell their straw

and purchase other manures MERINOES, CASHMERES. TUST RECEIVED at the New and Cheap
Store of Weise & Campbell a large lot of
FRENCH MERINOES.

CASHMERES,
MOUS DE LAINE,
SHAWLS, &c.,

now on hand fresh from Philadelphia, and selling low at ... WEISE & CAMPBELL'S.

Attention, Limeburners! Buy your COAL of

E. BIDDLE.

LIFE INSURANCE. the Keystone Life, Insurance Company, of Harrisburg, Pa, continues to act in that capacity, by authority of said Company. He would respectfully inform the community that he will attend to such persons as may signify their desire to insure their lives, and thus give some protection to their bereaved families and friends, in case of death. Office in West Pomfret Street, Carlisle.

**Boetru** 

"HE WILL NOT COME TO-NIGHT.

Her hair is twined in glossy braids,
And wreathed with fregrant flowers,
Yet from her face the sunlight fades,
As pass the weary house;
But will be realed the

As pass the weary nouts;
But still she seeks the misty pane,
To watch the fading light,
And strains her eyes, but all in vain,
He will not come to night. The light hath faded from the sky,

The stars come one by one, Yet, with a sad and wistful eye, ¿ The girl keeps watching on; Yet often turns to brush away The tears that dim her sight; Oh! it is sad to hear her say,
"He will not come to-night."

She calls to mind his parting words, And breathes them o'er and o'er, But now they fall on quivering chards; That never thrilled before That never thrilled before. She throws aside the braided hair,

Her cheeks are ashy white, Oh! 'tis the paleness of despair— He will not come to-night. Well, many a lip of brighter red
Hath lost its rosy glow,
And many a fairer, prouder head,
Hath bowed in anguish low,
And tears have flowed, and scalding tears.

From eyes as dark and bright, And many a passing angel hears "He will not come to night."

Keminiscence of Washington

CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION.

The revolution was over. Eight years' con flict had ceased, and the warriors were now to separate forever, turning their weapons into plough-shears and their camps into workshops. The spectacle, though a sublime and glorious one, was yet attended with sorrowful feelings; for alas! in the remains of that gallant army of patriotic soldiers now about to disband without pay, without support, stalked poverty and disease. The country had not the means to be grateful

The details of the condition of many of the to history and oral tradition were melancholy in the extreme. Possessing no means of patrimonial inheritance to fall back upon-thrown out of even the perilous support of the soldier for any other duty but that of the camptheir situation can better be imagined than

A single instance, as a sample of the situation of many of the officers, as related of the conduct of Baron Steuben, may not be amiss. When the main body of the army was disbanded at Newburg, and the veteran soldiers were hidding a parting farewell to each other. Lieut. eyes as he shook hands with the Baron:

ed tavern, and I have no means of removing by his side at Trenton, stepped forth from the

"Come. come." said the Baron, "don't give way thus. I will pay my respects to Mrs. Cochran and her daughters.'

When the good old soldier left them, their he left them all he had.

several companies of black troops, who had served through the whole war, and their bravery and discipline was unsurpassed. The

"What is the matter, brother soldier?" Why, Master Baron, I want a dollar to get home with, now the Congress has no further use for me."

The Baron was absent for a few monents, and then returned with a silver dollar, which he had borrowed.

"There it's all I could get. Take it." The negro took it with joy, hailed a sloop which was passing down the river to New York, and as he reached the deck, took off his hat and said-

"God bless you, Master Baron!" These are only single illustrations of the army at the close of the war. Indeed Wash-

ington had this view at the close of his farewell address to the army at Rocks Hill, in November, 1783. "And now being about to conclude these his last public orders to take his ultimate leave in a short time of the military character. and to bid a final adieu to the armies he has so long had the honor to command, he can only again offer, in their behalf his recommendations to their country, and his prayer to the God of armies.

may the choicest of heaven's favors, both here and hereafter, attend those who, under divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others.

"With these wishes and this benediction. the Commander-in Chief is about to retire from scrvice. The curtain of separation will soon

be closed forever." The closing of the "military scenes," I am | geon went through with his work . about to relate:

New York had been occupied by Washington on the 25th of November. A few days aftervards he notified the President of Congress, bich body was then in session at Annapolis 1 Maryland-that as the war was now closed, ears before.

o longer.—The manly form and dignified plaintiff was compelled to "fork over" the ountennace of the "great captain" was hence- fee. '. ... orth to live in their memories.

As the hour of mon approached, the whole | Den Modesty and talents make a slim capi-May 25 if J. WORTHINGON. arrison, at the request of Washington him tal on which to make a fortune.

self was put in motion, and marched down Broad street to Francis' tavern, his head-quar-

ters. He wished to take leave of private solliers as well as officers, and bid them all adieu. His favorite light infantry were drawn up in line facing inwards, through Pearl street at the foot of Whitehall, where a barge was in readiness to convey him to Powell's Hook.

CARLISLE.

Within the dining room of the tavern were gathered the general and field officers to take

heir farcwell. Assembled there were Knox, Greene, Clinton, Stouben, Gates and others, who had served with him faithfully in the "tented field:" but alas! where were others that had entered the war with him seven years before? Their bones crumbled in the soil from Canada to Georgia. Montgomery had yielded up his ife at Quebec, Wooster fell at Danbry, Woodhull was barbarously murdered while a prisoner at the battle of Long Island, and Mercer fell mortally wounded at Princeton; the brave and chivalric Laurens, after displaying the most heroic courage in the trenches of Yorktown. died in a trifling skirmish in South Carolina : the brave but eccentric Lee was no longer living, and Putnam, like a helptess child, was stretched upon the bed of sickness. Indeed, the battle-field and time had thinned the ranks which had entered with him on the conflict of Independence.

Washington entered the room-the hour of separation had come. As he raised his eye and glanced on the faces of those assembled, a tear coursed down his cheek, and his voice was tremulous as he saluted them. Nor was he alone .- Men. "albeit unused to the melting mood," stood arouud him, whose hands upliffed to cover their brows, told that the tears which they in vain attempted to conceal, bespoke the anguish they could not hide.

After a moment's conversation, Washington called for a glass of wine. It was brought to him. Turning to the officers, he thus addressed them;

"With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take my final leave of you, and I most devoutly wish your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorabte." He then raised his glass to his lips, and added, "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall officers and soldiers of that period, according be obliged to you if each of you will take me by the hand.'

General Knox, who stood nearest, burst into tears and advanced, incapable of utterance .--Washington grasped him by the hand, and at the commencement of winter, and hardly fit embraced him. The officers came up successively, and took an affectionate leave. No words were spoken, but all was the "silent elegance of tears." What were mere words in such a scene? Nothing. It was the feeling of the heart-thrilling though unspoken. When the last officer had embraced him, Washington left the ronm, followed by his

comrades, and passed through the line of light infantry .- His step was slow and measured Col. Cochran, an aged soldier of the New his head uncovered, and tears flowing thick Hampshire line, remarked with tears in his and fast, as he locoked from side to side at the "For myself I could stand it: but my wife Shortly an event occurred more touching than ranks, and extended his hand.

"Farewelt, my beloved General, Farewell." Washington grasped his hand, in convulsive emotion in both of his. All discipline was now at an end. The officers could not restrain countenances were warm with gratitude—for the men as they rushed forward to take Washington by the hand, and the violent sobs and In one of the Rhode Island regiments were tears of the soldiers told how deeply engraved upon their affections was the love of their commander.

At length Washington reached the barge at ouron observed one of these poor negroes on Whitehall, and entered it At the first stroke the wharf at Newburg, apparently in great dis- of the care he rose, and turning to the companions of his glory, by waving his hat bade them a silent adicu. Their answer was only in tears; and the officers and men, with glistening eyes, watched the receding boat till the form of their noble commander was lost sight of in the distance .- N. Y. Jour. of Com,

THE MIND AND THE CLOCK.

In moments of excitement, the mind is apt to have the most exaggerated notions of

"How long was I gone, do-you suppose?" asked a young husband, who, at the time of a railroad accident, had found himself obliged to leave his bride for a few minutes, in an

'unprotected" situation. "Why it was all of an hour," replied the

trembling creature. "You seriously think that I was from you an hour?" said he,

She de clared her estimate fell short of the time, if anything; when he informed her that naving looked at his watch-not being alarmed at what had given her such a fright-he knew that his absence had been protracted to "May amply justice be done them here, and the extent of just eleven minutes and a half! A few years ago, a man, whom we will call chinery about a saw-mill. The limb was mangled in a shocking manner, and a surgeon decided that immediate amputation was nec. essary. A number of witnesses, beside the assistants, were present when the operation be drawn, and the military scenes to him will was performed; and, of course, it was in the midst of considerable excitement that the sur-

Afterward Mr. B on recovery, not only refused to pay the surgeon, but sued him for damages, on the ground that his leg had been taken off in a bungling and unworkmanlike manner. When the case came to trial, one witness testified that the operation had oce should consider it his duty to proceed oupled, in his estimation, half an hour; while hence and surrender to that body the com- professional men said it should not have occunission which he had received from them sayen pied more than five minutes at least; a third was positive of three quarters of an hour; and The moining of the 5th of December, 1783, others testified to a similar lapse of time. rea a sad and heavy one to the remnant of the Only one witness, however, called by the detmerican army in the city of New York. The fense, professed to be exact. An upright Vashington; he was to bid adieu to his mili- tioned, said he held his watch in his hand du try comrades for ever. The officers who had ring the operation, which coupled precisely een with him in solemn council; the privates four minutes and three quarters-not a second ho had fought and bled in the "heavy fight," more. On the strength of his evidence the nder his orders, were to hear his commands | surgeon made a successful defense, and the

arrison, at the request of Washington him- tal on which to make a fortune.

Scenes Abroad.

TATTERSALL'S IN LONDON.

From "Punch." MODEL SPEECHES.

Komorous.

A Bridegroom's Speech .- "The Health of the Bridegroom and Bride." My FRIENDS: Of myself at this most mystic hour I will say nothing. No, but I thank you for my wife. Wife! Blissful monosyllabid! that calls up as with an enchanter's wand, the ejoicingly singing, on the bar, and the cat Queen's taxes. Ladies and gentlemen, when bring together; when Llook upon that simple dle round about the world;' a world of beauty and truth, of constancy and love. When I at Tattersall's: look at, that ring-and bow can I help looking at it?-does not its brightness fascinate and chain me? Yes, I will ropeat it-I am proud

o repeat—chain me. friends, when the honey-moon is over-not that it ever will be over with my own-own-[here give the bride's name, Arabella or Dorcas, as the name may be ]-and myself, (for we propose to enjoy twelve honey-moons every year father-in-law who has furnished that unpretending mansion with equal state and liberalihour, when the heart swells and the tongue will speak, if I jocosely observe to him that in tawny port is unexceptionable; when, I say, enter my house, and for the first time sinking with hear's-ease and rosse-I shall say, to my- pass for a Latter Day Saint's chapel. self, here is my paradisa and here, [here look

at the bride very passiona ly, ] my Eve. On Receiving to four of Plate.

Gentlemen: In having filled the office of-[here put to the office,] I assure you I have had but one object, your interest. That object, I fearlessly assert, has never ceased to accompany me. It has gone to bed with me; it has slept with me; it has got up with me; it has shaved with me. Your interest, gentlemen. has been the polar star to my eye, the staff to my hand, and the roses to my teet. Do I say this to make any claim upon your: gratitude? No, gentlemen, in giving utterance to these solemn and profound emotions-for they are they are not often evoked but ipon serious occasions like the present; they are profound, for they came from the very bottomest bottom of my heart-(gentlemen, it is ometimes the allowed privilege of deep feeling to violate grammar-a privilege that my impulsive soul must lay claim to at this mo-

pleasure! I have sought no other reward; I expected none ; I wished for none. f fourteen branches .- I beg to assure you that n vour gervice

board to boot to bear even in short-hand a no tice of the qualities that, like the flowers upon closes. the satiu gown in which she appears before you on this happy occasion, cover and adorn you for this teapot, permit me to say that you could not have chosen a more appropriate pres ent for our domestic hearth. What the tripodconsiderable improvement) is to the English prophecy it does much better; it fills her with exentleness and good-humor, and makes her chereful in bestowing tups of cheerfulness upon others. Gentlemen it is said by Arabian writers that Solomon's genii wore confined in kettles; for from them, ministered by woman, men drink quictude, refreshing calminess, and

domestic wisdom ] 1 100 " 274 100 100 100 We could add plenty of other samples, but feel assured that; with only a tolerable memory and presence of mind exteroised at some half-dozen tables, the speaker may adapt the above sentences to almost any subject, melting them like broken glass and blowing them again into different subjects .- London Punch.

Two Irishmen were in prison-one for stealing a cow, the other for stealing a watch. "Mike," said the cow-steale, one day, "what olook is it?"
"Och, Pat I havent my watch handy, but I think it is about milking time.

Pat felt cow'd.

'Tattersall's is a very famous place in Lon don, and long has been, for two things—buying and selling horses, and betting on horse-races

The following description of it, from a late number of Household Works, is not exaggeratblended harmony of all earth's music! Wife! od. Within those not hallowed precincts there reigns for the time being, during busines omestend and hearth, the kettle singing, hours, the most perfect social equality that can be imagined. The peer and the pick leeping, profoundly viceping, on the rug; a pocket, the jockey and the gentleman, the word that intensifies so many meanings! The prince, the high dignitary, the rogue, the for call of butcher and baker and milk below, and gor, and the villain, all stand there upon the quarter's rent, and water-rate, and the same platform-all rank, and all pre-eminence and pretensions being menged into one only glauce at the wedding ring on my wife's plain question-whether the person is good for inger—that ring and that finger which it has the bots be takes or offers; and if he is known neen the summit of my bliss this morning to to be, it matters not whether he be respectable, or whether he be the last and the lowest bit of golden wire, it seems to me that, in the of English society. After the grave, there is, words of the bard of Avon, 'I have put a gir. perhaps, no spot under ground or above it where can be found such perfect equality as

"To return to the peculiar aspect of Tattersall's, which is, in this eminently pious country, (where crics of horror meet the proposition for opening gardens and amusements When I look at that ring am I not reminded on Sunday,) both curious and discreditable.of the circle of domestic duties, a circle even On some week days, when sales are not about and complete and without a flaw; a circle har- to take place, solitude reigns in this wilder monious with golden utterance; a circle of ness of stubles, and on others dainty ladies, of purity without alloy; a never-ending still be- the highest rank, pass in review, without fear ginning round of earthly happiness? My of soiling their kid boots, park books; and phreton ponies. But on certain special Sundays the yards and avonues are crammed with a multitude, on anything but pious thoghts intent. On the day before the Derby or St. Leger races a long line of vehicles and led horses of our lives;) when I enter my house-and crowd Grosvenor Place. A long line of anxhere let us return due thanks to my honored lious poers and plobeans, butchers, brokers; betting-list keepers, and all their parasites, and all their victims; usurers, guardsmen, and ty, though he will forgive me in this confiding prize fighters, costermongers, and sporting persons; Manchester manufacturers, Yorkshire farmers, sham captains, ci-devant gentlemen, the house has a wine cellar and that his taste beardless boys and gray-haired but not venerable grandfathers, fill the narrow descent, crowd the yards and the stables, and especialin my arm chair, place my slippered feet upon ly congregate around a plain brick barn-like my rug-that rug worked by certain hands building, which might, in any other situation.

"This is the great temple of Mercury, or Plutus-the bourse of betting men-the exchange where millions change hands in the course of the year. On great days a Cerberus of triple-headed acuteness, assisted by a couple of policemen guards the entrance, and rebuffs the uninitiated. The presence of policemen gives an official sanction to their genuine Sabbath descoration, which renders it complete. At one side, divided off by iron gates, is the ring, where, at times, high-bred Agriculture," in which, after a long study of porses are exercised, and where now, under the shade of trees, on a green lawn, the aristocracy of the betting world sit and balance their books.

room, and the green ring, which is its appur tenance, two qualifications only are necessary -to bet and to pay. Politics, religion, manners, calling, are questions of no moment .--The vilest and the proudest meet on equal terms. Equality and fraternity can only ex- in fallows; and there is reason to believe that ist in and be created by the spirit of gambling. nent)—in giving utterance to this, and much | The man on your right was boots to an inn; nore than this, much more easily conceived the man on your left is a peer; the man oppothan spoken, I merely state that in fulfilling site to you keeps a gambling house; the man your service I have fulfilled my own personal behind you talking to a M. P. has been tried, convicted, and sent to Newgate for fraud. Ev-Nevertheless, gentlemen, when I look upon tive; but they all pay honorably. The greatery crime and grade has here its representathe superb candelabra before me -- a candelabra er the scamp the safer the bet. It is young sprigs of fashion and credit who make the shall again and again, in the deep midnight, worst books, and the most lamentable failures. they are soluble in water, or through contincontemplate the fourteen wax candles that Bill Jones has nothing to hope if he makes a will be continually burning therein only as so mistake, while the honorable Tom Flashley many lights to higher exertions; as so many has hopes of his fother or aunt. Lord Centvivifying suns kindling and strengthening me livre, who claims Norman descent and is heir to forty thousand a year, makes up his book [It the token presented be a watch, say: with these ruffians; he associates with them varieties of Alpine plants in Germany, or the And never, gontlemen, shall I hear it tick, but in the ring: he accepts their congratulations my heartwill pulsate in unison with its sound; when his horse wins. Out of the ring he will nover will it strike the time, but my fancy will not look at them, he will not allow them on with backward flight, return to the present any occasion to sit down in his presence, but noment, the happiest, proudest, moment of he takes their money when he can get it.

"The church bells are ringing, the public it would take an axceedingly large silver tea- with languid answers. The field is exhausted, the ring is cleared, and Sunday at the Corner

This is a Sunday in Lordon foreigners do not see, and to which the loudest denouncers her. Ladies and goutlemen, whilst thanking of Sabbath desecration among their humble brethren have been hitherto equally blind,"

was to the a clent princess, the tea-pot (with states that a suit was recently brought before a magistrate in the village of Randolph, and matter towards reproduction; and in 100 years housewife. It it does not inspire her with during its progress an Indian was brought forward to testify. His blank, expressionless would be consumed." face, and the general unmeaningness of his Again: look at a farm. How much more is whole demeanor, gave rise to a serious doubt carried off from it than is given back again : in the mind of the 'Court' as to the admissi- generally the amount of its yield is three times bility of his testimony ... Accordingly, he was greater than that of the organic matter it reshould tell a falsehood while under oath. The ter part is not taken up, but imperceptibly deas he replied in a solemn tone, Well, if, I tell a lie, gess I be put in ifil -- great while may be. Bimeby I dle-and then I ketch it again! Te! witness was permitted to proceed."

> It gets down luco his stomach. When he cats mout he is obliged to get that which is just, killed or it will spoil before it reaches his gizkard of a cost in

Good breeding shows itself most where to an ordinary eye it appears the least .- AdAgricultucal.

From Chamber s Journal. APPROACHING REVOLUTION IN AGRICULTURE.

Among the new lights which have of late oken in upon the minds of those who lend the van in the science of agriculture, there is none more interesting than that which seems to for s'row the possibility of producing crops without manure. To make dame Nature yield up her hounties with but little artificial assistance has long been among the dreams of philosophers; and now we have indications that the dreams are to give place to realities. No result could be more opportune, if as some political ecenomists assert, agriculture affords far greater means and resources for the wellbeing of a population than trade, especially when made use of in reformatory purposes -The fact, they say, would have been demonstrated long ago if agriculture had only had fair play. Well, it has now got fair play, and is finding energy for improvements and experiments, which are gradually leading to a solution of great questions, and to results very different from those imagined by theorists .-Let us take a brief survey of the investigation; it is something more than mere dry reading:

Everybody knows that there are fifty five or fifty-six elements which make up the mineral world, and only four of which are concerned in the vegetable world-namely, hydrogen. exygen, carbon, and nitrogen or azote. If we knew precisely when, where, and how plants obtain their supply of these elements, our theory of agriculture would be complete, and there would remain only the pleasure and profit of reducing it to practice. But we are as yet on the threshold only of the required knowledge. What we do know from recent experiments is, that plants do absorb azote, and largely from the atmosphere. Priestly said so, many years ago: his conclusions, however were disputed and rejected. Those productions which vield food to man and fodder to cattle most abundantly, are those which come more especially under consideration. Farmers alternate root crops with grain crops, with a view to prevent exhaustion, as late experience emonstrates, is best prevented by offering all possible facilities for a full and free supply of nitrogen, and from the atmosphere, rather than from other sources. Water and air, indeed, play a more important part in agriculture that many who till the soil by mere routine would be willing to believe. M. Baudrimont, professor of chemistry at the Faculty of Sciences, at Bordeaux, has just published a work "On the Existence of Interstitial Currents in Arable Soil, and the Influence which they exert in the subject, he states that there is a natural process at work by which liquid currents rise to the surface from a certain depth in the ground, and thus bring up materials that help "To be admitted within the subscription either to maintain its fertility or to modify its haracter. Many phenomena of agriculture and of vegetation have, at different times, been observed, -which, hitherto inexplicable, are readily explained on this theory. Such, for example, the improvements which take place

> these currents materially influence the rotation of crops. In Germany, Schleiden is attracting much attention by his masterly views on the phenomena of vegetation; and it will surprise many to hear that he admits of no relation between the fertility of a soil and the quantity of fertilizing matters expended upon it. "The goodness of the soil," he says, "depends upon its inorganic constituents, so far at least as ued action of carbonic acid: and the more abundant and various these solutions, the more fruitful is the ground."

Arguing from this view, it is not richness of soil or humus that produces the multiplied absence of it that produces but few. ble mineral constituents" are shown to be the characteristics of our cultivated fields; and an "agricultural plant" is defined as one "distinguished from wild individuals of the same species by peculiar qualities which constitute [Should the speaker be a married man, and houses are closed, the betting men are shut- its fitness for culture, and which depends upon should a silver tea-pot be also presented to his ting up their-little books, and are preparing a modification of chemical action." The amawife, he may say: It is said, ladies and gentle- for the Park drives and Richmond dinners. | zing yield of Indian corn in Mexico-from 200 men that a man must not praise himself. Yet The leviathan of the ring, an ex-carpenter, to 600 fold-is something which, with all our how is it possible to avoid such sulogy when whose word is good for fifty thousand pounds, skill, we cannot accomplish, and is a fact in called upon to speak of his wife, who is of takes his last estrich-like stride round the favor of the argument, "that in no case do the himself the dearest and most precious part of flock, who look at him with envious admiration, organic substances contained in the ground axistence. Gentlemen, I thank you for Mrs. and snubs a viscount, who wants less than the perform any direct part in the nutrition of -. You have inscribed some of her vir- current odds against the favorite. A misera | plants." The annual destruction of organic tues on that silver tea-pot; I fearlessly say ble shrunk man, who inherited an estate of ten mutter all over the earth is estimated at 145 iome of them, gentlemen, for I do assure you thousand a year, finds a butcher's stake pre- billions of pounds, equal to 22 billions of oubic -though do not misinterpret such assurance- ferred to his own. Languid offers to bet meet feet; and if all vegetation depends on organic matter for nutrition, to satisfy this consumption "there must have been 5,000 years back, ten feet deep of pure organic substance on its surface." Another illustration is furnished by taking the number of cattle and other animals in France in a given year, (1844,) and observing the amount of food they consume. The process of nutrition would require 76,789,000-An Indian on Lying. - The Cattaragus Whig | 000 pounds of organic matter-six times more than the whole number contributed of organic

> asked what the consequence would be if he ceives; while of the manure applied the great countenance of the Indian brightened a little composed. Carbon is the most important of the constituents of plants; an acre of sugar plantation produces 7,500 pounds of canes, of which 1,200 pounds are carbon; and yet augar plantations are rarely manured, and then only with the ashes of the burnt canes. With bananas the result is still more striking; the has become so tall that hot soup freezes before yield is 98,000 pounds of fruit in a year from than a fifth -is carbon , and the same acro will give the same return year after year for twenty or thirty years; and the ground at the end of that time will be richer than at the commencement from nothing more than the decay. of the large leaves of the plant. Here in Eu-I rope, too, the difference in weight and carbon of the fluid of corn!

been noted-in wheat 80 per cent; in red clover, 158 per cent.; and in peas, 861, per cent. These facts afford evidence of a supply of carbon derived from other sources than those commonly supposed to exist; and while we know that seeds will germinate and become vigorous plants in pure quartzes, sinl, or in sotton wool, or on a board, we seem to have proof that the chief source of supply is the atmosphere. This is an interesting point, which further research will verify. Schleiden shows the process to be eminently simple. He says in his work, of which a translation has been published by the Horricultural Society: ' According to Link, Schwartz, and others, an acre of water-mendow produces 4,400 pounds of hay, which, when dry, contains 45,8 per cent. of carbon. The hay then yields 2,000 pounds of carbon, to which 1,000 pounds may be added for the portion of the year in which the grass is not out, and the roots. To pro-

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between the seed and the produce has often

may be raised to 12,000 pounds, to compensate for the nightly expiration. Now, Shubler has shown that an acre of so wretched a grass as poa annua exhales in 120 days (too low a computation) of active vegetation 6,000,000 bounds of water. To supply the exigencies of the plants, therefore, it is only necessary for the meadow to imbibe 31 grains of carbonio acid with every pound of water." Mr. Lawes has found, also, that in a plant of any one of our ordinary crops, more than 200 grains of water must pass through it, for a single grain of solid substance to accumulate

duce these 3,000 pounds of carbon, 10,980

pounds of carbonic soid are requisite, which

within it. He states the evaporation from an acre of wheat during the period of its growth to be 114,860 gallons, or 73,510,000 gallons per square mile. With clover it is rather more; with peas and barley, less. When we apply these calculations to a county or a kingdom, we are lost in the magnitude of the process by which nature works; but we see the nore clearly that on such a scale, the quantity of material supplied by the air, though minute to the individual, becomes vast in the aggregate. We see, moreover, the necessity for understanding the relations between evaporation and rate of growth, and the laws and effects of absorption in soils. A thousand pounds of dry calcareous sand will gain two ounds in weight in twelve hours when the air

moist, while pure agricultural clay will gain hirty-seven pounds. The source of nitrogen comes next to be onsidered; and this also is seen to be independent of manures. Hereupon, it is observed that "our domestic plants do not require a arger supply than in a state of nature. A water readow which has never received any manure yields yearly from forty to fifty pounds of nirogen, while the best plowed land yields only about thirty one pounds. The plants for which most dung is used, as potatoes and turnips, are, in fact, proportionally the poorest in nitrogen." That there is a supply independer \$ of the soil, is further seen in the millions of hides furnished every year by the cattle of the as without any diminution of produce :and in the great quantities of nitrogenous matter-hay, butter and cheese-carried off from pasture lands, far more than is returned by the animals fed thereon. Experiments with various kinds of plants on various soils have satisfactorily demonstrated that increase of nitrogen in the land and in the crops does take ince quite irrespective of supplies of man-

With respect to ammonia, "it appears that one-thirteenth of a grain in every pound of water is sufficient for the exigencies of vegeation, and there is, perhaps, no spring water n the universe which contains so little."-Then, as to sulphur and phosphorus, which are also among the constituents of plants, the quantity needed in proportion to the time of vegetation is so small, that one-540,00@h of a grain of sulphureted hydrogen per cubic foot diffused through the atmosphere to a height

of 8000 feet is all that is required. The considerations that cereals would soon disappear from the north of Europe, if not cultivated, and perhaps, for nearly the whole of this quarter of the globe, adds weight to the arguments in favor of enlightened attention to the inorganic constitutions of plants. The point is to bring the soil into harmony with the condition which growth may best be promoted. Much depends on the nature of he soil; the darkest colored lands are gener. ally the highest in temperature; hence the advantage of vegetable mould; while deep, light sands, and clay, which turns almost to stone in dry weather, weary and vex the oulivator by their unprofitableness. . It is to be emembered, however, that soils which is rothe highest temperature of their own, may not be those most susceptible of receiving heathat is, from the sun, because some lands are warmed by the springs that irrigate them .-Here we have an explanation of the phenomena of certain soils which are warm in winter and cool in summer. The application of humus evolves heat by the process of combustion: and sand, lime, clay, and humus, are the combinations needed, the clay being in a proportion of from forty to fifty per cent.; if less than ten per cent, the land will be too light and poor.

APPLES WITHOUT SEEDS OR CORES .- A corespondent of the Memphis Whig gives the felwing recipe for obtaining apples without

eeds and cores. where they hang low so as to reach the ground, dig a small hold for each end under the tree, bend it down and bury it in the hole, conflaing t down so that it will remain. Do this in the winter, or the begining of spring. The end of the limb thus buried will take root and put up sprouts or scions, which, when they become sufficiently large to "sectout" dig up not the proper season, and transplant them in the argument where you wish them to remain. When they get large enough to hear they will hear they get large enough to bear, they will bear apples as allove.

One of our exchanges say the "man in the Moon" is "sitting up o'nights" with the "Lady "the Lake." Should they marry, "Children of the mist" will follow, of dourse. a a tarmi

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The man who could'nt centain himself, was found, upon inquiry, to contain about a quart