CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT,
AND DORCHESTER ADVERTISER.

$1.50 IN ADVANCE.] RESISTANCE TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD—THOMAS JEFFERSON. [$2.00 DURING THE YEAR.

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THE CAMBRIDGE DEMOCRAT,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

BY WM. H. BOWDLE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—THE price of subscription is $1,50 per annum, *if paid within two months from the time of subscribing*, otherwise $2 will be charged. No subscription received for a shorter period than twelve months; and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at $1 per square for the three first insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion, (12 lines or less make a square.) Where the number of insertions are not marked on an advertisement, it will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

By the year, ten dollars per square; and larger ones in proportion. Yearly advertisements must be paid for within 3 months after first insertion.

All letters to the editor must be *post paid*.

STOVES, STOVES!

Jacob Fussell, Jr.,

No. 30, Light St., Baltimore,

HAS on hand, and intends keeping during the ensuing fall, one of the largest and most select stock of Stoves that can be found in this or any other city. He invites those who want Stoves to visit his establishment, where they can select from a great variety of every principle and style, just such as are suited to their wants, and at prices that cannot be objected to.

The following is the list of prices for this year: No. 1 Kitchen Companion, with all the fixtures complete—

	Taking 18 inch wood,			$13 00
No. 2	"	20	" "	15 00
" 3	"	22	" "	17 00
" 4	"	24	" "	20 00
" 5	"	26	" "	25 00
	1st Size cast Air-Tight Parlor stoves, 16 inch wood,			4 50
2d	"	17	" "	5 25
3d	"	20	" "	6 50
4th	"	23	" "	8 00
5th	"	27	" "	10 50

He has a variety of Stoves for wood or coal, suitable for school or meeting houses, and when sold for such purposes a liberal deduction will be made.

Persons not visiting the city can order per letter, and will have as good an article sent as though they were present. Address

JACOB FUSSELL, Jr.,

sep. 6th—4m. *No. 30 Light St., Balt.*

Hats! Hats! Hats!!

ALL that want handsome Hats will call at the subscriber's Store and see Beebe & Caster's Fall Fashions. They are a beautiful article, and for cheapness cannot be beat. Country Merchants are invited to call & see his assortment, and no doubt but they will be pleased with the prices and accommodation.

sept. 6th 1848. THOMAS HARPER.

Carriage and Harness

MANUFACTORY.

CAREY & SCHLEIGH, gratefully return their thanks for the patronage received of their friends and the public, and hope by renewed exertions to merit a continuance of the same. They still manufacture at their old stand in CAMBRIDGE, *CARRIAGES of EVERY DESCRIPTION*, and are prepared to do all kinds of *REPAIRING*, at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

They have in their employ excellent workmen and the best *MATERIALS*, and will make Carriages to order, and on accommodating terms.

They are determined to sell as good and cheap Carriages, as can be made on this Shore or elsewhere. The public are respectfully invited to give them a call.

May 5, 1848—1y.

Fall & Winter Fashions.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers, that he has just received the latest Philadelphia Fall & Winter Fashions, & would invite the public generally to call and see him, if they want any thing in his line of business, as he is prepared to make work in a way that cannot be surpassed on the shore, and he warrants all work made in his shop to fit, and to be made in good style, and done according to promise. Garments of all kinds cut with the same care as if he was to make them. The public's obedient servant.

sept. 20, 1848. EDWARD STREET.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

WHITE & ANDERSON have just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and splendid assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c; to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public in general. [Nov. 1st, 1848.

SPLENDID STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

At No. 213 Market Street,

BALTIMORE, MD

HAMILTON EASTER & CO,

INVITE the Attention of Wholesale and Retail purchasers to their stock of Goods now open, embracing in

Rich Silks and Dress Goods,

Every new style Printed, Plain, and Satin Striped and Plaid CASHMERE & MOUSSELINE; Satin Striped ORIENTALS; Embroidered CASHMERES; Rich white, and col'd Dotted MUSLINS; Embroidered Cashmere ROBES; Co'd Lyonese CLOTHS, Alpacas, rich and low priced Plaid Goods, with a full supply of medium and low priced DRESS GOODS, and high Colored Fabrics for Children's Wear.

Colored Dress SILKS, of very rich, medium and low priced styles, of the latest importations.

Rich high lustred Black Silks, of all widths

Rich Black Watered, Satin Striped and Satin Plaid Silks

Millinery SILKS, Satins, Marcelines, Florences, &c.

Silk Velvets, a very large stock of all colors

Shawls, Visites and Mantillas.

Splendid Long and Square Cashmere Shawls

Rich Embroidered Crape Shawls

Embroidered Cashmere and Thibet Long and Square Plaid, rich printed Cashmere and Tinkert, black and col'd silk, and Mourning Shawls, of every style

Silk Visites, Manitillas, Cloaks, &c.

Mourning Goods.

In Lupin's very superior Bombazines, 3-4 and 6-4 black Mousselines, 3-4 and 6-4 black Cashmeres, black French Merinos, superior Alpacas, mourning Cashmeres and Dress Goods generally.

Also, English and Italian Crapes, Gloves, Hosiery, Love Veils, &c.

French Merinos.

A full assortment of Lupin's French Merinos, manufactured expressly for our sales, from samples of colors sent out by us.

Embroideries, Lace Goods, Gloves, &c:

An elegant variety (at our usual low prices) of French Embroideries, in Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Berthes, Sleeves, Standing Collars, Chemizettes, &c. in Muslin and Lace

Linen Cambric and Clear Lawn Hdkfs, in Corded, Revere, Hem'd and Emb'd

Real Valenciennes, Laces and Edgings, Thread Laces and Edgings, Muslin Edgings and Insertings, Lisle, Egyptian and Bobbin Edgings, Belt Ribbons, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, White Muslin Goods, Linen Cambrics, Long Lawns, and small articles generally in great variety.

In Linen Goods and Housekeeping Articles,

We have a most extensive assortment, including Richardson's Superior IRISH LINENS, of the best fabric, made expressly for our sales.

Pillow Case Linens and Linen Sheetings, of every width

Table Damasks and Diapers, by the yard

Satin Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, of all sizes

Huckaback, Russia & Bird Eye Diapers, Crash

Dowlas, Stair Linen, Drugget and Linen Crumb Cloths

Floor Baize, Table and Piano Covers

FLANNELS, of every well known and approved make.

We have also an elegant assortment of

Rich Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains,

some really magnificent.

Curtain Muslin by the yard, Lace Drop Curtains, and rich Curtain Goods generally.

BLANKETS, a most extensive stock from $1 50 to $15 a pair, Crib, Cradle and Berth Blankets.

Splendid Imported Marseillas QUILTS.

Domestic Cotton Goods.

Bleached and Brown Cottons, from 4/4 to 3 yards wide, of all the well known makes

Drillings, Jeans, Linseys, Kerseys, Plaids, and the various articles required by Farmers and Planters for servants' use.

Particular attention is called to our assortment of

Goods for Men's Wear,

Which will be found large, elegant and varied, including French Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. in great variety of styles

English and American Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings

Serges, Silesias, Sewing Silks, and Merchant Tailors' GOODS generally. Also,

A complete stock of new style Cravats, Scarfs

Pocket Hdkfs, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

☞ Persons, not in the habit of dealing with us, are apt to think we sell nothing but costly goods, such is not the fact. So far as regard our retail stock, our range embraces *everything that is substantial and desirable, no matter how common*—from Silks at $1 a yard, to Calicoes at 6½ cents; *All our low priced goods we retail at the lowest wholesale prices.*

We can with confidence invite an inspection of our stock from *wholesale* and *retail* buyers; as in extent, variety and richness, it has never been equalled in Baltimore; whilst the large quantity of goods passing through our hands, enables us both to *buy* and *sell cheap*. [Oct. 18, 1848—3m

POETRY.

The Angel Watcher.

A daughter watched at midnight,
Her dying mother's bed;
For five long nights she had not slept,
And many tears were shed:
A vision like an angel came,
Which none but her might see,
"Sleep, duteous child," the angel said,
"And I will watch for thee!"

Sweet slumber, like a blessing, fell
Upon the daughter's laced
The angel smiled, and touched her not
But gently took her place:
And oh, so full of *human* love
Those pitying eyes did shine,
The angel guest half mortal seemed—
The slumberer half divine.

Like rays of light the sleeper's locks
In warm loose curls were thrown;—
Like rays of light the angel's hair
Seemed like the sleeper's own.
A rose like shadow on the cheek,
Dissolving into pearl;—
A something in that angel's face,
Seemed *sister* to the girl!

The mortal and immortal, each
Reflecting each were seen;
The earthly and the spiritual
With death's pale face between.
Oh human love, what strength like thine?
From thee those prayers arise
Which, entering into Paradise,
Draw angels from the skies.

The dawn looked through the casement col.'
A wintry dawn of gloom,
And sadder showed the curtained bed—
The still and sickly room:
"My daughter?—art thou there, my child,
O, haste thee, love, come nigh,
That I may see once more thy face,
And bless thee, ere I die!"

"If ever I were harsh to thee,
Forgive me now," she cried;
"God knows my heart, I loved thee most
When most I seemed to chide.
Now bend and kiss thy mother's lips,
And for her spirit pray."
The angel kissed her; and her soul
Passed blissfully away!

A sudden start!—what dream, what sound,
The slumbering girl alarmed
She wakes—she sees her mother dead
Within the angel's arms—
She wakes—she springs with wild embrace—
But nothing there appears
Except her mother's sweet dead face—
Her own convulsive tears.

HUMOROUS.

"HUMAN NATUR."—When a wild spark attempts to steal a kiss from a Nantucket girl she says, "come sheer off, or I'll split your mainsail with a tophon."

The Boston girls hold still until they are kissed, when they flare up all at once, and say—"I think you ought to be ashamed."

When a young chap steals a kiss from an Albany gal, she says, "I reckon is my turn now and gives him a box on the ear that he don't forget for a month.

When a clever fellow steals a kiss from a Louisiana girl, she smiles, blushes, and says nothing.

In Pennsylvania, when a female is saluted with a buss, she puts on bonnet and shawl, and answereth, "I am astonished at thy assurance Jobediah, and for this indignity will sew thee up."

The Western ladies however, are so fond of kissing, that when saluted on one cheek, they instantly present the other.

The Sag Harbor girl tussels and scratches till out of breath, when she submits to her fate with the most exemplary fortitude and resignation without a murmur.

When a young man steals a kiss from a Lowell girl, she blushes like a new blown rose," and says smartly, "A'ou darsn't do that twice more".

☞ "Kitty where's the frying pan?"

"Johnny's got it, carting mud and clamshell's up the alley, with the cat for a horse."

"The dear little fellow, what a genius he'll make. But go and get it. We're going to have company, and must fry some fish for dinner."

☞ "Good mind to pinch your Sal," said an awkward Jerseyman on his first visit to his lustic flame.

"What do you want to pinch me for?"

"Golly, cos I love you so."

"Now go along, you great hateful! I should think you might be big enough to feel ridiculous."

"I meant to have told you of that hole," said a man to his friend, who had stumbled into a pit full of water.

"No matter now," said the other, blowing the mud and water out of his mouth, "I have found it."

AGRICULTURAL.

PRIZE ESSAY

ON THE RENOVATION OF WORN OUT LANDS.

BY EDWARD STABLER,

Of Sandy Springs, Montgomery County, Maryland.

[The Publisher of the AMERICAN FARMER having offered $100 for the three best Essays on the above subject, viz: $50 for the first, $30 for the second, and $20 for the third—the Committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of Dr. J. W. THOMPSON, of Delaware, and Judge CHAMBERS, Messrs. C. B. CALVERT, A. BOWIE DAVIS, and N. B. WORTHINGTON, of Maryland, *unanimously* awarded to the following the first Prize.]

In submitting the following Essay upon the "Renovation of Worn-out Lands," it is deemed proper to state, that the writer understands the main object in view of the Editor of the American Farmer, to be, the eliciting of such information as is best adapted to the wants of the great majority of farmers; those who are dependent on the product of the soil for a support, and whose resources are comparatively limited; for although it may be equally desirable to those with more ample means, to improve their lands at the least expense of time and money, yet the number of such is comparatively small, and it is not perceived why the same plan may not suit both: the one who "drives by the sweat of his brow" improves his ten acres, while he with the "plethoric purse," may on the same time, his hundred acres.—With the view, therefore, to adapt it to the more numerous class of readers, the effort will be made to condense the essay as much as possible, and so plain, and free from technicalities, that "he that runs may read."

It is almost impossible to establish a theory, or mode of farming, that can be made to suit alike, all localities—of soil, climate, and the facilities of obtaining the various kinds of manure, now in use in different sections of the country. But it is believed that with proper energy and industry on the part of farmers, and even with the *present* facilities of transportation, an increase of double, if not quadruple the lime, marl, and bones might be used to advantage; the two former, in many sections of our country, are inexhaustible for generations to come; and a much greater amount of the latter might be obtained in sections where they are not used, but greatly needed, if more attention was paid to their collection and preservation.

The first step I would advise towards the "Renovation of Worn-out Lands," is a complete and thorough draining, both surface and under drains, where the location and nature of the soil renders it too retentive of moisture late in the spring. It retards early seeding—the winter grains and grass roots are very liable to be thrown out and injured by frosts; and on such land, the injury from drought is more severely felt. The writer has not known a case where this operation was performed with ordinary skill and judgment, that did not fully repay the expense; and in some cases the product was increased from five to ten fold.

To go into a full description of the methods used in different sections to accomplish this most important branch of the husbandman's duty, would require diagrams, and also too much space, nor is it considered necessary; for in the "America Farmer," (which every tiller of the soil *ought* to possess,) every full and ample information may be obtained on the subject. A few general observations here, may suffice. If the soil is rendered too wet by springs, whose *sources* are lower than the surrounding land, the drains must be extended to at least the same level, be the distance and depth what they may; or to a sufficient depth below the surface, to admit of underdraining clear of the plough. This may sometimes be effected, by going *through* the *clay* sub-soil, and without much expense of ducking, as the water can then pass off through the under-stratum of gravel, or sand.

Wherever the *under* drains will answer the purpose, they should be adopted; for the land thus reclaimed is often the most profitable for cultivation; and where the expense of brick, or tile, is too great, or suitable stone cannot be had to construct trunk drains, a good substitute is generally within reach, by 12 to 15 inches in depth of small loose stones, covering first with leaves, straw, or small brush, to prevent filling the interstices with the returned earth. Logs or poles, laid lengthwise, also form good under drains; but are more liable to clog from decay.

The next important step in my opinion, in "Renovating Worn-out Lands, is to plough deep, and thus expose a *new* surface to the action of frost, and atmospheric influence, in order to *make* a soil in place of the one provided by nature; but which, either from cupidity, or bad management—perhaps both—man has destroyed. It is considered one of the most certain means to attain this desirable end; and although sub-soil ploughing is fully approved of, it is considered less important than to break up the earth from 8 to 10 inches, if the subsequent treatment is properly attended to.

The writer is well aware, that there is a strong feeling of prejudice in the minds of many individuals, against this practice.—What are the arguments of the advocates of shallow ploughing? They say in so many words, "our soil is only a few inches deep, and if we do not plough shallow, we shall turn up so much clay or *dead earth*, as to raise no crop at all." If two or three inches of soil is buried in the spring, under a bed of 5 or 6 inches of clay, and thus left without further aid, in preparation for a crop that season, the result would generally be, as stated. That shallow ploughing, enables the farmer to get clear much more readily of the little soil or mould, he may have on his worn-out lands, is susceptible of easy demonstration; nor is it less so, that either in a very *wet* or very *dry* season, the crop, from this cause, generally suffers.

During the summer months, the greater portion of the rains fall hastily; and whenever the ground is not opened and previous to a sufficient depth to imbibe the whole, before the surplus water can penetrate, and be absorbed by the compact sub-soil, a large portion of the surface becomes *fluid*, and rapidly passes off, or "washes away," unless the lands perfectly level. What remains, after being so thoroughly saturated, has a tendency to scale into a compact mass; soon parting with its scanty supply of moisture, under a hot summer's sun, and rendering it impervious to the roots of plants. If a drought succeeds, a soil in such state, can afford but a meagre supply of moisture to nourish a crop; and at a period too, when the greatest amount is needed. Nearly all plants imbibe more or less moisture from the earth by their roots; and if support is withheld, they cannot continue in a healthy and vigorous state: indeed so necessary is this element, that many of our grass seeds, and plants, will not only vegetate, but grow vigorously for a considerable period, with no other support to their roots, than what can be derived from pure water.

I am confident that in most of our lands that have become sterile, the cause is to be attributed, more to *shallow* ploughing, and *washing away* of the little soil they possessed, than to the extraction of the vegetable nutriment, by the growth of plants; in fact it is almost a necessary consequence of this pernicious practice. If the toiling farmer or planter is able to purchase a dressing of mineral manure, or fortunate enough to scrape together a scanty supply of vegetable matter from the resources of the farm, a large portion of it is carried off by the first dashing rain, to enrich still more, the beds of *creeks* and *rivers*.

Having stated some of the disadvantages which attend shallow ploughing, we will now briefly enumerate some of the advantages of deep ploughing, when judiciously pursued.

In the successful cultivation of all our crops, it is necessary that ample *food* be provided, and in an accessible form; and that moisture, equally necessary, be administered, in neither too *great* nor too *small* quantities. This will probably be admitted by all, and it is presumed the admission will also be made, that the greatest amount of nourishment derived by all our field crops is from the earth. By deep ploughing, it rarely occurs, that a fall of rain is so great, or sudden, as completely to *saturate* the body of earth acted on by the plough; and until such is the case, but little danger is to be apprehended of "washing away;" and just as little, that the plants will so soon require a renewal of moisture, caused by evaporation. The soil much longer retains its loose and friable texture, which enables the roots readily to extend in all directions, in search of their appropriate nourishment; for the same reason, deep tilth admits of closer proximity of the plants, without sustaining equal injury from drought, and turning yellow; or *firing*, in common parlance.

I would ask the advocates of shallow ploughing, or the *skinning system*, as it has been aptly termed, if they have not observed the beneficial effects, of earths taken out of cellars, wells, pits, &c. when applied to very poor land? And have they not observed a luxuriant growth of grass and weeds on ditch banks and mill races; even to the highest points, when level enough to retain the moisture that falls? I have often noticed such effects; and have almost uniformly observed, that if earth thus taken from below the surface, was capable of being pulverized by frost or tillage, increased fertility was the result. Such being the case, is there any valid reason for supposing, that still nearer the surface, so much difference can exist, that while one will render the same land sterile, the other will positively enrich it? If advantage will result from mixing with the soil, the earth taken from many feet below the surface—and that such is the case I have had repeated evidence, and using it for this express object—I cannot perceive why a portion of the same fertilizing property may not be found in the earth, only a few inches or a foot below the surface. And last, tho' not least, in the catalogue of advantages, the all important item of manure, is rendered more available; and consequently, the land is both immediately and permanently benefitted.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]