



Poetry.

Worship of Nature.
BY J. G. WHITTIER:

The ocean looketh up to heaven,
As 'twere a living thing;
The homage of its waves is given
In ceaseless worshipping.

They kneel upon the sloping sand,
As bends the human knee;
A beautiful and tireless band—
The priesthood of the sea.

They pour their glittering treasure out
Which in the deep gave birth,
And chant their awful hymns about,
The watching hills of earth.

The green earth sends its incense up
From every mountain shrine—
From every flower and dewy cup
That greeteth the sunshine.

The mists are lifted from the rills,
Like the white wing of prayer;
They lean above the ancient hills,
As doing homage there.

The forest-tops are lowly east
O'er breezy hill and glen,
As if a prayerful spirit pass'd
O'er all the homes of men.

The clouds weep o'er the fallen world,
E'en as repentant love;
Ere to the blessed breeze unfurled,
They fade in light above.

The sky is as a temple arch—
The blue and wavy air
Is glorious in the spirit march
Of messengers at prayer.

The gentle moon, the kindly sun,
The many stars are given
As shrines to burn earth's incense on—
The altar fires of heaven.

What I Love.

BY GEORGE HEARTWELL.

I love the man with feeling soul,
Whose passions are deep and strong;
Whose cords when touched with a kindred
power,

Will vibrate loud and long:
The man whose word is bond and law—
Who ne'er for gold or power
Would kiss the hand that would stab the heart

In adversity's trying hour.

I love the man who will dare to lift
His voice for the struggling poor;
The man who will open his heart, nor close
Against the beggar's door.

Oh! give me a heart that will firmly stand
When the storm begins to lower—

A hand that will never shrink if grasped
In misfortune's darkest hour.

CONTENTMENT.—It is not the independence secured by the possession of immense wealth, nor all the gauds of pomp, nor the gratification of idle vanity, that can secure for the mind that repose after which mankind is continually yearning. No, it is the consciousness that we have not forgotten the high duties which we have been placed here to perform, and that we have sufficient philosophy to enable us to bear "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." "Poor and content, is rich and rich enough," and he who can bear the evils of this life without repining—who can regard the splendor of opulence without envy—and while laying his hand on his heart, conscientiously aver that he has done unto others as he would have others do unto him—that man it may be confidently asserted that he has fulfilled the bequests of the wise Dispenser of good, and that he has approached as nearly to a state of perfect happiness as we are permitted to enjoy in this probationary life.

The annexed beautiful lines are taken from Sir Humphrey Davy's *Salmonia*; "I envy no quality of the mind or intellect; to others, be it genius, power, wit or fancy, but if I could chose what would be most delightful, and I believe most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to every other blessing; for it makes life a discipline of goodness; creates new hopes when all earthly hopes vanish; and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights, awakens life even in death, and from corruption and decay calls up beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of torture and shame the ladder of ascent to Paradise, and far above all combination of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amaranths, the gardens of the blest, the security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and the sceptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation and despair."

Double Quick Time.

An Irish gentleman boasted that he could run twice as fast as any common man.

"How do you make that out, Pat?" was the inquiry.

"Why, d'yee see," cried the gentleman, "I run a race with Murphy the other day and beat him; and to-day, I run a race with Michael Killarney, and I beat him too. Then I took Michael and Murphy both together, and we had another race, and I beat both of 'em at once. So, by St. Patrick, I can run as fast as both of 'em put together."



AGRICULTURAL.

Action of Lime.

Hon. John Delafield, in his address before the Yates County Agricultural Society, made the following remarks in regard to the action of lime. They are worthy the attention of farmers:

"Lime exists in plants in various proportions, viz: 32 per cent. of the ashes of oak wood is lime; 27 per cent. of the ashes of poplar is lime; 14 per cent. of the ashes of peas lime, and 4 per cent. of the ashes of our wheat plant is lime. Lime is an essential constituent of wheat. It must therefore, be in our soils, or our wheat never can be matured. Lime, therefore, is a direct food for wheat and so also for other plants. This important element of our soils, possesses several qualities, most essential and highly beneficial to the farmer. For instance, when applied to heavy clay soils, it renders them more open and easily worked, admitting the action of the atmosphere.

In all soils containing the sulphate of iron, will decompose the sulphate of iron and thereby form plaster of paris, a material well known. When we apply lime in its fresh or caustic state, it acts as a solvent, destroys the texture of matter in contact with it, or changes its nature. But when by exposure to the air this power is lost and it becomes slackened, then it is food direct for plants.

Now as to the best method of using lime, farmers are not agreed; and with some hesitation I will state my practice and give my reasons. We see and know that twenty bushels of wheat, if produced from a single acre, will take from that about seven pounds of lime—then as a bushel of lime weighs about 72 pounds in a caustic state, it will weigh when slackened, about 100 pounds by the absorption of water; therefore one bushel of lime is sufficient for fourteen acres of wheat or thereabouts, but as this supply is for one crop only, and as weeds and other vegetation will rob the wheat of its due share, I would apply two bushels to the acre, and feel that it is sufficient for four or five years.

It is true that farmers in this country have applied from 60 to 100 bushels per acre, and there may occasionally be a farm where such a dose may do good, but more likely to do harm; at any rate, for the reasons above stated, it seems a wasteful and expensive system. For light soil, I would recommend a mixture of lime and muck, applying 20 to 25 bushels of the mixture to an acre. But never mix lime with your manure heaps; this is a ruinous practice, because it expels from your manure its chief power; it destroys the ammonia salt which is our aim to preserve."

Pasturage.

It is said, that in North Wiltonshire, famous for its excellent dairy products, the farmers are in the practice of mixing sheep with cows to prevent the pastures from becoming too luxuriant, in the proportion of one sheep to one cow. An English author recommends the mixing of a few sheep and one or two colts, in each pasture for horned cattle. Another writer on English Husbandry, says that the following method has long been successfully practiced by the Hollanders, and recommends its adoption in his own country.—He remarks that when eight cows have been in the pasture so long as entirely to consume all the grass they can graze, and can of course no longer obtain the necessary quantity of food, two horses will find a sufficiency of food for several days.—After these begin to fail of procuring an adequate amount daily, to supply their wants, four sheep will be able to live in the enclosure, and procure food, for weeks. Sheep, however, should never be permitted to occupy the same pasture with black cattle, or horses; they foul and trample more food than they consume; but when it is convenient to take the former from a field or pasture, sheep may be profitably introduced to consume what the cattle have left.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

DRY-GOODS, &c. that has been brought to Ebensburg this season, and which they are determined to dispose of at the lowest prices imaginable.

SALT FOR MILK Cows.—When cows in milk are kept on green, succulent food, they require a regular and liberal supply of salt. So also, when cattle are first turned to pasture in the spring, they require salting more frequently than in the latter part of the season when the herbage, is less succulent and fresh. It is often the case that animals, taken from dry food, and supplied exclusively with green fermentable herbage, are greatly debilitated by 'scours.' Salt, in due quantity, is a certain preventative of this malady. On first going to grass, cows should have one pint of Indian meal each, per day, and this should be continued for a week or so, and then not stopped suddenly, but gradually.

Non-Commital.

An old woman was asked what she thought of one of her neighbors by the name of Jones; with a very knowing look, she replied:

"Why, I don't like to say any thing about my neighbor; but as to Mr. Jones, sometimes I think, and then ag'in I don't know—but a'ter all, I rather guess he'll turn out to be a good deal such a sort of a man as I take him to be."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Expon. as and Lev. Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, the 2d day of July next, at one o'clock P. M.,

The following described building and lot of ground of Christian Swegman owner or reputed owner, and Francis Shultz, builder and contractor, to wit: All that certain two story frame messuage and tenement, situate on Levergood's extension of Johnstown, Conemaugh township, Cambria county, No. 91, on the south side of the public road running from Johnstown up the Conemaugh river, on the extension of Railroad street, containing in front 32 feet, more or less, on said road, and in depth about 44 feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appertaining to said building, next, at one o'clock P. M.,

To be sold in pursuance of a writ of Lev. Facias at the suit of William W. Harris.

ALSO,

The following described piece, parcel or tract of land of David Ritter, situate in Jackson township, Cambria county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, the north west corner of a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Jacob Presinger, thence south 430 perches to a post, thence east 450 perches to a chestnut, thence north 112 perches to a spruce, thence by land sold to John Lumeux, west 160 perches to a lime, thence by said land north 159 perches to an ash, thence by said land 160 perches to a beech, thence north 159 perches to a white oak, thence west 102 perches to a post, thence by said Jacob Plankingham's land south 45 degrees west 160 perches to a post, thence by said Plankingham's land north 45 degrees 180 perches to a spruce, thence west 160 perches to the place of beginning, containing 989 acres and 27 perches, more or less, and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

To be sold in pursuance of a writ of Lev. Facias at the suit of Augustus J. Miller Thomas C. Hand and Stephen F. Eagle, assignees of George J. Rodgers.

ALSO,

The following described messuage and piece or parcel of land, of Andrew Todd, situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, beginning at a sugar tree, the south west corner of an original survey in the name of John Murdoch, thence by east line of said survey north 37 degrees, west 144 perches to a cucumber tree, a corner of an original survey in the name of Samuel Irvin, thence by last mentioned survey north 45 degrees east 332 perches and 5-10th of a perch to a spruce, the north east corner thereof, thence south 45 degrees east 114 perches and 5-10th of a perch to a post on a line of interference of Old Proctor's survey, thence along said line south 17 degrees and 4 of a degree east 163 perches and 5-10th of a perch to a cherry, thence south 45 degrees west 160 perches to a post, thence west 68 perches to the place of beginning, containing 348 acres and 89 perches, with allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c., it being part of a tract of land surveyed in the name of James Rooney—together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

To be sold in pursuance of a writ of Lev. Facias at the suit of Joseph Milliken.

■■■ N. B. The Sheriff has made the following the conditions of the above sales, viz: one fourth of the purchase money on each sale to be paid at the time the property is struck down, when the said amounts to \$500 and upwards, under \$500, and more than \$100, the one third; under \$100, and more than \$50, the one half; less than \$50 the whole amount, otherwise the property will immediately again be put up to sale; and no Deed will be presented for acknowledgement, unless the balance of the purchase money be paid before the following Court.

JESSE PATTERSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Ebensburg, June 6, 1849. tc

U.S. "Transcript" please copy. ■■■

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a warrant issued by the Commissioners of Cambria County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg on Monday the 2d day of July next, at one o'clock P. M.

All the right, title, and interest of Joseph Brand, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria County, adjoining lands of Thomas Adams, Henry Krise and others, containing 200 acres more or less, about 30 acres of which are cleared, having theron erected two small frame Houses, in the occupancy of — Hailer, and the said Joseph Brand.

JESSE PATTERSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Ebensburg, June 7, 1849. tc

U.S. "Transcript" please copy. ■■■

"CHEAPER THAN EVER!"

MURRAY & ZAHM.

THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have just received the largest, handsomest and best selected assortment of

DRY-GOODS, &c., that has been brought to Ebensburg this season, and which they are determined to dispose of at the lowest prices imaginable.

They think it unnecessary to enumerate all the articles they have on hand, but request the public to call and examine for themselves, when they will find most every article usually kept in a country store, and at prices equally as low as goods can be bought east or west of the Allegheny mountains.

LUMBER, GRAIN, WOOL, and all kinds of Country Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.

M. & Z.

Ebensburg, May 16, 1849.

JUST RECEIVED!

Pure Mixed White Lead,

Linseed Oil,

Nails and Spikes,

Glass, Candles, &c. &c.

And for sale by

LITZINGER & TODD.

LOCUST POSTS.

A excellent lot of Locust Posts suitable for fencing on hand and for sale by

MURRAY & ZAHM.

April 12, 1849.

25 DOZEN BOOTS and SHOES OF

all kinds just received and for sale at

Buchanan's Store.

HUGH A. MC'DOUGAL.

LIST OF RETAILERS,

Of Goods, Wares and Merchandise in Cambria County for the year 1849, with the Class and License of each.

Allegheny township. Class. License.

Patrick Shiels, 13 Liquor \$15.00

William Litzinger, 13 7.00

Lytle & Galaher, 14 Liquor 10.50

George Litzinger, 14 Liquor 10.50

Cambria Township.

Lewis & Roberts, 13 10.00

Frederick Kittell, 14 7.00

Murray & Zahn, 13 Liquor 15.00

John S. Buchanan, 13 10.00

Johnston Moore, 13 Liquor 15.00

Litzinger & Todd, 13 Liquor 15.00

Ezekiel Hughes, 13 Liquor 10.00

James Kane, 14 Liquor 10.50

Mary Evans, 14 Liquor 3.50

Clearfield Township.

R. A. Dorsey & Co., 13 Liquor 15.00

Daniel Litzinger, 14 Liquor 10.50

Patrick Shields, 14 Liquor 10.50

Carroll Township.

Peter Urban, 14 Liquor 10.50

J. P. Parish, 14 Liquor 10.50

Peter Weible, 14 Liquor 3.50

Conemaugh Township.

Sargent & Pearson, 14 Liquor 7.00