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Ira A. W. Buck, AND and General Agent, Pre-Emption Papers prepared, Land Warrants bought and sold. Office in the Old State House, over the U. S. Land Office.

REFER TO Hon. A. R. Gillmore, Receiver, Omaha, Hon. Enos Lowe,
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### POETRY.

"Heap high the Golden Corn."

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard ! Heap high the Golden Corn ! No richer gift has Autumn poured From out her lavish horn.

Let other lands exulting glean, The apple from the pine, The orange from the glossy green, The cluster from the vine.

We better love the hardy gift Our rugged vales bestow; To cheer us when the storm shall drift Our harvest-fields with snow.

When spring-time came, with flower and And grassy green and young,

And merry bob!links, in the wood, Like mad musicians sung. We dropped the seed o're hill and plain, Beneath the sun of May,

And frightened from our sprouting grain

The robber crows away. All through the long bright days of June Its leaves grew thin and fair,

And waved in hot mid-summer's noon its soft and yellow hair. And now, with Autumn's moon-lit eves, Its harvest-time has come; We pluck away the frosted leaves

And bear the treasures home. There, richer than the fabled gift Of golden showers of old, Fair hands the broken grain shall sift, And knead its meal of gold.

Let vapid idlers loll in silk Around their costly board-Give us the bowl of samp and milk, By homespun beauty poured. Where'er the wide old kitchen hearth

Who will not thnak the kindly earth, And bless our corn fed girls. Let earth with-hold her goodly root, Let mildew blight the rye,

Sends up its smoky curls,

Give to worm the orchard's fruit, The w eat-field to the fiv. But let the good old crop adorn

The hills our fathers trod ; Still let us for His Golden Corn, Send up our thanks to God.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Potatoe-Its History &c

A correspondent asks why the potatoe is called the Irish Potatoe. To answer this rather cold and backward, and we have questi n it will be necessary, and perhaps heard much complaint of this disease, and not unprofitable, to give something of its observed unmistakeable signs of mischief history. The first potatoes ever grown in on the vines. We have seen several lots Europe were raised on Sir Watter Raie- dug on high, sandy ground, an I not two igh's estate in Ireland, the seed being per cent were affected. On heavy, moist taken by him from Virginia in 1602. For many years, although eaten, they deed, we would not try to grow potutoes were grown more as objects of curiosity than for profit.—Their culture, however, hundred and fifty bushels is not a large seemed to increase, and, during the wars crop, our readers will have no difficulty which devastated Ireland towards the 17th in figuring up a good profit from growing century, when the growing grain was de- potatoes at the prices we have named, stroyed by the soldiery, the potatoe crop even though the crop should be injured served to keep the inhabitants from starvation. It could no be destoryed by fire, and, in fact, nothing but digging up the crop could destroy it, which was altogether too much like work for soldiers, and too long a job, and so the potatoes were left der the impression that the President had to the hungry people, for which they were approved the action of the Lecomption to the hungry people, for which they were FORWARDING & COMMISSION no doubt very than stul- T and M. L and

After this the potatoe became very popular in Ireland, and about the year 1694; was introduced into the county of Lancashire, England, when it was gradually spread over other adjoining counties, and through all England; but it was not until goods promptly and carefully attended to.
P. S. I have the only WAREHOUSE for storage at the above named landings.
St. Marys, Feb. 20th, 1857.

21-tf-i through all England; but it was not until about the 17th century that the Scotch gave it a trial. Previous to this date, in England potatoes were grown principally in vegetable gardens, and occupied no prominent place in the field culture. Durng the latter of 18th, and the beginning o the 19th century the potatoe increased inf popularity, and there was a subsequent increase in its culture. But, even up to 1812 the limited extent of the crop may be judged from the fact during that year, when breadstuffs were extremely dear and scarce, the British Parliament were urged by agricultural and political economists and the press to recommend, or to pass some law requiring, that every furmer should grow one nore of potatoes for every hundred acres occupied.

What the original variety first taken from Virginia was, is not known, and it was not untill about the year 1800 that we find much said of different sorts .-- At that

and so general in its use, that no root 1.0 it meets with their approbation. could compare with it, either in quantity raised or in the esteem in which it was held by the people. The fact, therefore,

that will be peacefully effected by it, com-pared with which the greatest political revolution will sink into insignificance? We may learn, also, the folly of growing one crop so exclusively as to make its success instead of a mere matter of profit or loss

proved the wisdom of the advice. The potato with us is an important crop. York, as far west as Chicago, and to most of the large cities of Canada West, No over until spring, when the demand is to interfere with the slavery question much better and more economical than

burying them in the ground. For several years the potato rot has not been very serious, though every wet sommer the crop is more or less injured. In 1855 the summer crop was very wet, and probably full one third of the potatoes were destroyed. In 1856 we had a dry season, and saw not the slightest sign of rot. The present summer has been wet, and land, the evil is much more serious. Inon a heavy soil. As one hundred or one somewhat in wet seasons, as during the past five years .- Rural New Yorker.

Washington, Dec. 9. Mr. Douglas said he was yesterday un-Convention, and under that impression he felt it to be his duty to state, that while he concurred in the general views of the message, yet so far as it did approve or indorse the action of that [Convention, he entirely dissented from it, and would give his reasons for such dissent. Upon a more careful and critical examination of the message, he was rejoined to find the President had not entirely approved the action of that Convention. He was also rejoiced to find that the President had not recommended that Congress should pass laws receiving Kansas into the Union as a State under the constitution framed at Lecompton. It is true, the tone of the message indicates a willingness on part of the President to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as a State into the Union under that Constitution, but it was a very significant fact that the President had refrained from any indorsement of the Convention, and from any recommendation as to the course Congress should pursue in regrad to the admission of Kansas. Indeed the President had expressed deep mortification and disappointment that the whole Constitution was not submitted to the people of Kansas for their acceptance or rejection. He protime Donaldson, in his Modern Agriculture, enumerated thirty-seven varieties as properly receive Kansas into the Union ments. He himself paid for a hundred down as the Little Blue river, quite near the settlement.

Buffalo were very abundant, and as far the little Blue river, quite near the settlement.

that a plant gains but slowly in popular to do so. He compared the freedom al-favor is no certain evidence that it is not lowed by the Lecompton Convention to Mr. Douglas denied the right of Mr. valuable, and we should be careful how the freedom at the election in Paris when Bigler to offer the statute of limitation. we cry out "humbug" at every thing new Louis Napoleon was elected President .-- None but the authorized attorney of the we cry out "humbug" at every thing new because of apparent failure at first. Some of the new p ants lately introduced may ultimately effect as a great moral, social and political revolution in this country as did the potatoe in Europe.

If the Chinese sugar cane shall enable the farmers of the North to manufacture sugar and molasses so as to supply our markets at a cheap rate, who can calculate the mighty moral and social change late the mighty moral and social change has a constitution upon the majority. When Mr. Douglas concluded there was applicable to the statute of limitations against the plane in the satute of limitations against the part of the satute of limitations against the plane in the satute of limitations against the plane in the satute of limitations against the part of the sature of limitations against the part of the sature of limitations against the part of limitations against plause in the gallery, or para and and

Mr. Bigler replied to Mr. Douglas, saying that the Convention was called according to law and had been recognized by or fallure a matter of such serious impor- Territory. It was their right to submit tance-almost a question of life and death the Constitution to the people or send it to Congress without submission. If it was for a season. We have always urged our right in itself, republicen in form, and the farmers to grow a diversity of crops, even people had fairly decided the slavery queswhere one or two seemed for a time to tion, it would not be wise to keep them out be the most profitable, and the failure of of the Union simply because the whole the wheat crop in the Genesee Valley has Constitution had not been submitted to them. To do so would be inconsistent with the doctrine of non intervention-It is found every day of the year upon the tables of the rich and poor, and is at once a luxury and a necessity. In no part of the country is if grown so extensively, we think, as around Rochester. In more think, as around Rochester. Immense and do the best they could, looking at the quantities are shipped every year to New happiness of the entire country. He had long been under the impression that it would be best for the Union and Kansas crop (except fruit) pays as well. In 1854 that the State should be admitted at the they averaged one dollar per bushel; in first favorable opportunity, in order to lo-1855, fifty cents, in 1856, one dollar; and calize the strife. He would have preto four shillings. Those who grow large- been submitted to the people, but persons ly for shipping, generally keep their crop outside of the Territory have no right

> however, determine his entire course un- to Gen. Denver's confirmation, Senator til they shall make such decision. He said the position of Mr. Douglas to-day was in utter deogation of that which he occupied when he voted for Mr. Toombs' bill which proposed to make a State Constitution and put it into operation without submitting it to a vote of the people, and this only a short time ago. He could not understand how Mr. Douglas had so readily become sensuive regarding the rights of the people after having attempted such an infringement upon them.

Mr. Douglas-I am certain Mr. Bigler-did not speak for the President. I know that the President has just spoken for himself in his message, in which he condemns the Convention for not submitting the Constitution to the people, and refused to recommend them to receive it. The President is a bold, frank man, and if he intended to give us an administration measure, he would say so. It is not respectful to assume he will not do what he will not recommend us to do. Of course I know the Senator from Pennsylvania did not speak by authority.

Mr. Bigler—I think I am safe in say-

ing and think the Senator from Hinois will agree, that the President appeals in the message to the doctrine that the Con-vention had a right to form a Consutu-tion and submit it to the people for approv-al or send it up to Congress for approval. I think it is deducible from the message that the President does not hold that because the entire Constitution is not submitted to the people Kansas should be kept out of the Union.

Mr. Douglas-I infer from the message that the President does hold that the Convention had a right to form a Constitution and send it here, but that was only the under the Federal Constitution, and because the Legislature had the power to constitute that a legal convention.

Mr. Bigler-Where did you get

Mr. Douglas replied—A gentleman (meaning Mr. Trumbull) yesterday read from a speech made by Mr. Buchaman that a Legislator had no right to create a convention to supersede a Territorial Government, and to attempt it would be gross usurpation. The Democratic party has held that doctrine ever since, and asserted it a year ago by indorsing his (Douglas') report from the Committee on mountains, and the country was covered Territories. Three hundred thousand

been known and cultivated for two hun- only the slavery question but all others Mr. Bigler entered his protest and dred years, it was thought necessary by must be submitted to the people of Kansas, claimed the statute of limitation. He some of the wisest and best men to encour- as they are guarenteed to establish all could not consent that Mr. Douglas should age or enforce its growth by parliamentary their domestic institutions for themselves. hold the President responsible for princiaction. In twenty years after this question On this principle the whole Constitution ples laid down twenty years ago under enwas agitated, so popular had it become must be submitted to ascertain whether or tirely different circumstances. It is not half so long since Mr. Douglas declared

> plend the statute of limitations against the Cincinnati Convention until the Charles-ton Convention meet. He stood now where he stood last year, because he believed he was right. It was true that he voted for Toombs' bill, and was ready to vote for it again. By doing so there would be no quarrels. It would not do to taunt him with once voting for a measure be

> would not vote for now. After further debate the matter was postponed and the Senate adjourned. nond

Washington, Dec. 10.
The nomination of Col. Richardson as
Gov. of Nebraska, was to-day confirmed by the Semate. I has

Gen. Denvers was appointed as Secretary of State of Kansas, was confirmed by 29 Democratic votes to 19 Republicans against. Douglas was absent.

Denver has been telegraphed to at Brownville, Mo.

The removal of Gov. Walker is daily expected. It is stated on high authority. that should be now move in the direction of Kansas, this result would immediately

Thos. J. Simms has been appointed U. S. Attorney for the district of New Oreans. The Hon. Nathan Cliffords apgreater and the price higher than in the fail. For keeping potatoes nothing equals a good root ceilar, and some of our potato farmers have very fine ones. This is have a free or slave State. He could not, the supply the vacancy on the Support Bench, has not yet been definitely acted upon by the Senate. The much better and more account Bench, has not yet been definitely acted upon by the Senate. The Douglas led off with a speech in opposition to the confirmation and was followed by Seward, Hall, Trumbyll and Doolittle, while on the Democratic side, the action of the administration was sustained by Slidell, Mason, Benjamine, Bigler, and others.

Douglas left just before the vote was la-ken. Senators Gwys and Pugh spoke on the subject in a equivocal manner, but finally sustained the administration.— Douglas carried but one Democratic Senator with him, namely, Broderick of California. eur in many of the oldest western

The Utah Expedition a sid I We find the following in the Kansas Journal of Commerce, of the 5th inst:

Mr. Joseph Mageau, a French trader on Green river, arrived in Kansas City Tuesday night, being the last arrival from Utah and the mountains. state of T His accounts confirm our previous ad-

vices concerning the hostility and the out-rages of the Mormons. No "Gentile" is any longer safe in the valley. He reports that nearly all emigrant trains are suffering from Mormon dervedations their wagons being burned and

cattle stolen.

Brigham Young is exhorting his followers to resist to the last extremity, and if overpowered by the government troops to fiee to the mountains, and defend the selves.

He reports that the army is buying up all the stores it can procure. He says the army has plenty of provisions for the winter if they can only concentrate in sufficient force to protect them from the Morand send it here, but that was only the mons; but scattered as they are on the right to petition for redress of grievances route, he fears many will be cut off.

Mr. Mageau has made large contracts. for flour at Salt Lake City for his winter trade, but on sending his train after it, they refused to let him have it least the army might be supplied by him, and sent him back with only 400 lbs for his own.

Large quantities of grain and forage were stored at Fort Bridger, which was burned by the Mormons to prevent as purchase by the government of ads of states

They had also burned all the grass on the route beyond Bridger.
Snow was about three feet deep in the

as far east as the Blue, no you v the settlement.