

The Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 15.

GLASGOW, MO., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1854.

NO. 34.

THOS. SHACKELFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard, St. Louis, Cooper, Randolph and Chariton counties. Office in first street.

W. H. SWITZER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BRUNSWICK, MO.
PRACTICES in the Courts of Chariton and adjoining counties, and pays prompt attention to the collection of claims. [aug11.]

A. F. DENNY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Office in the new Post Office buildings. May 13, 1852.

CARLOS BOARDMAN,
Attorney at Law, Lincoln, Mo. County, Mo.
WILL continue the practice of the Law in Lincoln and the adjoining counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. April 3, 1851.

JOHN C. CRAWLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
KEYESVILLE, MO.
WILL practice in Chariton and adjoining counties, and give special attention to Administration business. Office on stairs in the Court House. March 31, 1853.

LUTHER T. COLLIER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHILLICOTHE, MISSOURI.
WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Livingston, Grundy, Daviess, Carroll, Linn, Chariton and Randolph. November 24, 1852—14

THOMAS B. REED,
Attorney at Law,
HUNTSVILLE, MISSOURI.
OFFICE on south side of Main street fronting the Clerks Office. June 28th 1853.

G. H. BURKHARDT,
Attorney at Law, Huntsville, Mo.
WILL practice law in the counties of Randolph, Chariton, Howard, Barry, Grundy, Adair and Schuyler. All business entrusted to him will receive his prompt attention. Office in the second story above McCampbell & Coles store. [Oct 24—34.]

Dr. T. H. GRAVES,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Brunswick and its vicinity. Office at Drug Store of R. H. Dickey & Co. [June 20—Sept.]

TALLY & MATTHEWS,
CABINET MAKERS,
Corner second and Markets, Glasgow.
WILL make to order, in the neatest and most fashionable style, and from the best materials all kinds of Furniture. Particular attention paid to making Coffins. Also—Patent Metallic Coffins kept constantly on hand. September 2, 1852.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
For Incontrovertible Evidence of the Infallible Efficacy and unparalleled Utility of
**PROFESSOR WOOD'S
WONDERFUL HAIR RESTORATIVE!**
An article that turns grey hair into its natural color, restores the baldness, and gives the hair a soft and glossy appearance, as if it were young. It is recommended by the highest medical authorities, and has been found to be the most perfect and permanent.

Over 5,000 Bottles have been sold within the last three months, in the city of St. Louis and vicinity, and over twice that number in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Of the immense number of letters and certificates which are voluntarily sent every day to the Proprietor, he would select a few, and present them here to the public's attention.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
CARLEISE, June 27, 1853. I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, permanently grey, but by the use of his "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt permanently so.
SIDNEY BRESEE, Ex-Senator, U. S.

VINCENNES, Ind., June 15, 1853. Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: As you are about to manufacture extensively and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used and know others to use it. That I have for several years been in the habit of using your Hair Restorative, and that I find it a most valuable and reliable preparation. I have used it on my hair, and it has restored it to its original color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft, and glossy appearance, and all this without discoloring either the hands which apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would therefore recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair.
WILSON KING.

St. Louis, Oct. 24, 1853. Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: At your request, I willingly give you a statement of the effects of your restorative upon my hair. I commenced its use when my hair was quite gray, and I soon began to see its effect in restoring the natural fluid to it, it immediately began to change to its native color, until it is entirely restored; and from carefully watching its effects, I am satisfied that it is not only healthy in its effects, but that it faithfully applied according to directions, no lady will be disappointed. I therefore cheerfully recommend it to all my friends, and all who have use for such an article.
Respectfully Yours,
MRS. E. BEARDSLEY.

St. Louis, Sept. 20, 1853. Dr. O. J. Wood—Sir: I have used nearly two bottles of your Hair Restorative, and have found it very satisfactory. It has entirely destroyed all dandruff from my head, and restored my hair to its original color, which had become quite gray.
WM. TRUESDALE.

Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, No. 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and 596 Broadway, New York. Very liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. W. D. HAZEN, and TAYLOR & WHITE, Agents, Glasgow. [April 27—26]

SUN COLEMAN—Large lot on hand, all no. 1 up cotton— Sept 14
J. B. FORBIS.

Randolph House,
MAIN STREET, HUNTSVILLE, MISSOURI.
L. HETHER, Proprietor.
THE public are informed that he has opened a commodious house for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, which shall be kept in a style inferior to none and superior to most in the country. L. HETHER.
November 17th, 1853.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE,
By N. HARRY.
THE subscriber has removed his Hotel to the two large and commodious buildings on Main street, a few doors below Isaac Brinker's Store, and is prepared to receive his guests in a style and manner that will give him the preference of the public generally, pledging himself to use every exertion to give satisfaction.

He has a good Stable, and Lots for cattle and horses. A Bar, elegantly fitted up, and supplied with the most choice liquors, is attached to the Hotel. The Stage Office for the Western and Northern Mails is kept at his house; and all persons traveling on either line will receive prompt attention. The public are assured that he is not a *Disc*, but a "true Blue," and by stopping at his house they will find it to their interest.

Although my opponent of the "City Hotel" has endeavored to monopolize the trade, by routing my late start, and by heading off the traveling public, he will give a call and test my ability to cater to their wants.
N. HARRY.
August 11, 1853—14

Glasgow House,
WATER STREET,
GLASGOW, MO.
The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the traveling public that he has taken the above House, and having refitted and refurnished it, is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. A good stable attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.

Stage Office for all the lines terminating at Glasgow.
GIDEON CREWS.
Glasgow, January 5, 1854.

Shirley House,
FAYETTE, MO.
THE undersigned has opened a Public House in Fayette, Mo., on the South-East Corner of the Public Square, in the buildings recently occupied by W. F. Birch, Esq., as a residence, where Board and Lodging will be furnished in the most comfortable manner. In a style not inferior to any house in the country.

In connection with this House entire new Stabling and a Carriage House has been built, which will be attended by the most careful and experienced hostlers, and conveyances will be furnished to any of the neighboring places.
JAMES A. SHIRLEY.
Fayette, Jan. 18, 1854.

City Hotel,
LINNEUS, MO.
THE subscriber will open the above House in Linneus, on the 1st of April, at which time he will be prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travelers in a style not inferior to any house in the country.

His table will at all times be supplied with everything the country affords, and his bar with the choicest liquors, wines, Cigars, &c. Good Stabling attached to the premises. A call from his friends and the public is solicited. mh16-ly
W. R. BRADLEY.

Smith's Hotel,
GLASGOW, MO.
The undersigned has opened a large and commodious Hotel between Second and Third, and Market and Howard streets, in this city. His house is new and fitted up in the very best style, and has ample facilities for a first class hotel. He has spared no pains in making his rooms elegant and comfortable. His table will at all times be furnished in a manner to gratify the utmost reasonable wishes of his guests. Testimonials of his house are in a most pleasant and healthy in this city.

There is a good livery stable close at hand, where stock will be attended to. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
April 6
WM. N. SMITH.

GLASGOW LIVERY STABLE.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the interest of his late partner in the Glasgow Livery Stable, and will continue the business at the old stand, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate the traveling public, or pleasure parties, with SADDLE HORSES, BUGGIES and CARRIAGES.

The stock and vehicles are good, and constant additions will be made, as the business may require.
A GOOD HEARSE
and carriages always ready to attend Funerals in the place or vicinity.
Accounts with permanent citizens kept as usual, but in consequence of recent heavy losses transient persons and "young men about town" will be expected to deal on the CASH principle.
A. A. PUGH.
Glasgow, March 2, 1854.

HORSES CURED.
Attention to the diseases of Horses, such as Big Head, Poll Evil, Fistula, Ring Bone, Spavin, and all other diseases, warranting a cure or no pay. Having engaged the services of a gentleman experienced in horses and their diseases, those having diseased animals would do well to give him a call. Horses left in his charge will be grain fed or pastured, as the nature of the case may require, on moderate terms.
A. A. PUGH.

Lands for Sale or Lease.
I have for sale or lease, on accommodation terms, both improved and unimproved farms in Howard, Chariton, Linn, Carroll and Saline counties. For particulars apply at my residence near Glasgow.
TALTON TURNER.
Glasgow, November 24, 1853—14

Dr. Tobias'
HAIR INVIGORATOR.
THIS article is warranted to increase the growth of the hair, prevent it from falling out, give it a soft and silky feel, a brilliant lustre, entirely remove dandruff, and prevent it from forming. Ladies will find this a splendid article for their hair, being richly perfumed; it renders the hair dark and glossy, without causing any unpleasant greasiness to the hair. It is an excellent article to cleanse and curl the hair of children or adults, and keep it in its place. Any person using it will never do without it.

DIRECTIONS.—Shake the bottle well, then pour out a small quantity into the palm of the hand, and apply it well to the hair.
Prepared only by Dr. TOBIAS, Poststown, Pa. For sale in Glasgow, by
TAYLOR & WHITE.
July 6-3m

Tar.
10 BBLs and 100 kegs good tar for sale by
J. B. FORBIS.

**GREAT CENTRAL
RAILROAD LINE!**
CANADA RAILWAY OPENED
From Detroit to Niagara Falls!

Forming a Direct and Connected Line of Railroad from Alton, Illinois, via Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

PASSENGERS going East can now take the New Short Route, avoiding the many annoyances they have been subjected to in taking the South Shore Road around Lake Erie. The distance saved, the easy grades, and the large amount of Air Line, make it the

MOST DESIRABLE ROUTE
to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston.

1st.—Morning Packet will leave St. Louis daily (Sundays excepted), from the foot of Washington Avenue, at 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., connecting at Alton with the 9 o'clock, A. M. train for Chicago.

2d.—Evening Packet will leave at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Saturdays excepted) connecting at Alton with the 9 o'clock, P. M. train for Chicago, Detroit, and all Eastern Cities, via the

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.
Time from St. Louis to New York, 54 Hours. Passengers by the Great Central Route will take one of the Passenger Packets from St. Louis to Alton, at the Chicago and Mississippi R. R. to Bloomington; at Bloomington the Illinois Central R. R. to LaSalle; at LaSalle the Chicago and Aurora R. R. to Chicago; at Chicago the Michigan Central R. R. to Detroit; at Detroit the Great Western R. R. to Niagara Falls; at Niagara Falls the New York Central R. R. to New York and Boston.

Morning Express Train leaves Chicago daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M.
Evening Express Train leaves Chicago daily (Saturday excepted) at 9 P. M.

Connecting at Detroit with Morning Express for Niagara Falls, arriving in Buffalo same evening, and New York next morning. Also at Detroit with the new, magnificent low-pressure steamers.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, CAPT. WILLOUGHBY,
WESTERN WORLD, CAPT. STANNARD,
MAY FLOWER, CAPT. HEDSON.
Will run daily between Detroit and Buffalo on the north shore of Lake Erie, and through without landing.

These splendid boats are unequalled for their size, magnificence and speed by any steamers in the world.

Lines of first-class, low-pressure boats also run daily between Detroit and Cleveland, Detroit and Sandusky, Detroit and Sault Ste. Marie, and Lake Superior.

Passengers by this line on arriving at Detroit, and going farther East, have the liberty of taking the boats of the G. W. (Canada) Rail Road at their option. Morning train from Chicago connects at Michigan City with N. A. & S. Railroad, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton, Belfontaine, Columbus, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Passengers taking this route will find new and commodious cars, gentlemanly conductors, and attentive baggage masters.

Baggage checked from Chicago to Niagara Falls, without Exchange of Checks.

THROUGH TICKETS
May be procured at the Office of the Michigan Central Railroad Company,
No. 27 Fourth street, opposite Platters' House, and from J. B. Carson, No. 28 Levee, or 56 Commercial Street, and from the Agents at the Packet, and at the Book Store of Messrs. Kellenberg & Atwood, Third street, Alton, and from R. Brower, Springfield, Indiana.

G. D. SIBBLEY, Ag't M. C. R. R.
May 4, 1854—ly

**SADDLE AND TRUNK
MANUFACTORY.**
WM. P. ROPER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,
And every description of Saddlery.
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

HAVING bought the interest of A. W. Roper, in the late firm of Roper & Brother, continues the business at the old stand, where he would be pleased to have a call from the patrons of the old concern, and feels satisfied that he can make it to their interest to trade with him. His stock of work is very

LARGE AND COMPLETE,
and he will sell Saddles from one to two dollars cheaper than they have been sold in this place.
Call and See.
W. P. ROPER.
Glasgow, January 12, 1854—ly

Lumber, Lumber.
THE undersigned has now on hand and for sale a well selected stock of Dry Lumber, consisting in part of the following descriptions:

75,000 feet clear white pine, 1, 1 1/2 and 2 inches;
50,000 do poplar weatherboarding;
10,000 do white pine do;
60,000 do white pine flooring;
20,000 do yellow pine do;
400,000 pine shingles;
100,000 poplar shingles.

Together with Laths, Sash, Doors and Blinds—All for sale at St. Louis prices, freight added.—Terms Cash, positively.
A. W. ROPER.
Glasgow, July 13, 1854.

CHARLES H. WINSLOW,
Manufacturer of Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones.
BRUNSWICK, MO.
IS prepared to fill orders of every description at the shortest notice.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Persons purchasing from my agents may rely on being furnished with the best material, and executed in the best style.
February 3, 1854.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY
P. Shafer,
RETURNS thanks for the liberal patronage & heretofore extended to him, and asks a continuance, at the

ROCK-HOUSE,
formerly kept by Philip Baier, where he is now prepared to fill all orders in his line. His stock of Cakes and Confectionary will at all times be full and fresh. Cakes for Family Use or Parties, baked at the shortest notice. Fruit, Wines and Brandies, warranted pure, and neatly bottled, always on hand.
P. SHAFER.
August 31, 1854—14

Tar.
10 BBLs and 100 kegs good tar for sale by
J. B. FORBIS.

The Glasgow Times.
Single copies of THE TIMES, put up in wrappers, can always be had at the office, at five cents a copy.

Yearly advertisers are restricted to their legitimate business. Other advertisements will be charged at regular rates.

No charge for inserting deaths, but a charge of fifty cents per square will be made for obituary notices.

The charge for marriage notices is left to the bridegroom, and will be acknowledged in the paper.

Where Editorial notice of advertisements is requested, it will be given and charged for.

From the Lagrange Bulletin.
Abiel Leonard.

The main topic of discussion in political circles now is, who will the next Legislature select as U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Atchison? It is a query as yet rather hard to solve, but we think the signs of the times

men the election of some good Whig to fill that exalted post. A number of prominent gentlemen have been mentioned and their superior claims urged by their friends, but there seems to be a greater unanimity of sentiment expressed in favor of that sterling, conservative Whig and distinguished, talented citizen, Abiel Leonard. And we are not surprised at it either, for no man in Missouri deserves more of his party or is better capacitated to reflect honor on the State than the gifted Patriot of Howard. Mr. Leonard is a superior man with but few equals in the West, and if sent to the Senate would command a respect and reverence

tendered but few of his colleagues. He is no ranting, frothy, vindictive partisan or wily demagogue, but a proud-spirited, chivalrous, honorable, high souled gentleman—such as would be an ornament to the Federal Assembly, and a representative of which Missouri could well feel proud. He would labor, too, for the interests of the people, and not devote his time to arranging party schemes and pulling political triggers.

Abiel Leonard is a conservative, Union Whig, free from obnoxious isms, tests, fusions, and has never drank in the cess-pool of contention and agitation. He would be the champion of the people and not the flippant mouth piece of sectional clans and disunion factions. We have a partiality for Abiel Leonard, because he is a man for the times—able and acceptable, and his election to the U. S. Senate would be hailed with acclamations of delight by the Conservative People of Missouri.

STATE FAIR.
ADDRESS OF GEN. MINOR.

We make the following extracts from the Address of Gen. James L. Minor, at the State Fair:

"I have said that our great art is progressive. It is eminently so. It is moving with the stride and step of a giant. Chemistry, its youngest and best beloved daughter, is bringing its rich gifts with wild profusion, and filling the world with the elements of fertility that they draw from the earth, and the elements of fertility that they return to her bosom. The arts acknowledge her as their bounteous mother, and a beautiful conception of mutual dependence and support is established between the science of agriculture and the kindred science of the earth.

But while this is the present condition of husbandry, it becomes a matter of prime necessity that we should be prepared to take advantage of its progress. The farmer of the country must keep pace with its agricultural improvement. The day is fast approaching when we must be educated for our great occupation, and when training very different and far superior to that learned by the ordinary modes of seed time and harvest, must be acquired by the tiller of the soil if he expects to realize constant profit from his labors. We must learn to avail ourselves of the science that is now so busy in making agriculture the first and most profitable of human pursuits. We must learn of what our soil consists, what it needs and in what it superabounds—what its proper rotation to preserve its fertility—what modes of culture to adopt—how to preserve and apply our manures—how to feed and rear cattle to the best advantage—how to rectify the causes of injudicious cultivation—and, in a word, how to achieve the greatest results with the least expense.

If we in Missouri, with our great advantages, fail to learn these things, we shall soon be left behind in the great march of agricultural improvement, and we shall resemble the snags that remain fixed and stationary in the bed of our noble river that flows at our feet, while the current is bearing onward upon its bosom, a commerce so mighty as its own volume of waters, and as unbounded as its own ceaseless flow.

We must remember that we already live in the Far West, and cannot emigrate to more fertile regions when we have reduced our lands to a condition that will no longer support us. By that time California will be full, Texas settled, New Mexico replete with all the population it can sustain, Kansas and Nebraska teeming with their complement of inhabitants, and we shall be compelled, by sheer necessity, to sit down quietly on our own farms, and feed our lands that they may feed us. Fortunately for us, our soil is a good one, and still more fortunately

nately, we shall, sooner or later, be driven to methods of culture and habits of economy that will decrease our labors, while they increase our wealth.

To enable us to do these things, we must call in the aid of science. Let me here not be misunderstood. By science I do not mean the process of abstract calculation and costly experiment. I do not mean the knowledge that requires a lifetime of laborious study by the highest efforts of the human intellect to attain, but I mean the knowledge of facts and results that are equally accessible and beneficial to all. I do not mean that every farmer must become by means of close closter study, a man of science, but I mean this: That he must learn to avail himself of the science of others.

As an illustration, we do this daily in the use of domestic and agricultural implements that science, laborious science, has presented for our use.

To some extent, the farmers, as a class, are scientific men. They work by the same laws that govern the chemist, and even nature herself. They know the effects on their grain of the rain and the dew, the frost and the heat, as well as the philosopher, who is often obliged before any of his deductions can be fixed, to avail himself of the experiments of the fillers of the soil.

But there are some things that we cannot learn by our own observation. We cannot tell, for instance, what elements of fertility our soil has or lacks, what portions of it our crops exhaust, and what we must apply to it to restore its virgin freshness. It is true we can find out these things by a series of constant experiments, but these experiments must of necessity be slow and expensive.

Would it not be cheaper and better to take up a handful of earth and say to a chemist, "Here, sir, is a portion of my farm. I cannot produce from it crops that will pay me for my labor. Can you tell me, sir, what it lacks, and how I shall supply it?" The answer will be prompt and satisfactory. "I can." And the result of his advice—if he, the chemist is skillful—will be a crop of double quantity.

If I am met here by the objection that chemists are not always convenient, nor the manures he recommends accessible, I will answer that in a few years the first plain principles of agricultural chemistry will be understood by nearly every intelligent farmer in Missouri, and that the diffusion of this important information will be an object of State pride, as its geology is at present.

In answer to the second objection, that the manures may not always be convenient, I will reply by the broad assertion that in beneath, and below every arable soil upon the globe, nature has planted the exhaustless sources of perpetual fertility, and that the same causes that originally gave to the soil its productiveness, will work on forever in an unbroken and beautiful chain of exhaustion and supply. These processes are made for use, and it is a part of God's providence that sooner or later we shall be compelled to use them.

It is not for me, a young farmer, to cast reproach upon the farmers of our State, but I am confident that it has occurred to the observation of nearly all who hear me today, that many of us cultivate our lands as if we believe their natural fertility could never be exhausted. Let me assure you that there is no error so fatal to agriculture as this. It has been the hope of every country that was once fertile, but is fertile no longer; and I do earnestly trust, and believe, too, that the increasing light our labors shall derive from science will check, to a great extent, and before the remedy becomes necessary, this great waste of one of God's noblest blessings.

Agricultural Chemistry has taught us that the Earth is composed of elements that enter, in various proportions, into the composition of different plants, and that if any soil lacks one essential to the growth of a plant it will not mature there. It has taught us, also, that plants abstract from the Earth many of the elements of fertility, and that it will be necessary to restore them before the soil is capable of producing the same crop; and it teaches us, also, that some plants deposit an excrement from their roots which, while perhaps beneficial to other crops, will be certainly fatal to the original plant if cultivated in direct succession, and without the application of some corrective.

These simple truths that now startle us with their new name of Agricultural Chemistry, we all knew to some extent before, and by their proper application we must expect to preserve the original freshness of our virgin soils.

In illustration of these simple facts, I will read one or two of the many recorded instances:

FIRST EXPERIMENT.
Mr. Reverdy Johnson, says the *American Farmer*, purchased in 1848 a small farm near Baltimore in the last stages of impoverishment. Such was its reduced condition, that the last crop of corn was not more than a peck to the acre. He states that all the vegetable matter growing on two hundred acres of cleared land, including briars, sassafras, and other bushes, if carefully collected, would have been sufficient for the manufacture of one fourth horse load of manure. He applied to Doctor David Stewart, of Baltimore, an able chemist, who rode out to the farm, and procured specimens of the farm which he carefully analysed. He found that it contained an abundance of lime, potash, magnesia, iron and organic matter, dry mixed with alumina and sand; one element only of fertility was wanting—phosphoric acid—and of this there was no trace. He commenced an application to the soil of bi-phosphate of lime, a preparation of bones, as the best mode of supplying the deficient element. The remedy was given at an expense of ten dollars per acre. It was the one thing needful—health was restored to

the exhausted patient, and the grateful soil yielded last year twenty-nine bushels of wheat to the acre. Nothing else was applied; indeed, nothing else was wanting—Here was a beautiful triumph of science.—There is no doubt of the facts. The experiment came under the observation and attracted the attention of hundreds. It was detailed by Mr. Reverdy Johnson himself, and various others worthy of perfect reliance.

SECOND EXPERIMENT.
If a cabbage be suddenly pulled from the ground, and the dirt washed from the surface of its stem, and it then be plunged in a jar of chemically pure water, the following phenomena will take place. After a short time the water will become milky, and in a few hours several flocculent particles will be seen to descend to the bottom, until, if the cabbage be of ordinary size, and the jar six inches in diameter, a deposit of one inch depth of semi-starch-like consistency will occur. If this be poured around the roots of another cabbage, it will kill it—if poured around a beet, a carrot, or a parsnip, it will materially increase its growth. Thus it will be seen that the excrementitious matter of one plant is pabulum to another, and hence the necessity for a rotation of crops, a plant not being able to grow in the presence of an excess of material unfriendly to, or not required by, its organism.

Some crops do not throw off excrementitious matter. Thus the onions of Wethersfield have in some instances been grown on the same soil for a hundred successive years. And this, I suppose, is the case with the hemp crop.

Now, it appears from these facts that the earth must be fed to enable it to feed us.—It must be supplied with food, as our animals are supplied, if we look to it to reward our efforts, and to render profitable the labor of our hands. I believe it is a conceded fact among farmers, that no well tilled soil can be exhausted, and that the soil can be cultivated each successive year with profit, by a judicious rotation of crops. The earth is a beneficent mother, and never fails to make bounteous returns for all the well-directed efforts of the sons of labor. The occurrence of the injudicious cultivation forcing from the soil successive crops of the same grain, and from which the aliment necessary for their support has already been exhausted, taking from the earth by close grazing the remnant of the crop, and the plants and grasses that Nature, in her recuperative energies, causes to spring up to retard exhaustion and preserve fertility, will soon force the farmer to abandon his system or abandon his home.

I rarely see one of these ill-cultivated fields, covered with a rank profusion of weeds, impeding the farmer's efforts, that I do not feel like making to the owner the same address made by a certain captain to his men, on the eve of a battle: "Men, there is the enemy—if you don't kill them they'll kill you."

We have in Missouri generally a soil that will bear a great deal of improper tillage, and which is easily restored to fertility, for the reason that the sub-soil is of clay. Of all the substrata, gravel, sand or clay, the last is the best, on account of its great powers of absorption and retention. As a simple illustration of the qualities in this respect of these soils, I will refer to an experiment that anybody can try:

Fill three jars (common green bottles, without a bottom, reversed will answer), first placing a piece of thin cloth over the hole of the neck, within an inch of the top with soils, containing the first about 1/4 part of clay and 3/4 of clean sand, will mix and settle one about one-third charcoal and two-thirds clean sand, and fill the third one with clean sand; then fill up all these with the draining from the manure heap. The liquor through the pure sand will come out nearly as it went in; the other two will have lost much of their color, and all their small with the charcoal and clay which have absorbed them.

Another error against which we must guard, is the cultivation of too much land.—This is an evil which, in the West, it will take a long time to eradicate. The vast extent and cheapness of our valuable lands—the insane desire of adding acre after acre to our possessions, and the constant practice induced by superficial and improper tillage, of bringing new fields annually under the plow; and the necessity for a superabundance to supply our wasteful methods of gathering and feeding will, I am afraid, make my words of caution on this subject a labor of love. It will take something stronger and sterner than advice to correct this evil. If it is possible to convince you that you can make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, it would be easy to convince you that, as a matter of course, one-half of the land would produce the same result. It is not the best farmer, in my opinion, who cultivates the greatest extent of land or raises the largest crops, but he is the best who does these things with the least expense.

I read once a pretty story of a Scitician peasant that had three daughters. When the eldest was married he gave her one-fourth part of his vineyard, and his annual crop after that was the same. When his second daughter was married, he gave her one-fourth and still his remaining vines bore the same quantity as before. When the third daughter married and received her equal portion, his harvest was as large as ever. The secret lay in the fact, that he bestowed on one fourth part the same skill and labor formerly expended on the whole vineyard, and with the same result.

In a trial recently had in Kentucky, there were nine competitors for the premium crop of that State, each of whom cultivated ten acres. The average crop was one hun-

dred and twenty-one bushels, and twenty-four quarts to the acre, (to count by Western measure, twenty-four barrels,) while the highest was 189 bushels and one quart—more than thirty-seven barrels. Now it may be objected, that these farmers devoted all their time and labor to these ten acres. On that point the record is silent. Even if they did, the farmer who raised the largest amount, gathered from his ten acres, 370 barrels—more in all probability than he needed, and more than is made by ordinary cultivation from forty or fifty acres, and with less labor, no doubt, than is bestowed on this last mentioned quantity of land.

But cost his experiment what it may, it was invaluable, because it showed the capacity of the soil, the effect of proper cultivation upon it, and the policy of cultivating less land. If such an experiment shall teach our farmers a system of culture that will add cheaply a score of acres to the acre, it will be the laborer's purchase of the year, for it will add millions to the general wealth.

While the system of cultivating less land will not only add to individual comfort and prosperity, it will also place in a state of rest many of our fields that already require repose, and thus enable them to recover from the atmosphere and the earth the lost elements of their fertility.

As to the other means of successful farming, such as the selection of good seed, early culture, the extirpation of weeds, &c., these so naturally suggest themselves to every farmer that they need only this passing notice.

As American farmers, we occupy the most desirable position on earth while in Europe the tiller of the soil owns no land, but works for the landholder, making for himself a bare support, while his labors enrich the favored few, here, every man is, or can be lord of his domain. Every tree that he plants bears its fruit in due season for him alone; every acre is his to plow and sow and reap and till, just as he pleases, and every dollar that he earns is secured to him by law that it is a felony to take it away from him without his consent. In England one man out of every 470 is a landholder or to use the strong language of another, "For every one that has a right to put his foot on any land but the public highway." Here