

Selected Poetry.

From the Boston Olive Branch. The Slanderer.

Mother behold! the seed bursts forth; 'Tis what thy careless hand hath scattered, The seedless rose has no more worth, It's vase so beautiful, is shattered.

Our Hat.

The Surrender of Cornwallis.

Many years ago it was a custom in the State of Maine, in most of the towns, to celebrate the memorable event of the surrender of Cornwallis, by going through a mock performance representing that important fact in our country's history.

The little town of Waterford, situated upon the banks of the broad and majestic "Crooked River," resolved not to be behind hand in so great an affair.

Now, as Messrs. Jones and Wood are the principal heroes of this sketch, a short description of their characters may not be out of place.

The morning of the great day dawned beautifully. The Deacon, dressed as Gen. Washington, and mounted on his "iron grey," retired with his men, dressed as "Continentalists true," at an early hour, to a grove near the village, where the ceremony was to take place.

Cornwallis (pro tem) was also up and dressed before light, and stationed himself with his men dressed as Britishers, behind the "Hills."

The programme of the day's performance was as follows: The two companies were to meet in front of the tavern, on the common, exchange shots, skirmish a little—in which Cornwallis was to be most essentially whipped, and then ignominiously surrender.

At early dawn thousands poured into the little village, to see the fun and celebrate the great day. Punch, rum-flip, and gingerbread were in great demand. At 9 o'clock the two companies marched into the village and arrayed themselves into fighting position, reminding the spectators of the time when

"Brave Wolf drew up his men In style most pretty, On the plains of Abraham, Before the city."

Everything being ready, the company exchanged shots. Bang! bang! bang! went the guns, while the two commanders yelled like so many stack pigs.

"That's it, (hic) my brave boys! give it to 'em, the oldacious red coats!" bellowed Washington.

very patriotic voice, and narrowly escaped cutting his horse's ear off with the flourish of his sword. The fighting now ceased, the companies were drawn up in a straight line, and Cornwallis dismounted and presented his sword to Washington.

"Well old boy," said the immortal, as he culled his horse's ears with his cocked hat, "what in thunder do you want?"

"General George Washington?" replied Cornwallis. "I surrender up to you myself, sword and men."

"You do, do ye?" sneeringly replied the General.

"Yes, General," said Cornwallis, "the British Lion prostrates himself at the foot of the American Eagle!"

"Enight eagle!" yelled Washington, rolling off his horse and hitting the Briton a tremendous blow on the head with the flat of his sword, "do you call me an eagle? Take that, and that!"

Cornwallis was down, but only for a moment, for he jumped up and shook himself, and then with an entirely unlooked-for recuperation on the part of a fallen foe, and in direct defiance of historical history he pitched into Washington like a thousand of brick, and in spite of the flour of the men of both armies, succeeded in giving the "immortal" a tremendous licking.

For many years after the "Surrender" there was a coldness between the Deacon and "Squire," but as time rolled on and their looks became frostier over with white, they learned to call it a "joke."

"You mean our diary, my dear," replied Mrs. Slang.

"No," quoth Mr. Slang, "I intend to enlarge my diary."

"My diary! my diary!" vociferated the husband.

"Our diary! our diary! our diary!" rejoined the wife, emphasizing each "our" with a blow on the back of her cringing spouse.

Mr. Slang retreated under the bed. In passing under the bed clothes, Mr. Slang's hat was brushed off; Mr. Slang remained under the cover several minutes, waiting for a calm.

At length his wife saw him thrusting his head out at the foot of the bed much like a turtle from its shell.

"What are you looking for, Mr. Slang?" says she.

"I am looking, my dear," says he, "to see if I can see any thing of our hat."

The struggle was over. And, ever since the above mentioned occurrence, Mr. Slang has studiously avoided the odious singular possessive pronoun.

Under the improved system of the present owner, however—a system based on the fundamental principles of modern scientific farming, viz: deep plowing and high manuring, combined with a proper rotation of crops, and the adaptation of specific composts to special crops, the old field of the aborigines has greatly altered its character and appearance; and when we walked through it, a heavy crop of Erinian Wheat waved its myriad heads of gold, and long rows of dark-green and stately maize tossed aloft their rustling banners to the passing breeze.

The Erinian Wheat grown by Dr. Battey, originated, we believe, in Italy. It has been cultivated at "Riverbank" for two years; is a very beautiful white variety, with strong, bright straw, of vigorous growth, and greatly disposed to spread or "mill."

The present crop was sown in drills one foot apart, and gave a fine "stand"—covering the ground in a much more perfect manner than by the ordinary system of broadcast sowing; (performed as the latter operation mostly is, without regularity, and without the use of a sufficient quantity of seed.)

We do not know the amount of seed required for an acre, by the drilling method of Dr. B., but should suppose it less than by the common method; while the "stand" is more uniform, and the seed, being more evenly covered, is almost certain to vegetate and grow off well.

In our Indian corn, wheat, rye and oat crops, abundant provisions are within the reach of every planter in the whole cotton country. And to say nothing of the comparative cheapness of home supplies, they are doubly valuable, inasmuch as they secure to the tiller of the soil that high sense of personal independence, certainly among the greatest of earthly felicities.

The insane practice of making cotton to buy provisions for plantations and domestic use, is abundantly shown in the comparative thrift and comfort of those planters who raise their own supplies at home.

There is scarcely a plantation of any size or quality in the cotton growing states, on which three to ten acres of well prepared land will not produce wheat enough for family use—not mere chaff, but as it is called, mixed with bolted corn meal and other poor ingredients, but a sound, fresh and sweet article, out of which our housewives can make manifold the real "staff of life."

But insouciance and ignorance have brought many to the conclusion that the climate of Georgia and Alabama are not so propitious to the growth of wheat as the higher latitudes of Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Every tolerably well informed person knows that the shores of the Mediterranean, both European and African, where the climate is much warmer than in these States, produce as fine wheat crops as any part of the earth; and that the flour, in containing more of gluten than Northern wheat, makes a richer and more nutritious bread.

From the Southern Cultivator. Southern Farming—No. 1.

During a recent trip to Upper Georgia, we enjoyed the pleasure of visiting several of our most enterprising agriculturists, and presuming that an account of the progress of improvement in that section will interest our readers, we give a brief sketch of all that seemed most noteworthy in the practice of the gentlemen upon whom we called.

At one mile from Rome, on the east bank of the Oostanaula River, lies "Riverbank"—the garden-farm of Dr. George M. Battey. This beautifully situated farm is of limited extent, and when it passed into the possession of Dr. Battey, (about two years since) was very much impoverished—a great portion of it having been an "Indian field," which had been cultivated on the scalping system of the Cherokee, beyond the memory of the "oldest inhabitant."

Connected with the farm, we noticed a spacious apartment for agricultural implements. This apartment was well supplied with the most approved soil and turning plows, harrows, rollers, seed-sowers, speles, shovels, hoes, &c., kept in such a manner as to indicate plainly that they were each in their appropriate place, in proper order, and ready for service when wanted.

In the way of cattle, it will have been seen that Dr. Battey is strongly committed in favor of the Devons; and accordingly we were not surprised to find at "Riverbank" several choice specimens of that valuable and beautiful breed, (or "race" as the Doctor himself would say.)

These Devons were obtained from the fine milk "Patterson stock" of Richard Peters, Esq., and in point of symmetry, color, lactical developments and the finer and more delicate "points" so highly prized by breeders, (yet little noticed by common observers,) they can hardly be excelled.

Mr. Peter's celebrated Devon Bull, Boston, the winner of many prizes—was "spending the summer" at "Riverbank"; and for aught we could see, the stalwart and noble old fellow "bore his blushing honors" as modestly as the most docile member of the herd over which he reigned.

While bestowing due attention on these important operations of the farm, garden, &c., Dr. Battey is not unmindful of the minor branches of rural economy. He is a great lover of all domestic animals, and has for many years, as a relaxation from the arduous duties of professional life, and from an innate love for the subject, devoted a portion of his leisure time to the rearing and improvement of the different breeds of Poultry, Pigeons, &c.

The Corn crop of Dr. Battey was also looking unusually fine; with thick, heavy stalks, and leaves of that rich, dark shining green that indicates deep culture, and an abundant supply of the plant in the soil.

Ten bushels per acre would, we suppose, have been considered a fair yield from this land, three years ago; but if the present crop does not produce at least four or five times that amount, we shall be greatly disappointed.

A fine field of Oats next claimed our attention. The variety grown by the Doctor—the "White Imperial"—is one of the most productive, luxuriant and thrifty that we have noticed.

The variety of Oats, which is one of the most productive, luxuriant and thrifty that we have noticed, and bears a very long, branching and well-filled head, the grains of which are unusually large.

Had we more time and space, a greater share of both might be profitably devoted to a further description of the improvements at "Riverbank"—the natural beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the high intelligence, energy and taste of its possessor and many other gentlemen whom we had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with while in the neighborhood of Rome—but we forbear, for the present, hoping to return to this subject hereafter, and give in detail the modus operandi of many of the interesting experiments to which in this hasty sketch, we have only made a passing allusion.

dollar" attones to them for the lack of that "vision and faculty" that recognizes beauty wherever it exists, and derives a keen and heartfelt enjoyment from all "rural sounds," even when unattended by pecuniary profit.

Dr. B. tried the experiment of top-dressing with coarse salt, (at the rate of about 7 bushels to the acre,) and with the most perfect success.—That portion of the field sated down produced a much heavier crop than the fresh part; and the difference in the height and color of the plant was perceptible, a long way off.

We were much interested in many small experiments instituted by Dr. Battey, for the purpose of determining the comparative value of different manures and their adaptation to various soils; as also the adaptation of many new plants to this climate, but our limits will not permit us to enter into a detailed account of them at present.

"The Garden of 'Riverbank' is one of its most pleasing and attractive features, and deserves far more than the necessary 'brief mention' that we are obliged to bestow upon it.

Dr. Battey has those plants in full growth, side by side, and it would require the keenest optics to detect in them the least difference or variation.

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We cannot close, however, without returning our warmest acknowledgements to the occupants of "Riverbank" for the generous hospitality and unaffected kindness bestowed upon us during a visit which the charm of the place and its inhabitants protracted beyond our original intention.

MEDICINES & PERIODICALS.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH, SUCH AS CONSTIPATION, INWARD PILES, FULLNESS, OR BLOOD TO THE HEAD, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, NAUSEA, HEART-BURN, DISGUST FOR FOOD, FULLNESS, OR WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, SOUR ERUCTIONS, SINKING OR FLUTTERING AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH, SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, HURRIED, AND DIFFICULT BREATHING, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART, CHOKING, OR SATURATING SENSATIONS WHEN IN A LYING POSTURE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DOTS OR WEBS BEFORE THE SIGHT.

FEVERS AND BILIOUSNESS, YELLOWNESS OF THE SKIN AND EYES, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK, CHEST, LIMBS, &c., SUDDEN FLUSHES OF HEAT, BURNING IN THE FLESH, CONSTANT IMAGININGS OF EVIL AND GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY DR. HOELAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 120 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Their power over the above diseases is not exceeded by any other preparation in the United States, as the numerous testimonials of many cases afford skillful physicians have failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, a certain and pleasant remedy.

READ AND BE CONVINCED. From the "Boston Bee." The editor said, Dec. 23d. Dr. Holland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day.

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DOUBLE NUMBERS FOR 1852. GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE FOR 1852!

THE MAGAZINE OF THE UNION. The New Volume of this unrivaled and popular Monthly commenced with the January number—the handsomest number ever published.

The well established character of Graham's Magazine, as the leading American Monthly, renders it unnecessary to set forth its merits in each recurring Prospectus. It has won its way, after years of success, to the front rank among its rivals, and is now universally conceded to be THE BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

The reading matter of Graham's Magazine for this year will be about double that of former volumes, making a book unrivaled by any that has ever appeared in America or Europe.

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The new volume opens in a style of elegance that must convince our friends that "Excelsior" is our motto for 1852, and that "Graham" will continue to be THE FAVORITE OF THE PUBLIC, both in its pictorial and literary character while the extending matter will insure it a still wider circulation.

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A Monthly Record will be furnished of the most interesting passing events, appertaining to Literature, Science or Art, in both Hemispheres; also, Biographical Notices of eminent persons lately deceased.

THE SERIES OF PRIZE ARTICLES commenced in the July number, and for which the sum of One Thousand Dollars was paid, will be continued in the next volume.

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THE GRAMMATIC BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF POSTAGE!! LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold St., New York.

Continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz: The London Quarterly Review (Conservative) The Edinburgh Review (Whig) The North British Review (Free Church) The Westminster Review (Liberal), and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

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Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class.

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