

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXXI.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1850.

No. 1548.



REAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Explored, nature's better blessings pour
On every hill!"

THE VALUE OF MANURE.

When the new lands are cleared, the soil should never be run so hard with grain as to make it poor, and unfit for grass. This seed should be sown with the first grain, and then something may be expected that is worth fencing in.

But we must keep stock, and be careful to save all the excrements, coupled with all the herbage that is not eaten, to restore to the soil what has been taken from it. This is the principal resource of the farmer who lives in the interior, and from whom we expect a portion of the grain that is consumed in cities and towns where men and business congregate.

The manure from neat stock is more abundant than from other animals in this part of the country, and this manure is less likely to be injured by heating than that which is dropped by horses and sheep. But the manure from neat stock is much injured by freezing before it has been mixed with other matter. After it has frozen and again thawed two or three times, it is found to have no scent or effluvia, and may be handled as freely as a lump of clay.

When the cattle are suffered to go a distance for water in the winter, they may drop manure in their path through the field or pasture. The ground was covered with snow, and no trace would appear in summer of the winter path of the cattle, save the lumps of excrement that were left on the way. Now you might suppose that here the grasses, &c. would grow rank, and exhibit evidence of the manure dropped in winter. But you will be disappointed; the manure here was so frozen while in an unfertilized state that it is nearly lost to the owners of the soil.

On examination, your numerous readers will find this to be the case. Let them go and see in May and June next, whether the grass is any better where so much manure was dropped than in any other part of the field.

It is highly important, then, to prevent the freezing of the unfertilized manure. And the first step towards it is to keep the cattle shut up in the barn or yard through the winter season, and till the month of May. What they drop in their cow-yard is trod on and mixed with other matter, which served to retain at least a part of the essence of the article. Oxen and cows tied up in the barn expose their excrements still less, and cellars may be so contrived as to prevent all injurious freezing through the winter. This is a very important point, and all farmers should turn their attention to it. The prevention from frost will alone repay the cost of a cellar in a few years, to say nothing of the advantage of securing the liquid, which is too often entirely wasted.

Horse stable manure is never injured by heat. When it is thrown out of the stable into a heap, it soon begins to burn in pretty cold weather. In moderate weather it heats so much as to turn white, and loses three-fourths of its weight. Horse manure has therefore been less highly prized than it should be. But when rightly managed there is no manure that operates better, or remains longer upon the soil. Some kinds of manure work sooner, but they are sooner spent. Hog manure, for instance, is active very early in the season, and it makes very good corn; but we see very little of its virtue the succeeding year. Horse manure that has been well kept, and that has absorbed all the horse urine, is the most lasting kind of manure that we obtain from animals.

ON THE USE OF MULES.

1. Mules, on a general average, live more than twice as long as horses. They are fit for service from three years old to thirty. At twelve a horse has seen his best days and is going down hill, but a mule at that age has scarcely risen out of his colthood, and goes on improving till he is twenty. Instances are recorded of mules living sixty or seventy years, but these are exceptions. The general rule is that they average thirty.

2. Mules are never exposed to diseases as horses are. Immense sums of money are annually lost in the premature death of high-spirited horses by accident and disease. The omnibus lines in the city of New York have not been able to sustain their losses and are beginning to use mules, as less liable by far even to accident as well as disease. This results from the next consideration, which is that—

3. Mules have organs of vision and hearing far superior to those of the horse. Hence they seldom shear, and frighten, and run off. A horse frightens, because he imagines he sees something frightful, but a mule, having superior discernment, both by the eye and ear, understands everything he meets, and therefore is safe. For the same reason he is surer footed, and hence more valuable in mountainous regions, and on dangerous roads. I doubt whether on the Alpine paths a mule ever made a mistake. He may have been deceived in the firmness of the spot where he set his foot, but not in the propriety of the choice, all appearances considered.

4. The mule is much more hardy than the horse. A pair of these animals, owned by a neighbor of mine, although small in size, will plough more land in a week than four horses. Their faculty of endurance is almost incredible.

5. Another very important fact is, that in the matter of food, a mule will live on less than one half it takes to keep a horse. The horses of England, at this present time, are consuming grain, which would save the lives of thousands of British subjects. In a national point of view, the agricultural interest is so great, that the greater the demand for grain of all kinds, the better for the farmer. But yet individual farmers, who are in debt, and whose land is not improved, would find it profitable, in the course of ten years, to have the labor of a full team, and save one half and more of the food necessary to keep it up, as might be the case in substituting mules for horses.

New-York Farmer and Mechanic.

Currents and Gooseberries.—There is not a more beautiful shrub growing than the current, properly propagated; and the same may be said of the gooseberry. But to put out a parcel of old roots, thrown into the street by a more intelligent neighbor, is but a poor way, and will as poorly repay the cost and trouble. Cultivators who pay any attention to the subject, never allow the root to make but one stock, or, as the English say, "make them stand on one leg."—thus forming a beautiful miniature tree.

To do this, you must take sprouts of last year's growth, and cut out all the eyes, or buds in the wood, leaving only two or three at the top; then push them about half the length of the cutting into mellow ground, where they will root and run up a single stock, forming a beautiful, symmetrical head. If you wish it higher, cut the eyes out again the second year and you can have one six feet high. This places your fruit out of the way of hens, and prevents the gooseberry from mildewing, which often happens when the fruit lies on or near the ground, and is shaded by a superabundance of leaves and sprouts. It changes an unshightly bush, which cumber and disfigures your garden, into an ornamental dwarf-tree. The fruit is larger and ripens better, and will last on the bushes, by growing in perfection, until late in the fall.

The most of people suppose that the roots make out from the lower buds it is not so;—they start from between the bark and wood, at the place where it is cut from the parent root. *V. Chronicle.*

Valuable Recipe.—The cure for cholera, recommended by Capt. Peabody, (as mentioned in the Enquirer some weeks since,) is indeed a powerful and excellent remedy—the writer of this remark has twice known it tried with perfect success. A captain of a vessel came on shore at Providence, during the time it appeared there, last summer, and requested of his landlady if he should be seized, and unable to speak, to administer the salt and pepper remedy without delay. His business was very fatiguing, and the weather oppressive, and the next morning he was seized with the cholera while in the street; he was conveyed to his lodgings, and the remedy administered without delay. The effect was one powerful discharge from his bowels, after which he recovered rapidly, and at night rose, dressed himself, and went out to spend the evening. The way he used it was, by pouring a half pint of boiling water upon a table spoonful of fine salt, and a tea spoonful of cayenne pepper, stir it well, strain it, and then take the whole at one draught.

N. B.—The Captain recommends taking it as soon as the bilious discharge which precedes the severer symptoms of cholera appears, if possible. The landlady was subsequently relieved by the same remedy. *Brooklyn Advertiser, 2d.*

Restoring and Preserving the Sight.—A friend who had read the following valuable item of information, but who had forgotten which way "to rub his eyes," for loss of sight by age, requested us yesterday to re-publish the process. It is as follows:— *N. Y. Post.*

For Near Sightedness.—Close the eyes and press the fingers gently, from the nose outward, across the eyes. This flattens the pupil, and thus lengthens or extends the angle of vision. This should be done several times a day, till short-sightedness is overcome.

For loss of Sight by Age, such as require magnifying glasses, pass the fingers or towel from the outer corner of the eyes inwardly, above and below the eyeballs, pressing gently against them. This rounds them up and preserves or restores the sight.

It has been already said that this is nothing new. The venerable John Quincy Adams preserved his sight in this way, in full vigor, to the day of his death. He told Lawyer Ford of Lancaster, who wore glasses, that if he would manipulate his eyes with his fingers, from their external angles inwardly, he would soon be able to dispense with glasses. Ford tried it, and soon restored his sight perfectly, and has since preserved it by the continuance of this practice.

Rail Roads—their Benefits to Farmers.

The Journal of Commerce, printed at Louisville, Kentucky, contains the report of an address upon Rail Roads, delivered by Mr. Robinson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 8th ult. The speaker institutes a comparison between the cost to the farmer of different modes of transportation in getting his produce to market. For this purpose he inquires into the expense of marketing fifty tons at a point one hundred miles distant, along a turnpike and a Rail Road. He estimates the cost where the latter is used, including the personal expenses of the farmer in going with his crops to dispose of them, four times a year, at \$165, having previously calculated the expense of marketing the same quantity by turnpike at \$850, and then proceeds:

"Deduct this \$165 from \$850, the cost of the farmer along a turnpike, and we have a positive difference of \$685 in favor of the farmer along a Rail Road, and against the farmer along a turnpike. This sum of \$685 will pay the interest at six per cent. (which, I believe, is legal interest in Kentucky) upon the sum of \$11,400; consequently, the farm along a Rail Road is worth just \$11,400 more than a farm along a turnpike, supposing all other things to be equal.

"If such is the difference between Rail Roads and turnpikes, what must be the difference between Rail Roads and common dirt-roads, where the cost of transportation is double the cost of the same work upon turnpikes. I was informed a few days since by one of the wealthiest and most intelligent farmers in Mason county, that he paid last winter twenty-five cents per hundred, or five dollars per ton, for transportation of hemp eighteen miles. This will amount to over thirty cents per ton per mile, or more than double the cost of the same service upon a turnpike.

"Supposing the statement I have just read to you to be a correct one—and I believe it to be such—then the land of the farmer who has a Rail Road, and is one hundred miles from a market, is worth just as much per acre for agricultural purposes as is land of the same quality upon a turnpike, nineteen miles from the same market; and is worth just as much as is land of the same quality situated upon a common dirt-road, (such as you have in Kentucky) nine miles from the same market. This, gentlemen, is one of the reasons why Rail Roads are of benefit to the farmer. This is one reason why his land is increased in value. There are other reasons of fully as much importance. The farmer can send to market articles by Rail Roads that it is impossible to send by wagons and turnpikes. He can send bark, wood, ship-timber, shingles, staves, lumber, honey, butter, &c., and a great variety of articles he cannot dispose of otherwise. The same benefits, in less degree, accrue to the farmer, in the shape of the decreased costs to him of the articles he must buy for his own use; such as salt, sugar, iron, tea, coffee, clothes, &c., and, in fact, of all articles he uses, that he does not raise.

"Salt is worth in Paris or Lexington fifty cents per bushel, iron five or six cents per pound, and coal twenty cents per bushel. These same articles can be purchased in Maysville at thirty cents for salt, three or four cents for iron, and five to six cents per bushel for coal. The increased cost to you here is simply transportation, as the merchant there charges the same per centage in profits that the merchant in Maysville does. With Rail Road communication your salt and iron would cost you but a trifle more than it would in Maysville, and your coal would cost you ten or eleven cents per bushel, instead of twenty to twenty-one cents, as is at present the case."

"After making some remarks upon the advantages of transporting live-stock by Rail Roads over driving to market, Mr. Robinson proceeds:

"Your counties now are forced into the stock-raising business. They cannot raise grain and transport it to market, as it costs you more than you get for it. You are obliged, therefore, to feed it to stock and work it off, as it is the cheapest way in which you can get the grain you now raise to a market. Build your Rail Roads, and you will find grain-raising much more profitable to you than stock-

raising, and will therefore raise grain instead of stock, while stock-raising will pass off to more remote and less favored regions.

"Rail Roads create a revolution on your products, for the simple reason that it is more profitable for you to raise other products after the roads are completed, than is the case before they are built. In illustration of this, I will call your attention for a moment to the workings of the great New York and Erie Rail Road, in New York State. Prior to the construction of this road, the farmers in the counties nearest New York, upon the line or road, raised grain and butter—every one has heard of Orange county butter.

"As soon, however, as the Rail Road was opened through these counties, the farmers discovered they could make more money by sending other articles to market; or rather by sending their products in a different shape; and the consequence is, that now, instead of sending grain and butter, they send milk to New York. This road brings daily into New York nearly 100,000 quarts of milk; much of it is brought a distance of a 100 miles. The farmers there found out that the products of their farms were worth more in the shape of milk than in any other way; and it has proved itself to be twice as valuable to them in this shape as in any other. The consequence is, that the farms in that region of country have increased in value from \$40 and \$50 an acre to \$100, and even \$150 per acre; while the farms still more remote from New York, say 250 or 300 miles, which before the construction of the road were worth from ten to fifteen dollars an acre, now readily bring from fifty to seventy-five dollars per acre."

Be Contented with Your Business.

The supposed capabilities of a man for another employment, should never have the effect of making him despise or neglect his present one, humble as it may be. If there be any false shame on the subject, it ought to be banished by the reflection that there are a great number of men of worth, of talent, superior to ours, laboring cheerfully at still meaner employment. Besides, it should ever be borne in mind that even in comparatively obscure situations in life there may be, and is, the greatest earthly happiness. By a due culture of the faculties, by refining the sentiments, a blacksmith may enjoy a satisfaction of mind equal to that of the greatest man in the country.

One who values genius merely as a means of advancement in the world, cannot know or feel what genius is. Yet on this false estimate are based a great proportion of the dreams which disturb the existence and fritter away the energies of youth. It is not spiritual but temporal glory for which the common visionary pants. It is not the soul of men he desires to take captive, but merely their pockets; the paradise which opens to his mind's eye, beyond the counter, is composed of fine houses, gay dresses and luxurious meals. The meanness of such aspirations enables us to say without compunction, that he who indulges them no more possesses the intellectual capabilities he fancies, than he is likely to enjoy the substantial rewards of industry and perseverance.

Anecdote of D'Alembert.

D'Alembert was the son of a celebrated lady of high rank, who, to conceal her indiscretion, caused him to be exposed on the steps of St. Roch. Here he was found by a poor woman who earned her livelihood by her needle. She adopted him, maintained him by the produce of her labor, and placed him in the college of Montaigne. The young man profited by the instruction received, so that, like Pascal, he made new discoveries in geometry in his 15th year. His name soon became known over all Europe, and the learned courted the society of the young student of Montaigne. Such was the fame he acquired by his early talents, that the lady at last began to be proud of having given birth to such a son. His foster mother had been watched, and, consequently, the real mother had obtained information concerning the fate of the child, but without contributing to its assistance.

Vanity brought about what the voice of nature was incapable of effecting. She one day repaired to the college, and requested to see the youth. He came. She began a long harangue on the tyranny of prejudice, on the pain she felt at being obliged to forsake him, and so forth. "I am your mother," said she. "You my mother? You are mistaken: I have no mother but her who took care of me in my infancy." He turned his back upon her and never saw her more; but continued the affectionate and dutiful son of the seamstress, and repaid her with interest in her old age the cares she had bestowed on his childhood.

Family Herald.

"Sweet Kate was heard one day to sigh,
"With beauty lost, I'd wish to die."
"Oh, no," said Tom, with honor quaint,
"Not wish to die, but merely paint."

The Will of Sir Robert Peel.—After detailing Drayton Park, and the other large estates in Staffordshire and Warwickshire, it proceeds to recite sums, to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million previously advanced to, or settled upon his several children, (not including £9,000 per annum settled on his eldest son,) and then bequeaths about £600,000 more, making the portions of his five youngest sons £108,000 each, and those of his daughters £53,000 each. He leaves to a chapel erected by him, at Fazeley, in Staffordshire, £1,000 (afterwards revoked because he had endowed it with lands,) and £6,000 to a school established by him in the said village; to the Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum in Manchester, and the Lying in Hospital in Salford, one hundred pounds each. The will is dated July 27, 1820. By a codicil of February 11, 1825, the portions of his youngest sons are increased to £135,000; and of the residue, which is said to have exceeded half a million, four-ninths were bequeathed to the late baronet, and one-ninth to each of his five younger sons. The personal property was sworn at what is technically called "upper value," which means that it exceeded £900,000, and was the first instance of the scale of duties extending to such a sum.

The Parrot.—In a small family in the south part of this city, there was a parrot which had found a home there for years, and had become a pet of the family. A child was taken sick this spring, and was not seen by the parrot for some days. The bird had been used to repeat her name; and in the child's absence kept repeating the name so incessantly as to annoy the family. The repetition of the name was kept up until one of the family took the parrot to the room where the corpse lay. The parrot turned first one side of its head and then the other, towards the corpse, apparently eyeing it, and was then taken back. He never repeated the name again—was at once silent, and the next day died.

(Plymouth (N. H.) Journal.

New State.—A resolution has been submitted in the Michigan Constitutional Convention, to inquire into the expediency of the formation of a territorial government for the Upper Peninsula, (on Lake Superior,) and its ultimate admission into the Union as a State, with the assent of the people of the State of Michigan and of Congress.

The Locusts.—These insects appear to be creating considerable excitement among the farmers in Monmouth county, N. J. The Hightstown Record says they have already commenced their ravages on the forest trees; the twigs, in many instances, look as though they had been nipped by an early frost. Fears are entertained that they will extend their ravages to the peach orchards, which, if realized, will be of serious consequence. The sting is said to be a deadly one; and on Monday a boy, aged 13 years, was stung by a locust, and died in a few hours afterward.

Newark Advertiser.

How to Marry.—When a young woman behaves to her parents in a manner particularly tender and respectful, from principle as well as nature, there is nothing good and gentle that may not be expected from her, in whatever condition she may be placed. Were I to advise my friend as to his choice of a wife, my first counsel would be, "look out for one distinguished by her attention and sweetness to her parents." The fund of worth and affection indicated by such behavior, joined to the habits of duty and consideration thereby contracted, being transferred to the married state, will not fail to render her a mild and obliging companion.

Fordyce.

Importance of Affliction.—Strange that man, dust in his original, sinful by his fall, and continually reminded of both, by everything in him and about him, should yet stand in need of some sharp affliction, some severe visitation from God, to bring him to a knowledge of himself, and make him feel who and what he is. But this is frequently the case, and when it is, as there are wounds which cannot be healed without a previous application of caustics, Mercy is necessitated to begin her work with an infliction of judgment.

Exc.

Folding Machine.—They have in operation in some of the newspaper offices of Boston, a machine for folding papers as they come from the press. It moves with the precision of a chronometer, is never out of order, and does its work with more accuracy of fold than could be done by the most experienced folder. It is capable of folding a sheet a second when attached to the fast presses.

Stammering.—Dr. Turner, of Newark, N. J., in a published note on this subject, says:

"Permit me to say that stammering is caused by attempts to speak with empty lungs. In singing the lungs are kept well

inflated, and there is no stammering. The method of cure is to require the patient to keep his lungs well filled—to draw frequently long breaths, to speak loud, and to pause on the instant of finding embarrassment in their speech, taking a long inspiration before they go on again. I cured one of the worst cases I ever knew of this principle."

A Revolutionary Reminiscence.—Mrs. Fanny Amelia Pickett, wife of Col. John H. Pickett, died at Cedar Grove, Ala., on the 4th inst., in her 71st year.

The notice of her death we find in the Chambers (Ala.) Tribune, and in connection therewith the following Revolutionary reminiscence: "Her father, Col. Dickson, commanded a regiment of Whigs during the Revolutionary war, and participated in conducting several severe engagements, in one of which his horse was shot from under him and a ball shattered his legs. He was clerk of the Court of Duplin county, N. C., for the long period of forty years, and during the struggle for American Independence, he and his neighbors conveyed the records and public papers to a small island in Goshen swamp, where they buried them in a copper distillery kettle. The torres and British overran the country, and burned down the Court House. When the war was over, Col. Dickson disinterred the records and found them in an admirable state of preservation."

Impudent Humbugs.—There is a class of humbugs in the Northern Cities whose brazen impudence is getting to be intolerable. Lottery vendors, pill vendors, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes, are in the habit of sending their filthy advertisements, under sealed envelopes, to persons residing in the South, who are thus taxed with the postage. Only to-day, one of the proprietors of this paper received a dirty looking affair, purporting to come from one H. Twelveteer, No. 84 Nassau Street, New York. It sets forth the marvelous advantages of a certain process of washing, the secret of which is to be communicated in a pamphlet, price \$1. The whole affair, H. Twelveteer included, is, no doubt, a most scoundrelly imposition. In fact, it bears the mark of humbug very palpably on its face. All such personages ought to be hung on One-tree.

Wilmington Journal.

The Political Growth of Ohio is one of the curiosities of the Republic. It exhibits the expansive power of the Representative system in a remarkable manner. Mr. Mansfield, writing from Ohio, gives the following in a table of the increase of Representatives in Congress, after each successive census:—From 1803 to 1813 Ohio had 1; 1813 to 1823, 6; 1823 to 1833, 13; 1833 to 1843, 19; 1843 to 1850, 21.

When Ohio had one representative, Virginia had 19. Now Virginia has 15 and Ohio 21. The man now lives in his plain frame house on the banks of the Miami who was for ten years the sole Representative of Ohio, in the Congress of the United States. No parallel to this fact can be found on record. Should Congress advance the ratio of representatives to 90,000, still the Representatives of Ohio will greatly increase.

"Bob," said a tormenting friend to a bachelor acquaintance, "why don't you get married?"

"Well, I don't know; I came very near it once; just missed it."

"You did? Let's hear it."

"Why, I asked a girl if I should see her home from a party one evening, and she said 'No!' If she'd said yes, I think I should have courted and married her. That's the nearest I ever came to getting married."

His friend was satisfied.

A Last Resource.—An Irishman had his hat in a well, and was let down in a bucket to recover it. The well being deep and extremely dark within, his courage failed him before he reached the water. In vain did he call to those above him to pull him up; they lent a deaf ear to all he said; till at last quite in despair, he bellowed out; "Be St. Patrick, if ye dont draw me up, sure I'll cut the rope!"

An Active Woman.—We know a lady in this town who has lost three husbands by death within ten months, and is now engaged to a fourth. *Cin. Commercial.*

Professor Silliman, the Geologist, who can see further into a stone than almost any other man, has decided the century question. I remember, said he, lying awake to listen to the last knell of the 18th century. I mean the 31st day of December, 1800—not 1799—for I never was fool enough to suppose 99 make 100.

Which is the best town in Europe for a dentist? Paltusk.

What was Joan of Arc made of? Maid of Orleans.