

THE STREAM OF DEATH.

There is a stream whose narrow tide
The known and unknown worlds divide,
Where all must go:

From Wm. R. Hayes, Esq., Barbadoes, W. I., to
Rev. H. G. Ludlow, of New Haven.

I gave you in my last some account of the
manner in which the first day of emancipation
came and went in this island.

But are not crimes more frequent than before?
I have now before me a Barbadoes newspaper,
printed two weeks since, in which the fact is
stated, that in all the county prisons, among a
population of 80,000, only two prisoners were
confined for any cause whatever.

WOMAN.—As the dew lies longest and produces
most fertility in the shade, so women in the
shade of domestic retirement sheds around her
path richer and more permanent blessings than
man, who is more exposed to the glare and ob-
servation of public life.

town on the 24th, buying up pork, hams, &c. as
presents for their people on the ensuing Christ-
mas; a day which has this year passed by amid
scenes of quiet, Sabbath devotions, a striking
contrast to the tumult and drunkenness of former
times. I cannot close this subject, without
bearing my testimony to the correctness of the
statements made by our countrymen, Thome
and Kimball. They were highly esteemed here
by all classes, and had free access to every source
of valuable information.

It is a common thing here, when you hear one
speak of the benefits of emancipation—the re-
mark, that it ought to have taken place long ago.
Some say fifty years ago, some twenty, and
some, that at any rate it ought to have taken
place all at once, without any apprenticeship.
The noon-day sun is not clearer than the fact,
that no preparation was required on the part of
the slaves. It was the dictate of an accusing
conscience, that foretold of bloodshed, and burn-
ing, and devastation. Can it be supposed to be
an accidental circumstance, that peace and good
will have uniformly, in all the colonies, followed
the steps of emancipation. Is it not rather the
broad seal of attestation to that heaven-born
principle, "It is safe to do right." Dear brother,
if you or any other friend to down-trodden
humanity, have any fear that the blaze of light
which is now going forth from the islands will
ever be quenched, even for a moment, dismiss
that fear. The light instead of growing dim,
will continue to brighten. Your prayers for the
safe and happy introduction of freedom, upon a
soil long trodden by the foot of slavery, may be
turned into praises—for the event has come to
pass. When shall we be able to rejoice in such
a consummation in our beloved America? How
I long to see a deputation of slaveholders making
the tour of these islands. It would only be ne-
cessary for them to use their eyes and ears. Ar-
gument would be quite out of place. Even an ap-
peal to principle—to compassion—to the fear of
God—would not be needed. Self-interest alone
would decide them in favor of immediate em-
ancipation.

THE FARMERS.—The following just and elo-
quent tribute to this meritorious class of Ameri-
can citizens, is from the pen of an eminent New
England clergyman:

"There is one class of men upon whom we
can yet rely. It is the same class that stood on
the little green at Lexington, that gathered on
the heights of Bunker Hill and poured down
from the hills of New England, which were the
life blood of the nation when the English lion
was ready to devour it, I mean the FARMERS.
They were never found to trample on law and
right. Were I to sum up my character in any
class of men, my family, and my country's safety,
it would be to the farmers. They are a class
of men such as the world never saw for honesty,
intelligence and Roman virtue, sweetened by the
Gospel of God. And when this nation quakes,
they and their sons are those that will stand by
the sheet anchor of our liberties, and hold the
ship at her moorings till she outstrikes the storm."

RADIANT HEAT.—For a long time the im-
mediate transmission of terrestrial radiant heat by
transparent substances, both solid and liquid,
has been denied, and the opinion has become
prevalent that we see in experiments of this kind
only an effect of the heat absorbed by the body
submitted to the calorific radiation.

This prevalent opinion has been shown to be
erroneous, but by experiments which are too de-
licate to be repeated with facility.

As a popular illustration of the fact, therefore,
seems to be wanted, I subjoin the following rude
but convincing experiment.

LADIES.—A recent writer from Constantino-
ple, says that "nothing appears to gratify Tur-
kish ladies more than to be looked at and ad-
mired." We apprehend that female nature
differs but little the world over; at any rate the
same remark might be justly made of American
ladies—even of the flowers that bloom in the
valley of the "Far West." From the age of
fourteen to twenty, to be 'looked at and admired,'
appears to be their ambition. After this time,
they are either beginning to think about some-
thing else, or have something else to occupy their
thoughts.

WOMAN.—As the dew lies longest and produces
most fertility in the shade, so women in the
shade of domestic retirement sheds around her
path richer and more permanent blessings than
man, who is more exposed to the glare and ob-
servation of public life.

In answer to an enquiry of a correspondent of
the Philadelphia Times, who sought to know
how many bones were in the body of a man, and
how many nerves, that Journal replies:—There
are 240 bones, 400 muscles and tendons, 100
nerves, 100 cartilages and ligaments, and nine
kinds of articulations or joinings, in the mechani-
cal structure of the human body.

Agricultural Department.

From the Yankee Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

A meeting of Farmers was held in the State
House, on Thursday evening, Feb. 7, under the
direction of the Agricultural Commissioner—
Isaac C. Bates, Esq. of Northampton, in the
Chair. Subjects discussed—Corn, Wheat, &c.
This was the third of a series of meetings, which
it is proposed to continue during the session of
the Legislature; it passed in an interesting and
profitable manner. The farmers of the Legisla-
ture, from every part of the State, take a deep
interest in the success of these meetings, and by
participating in the discussions, they add greatly
to their interest and intelligence. As an evidence
of the feeling with which these meetings are re-
garded, even by our city, we will mention that
one individual, a young man, remarked to us,
after the adjournment on Thursday evening,
that "He wished the meetings were held every
night, as he had derived more information and
experienced more pleasure that evening, than
from any other meeting he had ever attended."

In opening the meeting, Mr Colman, the
Commissioner, made some remarks on the im-
portant crop of Indian Corn. He thought it was
the staple of our husbandry; and after inviting
farmers, who might be present, to communicate
their views on this crop—their success and fail-
ure—their modes of culture, &c., he exhibited a
beautiful specimen of corn, the seed of which
was brought from Vermont, beyond the moun-
tains, four years ago, and was now produced
abundantly in this vicinity. The corn was a
noble specimen, large, sixteen rows, and was
emphatically pronounced by Mr C. as precious
seed. He has procured two bushels of it to be
distributed to members of the Legislature. Mr
Phinney of Lexington, raised the specimen ex-
hibited.

Mr Buckminster of Framingham, said that he
was in favor of small cobs, because it dries easier,
and can raise more corn on an acre. He
preferred the Dutton Cob, because he can raise
more than of any other variety—has seen a larger
crop of Dutton than of any other. Many
varieties are raised called Dutton, but the real
Dutton pure has very small stubble—the smallest
he has ever seen. Did not like the Canada; it
is too small and crop too light.

Mr Colman. The Dutton which he had raised
produced a large stalk and eared high, while
Judge Buel's Dutton corresponded with the de-
scription of Mr Buckminster. Mr Colman had
obtained a crop of 84 bushels per acre—stalks
grew ten or twelve feet high. Mr Bates, the
chairman, thought that our Dutton corn was a
different species from Buel's, or the Dutton raised
in Western New York.

Mr Curtis of Berkshire, said he was raised a
farmer, and educated in the plough. The
crop was a new crop with their people,
and one of which they were very careful. The
kind generally raised was originally a small early
kind, but improved by cultivation; in some
instances, 90, 100, and in Lenox, 120 bushels
had been obtained; the largest crop in the corn
season of 1835, was 93 bushels—60 pounds to
the bushel. The average crop in the county was
35 to 40 bushels. The farmers of Berkshire had
succeeded in raising spring wheat for ten years;
different varieties of seed had been planted with
uniform success. They have recently discovered
a disease in the wheat caused by a strange in-
sect; heads turn white and die. Vast beds of
Marl have been discovered in Berkshire County,
which, according to Dr Hitchcock's analysis,
contain 90 per cent. carbonate of lime. They
applied thirty and forty loads of this marl per
acre, on wheat lands, with good success. Some
have sown ashes on spring wheat broad cast, at
the rate of forty bushels per acre. Mr Curtis
thinks that the Italian wheat, properly cultivated,
is the best variety. Soil—sandy plain—not
much lime in it.

Mr Thaxter of Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard,
remarked, that he had been told that some
farmers on the Connecticut coast had raised 100
and 120 bushels of corn to the acre. Farmers
generally, if they get 30, 35, and 40 bushels, do
pretty well and are satisfied. Ninety bushels is
an extraordinary yield, and the land must be
highly cultivated. He did not doubt the facts
that were stated, but what he wanted to know
was, how he could raise the same quantity, what
kind of manure was applied, and in what propor-
tion? What kind of soil? &c. The gentleman
from Berkshire has said that he obtained 93
bushels from a sandy loam. [Here Mr T. was
interrupted by an explanation that the sands of
Berkshire and the sands of Cape Cod were widely
different.] Mr Thaxter was well acquainted
with the soil round Connecticut River, as
with the Vineyard. Some localities back of the
Northampton meadows, are pine lands, very
much like Cape Cod; but he was sorry to have
localities alluded to at all; in Dukes County,
where he was proud to hail from, might be found
great varieties of soil as in any portion of the
State, some very good; there they have been be-
hind the age in agriculture—but it is not so now;
farmers calculate to obtain 40 bushels of corn
from an acre on the average.

Mr Bates of Northampton, said on Connecti-
cut River they have two modes of raising corn.
His plan was a regular rotation of crops, three
years under the scythe, three years under the
plough. Turn the ground over in autumn, as
the action of the frost tends to destroy worms.
In the spring put seven loads of manure on an
acre—harrow thoroughly to make mellow the
surface—make holes, if old meadow corn as they
term it is to be planted, four feet each way—if
the Dutton variety, three feet each way—put a
shovel full of manure in the hill, and then plant
the seed not directly over the manure—hoe three
times—go over after haying and cut the weeds.
Average crop on the meadows, 45 to 50 bushels
per acre, and from some of the best land has
taken 100 bushels.

Mr Buckminster. First year he raised Dutton
corn planted on sandy loam; put on 20 loads, 30
bushels per load, of manure; spread it on before

ploughing on the 10th May; ploughed five inches
deep; crop, 54 bushels per acre.

Mr Bates remarked, that when the land was in
good heart, it was common with them to strew
turnip seed over the ground in July; grab up
the corn early so that the sun may operate on the
turnips, and they generally got a good crop of
turnips, 100 bushels to the acre.

There seemed to be different opinions as to
the profit of sowing turnips among corn. One
gentleman had tried it two years on two acres of
ground and produced fifty bushels of turnips;
the ground was new, having been tilled but two
years—manure, 30 loads per acre. Another
gentleman believed that much depended on the
season and the time of planting; had tried it 3
years with good success; another year early in
July, a heavy rain fell immediately after planting,
seed took well and had a good crop.

FEDRING OF COWS.

In my opinion there is one important part
which is almost universally kept out of sight in
feeding cows—the health of the organ which has
to digest and convert the food into such a state
as to give healthy nourishment to the system or
body. If the same attention were paid to this
point as there is to the quality of food, the cow,
the poor and the rich man's friend, would always
be healthy and yield liberally to supply our
wants. Many forget to pay attention to this
point, and direct their efforts to increase the lac-
tiferos (milk giving) powers of this animal.
This is a gross mistake.

If these two are attended to, the feeding of
milk cows, and neat cattle in general, is plain
and simple. With judicious management in
feeding the mangel-wurtzel, ruta-baga, &c. in
winter or summer, we may greatly improve the
lactiferous powers of the cow, if we do not lose
sight of the well established truth that both the
stomach and udder are limited in power; and
that great care must be taken not to overload
the stomach with too much food, nor the udder
with too great a quantity of milk.

It is well observed by a certain writer, that
there exists an intimate connection between the
fourth stomach and the udder of the cow; and
if the former is too much oppressed with food, it
becomes inflamed or disordered, and the latter,
namely, the udder, sympathizes with it, and con-
sequently becomes greatly injured. The time
when we are most in danger of this over-feeding
the cow, is when taken from the summer pas-
ture. Great care should be taken at this time.

The best directions I know how to give in or-
der to prevent the bad effects spoken of, is to
feed cows liberally—that is, give them food of-
ten, but in small quantities, especially such as
have been lately taken into the dairy—but this
must never be lost sight of—the food should be
of the best quality. In eating only a small quan-
tity at one time, the cow ruminates better, and
the food is more readily digested and assimilated
or prepared for nourishment; the consequence
is the cow will be in good health and give much
and rich milk.

Roots, especially mangel-wurtzel, ruta-baga,
sugar beet and potatoes, if properly mixed up
with hay, are an excellent food for milk cows,
and I believe to steam or cook the roots is a
great advantage. But should you not steam the
slices, and some bran with a little salt added.
Cut straw and chaff may now and then be added.

Let us might, on the other hand, stint your
cow or cattle, let me tell you that nothing is
gained by stinting any kind of cattle, much less
a milk cow; for one that is well fed will keep
her flesh and yield twice as much milk as one
that is kept indifferently.

A certain English writer on this subject has
said much in these words:

"Come, kind man, give the cow her food,"
By little and often—but let it be good."

If this rule be properly attended to, and the
cow kept perfectly clean, the result will be, your
cow will give much and good milk, and breed
fine calves. Be sure to give your cow good,
pure water. Filthy or impure water should by
all means be avoided. Perhaps nothing has in-
jured good cows more than impure water; it is
one of the most certain causes of abortion or
slipping of the calf. In short it does frequently
engender bad udders, scouring, &c.—Practical
Farmer.

From the Yankee Farmer.

SALT FOR STOCK.—Cattle, horses and sheep,
all need salt frequently, and it is much better to
give them a little often, than for them to have it
in large doses. There is no doubt that quadru-
peds, like bipeds, would prefer having their salt
in their daily food; and as it is better for man so
it would be better for animals.

Therefore as much salt should be mixed with
hay when it is put into the barn as cattle need
while they are eating it. This is not only the
better way of supplying stock with salt, but it is
by far the most convenient. Besides the advan-
tage of salt in making the stock hearty and thrif-
ty, it protects them against many maladies, and
often effects cures when they are diseased.

Some years ago the burnt tongue or black
tongue, prevailed in many parts of the country
and it was generally very severe, and in some
cases fatal. We observed the progress of this
disease in a stock of cattle where the head ox
was first sorely afflicted with this disorder. We
then gave all the cattle salt daily, and in a day
or two the next ox, as they were tied up, was ta-
ken with the disease but more lightly than the
first; then the next creature had it less severely
than the second, and so on to the sixth or sev-
enth, where the disease was scarcely perceptible,
and it ran out without affecting one half of
the cattle. In this case as well as in many others
of which we had an account, salt cured those
cattle that were diseased, caused others to have
it lightly, and where it had been given for some
time, it was a complete preventative of the disease.
Salt is equally efficacious in preserving the health
of horses and sheep.

To SILK GROWERS.—The editor of the Silk
Culturist is entering into contracts for the deli-
very of the Mulberry Trees in season for plant-
ing the coming spring. The trees are now
growing on the island of Cuba, from stock sent
out last fall, and may be depended upon as being
the genuine Morus Multicaulis variety, propaga-
ted from layers and cuttings; express written
warranties in this particular will be given to each
purchaser if requested. As the trees will be out
of the ground but a few days, they will probably
be in the best possible condition for planting,
and it is believed will yield an increase of from
20 to 25 per cent. more than trees kept through
the winter. Persons in the New England and
Western States, wishing to avail themselves of
this opportunity to procure their supplies, must
engage them previous to their arrival, as all un-
engaged are intended for the southern markets.
Letters of inquiry, free of postage, will receive
attention, and price, terms, &c. forwarded to
such persons as may request them.

Address:— F. G. COMSTOCK,
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Recipe for making very fine Cologne water.—
Oil of Lavender one drachin; Oil of Lemon two
drachins; Oil of Cinnamon eight drops; Tinc-
ture of Musk ten drops; Oil of Bergamot one
drachin; Oil of Rosemary two drachins; Oil of
Cloves eight drops; rectified Spirits of Wine one
pint. Have ready the spirits of wine in a clean
bottle. Then get at an apothecary's the above
mentioned oils and the tincture of musk, having
them put together in a small phial; pour them
into the spirits of wine, shake the bottle well and
cork it tight. It will be immediately fit for use,
and will be found far superior to any Cologne
water that can be purchased, and more economi-
cal.

Interesting to Tea Drinkers.—A late traveller
states that in drinking tea at Odessa, lemon is
substituted for milk. A slice of the fruit is
handed round with each cup, and the excellence
of the flavor thus communicated to the large
attests the good taste of those who adopt the cus-
tom.

COCOA OIL CANDLES.—We have been present-
ed with a specimen Candle, made by our ingeni-
ous townsman, Mr Francis Dixon, from the oil
of a cocoa nut. It burns with a fine clear light,
and we are told may be made as cheaply as the
tallow candle, while it is much more durable.—
Salem Gazette.



A RICH VARIETY of good CABINET FUR-
NITURE and CHAIRS on hand, at low prices
for Cash. Also FEATHERS for sale, and an
assortment of MARBLE GRAVE STONES, at
reduced prices for cash.

ANTHONY VAN DOORN,
Brattleboro, August 16th, 1838. 1143

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It also contains an interesting Miscellany and Sum-
mary of Intelligence, making a valuable family pa-
per, blending the useful with the sweet." By means
of agricultural papers, many important discoveries
are brought to light and diffused throughout the
world, to the benefit of millions, which without such
means would often die with the discoverer.

Agricultural improvement is of great interest to all
classes and should receive their hearty support; for
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ly on the condition of its husbandry, and "the farmer
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but fast improving, and every farmer should learn
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and profiting by the experience of the best farmers
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the cost. He needs a paper devoted to his interest
as much as a man in any profession needs his books
and journals; and the Yankee Farmer is just the pa-
per that he wants, and as it is in good form for pres-
ervation and reference, and contains matters always
useful, it is worth more than the cost at the close of
the volume.

In England, agriculture is treated as a science, and
there they have the most successful farmers in the
world; it is the basis of improvements, and guide to
useful discoveries, and these results of science (a
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names hung around it) are presented to our readers
in a plain familiar style, well adapted to the under-
standing and well calculated for the instruction of
the farming community.

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