

Democrat & Chronicle

ON THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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No. 1303.

The practical conclusions to be drawn from the experiments are—
First, That deep ploughing increases the quantity of manure.

EXPERIMENTS IN DEEP PLOUGHING.
The experiment was made upon a field which is sixty feet above the level of the sea. This soil is sandy, resting upon a subsoil of sand and gravel of great depth, and so thoroughly drained, that the facility of moisture is its natural defect. There is but little difference between the soil and the strata on which it rests, and from sinking a level, and the pressure of the atmosphere, after year, and age, and the soil had become crusted, hard, and heavy as a road. In short, the shallow ploughing there was but little depth of cultivated earth, and as on all such soils, in the seasons, the crop was scorched and scanty.

With a view towards this field, in an experiment, it was sub-soiled with the Deane's plow, sixteen inches deep, and sown with wheat for crop 1837. The great vigor and abundance of the crop attracted general notice; and it must have yielded an extraordinary increase, if it had not been lodged by wind and rain shortly after the ear appeared. There it gave only thirty-eight bushels of grain per acre, but the tons of straw which proved its great strength. To this a crop of potatoes and two of wheat succeeded; but it is the culture of this field for crop 1841, and the result, which chiefly constitutes this report.

It was all equally dressed with seaweed, and four acres of the same quality and description were measured and stalked off. Two of these acres were ploughed twelve inches deep, with two horses, and two of them were ploughed with four horses. The two portions in all other respects were cultivated and managed exactly alike. They were planted with the Dun species, in the last week of April, eight inches deep, twelve inches wide, and in drills thirty inches wide, running at right angles to the furrows of the experimental plough. The potatoes were planted deeper than usual, therefore, the shoots were long, sending a strong branch to the ground; but when they did appear, it was with great strength and regularity. They expanded their broad deep-green leaves, and grew vigorously in the dry sandy soil, a very severe and long-continued drought. It was soon evident that the deeper ploughed portion had the advantage; the stems and branches of its plants were stronger, and they first covered the ground.

The potatoes were lifted in the last week of October, when it was found that the land ploughed twelve inches deep produced fifty-seven bushels per acre, and the land ploughed eighteen inches deep produced sixty-nine bushels per acre, being a difference of twelve bushels per imperial acre, of four cwt. to the holl.

It is a condition annexed to the premium offered by the Highland Agricultural Society for experiments in deep ploughing, that one half of the land need not be cultivated in the ordinary way. By evidence before the Agricultural Committee in 1835, the depth of ploughing in this county is from six to nine inches. It that depth had been taken for the lowest extreme in this experiment, the difference in the production of the two portions, it is believed, would have been greater; but as this field had been ploughed twelve inches deep for years, its ordinary depth was altered to, and the difference is certainly sufficient to establish the advantage of deep ploughing.

As to the quality of the soil, and in that respect there is no difference. The potatoes from the deep tillage were larger, more of one size, and green color as those from the other division.

The quantity on the deep tillage is eighty-seven bushels per Scotch acre, which is a good crop for any year; and it will readily be granted that it is far above the average of the district this year, many fields producing half a crop. A superiority as striking must therefore be ascribed to deep culture, being on both portions deeper than ordinary, which furnished moisture in a very dry and scorching season to a sandy soil, and raised its produce above that of richer lands. But though this is a great crop for the season, it must have been still greater if the field had been less exposed, as it had no shelter, and three-days of very violent wind, in the first week of August, broke down the plants, which, from their great luxuriance, were then very tender, and checked their growth.

Secondly, that deep ploughing increases the quantity of manure, and a greater portion of manure, added to improved culture, must produce a progressive increase of fertility and of produce.
This experiment was begun on the glebe of Dunbar for the amusement of the reporter, and he knew that any premium upon the subject was offered by the Highland Agricultural Society.

SAVING SEED CORN.
Very few planters have paid attention to the selection of seed for planting, at their own interest demands. It is a principle of vegetable as well as animal life, that like produces like. Every one who sows good stock, is not only aware of the truth of this, but he carries it out in his selection of animals to breed from. He selects his finest calves and pigs, and sows them from the daughters, because, being well bred, large and thrifty, he believes that their offspring will possess these qualities. But although the same thing is true in the vegetable kingdom, the seldom thinks of availing himself of the advantage of judicious selection in his seed for planting. Some few have tried it, and by care, and a judicious selection, year after year, have brought their corn to a high state of perfection; and their neighbors, seeing their success, have eagerly sought these improved seeds. It would do well the first year, but after that gradually deteriorate the common standard, and the whole thing would be pronounced a humbug. The humbug, however, was not in the original improvement, but in the subsequent neglect. The improvement commenced by carefully selecting from the field those stalks that bore two fine, large ears, and laying them carefully aside for planting.

The next year he selected with much care from the produce of his better selection, and keeping up this system, reaped each year a rich harvest. Whereas, the other, who continued with his neighbor's seed, by gathering his grain into one barn, and selecting his seed from the best in the spring, could be as likely to be in the fall from an inferior as from a good standard, and his seed, by a few years' deterioration to the common standard.

We believe that it is perfectly practicable to have almost every stalk bearing two good ears, on land where but one would be produced according to the usual method of selecting seed. This is not a mere opinion. It has been tried repeatedly, and with entire success, by various persons. What has been called the Dutton, the Cook, and the Williams corn, have all owed their celebrity to the judicious selection of seed for a series of years, by the respective gentlemen whose names they bear. True, it requires some little trouble to select every year; but every planter should have enough professional pride in improving his system of husbandry, to take the necessary trouble, especially when he is so richly repaid by an increased harvest.

Columbia Planter.

HIVING BEES.
Bees will often swarm by the middle of May; we have known them to come out sooner. Early swarms are worth money, and it is worth our while to attend to them.
Many new modes of keeping bees have been recommended within a few years: A little dark chamber, in the gable end of the house or barn, to place the hive in, has been strongly recommended. We have tried this, but do not like it. It is more natural for bees to send off their young broods than to keep them at home. They need to emigrate and build up new. They will thrive, for a time, in a little dark chamber, but they cannot be well managed there. We can neither obtain a portion of the honey annually, nor can we take up all the whole swarms with convenience.
Bees should be kept out doors, and under the shelter of trees to secure the honey from the scorching sun in the middle of the day. Hives should be placed on posts four feet high. No bee house is needed; bee houses are harbors for moths.
When a new swarm comes out it generally lights on a low tree or a bush if any tree handy. As soon as the swarm is quiet, a table should be set, or a platform should be erected under it. The hives should then be set, right side up, and nearly under the bees, so that when they fall they will be close to it. They will soon crawl to the hive if they like it; and they will not stay in it if they dis-

like it, though you put them in by force.
The old-fashioned practice of hiving bees was different; and modern writers who are very learned on the subject of bee-keeping, and the structure of the hive, seem not to know that there is any better mode of hiving them than to hold the live wrong side up, and catch them in it when they fall from their resting place, then turn the hive right side up and set it on the stool.
A gentle rap on the limb, or roosting place of the swarm, will generally bring the bees down on the platform; if they incline to go back again give the limb another rap, or fasten a brush or wing on a pole and brush them off gently. The hive should never be made wet; the first object of the new swarm is to make sure of a dry residence. A little honey mixed with a little spirit may be rubbed on inside the hive, to make them more quiet.
Some writers sneer at the practice of ringing bells, beating drums, and firing in the air, when bees are inclined to make for the woods. They say that it is not proper to confuse the bees as much as possible when they are plotting a meeting and attempting to go off! We think we have saved swarms by such means.
Miss Ploughman.

BARN YARDS.
It is recommended by intelligent farmers to make barn yards with a hollow in the middle, that they may receive in the centre and there remain till the liquid manure and rains run through the manure, as the liquid matter from yards of a different construction runs away, and is often wasted, or applied to lands already sufficiently rich. This plan, though good in point of economy, as it saves manure, is liable to an important objection; a pond of manure and water in the centre of the yard is very inconvenient, the cattle are running into it, and sometimes it is frozen over, so that cattle are liable to injury on the ice.
The Scotch method of constructing barn yards obviates this objection. The yard declines from every part towards one side, that all the liquid may run in that direction; then adjoining the yard is a depression, which is made the receptacle of liquid from the yard, and here are placed various substances to absorb it. In the yard should be placed peat, mud, manure, turf, loam, &c., &c., and these, as may be convenient, to absorb the liquid manure. Some farmers use sand when they intend to apply the manure to moist heavy soils, and clay when the manure is to be applied to light soils. For convenience in passing in the yard it is best to have a door removed in the yard, and when laid in heaps in the field it may be saved from waste by covering it with loam. When carried to the field late in the fall, and applied to the land and covered in the soil early in the spring, there will be but little fermentation in this cold part of the year, consequently but little waste.
Boston Cultivator.

A LOVER BAGGED.
Of the Successful Courtship of Major Jones. As expressed through a poetic drama at Pineville, on the 10th of the month, a friend of the Major.
DEAR SIR:— Crismus is over, and the thing's end. You know I told you in my last I was going to bring Miss Mary up to the chalk's Crismus. Well, I done it, as sure as a whiffe, though it done mighty nigh be a serious undertaking. But I'll tell you all about the whole circumstance.
The fact is, I've made my mind up for'n twenty times, just to go and round up on with the whole business; but whenever I got whar the was, and when eyes was fixed at me with her wichen eyes, and kind o' blushed at me; I always felt sort o' skeered and fainty, and all what I made up to tell her was forgot; so I couldn't think of it no save me. But you're a married man. Mr. Thompson, so I couldn't tell you any things about poppin the question as they call it. It's a mighty grate favor to us us a party got, and to people as was used to, it it goes monstrous hard, don't it? They say whidders don't mind it no morn' nuthin'. But I'm makin a transgression, as the preacher sez.
Crismus eve I put on my new suit, and shaved my face as slick as a smooth in iron, and went over to old Mrs. Stullness. As soon as I went into the parlor, where they was all settin round the fire, Miss Caroline and Miss Kesiah both laughed right out.
There, there, sez they. *I told you so; I knew I'd be Joseph.*
What's I dun, Miss Caroline, sez I. *You cum under sister's chicken bone, and I do believe she knew you was cumin when she put it over the door.*
No, I didn't—I didn't no such thing now, sez Miss Mary, and her face blushed red all over.
Oh! you needn't deny it, sez Miss Kesiah, *you belong to Joseph now, just as sure as there's any charm in chicken bones.*
I know'd that was a first rate chance to say somethin, but the dear critter looked so sorry, and kept blushin so, I couldn't say nothin zactly to the pint; so I tuck a chair and reached up and tuck

down the bone and put it in my pocket.
What are you going to do with that bone now, sez Miss Mary.
I'm going to keep it as long as I live, sez I, *as a Crismus present from the handsomest gal in Georgia.*
When I said that she blushed worse and worse.
Am't you ashamed, Major? sez she.
Now you ought to give her a Crismus gift, Joseph, to keep all her life, says Caroline.
Oh, sez old Mrs. Stullness, when I was a gal, we used to hang up our stockings.
Why, mother! sez all of 'em, *to say stockin' rights afore—?*
Then I felt a little streak-et too, kos they was all blushin as hard as they could.
Highly-tight! sez the old lady; *what 'fiment, I'd like to know what born there is in stockings. People nose a days, as gits so mearly moutted they can't call nothing by its name; and I don't see as there's any better than the old time people was. When I was a gal I ke you, child, I used to hang up my stockings, and get 'em full of presents.*
The gals kept laughin.
Nex't time, sez Miss Mary, *Major's got to give me a Crismus gift—won't you Major?*
Oh, yes, sez I, *you know I promised you 'em.*
But I didn't mean that, sez she.
I've got one for you what I want you to keep all your life; but it would take a two bushel bag to hold it, sez I.
Oh, that's the kind, sez she.
But will, you keep 'em long as you live! sez I.
Certainly I will, Major.
Now you hear that, Miss Caroline, sez I, *she says she'll keep it all her life.*
Yes! will, sez Miss Mary; *but what is it?*
Never mind, sez I, *you hang up a bag big enuf to hold it, and you'll find out what it is when you see it in the mornin'.*
Miss Caroline winked at Miss Kesiah and then whiskered to her, and then they both laughed and looked at me as mischievous as they could.
You'll be sure to give it to me now, if I hang up a bag, sez Miss Mary.
I will, cause I know you wouldn't give me nothin that wasn't worth keepin'.

They all agreed they would hang up a bag for me, and Miss Mary's Crismus present on the back porch, and about nine o'clock I had 'em good evening and went home.
I sat up all night, and when they was all gone to bed, I went softly into the back gate, up to the porch, and that sure enuf, was a great big megal bag hangin to the jies. It was monstrous uphandy to get into, but I was tarried not to back out; so I sat some chairs on top of a bench, and got hold of the rope, and let myself down into the bag; but just as I was gettin in, the bag swung again the chair, and down they went with a terrible racket. But nobody did't wake up but old Mrs. Stullness's grabe big ear she, and here she cum rippin and arin through the yard like rat, and round me went tryin to find out what was the matter.
I got down in the bag, and did't be there a louder nor a kitten, for fear I'd find me out; and after a while he quieted down. The wind began to blow a burnin' cold, and the old bag kept turning round and swingin so, it made me shake as much as mischief. I was afeard to move for fear the rope would break and I'd fall, and that's not with my teeth rattin like I had the ager. It seemed like it would never cum in my light, and I do believe if I didn't freeze to death, for my heart was the only spot that felt warm, and it didn't beat more nor two ticks a minet, only when I thought how she would be surprised in the mornin, and then I went in a center. Blue by the cased old dog cum up on the porch and begun to smell about the bag, and then he barked as if he had found a coin.
Bow, wow, wow! sez he. Then he'd smell agin, and try to get up to the bag.
Gitout! sez I, very low, for fear they would hear me.
Bow, wow! sez he; and I felt all over in spots, for I expected every minit he'd spit me; and what made it worse, I couldn't see what about he'd tak' hold.
Bow, wow!
Then I tried coaxin.
Come here, good feller, sez I, and whisked a little to him; but it won't no use. That he stood and kept up his eternal whinin and barkin all night. I couldn't tell when day light us brakin only by the chickens growin, and was mon-trus glad to hear 'em, for if I had to stay there out o' hour more, I don't believe I'd ever get out of that bag alive.
Old Mrs. Stullness cum out fast, and as soon as she see'd me, sez she,
What upon earth has Joseph put in the bag for Mary? I'll lay it's a yethin, or some live animal, or else Bruin would'n't bark at it so.
She went in to call the gals, and I sot

there shiverin all over; so I couldn't speak if I tried to; but I did't say nothin. Bime by they all cum runnin out.
My good, what is it? sez Miss Mary.
Oh, Joe alive! sez Miss Kesiah; *see it see it more!*
Call Calo, and make him out the rope, sez Miss Caroline; *and let's see what it is.*
Come here, Calo, and get this bag down.
Don't hurt it for the world, sez Miss Mary.
Calo untied the rope that was around the jies, and let the bag down easy on the floor, and I tumbled out all covered with corn meal, from head to foot.
Goodness gracious! sez Miss Mary, *if it ain't the Major himself!*
Yes, sez I, *and you know you promised to keep my Crismus presents long as you lived.*
The gals laffed themselves almost to death, and went to brushin off the meal as fast as they could, agin they was gittin to hang that bag up every Crismus all they got husbands too. Miss Mary—blushin bright eyes—blushed as beautiful as a mornin glory, and sez she'd stick to her word. When I heard her say it, I felt as if it was enuf to induce a man to hang to a megal bag from one Crismus to another. The matter's all settled now,cept the weddin day. May sez that wasn't be sot for some time, as galls alers like to be engaged a while afore marriage.
Yorus in perfect happiness.
J. J.

FROM THE WAIZ CLARION.
SNAKE BITES.
We have been a little chary in our strictures upon the Democrats, because we have many friends among them whom we know to be honest, because we have some other personal friends there who are honest enough in other things, but are Democrats just for the sake of the thing, and because we are too good natured to put our own passions lightly about any thing. But our friends will excuse us for grouping together a few nice little bite of vituperation which the "Harmonious Democracy" have been poking under even published what they say of each other; as other Whigs often maliciously about ourselves have done; but we beg none of our conscience of "all the perilous sun" by casting it out in a lump—aplum in parvo—upon the war. So here goes: "Parke Giddain, the former editor of the New York Morning Post (now the Evening Post) and now a correspondent of the Chronicle, spoken of as the editor of the proposed new Calhoun paper about to be started in New York, and consequently a democrat of the orthodox "panel" by the Advertiser's standard, recently gave his opinion of the modern Democratic party as follows:
It is of words not principles," he says, "the party has talked until it has not only exhausted its breath but its life. What is it doing to carry out its principles? What's real vitality there in any of its prominent magazines? What genu manhood in any of its prominent men? Is it not at this moment a GRAND IMPOSITION AND FALSHOOD. Is it not a vast collective death's head, an illusion, a deceiver and ANTI-CRIST?"

That is putting the case rather strong by the writer's professions to know.
Isaac Hill of N. Hampshire, for many years the great Atlas of the Ja-Koon democracy of his section, and the boast of "granite incorruptible" &c., in his recent quarrel with Blair & Rives, about the spoils, puts to them the following query:
"This Modern 'Democracy' has put Half a Million of dollars in the pockets of the editors and publishers of the Globe, and made hundreds of office holders rich; but what has it done for the poor man and the laborer? What for the business men? What for the country?"

What's the answer?
Here are some admissions from the great organ of modern democracy and Locoforeism, the *Democratic Review*, which must be authority if any thing can be so. Here is his opinion of "Jacksonism."
"The grand maxim of General Jackson, in his administration, was 'The People are sovereign—if I gain their sanction, it is enough.'"
Again:
"He appears in his administration to have regarded the People as above the Constitution and Laws, and to have held that he secured the best possible sanction for his acts when he had secured the popular approbation, formally or informally expressed."
Again, his views of the tendency of modern democracy:
"Instead of feeling it an imperious duty to instruct and elevate the mass, the tendency among us is to take our law from the mass, and to bring thought down to the level of the narrow, crude notions, and the stupid interests of

the multitude. If this tendency is acquiesced and encouraged, our whole intellectual world will become superficial and void, and American life too feeble to be worth possessing."
His views of the Demagogues of the party:
"Salon when he has an object to gain, always disguises himself as an angel of light; so your anti-slavery comes to you, in these days and in this country, always disguised as an ULTRA DEMOCRAT."
"The young, the ingenuous, the inexperienced, should be on their guard against three wolves in sheep's clothing, and a tough deceit be led to take up documents as democratic which cannot fail to pervade in, one day to prove the first overthrow of democracy and civil freedom, and both public and private prosperity."
To this we will append some few extracts to the same purpose, taken from *Loco papers* at random as they lay before us.
"We have too much mouth and not enough heart democracy.—(Con. Con. (Loco))
"You call yourselves Democrats—and every step you take shows you dread and despise Democracy. You alone the people are to trust; yet you alone never trust the people."—*Chas. Mercury (Loco)* in the *democracy of N. York which assailed at Syracuse.*
It is a gloomy sight to look down the graveyard of Democratic infidelity, to witness the prostrate hopes of ambition, and rest upon the graves.
"Died, for the want of piety."—*Ohio State*
The success of a revolution must be the success of an old, corrupt, cliqued, and hunted, sciences and maxims; it constituted the original causes of our defeat."
Ohio (Loco).
"We do not of thought up one in a thousand, seven in a thousand, even in a million, but we control half of that number by a free purchase."
"The success of a revolution must be the success of an old, corrupt, cliqued, and hunted, sciences and maxims; it constituted the original causes of our defeat."
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