

POETRY.

FLOWERS.

I love the flowers, the fair young flowers,
Where'er their dwelling be;
Though springing on the mountain side—
Or 'neath the green wood tree.

AGRICULTURE.

CULTIVATION OF THE TURNIP.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

Next in importance to securing the "golden grain," when
arrived at maturity, must be ranked the management of the
turnip crop, the foundation of the whole rotation of cropping
on lands adapted to its cultivation.

Imperfect hoeing and singling is an evil of no small
magnitude, and it is of so much the more consequence, because
it is not confined to the class of bad or indifferent farmers.

Others, who are moved by better intentions, and more
enlightened views, suffer serious damage to their crops from
delay in thinning; this delay most frequently arises out of
their setting on an inadequate number of hands.

Method of making: The same as that of linseed, except
that the seed must first be hulled, or its hard envelope
taken off. This is done by machinery with great ease.

Quantity per bushel: Mr. Mann made some experiments
which are recorded in the N. E. Farmer, in which only half
a gallon per bushel was obtained, and the project was abandoned.

Use: It makes a very good oil for lamps, burning
clearly and without offensive smell. It is found to be well
adapted for painting, spreading smooth and drying with facility.

We may add here, that the quantity of seed produced on
an acre will vary much, having ranged from 20 to 75 bushels.
The editor of the Baltimore Farmer thinks that the average
on good corn land may be stated at 50 bushels.—Cultivator.

CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY.—We have had several
inquiries in relation to the cultivation of this fruit, the demand
for which is rapidly increasing in our markets. Few things
are more easily grown than the cranberry, and the cultivation
is very simple.

HARVESTING GRAIN.—Millers have long been aware, and
farmers have generally admitted, that wheat or other grain
cut a few days before it is perfectly ripened, will make
more and better flour than if suffered to stand too long
before harvesting.

VARIETIES.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF COMMERCIAL INTEGRITY.—It
has been asserted by many of our moralists and economists
that the whole system of modern commerce is pervaded by
a spirit of absorbing cupidity, which is the prolific and
necessary source of innumerable frauds and deceptions, which
almost altogether annihilate all confidence in the transaction
of mercantile affairs.

THE TACE DOCTRINE.—Men may preach, or write, or talk
about the respectability of this or that profession, but it will
avail little or nothing, unless that profession is taught to
respect itself, to understand its true position and its claims,
and true means of enforcing them.

public matters, even to the legislation on topics which interest
the farmer almost exclusively, and which he does, and should
understand better than any one else? This question we have
never seen more satisfactorily answered than in an address
delivered at Grenada, Miss., by A. C. Baine, Esq., before a
meeting convened to devise the ways and means of building
and endowing a college at that place, and for a copy of
which we are indebted to the author.

"I confess it is one of the most lamentable marks of the
present and preceding ages, that it is deemed unnecessary
to educate a man's son for a farmer. If one of a family is
to be educated, he is not designed to till the soil; but is to
be placed in a learned profession. Why is not tilling the
earth a profession as learned, and as useful, and as honorable,
as any on the globe? Because you degrade it. Every boy
whom you educate, you instil into the belief that he is above
the calling of his father. You teach him that the cultivation
of the earth is servile. But educate him for this great
employment; talk to them of its usefulness and nobility while
they are boys; and my word for it, the next generation will
not have passed away until the profession of a planter will
be a learned profession. And you will see the young, the
generous, the talented, age and ambition, pressing into it with
the same eagerness that they crowd to what is at this day
called the learned professions.

It is one of the most astonishing, but tolerated errors, in
the history of mankind, that it should be unnecessary to educate
a farmer.—Why, the cultivation of the soil was the first
employment of man! It is a condition of his existence, and
requires a high order of mind to manage it successfully. And
it is a fatal mistake that has degraded the mass of intellect
for centuries, to suppose that a farmer need not be educated.
It is essential; no man can fill that high station and dignity
—that first office within the gift of his Maker—with honor
to himself, benefit to his race, and glory to his God, without
an education—without some proficiency in the science of human
happiness. He ought to be instructed in the physical
sciences, and he ought to be able to analyze his soil, and tell
you its composition; and the effect upon a given production
of the excess or absence of given constituents. He should be
a good political economist. He should understand the law
of production, consumption, of distribution, of supply
and demand. Every man should deem his son actually
disqualified for this noble employment, until he has at least
learned this much."

Let such sentiments as are inculcated in this address, become
prevalent at the south, and they will offer a sure guarantee
against opinions which are most ruinous and destructive
against the idea that all labor is of necessity servile and
degrading. Teach mankind that there is such a thing as
honest industry, honorable and useful; that success in any
pursuit, involves knowledge, research, thought, education,
and you do much to abate prejudices, and smooth the way
for further conquests and acquisitions from the domains of
error. Let it never be forgotten, however, that learning is
not education, and that they are not always associated in the
same individual. Learning only furnishes the means of
education; it is not education itself. Gifted minds, close
observers of men and things, are frequently among the best
educated men, while their pretensions to learning are small.
It is enough to name as examples of such, Benjamin Franklin,
Roger Sherman, and Jesse Buel.—Cultivator.

SUN-FLOWER OIL.—We have had some inquiries as to
the method of making sun-flower oil, and the quantity a
bushel of seed will make, and the uses to which it can be
applied.

Method of making: The same as that of linseed, except
that the seed must first be hulled, or its hard envelope
taken off. This is done by machinery with great ease. If
ground with the hull, not half the quantity of oil can be
obtained as when it is hulled. Any press that will extract
the oil of linseed will do for sun-flower seed.

Quantity per bushel: Mr. Mann made some experiments
which are recorded in the N. E. Farmer, in which only half
a gallon per bushel was obtained, and the project was abandoned.
He did not hull the seed—hence the failure. C. A.
Barnitz, near Baltimore, on the contrary, obtained a gallon
of fine oil from a bushel, but his seed was hulled, and none
was lost by the saturation of the dry covering. When well
managed, a gallon may be counted upon with certainty.

Use: It makes a very good oil for lamps, burning
clearly and without offensive smell. It is found to be well
adapted for painting, spreading smooth and drying with facility.
For the table, most prefer it to olive oil, being cheaper,
and having a more agreeable flavor.

We may add here, that the quantity of seed produced on
an acre will vary much, having ranged from 20 to 75 bushels.
The editor of the Baltimore Farmer thinks that the average
on good corn land may be stated at 50 bushels.—Cultivator.

CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY.—We have had several
inquiries in relation to the cultivation of this fruit, the demand
for which is rapidly increasing in our markets. Few things
are more easily grown than the cranberry, and the cultivation
is very simple. Nothing more seems necessary to
success than bog or pit earth; if the bogs are sandy, so
much the better, but too much wet is fatal to the hopes of
an abundant crop. On the sandy coast of the Massachusetts,
where wet bogs or meadows abound, the cultivation of the
cranberry is increasing, and pieces of ground, hitherto of no
value, now yield handsome incomes. It is found that they
grow on these sandy bogs after draining, and the following is
stated to be the method pursued by Mr. Hall, of Barnstable,
who has for some time produced them in great quantities:—
"If the bogs are covered with brush, it is removed, but it
is not necessary to remove the rushes, as the strong roots
of the cranberry soon overpower them. It would be well,
if, previous to planting, the ground could be ploughed, but
Captain Hall usually spreads on beach sand, and digs holes
four feet asunder each way, the same as for corn; the
holes are, however, deeper. Into these holes sods of
cranberry roots are planted, and in the space of three years the
whole ground is covered." Mr. Kenrick remarks, that
"although a moist soil is best suited to the plant, yet, with
a suitable mixture of bog earth, it will flourish, producing
abundant crops, even in any dry soil." Loudon asserts that
Sir J. Banks, who obtained this plant from America, raised,
in 1831, on a square of 18 feet each way, three and a half
bushels, equal to 400 bushels per acre. Any man who has
a bog swamp may raise cranberries, by draining it so that
the surface at least shall be dry, either inverting the surface,
if hard enough, with a plough, or covering it with sand,
and planting as above directed. When well set, the yield
of an acre will not be much, if any, short of 200 bushels.—Ib.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF COMMERCIAL INTEGRITY.—It
has been asserted by many of our moralists and economists
that the whole system of modern commerce is pervaded by
a spirit of absorbing cupidity, which is the prolific and
necessary source of innumerable frauds and deceptions, which
almost altogether annihilate all confidence in the transaction
of mercantile affairs. To a certain extent this may be true,
but to only a certain extent. For we do not hesitate to affirm
that some of the noblest and most honorable instances of
disinterested integrity which ever excited human admiration
and applause have transpired among the commercial
community of England. One of these instances, the authenticity
of which we can guarantee, we now present to our
readers. Five and twenty years ago, a gentleman who had
long been engaged in commerce, and who was the proprietor
of very extensive print works in the neighbourhood of
Manchester, was compelled, by a series of unforeseen and
unavoidable calamities, to call his creditors together, and
wind up his affairs. His conduct was so honorable throughout
that the creditors unanimously acceded to the proposed
composition—they accepted a good dividend on their respective
demands—and they requested the gentleman in
question to retain all his furniture and personal effects. The
shock which this event gave to the feelings of this upright
person produced an effect upon his health which
speedily brought him to his grave. When he was dying, he
called his two sons to his bed side; he commended their
mother and sister to their assiduous care, and then he said,

"As to my creditors, although I am now under no legal obligation
to them, you know what I should do were I to live,
and again be successful." After his death, his sons, who
for their own as well as their father's sake, were held in
deserved respect, found the general sympathy highly favorable
to their interests. A gentleman who had extensive
print works at B——, about four miles from Manchester,
on the Oldham Road, took them by the hand, entrusted
them with the works at a rent, and advanced them sufficient
capital with which to commence business. By industry,
frugality, by incessant and at the same time prudent exertion,
they soon made their way, and in a few years, they
were able to pay back again, with interest, the money which
had been advanced to them by their friend. Their object,
however, was not yet gained—they continued, they increased
their exertions—and at length they were able to accomplish
their own honorable intention, and to fulfil the last
wish of their dying father. They sent an invitation to all
their father's creditors to meet them on a special day, at what
was then called the Bridgewater Arms Hotel. The day
arrived—the meeting was held—and the two brothers presented
to each creditor in full the principal and interest of
each demand, to the amount of many thousand pounds. The
creditors accepted the principal, but returned the interest.
They afterwards gave a splendid entertainment to the brothers,
at which some of the most influential merchants in
Manchester were present. They presented each of them
with a magnificent vase, with an appropriate inscription, in
token of their admiration and esteem—and an equally splendid
tribute of their regard was forwarded to their venerable
mother. One of the gentlemen alluded to has some time
since been numbered with the dead—long may the other
survive to prosecute his course of commercial ability and
active benevolence! The writer of this narrative has himself
drunk out of the vases in question, in the family residence
of the parties whose history he has recorded.—Nicholson's
Register.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.—To a close observer of the occurrences
of the last fifty years, the almost imperceptible, yet
certain advance of the press of Great Britain, cannot fail to
awaken astonishment and conjecture. Gradually increasing
in height and strength, nourished by adversity, strengthened
and fostered by tempests and storms, it has indeed become
a mighty and a giant tree, "whose height reaches unto heaven,
and the sight thereof to the end of all the earth." Recognising
no law but its own will—now yielding to the blast
—now guiding the lightning or wrath to the proud, tyrannical,
and the vile—claiming to protect beneath its broad
shadow the rights and liberties of the people, the dominion
of the laws, and the integrity of the state—making its
strength to be known in the very inmost conclaves of
councilors and kings—never was there in any age or clime
ought that might be made productive of so much good or
evil as that mighty, wide-reaching, penetrating energy
concentrated in the existing public press of the civilized world.
And in no country is this more true than in Great Britain.
The immense intellect continually augmenting its resources
—rendering available the wealth and information of the
merchant, the subtlety of the philosopher, the stores of science,
and the loveliness of art—with the increasing demand
for knowledge, and the numberless opportunities for mental
championship to exhibit its strength, have combined to render
the press, as a body, the most influential and respected
for its talent and integrity of any that have ever divided
the public attention, or demanded the public applause. From
the mere chronicler and gazetteer of court halls and of battles,
it has become the monitor of kings and the counsellor
of senates. It would be hard to point out any advance in
popular knowledge or liberality to which it has not most
materially contributed—any cause involving the interests of
liberty or truth in the van of which it has not fought. Small
and distant as the first cloud on the political horizon: an
humble individual has been punished for a resistance insignificant,
though meritorious, if it involved not some great
principle; tidings of persecution and suffering roll hurrying
onward, until the overcharged heavens, lowering with indignation,
burst in vengeance upon the oppressor; and in times
of public inertness or agitation—now lashing the ocean
into wrath, now calming the waters into peace and
serenity—its efforts have been as beneficial as its power
is unprecedented and immense.—Australian Monthly Magazine.

INDUSTRY AND PERSEVERANCE.—When you have sufficient
intelligence to perceive what you ought to be, and judgment
enough to discern what you will be, the next indispensable
qualities to success are industry and perseverance. Labor
is the universal law—a law in which all who have their
fortunes to make, that is, all the young and enterprising, ought
especially to rejoice. Labor is the grand magician, which
secretly conveying the good things of this world from hand
to hand, while mankind look on and wonder how it is done.
Who now possess the wealth and high places of the land?
Mainly those who laboured for them hard and long. From
whose hands are they imperceptibly gliding? From those
who are too indolent to keep them. It is incredible what
mere industry will accomplish in this world of toil; I had
almost said that it was the prime requisite. It is wonderful
what deception lurks under a few common words and
phrases in our language. "What a fortunate man!" we hear
the world exclaim, when we see a man flourishing in his
business. In nine cases out of ten, the very term is a flattering
unction which the indolent or unenterprising man is
laying to his soul, that the only difference between him and
his successful neighbour, is that of luck. In a majority of
instances he may, at a venture, substitute in the place of
fortunate, industrious. He may venture to say, before he examines
the case, that the cause of success was the same as
was observed of Julius Cæsar—"He always succeeds, because
he left nothing undone which could secure success." Let
not the young man repine at the law of labor, and the
inevitable and inexorable necessity of personal exertion
which it imposes upon him. It is the most favorable thing
to those who have their own way to make in this world, and
is among the favorable circumstances by which they are
surrounded. It is that great agrarian law which, in a manner,
levels all distinctions, and gives the poor man an inheritance
in this world more certain, though not so extensive,
as the rich, in his own talents, faculties and capacities.
By making all welfare and acquisition depend on labor, all
mankind are provided for, and monopolies, in effect, done
away.

COLOURED LADIES IN AMERICA.—Pretty Picture of American
Liberty.—Among the passengers in the ladies' cabin, were
three coloured females, going from Mobile to Montgomery,
whose position was very remarkable. They were not
negroes, but mulattoes, of dark brown colour, and strongly
featured. They were each dressed much more expensively than
the white ladies on board; silks, lace, and feathers, with
ornaments of jewellery of various kinds, being worn by them.
They slept on the cabin floor, as the coloured servants usually
do, no berth or bed-place being assigned them; and they
occupied a good hour at toilet with the white stewardess,
before the ladies were moving. They remained sitting
in the cabin all day, as if they were on a footing of perfect
equality with the white passengers; but when meal time
came, then was seen the difference. The order in which
the meals were taken in the steam vessel was this: at the
first bell, the Captain and all the white passengers sat down;
when these had all finished and left the table, a second bell
summoned the pilot, the captain's clerk, all the white men
of the engineer's department, the white stewardess, and such
white servants or subordinates as might be on board; and
when these had finished, the third bell summoned the black
steward, and all the mulattoes and coloured servants, to take
their meal. So equivocal, however, was the position of these
coloured ladies, that they could not be placed at either of
the tables; they were not high enough in rank to be seated
with the whites, and they were too high to be seated with
the blacks and mulattoes; so they had to retire to the pantry,
where they took their meals standing; and the contrast of
their finery in dress and ornament with the place in which
they took their isolated and separate meal was painfully
striking. What rendered it more so, to me, at least, was this,
that however a man might yearn to break down these barriers
which custom and prejudice has raised against a certain
race, the exhibition of any such feeling, or the utterance of
any such sentiment, would undoubtedly injure the very par-

ties for whom this sympathy might be excited, or on whose
behalf it might be expressed.—Buckingham on the Slave States.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—"How does doth breed a habit in
a man!"—Every body has noticed the truth and point of this
exclamation. We remember an instance.—
A gentleman of considerable talent as an orator, because
a member of a legislative body in one of the Eastern States,
in speaking, he was addicted to an odd habit of handling his
spectacles, first placing them upon his nose, suffering them
to remain a minute or two—throwing them upon his forehead,
and finally folding them up and laying them before
him on the desk. One day a very important question came
up for consideration, and he commenced a speech in
opposition. A friend to the proposed measure, who was the
most incorrigible wag withal, determined to spoil the effect
of the honorable member's remarks, and accordingly, before
he entered the House, provided himself with a dozen pair
of spectacles. The member commenced with a dozen pair
of his usual ability. But a few minutes had elapsed before
he was at work with his spectacles, and finally got them upon
his forehead. At this juncture, our wag, who stood next
him, laid another pair upon the desk before the speaker. They
were taken up, and by regular gradations gained a place
on his forehead, by the side of the others. A third, fourth,
and a fifth pair were disposed off in the same manner. The
member, who gradually lengthened into a grin, and at last,
when the speaker had warmed into one of his most
satiric and eloquent sentences, he deposited a sixth pair with
the others, and there was one long and loud peal of laughter
from all quarters of the hall—President, clerks, messengers,
and members joined in the chorus. The speaker himself
stood round in astonishment at this curious interruption; but
accidentally raising his hand, he grasped the spectacles, and
the whole force of the joke rushed upon his mind. He
dashed the glasses upon the floor, took up his hat, and left
the hall. The bill passed by a triumphant majority, probably
in consequence of the gentleman's very silly and useless
habit.

NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN.—Numerous instances are
on record of persons attaining the knowledge of languages,
&c., late in life. Cato was eighty years old when he began
to learn Greek; and Plutarch was about the same age when
he acquired a knowledge of Latin. Theophrastus was upwards
of ninety when he sat down to write his admirable
work on the Character of Man. In his old age Socrates began
to learn music and play on various instruments. Ludovico
Mondaldeo was one hundred and fifteen years old when
he wrote the celebrated memoirs of his own times. Dr. Johnson,
the year before his death, acquired a perfect
knowledge of the Dutch language. The celebrated lawyer,
Acoerson, when asked why he began the study of the law so
so advanced a period of his life, answered that indeed he began
it late, but should therefore master it the sooner. We
have an instance in our day of a great man, the Marquis of
Wellesley, cheering and consoling his old age by writing
verses, &c., of singular merit.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—The following is the testimony of
the Rev. Francis Close, of Cheltenham:—"The question is,
are the associations of total abstinence consistent with the
principles of revealed truth? That the individual practice
of total abstinence from all intoxicating drink is so, there
can be no doubt—that such a practice is congenial with
health, morals, and religion, I am most fully persuaded.
Having tried it myself for the space of one year, and
having consulted some of the most eminent of the faculty, I
am fully persuaded every intoxicating beverage, as existing
in the present day, is in most cases either a useless
and expensive beverage, or actually injurious to health—
stimulating, but not strengthening—exciting, only to occasion
a collapse, which must be met by a new excitement. I firmly
believe that every person who sets an example of total
abstinence will benefit alike himself and his fellow creatures."

CHEERFULNESS.—A woman may be of great assistance to
her husband in business, by wearing a cheerful smile
continually upon her countenance. A man's perplexities and
gloominess are increased a hundred fold when his better
half moves about with a continual scowl upon her brow.
A pleasant cheerful woman is a rainbow set in the sky
when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and
tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour
of trouble, is like one of those fiends who delight to torture
lost spirits.—Boz.

TRUE FEMALE NOBILITY.—The woman, poor and ill-clad
as she may be, who balances her income and expenditure—
who toils and sweats in unrepeating mood among her well-
trained children, and presents them morning and evening,
as offerings of love to her husband, in rosy health and
cheerful cleanliness, is the most exalted of her sex. Before
her shall the proudest dame bow her jewelled head, and
the bliss of a happy heart dwell with her for ever. If there
is one prospect dearer than another to the soul of man—if
there is one act more likely to bend the proud and inspire
the broken-hearted—it is for a smiling wife to meet her
husband at the door with his host of happy children.
How it stirs up the tired blood of an exhausted man when
he hears the rush of many feet upon the staircase—when
the crow and the carol of their young voices mix in glad
confusion—and the smallest mounts or sinks into his arms
amidst a mirthful shout.—Chambers' London Journal.

GAMBLING.—Let every man avoid all sorts of gambling
as he would poison. A poor man or boy should not allow
himself even to toss up for a halfpenny; for this is
often the beginning of gambling; and this ruinous crime
comes on by slow degrees. Whilst a man is minding his
work he is playing the game, and he is sure to win. A gambler
never makes any good use of his money, even if he
should win. He only gambles the more, and he is often
reduced to beggary and despair. He is often tempted to
commit crimes for which his life is often forfeited to his country,
or perhaps he puts an end himself to his miserable existence.
If a gambler loses, he injures a companion or a friend.
And could any honest man enjoy money gained in such a
way?—Ten Minutes' Advice to Labourers.

A LORDLY PRESCRIPTION.—The following is a prescription
of Lord Audley for secretary Cecil, in the age of Elizabeth.
"Take a good medicine for weakness or consumption;—Take
a sow-pig of nine days' old, flay him and quarter him, and
put him in a stillatory, with a handful of spearmint, a hand-
ful of red fennel, a handful of liverwort, half a handful of red
neps (turnips), a handful of celery, nine dates clean picked
and pared, a handful of great raisins, and pick out the stones,
and a quarter of an ounce of mace, and two sticks of good
cinnamon, bruised in a mortar; and distil it together with
a fair fire; and put it in a glass, and set it in the sun nine
days; and drink nine spoonfuls of it at once when you list.
—Romantic Biography.

THE GASTRIC JUICE.—Worms in the alimentary canal resist
the agency of the gastric juice so long as they are alive;
but when dead, they are then subjected to the laws which
govern inanimate matter, and are, consequently, digested
or expelled like the ordinary contents. This fact affords
a good reason for using cold boiled water, as the high
temperature to which it is raised must kill the animalcules
that may be found in this fluid, and thus they are rendered
easy of digestion. It is a remarkable circumstance, first
observed by John Hunter, and referable to the same principle,
that the gastric juice will, when the individual dies, dissolve
the very stomach that had secreted this powerful solvent,
and had resisted its action when living. The knowledge
of this fact was the means of acquiring an individual
accused of the crime of poisoning.—Hayden's Philosophy for
the Public.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—Something extraordinary is at
this moment passing in the sun; a sort of crater is perceived
in it, which emits clouds of smoke, that spreads over a
portion of its surface like an enormous moveable spot.—Brun-
sels paper.

Within the period of 100 hours three of the greatest
calamities of this or any century have occurred: viz., the
fire at Hamburg, on the 5th of May; the earthquake at
St. Domingo, on the 7th; and the fatal accident on the
Versailles Railroad, on the 8th.