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"ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY."

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TERMS.

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POETRY.

The Spirit Bell.

BY PHAZMA.

There's a deep toned bell,
With a wild, lone swell,
In the depth of our nature ringing,
And the heart is stirred
When its tones are heard,
For there's thunder in its swinging!

If the bell is swung
When the heart is young,
And we step to its inward sounding,
O, a pleasant song
'Twill continue long,
With our souls to the music bounding.

But when still and deep
It is hushed in sleep,
With its earliest pealing stifled,
'Thro' the sharpest woe
Shall we learn to know
The monarch with whom we have trifled.

O, round and clear,
To the spirit's ear,
Is the deep-toned bell in its tolling,
And in every sound
Are the fair-spells found,
Our hearts with the happy enrolling.

But a fearful knell,
And a stern farewell
Is its clang to the sojourner, kneeling
In his last lone hour
To offended power,
While the deep-toned bell is pealing!

There's a deep toned bell,
With a wild, lone swell,
In the depth of our nature ringing,
And the heart is stirred
When its tones are heard,
For there's thunder in its swinging!

N. O. Peayune.

The Search After Rest.

BY J. CUNNINGHAM.

When first the Dove, afar and wide,
Skimmed the dark waters o'er,
To seek, beyond the heaving tide,
A green and peaceful shore.

No leafy bough, nor life-like thing,
Rose 'mid the swelling main—
The lone bird sought, with faltering wing,
The hallowed Ark again.

And ever thus Man's heart hath traced
A lone and weary round;
But never yet, 'mid Earth's dark waste,
A resting place hath found.

The peace for which his spirit yearns
Is ever sought in vain,
'Till, like the Dove, it homeward turns,
And finds its God again.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESPERATION.—When a man's fortune has become so embarrassed that he is obliged to give up the broadcloth for homespun, pound cake, for brown bread, kid for calfskin and calf-kin for cow-hide—in such circumstances we consider there is hope of a man, and that his credit ought yet to be accounted as good, but when he is driven so low in hard times as to say, I must economize by stopping my newspaper! we conclude that the poor man's fortunes are really desperate, and in fact that he is a gone case. To think of saving one's self by stopping a newspaper, is like the hungry man's calculating to grow fat by total abstinence from every thing that can sustain life.

LOAFER'S SOLILOQUY TO HIS COAT.—Now is a rent here to my discontent—may some kind tailor, or his son in York, and all the journey men that cabbage in his house—mend it! and in the deep pockets of the coat all buried, there find a tip.

OLD WOMEN.—We respect and love old women. There's our next door neighbor, who must be nearly three score years of age, and never idle. At morning's dawn she is up and busy, and never retires until she has accomplished her work. When a neighbor is sick, she is always ready to soothe by her little kindnesses, and manifests as much interest in his or her welfare, as for a near relative. When the wind howls, she feels for and pities the poor sailor. When a cold north-easter approaches, she remembers the poor. In fine, she is always doing good, as far as her means will allow. Blessings on the old women. May they all live in peace and happiness, and when their work is accomplished, die in composure, to receive the welcome plaudit—"Well done good and faithful servants!"

A writer beautifully remarks, that a man's mother is the representative of his Maker. Misfortune and even crime set up no barriers between her and her son. While his mother lives he will have one friend on earth, who will not listen when he is slandered, who will not desert him when he suffers, who will soothe him in his sorrows, and speak to him of hope when he is ready to despair. Her affection knows no ebbing tide. It flows on from a pure fountain, and speaks happiness through this vale of tears, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

COUSINS.—There is nothing like a cousin; it is the sweetest relation in human nature. There is no excitement in loving your sister; and courting a lady in the face of a strange family requires the nerve of a martyr; but your dear familiar cousin, with her provoking maidenly reserve and her bewitching freedoms, and the romping frolics, and the stolen tenderness over the skein of silk she will get tangled—and then the long rides which nobody talks about, and the long letters on which nobody pays the postage—no, there is nothing like a cousin—a young, gay, beautiful witch of a cousin.

Travelling through the wilderness to Texas, about forty miles from any habitation, we met a dejected looking female, meekly clad, sitting under a tree, her elbows resting on her knees. We accosted her with a few interrogatories in order more effectually to render some assistance. The first question we propounded, she did not move, the second she deigned to raise her eyes, and to the last question which was, "who are you, and what are you?" she replied, with a deep drawn sigh, "I'm the last rose of summer, left blooming alone."

HOW TO BEAT A WIFE.—The Editor of the Talladega (Ala.) Southerner, has found out a way to beat his wife in the kindest and most considerate manner. He has her mesmerized, and then flings the operator like vengeance! As feelings, taste, &c., are transferred, she catches a liking, and the world wont call the husband a brute.

Marriage is the sunshine of life—beneath its genial influence spring up the best affections and noblest virtues of man, which in the sterility of selfish celibacy would have lain dormant and useless. It is the source of virtuous pleasures in youth, the balm and solace of old age.

For a lady to dress well, is a sign of both understanding and taste. By "dressing well" we mean "becomingly," not gaudily; and few of the blind worshippers of fashion have any claim to merit on this score.

"Sam, is you asleep?" said one darkee to another.
"No I sot, wat you want?"
"I wants, if you have it, to borrow a do'lar."
"I's fass asleep."

"Rachel, my daughter, why don't you learn as fast as your sister Hannah?"
"Why don't every stalk of clover bear four leaves, mother?" "Go and bring in a basket of chips, child."

Genius's make bad husbands and bad wives and when two geniuses come together in marriage, it is like the meeting of two electric clouds which discharge their thunder and lightning at each other. No genius should ever get married.

HARD TIMES.—A Bachelor's Ball took place at Baltimore on Wednesday night, the tickets for which were \$10.

These fellows had better expend their surplus funds in taking care of the wives and children they ought to have.—[Ex.]

Or taking care of the children they ought not to have.

SYMPATHY.—Why is sympathy like the blind-man's buff? D'ye give it up? Because it's a fellow feeling for a fellow creature.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following hints to the farming community are taken from the Baltimore "American Farmer," where they appear, among others, under the head of "WORK FOR MARCH;" but in our latitude, (this year particularly,) they may be appropriately designated

Work for April.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.—The sooner you sow your clover seed on your winter grain, the better; but as it should be an object with you to cover it, we would advise you to harrow it in with a light harrow and to follow that operation with the roller. Indeed, whether you intend to let your field remain in grass or not, an enlightened policy would dictate that you should sow clover seed on all your fields, as by next fall it would give you, if you should feel so disposed, an opportunity of ploughing in a fine clover ley; or if you should please so to do you could turn your cattle in, in early fall, and be assured of a good pasture until frost.

When we present these alternatives for your acceptance, we do not mean, that it should be inferred that we are of the opinion that it is best either to plough in the clover the first year, or that it should be grazed; for so far from either of these being our belief, we unhesitatingly aver, that we believe that the farmer will find his real interest in suffering his first field to remain in clover, untouched the first season, and only to turn it under after he shall have cut it two successive years, and that, looking to permanent benefit, he shall let the after-math remain untouched by his stock.

In all cases where it may be considered desirable to provide a pasture for the stock, we think its quality will be greatly improved by sowing orchard grass with clover seed, 1 bushel of the former, to 12 lbs. of the latter per acre. If clover seed should be sown alone, at least 15 lbs. per acre should be given to the earth.

GRASS SEEDS GENERALLY.—As Timothy, Herdgrass, Perennial Rye Grass, Orchard Grass, Lucerne, Sainfoin, and indeed, all the artificial varieties, may now be sown, and the sooner the better.

O! Lucerne, we confess that we desire to see some experiments made with it for purposes of soiling both horses and cows; from the limited opportunity we have had of observing its nature and growth, we incline to the belief that every farmer should have an acre appropriated to its culture with the object of providing green provender for his work horses and milch cows through the summer and fall. On a rich, clean soil, liberally manured, it will perhaps afford as much substantial eating as any other of the cultivated grasses, and beside its productive nature, it possesses other qualities which should recommend it to favor. It is among the earliest grasses in spring to yield its product, and the latest in the fall to resign its powers of production. The soil that suits it best, is a dry deep loam with a healthy sub-soil, and as its tap roots penetrate the earth to great depth, the earth should be very deeply ploughed, and, if possible, subsoiled. Besides this preparation by ploughing, the harrow must be used freely, to reduce the soil to a state of fine pulverization, and the seed after being lightly harrowed in, must be rolled. The quantity of seed per acre is 20 lbs. which should be soaked in tepid water, dried in plaster or ashes, before being sown.

HAULING OUT MANURE.—As there is much to do at this season of the year, and time is precious, commence at once hauling out your manure, and cease not until you have hauled out enough to give your corn ground a generous dressing. If, after you examine your manure heaps, you should find you have not enough to do this, send your cart to the woods and haul in a sufficient quantity of loam and leaves to make up the deficiency; mix these with your dung, taking care to strewn a bushel of plaster over every ten or twelve loads of it, as the operation of mixing may be going on.

While upon the subject of hauling out manure to the corn ground, we desire to press this truth home—it is folly to expect a large product of corn without an abundant supply of manure.

OATS.—We need scarce tell you, that the earlier you sow your oats, the heavier will be the produce of grain, as you know that already;—but it may be serviceable to remind you of what you have often done before, and perhaps are about to do now. If the piece of ground you have selected for your oat crop, is poor, don't be disappointed if your crop is of the same character. The slight which this excellent grain receives from almost every one, cannot be too severely reprehended.—Generally speaking, some poverty stricken field is selected for its culture, and then, because the yield is small, the oat

culture is denounced from Maine to Georgia, whereas the fault is with the culturists. Oats require good land, good preparation, and early sowing, and under these circumstances, in favorable years and situations, will prove a profitable crop. A hundred bushels to the acre have often been produced, 40, 50, 60 and 80, still oftener, and yet we doubt whether the average product in our country, is above 15 bushels. Why is this thing so?—the reason can be assigned in one word, and that word is—neglect.

Where the ground may not be good, in all cases a bushel of plaster to the acre should be sown and harrowed in with the seed. If plaster cannot be had, a few bushels per acre, say ten, of either lime or ashes will answer as a very excellent substitute.

To prevent injury from the worms, a bushel of salt per acre, should be sown previous to rolling, and here we will remark, that all sowing of oats should not be considered completed until the field has been rolled.

As to the quantity of seed per acre we would remark, that the best crops that we have seen, and read of as having been grown, have always resulted from a heavy allowance of seed. Three and four bushels to the acre in most cases, while the generally good crops have had 2 and 2½ bushels to the acre. Less than two bushels never should be sown, and great care should be taken, to select good heavy seed for sowing.

Clover seed be sown upon the oats, perhaps it would be best not to sow more than 2 bushels of seed per acre.

SPRING WHEAT.—From some experiments made at the Eastward, upon fields of winter wheat, which had been greatly killed out by the frosts of winter, we are inclined to think, that spring wheat might advantageously be sown over such fields; but otherwise, we would not advise its being touched anywhere this side of the Susquehanna.

CORN.—As we are the advocates of early ploughing, we, of course, would urge upon all to get the corn ground as early as possible, so that the frost is sufficiently out of the ground to allow of its being ploughed and put in good order. Deep ploughing, heavy manuring, thorough pulverization in the preparation of ground, and a dry bed, are indispensable in the beginning, as much so indeed, as constant stirring of the soil is in the after culture, up to the point of stopping. If we were asked how deep we would plough for a corn crop, our answer would be—never—never less than seven inches, and as much deeper as we could get, adding each year an inch or two to the depth of our soil; always manuring freely with vegetable and animal manures, and never omitting either to lime, to ash, or to plaster.

WORKING HORSES, MULES AND OXEN.—As the time has now arrived, when every muscle and nerve of these faithful creatures will be strained to their utmost in your service, see that they are cared for as the working animals of christian men should be. Let them be well cleaned twice a day, well bedded at night, and receive three generous feeds of grain thro' the day, and as much hay at night as they can profitably eat. Salt them twice a week; give them during this month a half pint of linseed meal twice a week, and a little hickory ashes, say a gill at a time, in their food, three or four days in succession.

MEADOWS. of all kinds, that may be turf-bound, should as soon as the frost is out of the ground, have the harrow passed over them so as to loosen up the soil and let the rains and atmospheric gasses into the roots—and they would be greatly benefited, by being top dressed with ashes, or some rich compost.

GRAIN FIELDS.—Wheat and Rye would be greatly benefited as soon as the ground is dry enough to admit of it, by being harrowed and rolled.

MILCH COWS.—As the season has arrived, when you may expect your milch cows to bring forth their young, we would advise you to see that they receive increased care and an additional supply of food, and be sure that a portion of their daily allowance is comprised of such substances as the animals can readily convert into milk. As for making a good cow on dry food, or keeping her to her milk on it, there is nothing natural about it. He, who expects good milk yielding cows, must feed them.

STOCK GENERALLY.—Stock of all kinds must receive additional attention during this month, and each would be the better of a half a pint of linseed oil, and a gill of hickory ashes in a few of their feeds.

SHEEP.—Be careful to give your ewes either grain or roots during this month; see that they are dryly lodged, well bedded, regularly salted, and have good fodder or hay; and while attending to your ewes, don't forget that the males of every description have appetites as well as they.

ROOT CROPS.—If it be your intention to raise root crops this year, to provide a supply of succulent food for milch cows and sheep next winter, now is the time that you should be making the necessary arrangements, as providing the manure, selecting the ground, and securing the seed. Don't say you have no manure to spare, for that is no excuse, as a couple of carts can haul enough loam and leaves in two days to manure many acres of ground.

ASHES AND PLASTER.—Secure a supply of free bushels of the former and one of the latter, for every acre of corn you mean to plant, so that you may be able to put a gill to each hill of corn. Small as this quantity may appear, it will make a difference of twenty-five per cent. in the yield of your corn.

FENCES.—Let us enjoy it upon you as a duty that you owe yourself and your neighbors, to see that your fences are in good repair.

ORCHARDS may be pruned the early part of this month.

EARLY POTATOES.—Let him who wishes to succeed with a patch of early potatoes, seize the first opportunity when the frost is out of the ground, to get it ready. In the first place the ground must be well manured, broadcast, ploughed deep, and harrowed, then let the furrows be struck off three feet apart and 5 inches deep. In these furrows strew long manure, leaves from the woods, or pine shatters, say two inches deep, then plant your potatoe sets ten inches apart and cover them with long manure, taking care to sprinkle plaster over them. This done, turn a furrow on either side and over the potatoes, then roll in order to compress the earth. Don't be alarmed about its being too early, the sets will not come up until nature teaches them they can do so with impunity from the frost. As soon as you see the potatoes begin to come up, run your harrow across the rows, so as to level the earth and give the plants a chance of growing through the fresh stirred surface. This will secure a full stand of plants.

When the potatoes are about 4 inches high, run a small plough through them, turning a furrow from them, and returning it by the return of the teams. In a week from this, run the cultivator through the rows so as to loosen and pulverize the soil; and as soon as this is done, let your ploughman turn a small furrow towards the plants, taking care to throw his slice so as to leave a flat surface at top to act as a receiver of the rain. This ploughing completed, set careful hands in with a hoe to pick out any weeds which may not have been covered by the plough. In two weeks from this, subject your patch to the same process, and, unless the season should be very wet, you may look upon the crop as laid by. Should weeds, however, show their thankless heads, the hoe and cultivator must do the rest.

PARSNIPS, CARROTS AND BEETS intended for early use, may be sown as soon as the ground can be got ready in a dry condition.

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES.—Plant your young fruit trees out forthwith.

ORNAMENTAL TREES must now be planted.

TOOLS.

PLUGS.—Soon these implements will be wanted. If you have wrought iron shares, have them sharpened now, while you can conveniently spare the horse and yourself to go to the blacksmiths and while he is not pressed with work. If you use the cast iron, see that the points are in good order; always have one spare point for each plough on hand.

HARROW.—This instrument is not used enough. All sward land should be harrowed lengthwise and furrow then crosswise. Thus the land works easier through the season, and the crops are better. Let the teeth of the harrow be sharpened.

ROLLER.—Many farmers are yet without this instrument of husbandry. Some with whom we converse, greatly misunderstand its action upon the land. It is supposed by them that the only effect is to consolidate or harden the soil. But no other instrument does more than this to pulverize or make fine, especially where the soil is lumpy. Let the roller precede the harrow, and then the land harrows up very mellow. It is well, also, to let it follow the harrow and slightly compress the surface of light lands where grain is sown; and it is serviceable to grass lands to roll them early in the spring. Thus you replace the earth around the grass roots which the frost has thrown away.—You press down the bunches and the small stones which obstruct the scythe.

Collars, traces chains, yokes, bows, carts, hoes, shovels, manure forks, and numerous other articles, should be looked up and put in order for use.

A man's success in farming depends upon the manner in which he does his

work. Thorough tillage is the most profitable. But this cannot well be accomplished without good tools. The benefits of a good plough are not confined exclusively to easy draft; but they extend to the crop. Where the earth to the depth of six or eight inches, is all well taken up and turned over, the roots of the plants will work better than where a fourth, a sixth, or an eighth of the soil is left unmoved by the plough. We believe that the economy of getting good tools is not fully understood by a vast number of those who till the soil.

When the greater amount of work can be performed and the better quality of the work are both taken into account, it may be shown that the money required for the purchase of good implements will be profitably invested.—N. E. Farmer.

From the Louisville Journal.

Cultivation of Corn.

PREPARING THE GROUND.—The first essential step is to break up the soil thoroughly and deep. To effect this, let the plough pass twice through the same furrow in such a manner as to throw the surface to the bottom of the furrow and to bring up some five inches of the under soil, to the new ploughed surface. In land with some depth of soil and which has not been treated in this manner, very nearly and perhaps quite the original fertility of the soil will at once be restored, and perhaps a better crop be produced than ever grew on the same land before. This was the result in the case of Mr. P. Chamberlain, of this neighborhood. He last year ploughed in this manner a ten acre field, the worst worn spot on his farm, and without any manure; the produce of this field was more than 800 bushels of Corn—about 82 bushels to the acre. He planted this field in rows four feet apart with two stalks every 20 or 24 inches.—Be not afraid of bringing up clay to the surface. Depth of loose soil is indispensable to fertility, and a loose soil of 10 inches deep, may, by the plan of double furrows, be created in a very short time on the most unpropitious lands. A deep under soil, when thrown to the surface improves with great rapidity. Mr. Lewis Saunders, a distinguished farmer of this State, informed us that this was his regular system, and he never departs from it in the case of soil, which he always turns under to the depth of ten inches.

PLANTING.—A great diversity of opinion exists as to the number of stalks to be left on a given surface. One fact is clearly established, that no very heavy crop was ever produced where the corn did not stand unusually thick, and it is in general true that the yield, in the case of a very heavy crop, is in the direct proportion of the number of stalks. This we took occasion to demonstrate, early last year, by the citation of instances. The heaviest crop of which we have any authentic evidence was that of Warner Young, of Jessamine county, Kentucky, being a little over 195 bushels to the acre in a field of five acres, the field being laid out in squares of three feet, with four stalks left in a hill. The next largest crop we now remember was that of Geo. W. Williams, of Bourbon county, Ky., being about 160 bushels to the acre, drills two feet apart, one stalk every foot in the drill. These crops were produced in a year (1840, we believe) of extraordinary crops; and the advocates of thin planting, deny that Mr. Young's plan is the best for the average of years, and contend that about half the number of stalks left by him will produce the heaviest yield in a series of years. Mr. Young assured us last winter that his crop, in the driest years, was 100 bushels to the acre, but last year, in which very little rain fell in his neighborhood in the corn growing season, his crop, we learn, was very short—much shorter than his neighbors, who planted thinner. No one denies that thick planted corn will produce less than thinner corn, in a very dry season, but it is very clear to us, from our own experience as well as careful examination of the experience of others, that corn is generally planted too thin. The experience of this immediate neighborhood last year is very strong on this point. In that year there was an unusual quantity of rain in June, and the first of July found the corn in a state of great luxuriance; but after the first of July, for 89 days, not a drop of rain fell—after the first of August there were occasional moderate rains, but the season was regarded as quite unfavorable, and the crops were generally indifferent—by no means above an average. Yet Mr. P. Chamberlain, of this neighborhood, produced 112 bushels to the acre, the corn planted in drills 2½ feet apart, one stalk every 20 inches. We have already stated that he produced over 800 bushels the same year on a ten acre field—corn planted in drills four feet apart, two stalks every 20 or 24 inches. On the whole, we feel authorized to recommend planting at least as thick as in the last case; or, if the squares are preferred, that the ploughing