

not ashamed to have it known that for a livelihood you wield the implements of husbandry, for most assuredly it is the way the God of Nature intended man should get his living. It is a pursuit that will bring you wealth, confer honours, and bestow happiness as you as lasting as the solid earth on which you move. I say again revere the plough. You shall reap if you faint not.

From the New York Observer.

### GIVE AS YE HAVE RECEIVED.

The various blessings we enjoy  
Are all a solemn trust,  
Which heaven designed us to employ  
As stewards just;  
For land and sea, the treasure there,  
And things—a countless throng—  
That see his light and breathe his air,  
To him belong.

Is wealth conferred?—are fertile fields?  
Call not that wealth thine own;  
Think not that land its harvest yields  
For thee alone.  
Nay, look around. What numbers sigh  
In want of daily bread!  
Why let the curse of them that die  
Fall on thy head?

Hath bounteous heaven, upon thy mind,  
Bestowed superior parts  
To sway an influence o'er mankind  
And rule their hearts?  
Sad, sad will be that spirit's doom,  
Whose powers are leagued with wrong,  
And lure, through guilt, to endless gloom,  
Th' unwary throng.

Are friends around thee?—Many roam  
Afar from all that's dear;  
Go, dry amidst thy cheerful home  
The stranger's tear.  
And some their lonely vigils keep  
Around the dying bed,  
Go, blend thy tears with those that weep  
For kindred dead.

And dost thou breathe of Freedom's air,  
Rejoiced in her light?  
Dost thy free spirit bound to share  
The realm of Right?  
And canst thou hear unmoved the wail,  
The anguish of th' oppressed?  
And shall the captive's mournful tale  
Not move thy breast?

But oh, if thou indeed hast known  
What joys Religion hath—  
If heaven's eternal light is thrown  
Upon thy path  
Wilt thou not strive that all around  
May lift their dying eyes,  
And see, amidst the gloom profound,  
That Day star rise?

As freely we have all received,  
So let us others bless;  
By grief assuaged, and want relieved,  
Our thanks express;  
Remembering, what we now enjoy  
Is all a solemn trust,  
Which heaven requires us to employ  
As stewards just.

Marion, Penn.

J. M. B.

From the American Agriculturist.

### IMPROVEMENT OF SANDY SOILS.

The Hon. W. Clark, of Northampton, has been the great pioneer in the improvement of sandy soils, and from the successful results he has achieved we may fairly class him among the great agricultural reformers of the present day. He has already given to the public the theory of his operations, which we hope to find room to lay before our readers at some future time. Our object now is simply to give his practice, and after our farmers have begun the good work of reclaiming their almost barren wastes, it will be a pleasure for them to look into the *modus operandi*, and see the reason of their success. There are three essential features in this practice, and the simultaneous adoption of each is essential to effect the desired object. The first is the frequent and thorough use of the roller; the second, a constant covering of crops on the ground; the third is the introduction of clover and grass as a fertilizer. To illustrate this, we give the history of a single field of some forty acres of worn-out sandy soil, in the vicinity of N. This field was purchased by Mr. C. some eight or ten years since for nine dollars per acre, while the fertile bottom lands, on the other side of the town, would sell readily for \$160 to \$200. His object was first to get a crop of corn if possible, and the land being too poor for this, he carried on to it a moderate quantity of peat or swamp muck, which was found in the low places on the same field. We may observe in passing, this peat and muck exist to an almost unlimited extent throughout New England, and we consider it of vastly more intrinsic value to the community than all the gold mines that have dazzled the eyes of our Southern neighbors for the last fifteen years. With this dressing, say of fifteen to thirty loads to the acre, the whole cost of which consists simply in digging and throwing into heaps, to be drained, and acted on by the atmosphere, after which it is carried either by carts or sleds in winter on to the adjacent ground; the land is then ploughed, and whatever scurf, sand, grass, rushes, mosses, pusseys and briars there may be on the land are turned under, and such is the digestibility of the soil, all these raw materials are at once converted into humus or gains as food for the required plants. This sandy soil has the stomach of an ostrich, and if it cannot, as that voracious biped has the credit of doing, digest old shoes, iron spikes, and junk bottles, it can dissolve and convert into vegetable chyle, whatever organized matter is given to it. The effect of this comparatively slight dressing yielded a first crop of some thirty bushels of corn to the acre, enough to pay for the first cost of the land, and the whole expense of producing it. But while the corn was growing, say from the 20th of July to the 10th of August, rye with red and white clover seed was sown, and the corn being so planted as to admit of harrowing two ways, or even four if necessary, it was well got in with the harrow, and the ground being amply protected by the corn during the sultry weather of this season, the new seed took a vigorous start, and as soon as the corn was somewhat matured, it was cut and carried off the ground, and the new growth then had the entire possession. The roller was then thoroughly applied, as also in the following spring. The early sowing gives strength to the roots of both rye and clover, and renders hazard of winter killing either, especially the clover, much less. When from any cause he is prevented from sowing the clover early, it is omitted till early in the following spring; a postponement that should be avoided when possible, as it thus loses a year's time, requiring another season to mature. The rye is cut the following summer, when the clover is suffered to remain, shedding its seed upon the ground for a successive crop. The following season, if in a proper condition, it is again put into corn or rye according to its fertility, and the course is again renewed. The land, however, usually requires an additional season in clover, and sometimes more, to give the requisite fertility. Mr. C. showed us a field, which from the originally poor condition described, without the addition of any manure or peat or muck, has produced him five crops in seven years, the last, which he had but just taken off, yielding seventeen bushels to the acre. This, it will be readily admitted, is a large crop for poor land, and much beyond the average yield in New England. The growth of the clover on this field, of this spring's sowing, was promising in the highest degree, and as evenly set as in the best land, giving every promise of a large crop the next season, which of course is designed to be added to the soil for its future improvement. When the land is first put into use, (for Mr. C. has several other similar fields which have been variously treated, though always on the same principles,) and it is too poor to produce a paying crop of corn, and he has not time to