

ITHACA JOURNAL

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS. ITHACA, COUNTY OF TOMPKINS N. Y., JULY 25, 1823. [BY MACK & MORGAN.] [WHOLE No. 310.]

TERMS.
 I. To village subscribers, and those who receive their paper by post-riders, \$2.00 per annum, payable quarterly; or \$2.50, if not paid till the end of the year.
 II. To those who receive their papers at the office, \$1.50, payable in advance; or \$2.00 if not paid till the end of the year.
 III. Mail subscribers, \$2.00, payable in advance; or \$2.50, at the end of the year.
 IV. All arrears must be paid, before a paper is discontinued.
 PRODUCE, of all kinds, taken on regular payments, at the prices the merchants allow in goods.
 ADVERTISEMENTS, inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions; and 25 cents for each continuance. Legal advertisements from a distance, must be accompanied by the cash, or reference given to a known and responsible agent here. No advertisement discontinued without orders or a settlement.
 * * Communications to the publishers, must be post-paid.

PRINTING,
 PAMPHLETS, BLANKS,
 BOOKS, HANDBILLS, &c.
 with Neatness, Accuracy, and Dispatch.
 J. NICHOLS,
 Printer.

LEE & BAXTER,
 HAVE just received a supply of
 DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—
 Also, full and complete assortment of
 SPERM OIL,
 with a few different LIVERPOOL SUSPENDING LAMPS, suitable for HALLS, and STORES.
 June 9th, 1823.

CASH! CASH!!
Wheat! Wheat!!
 J. DOOLITTLE will pay CASH, for WHEAT, delivered at his store.
NEW GOODS
 Just received this day, a very large assortment of
Dry Goods & Groceries,
 Sweeds, Russian and American IRON—English, Blistered, German, and American STEEL, 21 KEGS OUT NAILS, which will be sold lower than offered in this place before. Soythes' Siddles, Brass Kettles, Leather, &c.
 Keeps on hand a general assortment of
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
 Also, an assortment of
STONE WARE
 from the Troy Factory.
 Ithaca, May 27th, 1823.

PRINCEPOTT & Co.
 HAVE just received an additional supply of Ladies'
Denmark Satin, Pique, Kid, and Morocco SHOES.
 Cashmere and Zorra Handkerchiefs, &c.
Soap & Candles
 at their store, by the BOX or at the manufacturer's prices.
 Ithaca, June 23rd, 1823.

TO LET,
 THE rooms lately occupied as the American Journal-Printing-Office and book-store. Apply to
HENRY ACKLEY,
 Ithaca, May 23rd, 1823.

CAYUGA AND TOMPKINS COUNTIES—2nd Regiment of Riflemen.
COL. JOHN RICHARDSON, commanding the 2d Regiment of N. York Riflemen, orders and directs, That Lieut. Colonel PHINEAS HURD, Captain DANIEL ELY, and Captain HEZEKIAH ELDRIDGE, of said Regiment, constitute a Court Martial for the present year, for the trial of all delinquents and delinquencies and offences cognizable by said Court, within said Regiment: That Lieut. Col. Phineas Hurd, be President of said Court Martial, and that said Court convene at the house of Luther Gere, in Ithaca, on the 20th of October next; at the house of Seymour Partelow, at Sherwood's Corner, on the 22d of October next; and at the house of Edmund B. Fellows, in Brutus, on the 24th day of October next.
 By order of Col. John Richardson,
JOSHUA JENKINS, Adj't.
 May 26, 1823.

REMOVAL.
W. & E. J. MOORE have removed to the
New Brick Store,
 next door to J. Grant's Tavern, and are opening an extensive assortment of GOODS, viz:
 AN EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF
CROCKERY:
 GROCERIES, of the first quality, including
TEAS,
 of a quality decidedly superior:
 A neat assortment of **HARDWARE.**
Paints & Die-Staffs,
 and almost every article kept in country stores.
COUNTRY DEALERS, are invited to replenish their assortment.
Tobacco, at Wholesale,
 will be sold at the New-York prices, by adding transportation.
 CASH or goods, will be paid for
Pot and Pearl Ashes.
AMERICAN GOODS—CHEAP.
 Ithaca, July 8, 1823.

REMOVAL
 AND
NEW ARRANGEMENTS
 THE subscribers have removed to the
YELLOW BRICK STORE, recently occupied by A. P. Searing & Co. in Owego street, opposite Doctor Ingersoll's; where they offer for sale, a general assortment of fresh
DRUGS and MEDICINE,
 pure, and carefully selected from the first Drug Stores in the United States. Also,
 A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Die-Staffs and Paints.
 Logwood, Redwood, Copperts, Indigo, Aqua Fortis, Clothier Jacks, do. Brushes, Nicaragua, Fustic, Alum, Blue Vitriol, Spits, Salt, Press-Paper, &c. &c.
PAINTS.
 Best Lon. White Lead, Red Lead, Venetian Red, French Yellow, Spruce do. Chrome do. King's do. (Spanish and Paris White, Spanish Brown, Smott's Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Gold Leaf, Copal Varnish, &c. &c.
BRUSHES.
 English ground Sash Tools, from No. 1 to 12; do. do. Paint Brushes, of all sizes; Grainng Brushes; Wash do. with and without handles, &c. &c.
 —ALSO—
 Saut-Crucibles, in nests; Black Lead Pots; Spatulas; Lead and Camel Hair Pencils.
 The above articles, together with all such as are used by Physicians, Dyers, and Painters, will be sold on reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail. All orders and prescriptions will be carefully attended to.
 They have just received a supply of
JAMES'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS,
 ALSO,
 Hull's Patent Hinge-Trusses, Glass Lamps, and Tooth Instruments.
 Having taken the agency of A. P. Searing's **BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,** they solicit the patronage of the Public in the
BOOK AND STATIONARY LINE.
LEE & BAXTER.
 Ithaca, May 5, 1823.

J. & G. J. Acley,
 PRESENT their respects to their brother hatters in this, and the adjoining counties, and respectfully inform them, that they have just received from New-York, and now offer for sale at their well known hat store, in the brick building, one door east of Wm. Lesley's store,
500 lbs. HATTERS' WOOL
200
PRIME NEUBRIA SKINS,
 together with a general and well selected assortment of
Hatters' Stock & Trimmings,
 consisting of the following articles, (viz.) Russian Rabbit, Coney, Muskrat, Raccoon, Cammels hair, and common Rabbit; Cotton and Silk hat linings, of different colours; Loopings, Bands, Silk Cord, tassels, and ornaments; hat Buckles, Gallons, drawing Cord, bow Strings, coarse, and fine; Morocco, different colours; patent steel raising Jacks, and stopping Brushes, &c. &c.
 Also, a few select
BUFFALO
Oval Hats.

The want of punctuality on the part of some of our customers, and the epidemic which recently prevailed in the city of New-York, must be our only apology (in some instances) disappointing our customers. We assure the public that our stores both in this city and in the country, shall be well fitted with every other description of the best materials and ware manufactured in the state. We are able to meet the many demands that are made upon us. Yet notwithstanding our pressing demands for cash, we will receive in exchange for hats, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Lumber, Teaming to Owego, &c. &c.
 J. & G. J. A. return their grateful acknowledgments for the patronage already received, and solicit a continuance. For sale as above, a first rate
One-Horse and a Two-Horse WIGGON,
 which will be exchanged for stock, produce, lumber or teaming
 Ithaca, Dec. 24, 1822.

R. L. COWDRY.
 Will continue the
Blacksmithing Business, Carriage Making Business,
 The making of
PLOUGHS, &c.
 In all their branches, at the shop here before occupied by Cowdry & Seymour.
 Ithaca, Feb. 4, 1823.

ITHACA BAKERY.
N. CURTIS, respectfully informs the public, that he is carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, in the building formerly occupied by D. Curtis. Where he will supply his customers at a reasonable rate with articles in his line.
LOAF BREAD,
 furnished to boatmen, travellers and villagers;
Crackers, Gingerbread, Rusk,
 and other articles in his line, kept constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.
CRACKERS, BY THE BARREL.
 All orders from Tavern-keepers and Grocers, in the adjacent country, punctually attended to, and every favour acknowledged.
 From the experience of the subscriber in the above business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all, who may favour him with their custom.
 Ithaca, May 20, 1823.
D'ABOLL'S ARITHMETIC, kept constantly on hand and for sale, at the Bookstore of
MACK & MORGAN.
Cash for Rags.

Agricultural and Domestic Economy.
INDIAN CORN.
 The following article, from the Baltimore American Farmer, may at the present time, when wheat is a staple and ready article for market, and corn bears a proportionably low price, convey some useful hints, in the way of domestic economy.
 On the various ways of preparing and employing Indian corn.
 There are many things the rich have no need to think of, which would be of infinite advantage to the poor, if they had the knowledge necessary to turn that product of their labor they have most in their power, to their own comfort and advantage. You may perhaps smile when you perceive this preparation is to usher into notice the virtues of Indian corn. I will allow you to do so, if you can find in my enumeration one use to which I put this valuable grain, unworthy of being more generally known. In order to swell the list, I mention some of the purposes for which it is used; that are known to every one, before I enter the detail of preparing a dish which I consider the best, healthiest, and most palatable food we have. I will begin with it before the seed is perfectly formed; it can then be made, if properly done, what pickle. We all know how delicious the ears are; when fit for this use, will be a superior staple; if scalded and dried, and roasted in the middle of a spit, when the grain hardens, you have a most delicious article for the domestic animals in the stable. The leaves of the shock or sheaf, when finally made excellent, make excellent bread, and are a favorite way of preparing it, is to make a batter with meal, milk, eggs, and a little shortening, about the consistence of that for pound-cake, which it resembles in appearance when baked in tins, commonly used for that purpose. In making light bread by mixing the wheat flour and yeast with mush, we consider it adds much to the sweetness and wholesomeness of the bread; we likewise in all griddle cakes, mix meal with wheat flour as tending to make lighter, with fewer eggs than they would with wheat flour alone. In short, we use corn meal on all occasions, either with or without wheat flour, not because we have not flour sufficient, but because we prefer meal. I can assure my fair country-women they need not apply to quacks or perfumers, or (I forget what they call them) I mean those foreigners who vend poisons, under pretence of rendering those that use them more beautiful, and recommend them because a few worn-out old women have made out by attending to nothing else but the application of various arts to hide their deformity for a short time, who having no beauty to endanger, cannot feel the consequences. I say, those who do believe in the virtues of cosmetics, will find my favorite corn meal superior to all the washes, de Maimezon, &c. &c. It will render the skin smooth, transparent and white, and withal it is perfectly safe. Only let them try it instead of going to one of those vendors aforesaid, and spending two or three dollars for a nostrum, which at best will only be transitory of benefit, leaving lasting ill effects; let them put over the fire a pint of water, when it boils stir in as much fine corn meal as will make it the consistence of paste—when cooling they may add a spoonfull of honey and a little rose water, though the latter articles are not necessary—let them use this paste or as I vulgarly call it, wash, instead of soap, every time they perform their morning and evening ablutions, or in other words wash themselves. I venture to affirm their complexions will derive more advantage from the application of this paste, than any of those washes which they pay so high for.
 I come now to the preparation of grain, which I believe is not as generally known as it ought to be, considering its excellence. It is what we call leyd hommony: we likewise have the best hommony and small hommony, both of which are common, are fine dishes and superior to rice, when properly managed; but the leyd hommony is preferred by every one who is accustomed to it, as being more wholesome and more palatable. It is prepared by boiling the white field corn in ashes and water, until the husk or skin of the grain is loosened, which will be the case in a few minutes, and it is necessary to pay attention that it does not remain too long in the ashes, as it will by that means taste of the lye; so soon as the husk is loosened, it must be washed and rubbed thro' the hands in cold water until the grain is cleansed from the ashes and skin; it may then be dried to make use of at any time, or boiled immediately if wanted. When ready to be cooked for the table, it must be scalded and put over to boil in plenty of water, observing always to keep sufficient hot water ready to add to it, as the first boils away. The grain bursts open into a white ball, and becomes soft when sufficiently done. This is the manner we boil it to eat with milk for cream, either warm or cold. It is also used in this country by the Indians and Creole

boatmen, who prefer it to any thing else in a soup, by putting the corn over with a piece of beef or pork leaving the water in which makes the soup. In the other case the grain is taken out of the water. A variety acquaintance of mine who knew nothing about hommony, has become as fond of this dish as to declare leyd hommony and milk to be preferable to the best sweetens and cream that can be had, and I doubt not some there are who would think the same. I have made the experiment, I have written the preceding.
 A Poem
THE FARMER'S
 O for the virtuous husband
 Who sows the seed with care
 And sows the virtuous husband
 Who sows the seed with care
 The globe.
 Virgil was himself a farmer, and his agriculture is fraught with wisdom, which even now, after the lapse of two hundred years, are universal truths for the land for which they were written.
 The verse above cries aloud to the earth that they would if they knew their own strength, and could appreciate it. But, alas! we are so fond of our comforts, and so chaste in our chastening humors, that we are moved; and the scenes of innocence, of domestic hearts with a pleasant moment, their loss is a rustic life, every poet, every country world, agriculture, the same charm.
 When a boy, he followed the life of a farmer. I followed the tedious time did I think of my father's house, that I might be a sailor; and indeed I was so tormented by my father, he was prepared for college, and took my first and second degree in the eastern seminaries. Though college every facility for acquiring all the pleasures of a literary education, still I felt like a prisoner, my health and spirits drooped, and I longed for the pure air and grassy walks of "Locust Grove," and it has only been since I have united literature and rural life, that I have tasted the sweetness of freedom and independence.
 Who is so free as the farmer? He walks over his own ground, he looks with playful delight at the gambols of his oxen, lambs, and he sits a free man in his own house, in the midst of a joyful family.
 Who is so independent as the farmer? He eats the produce of his own land, the fruits of his own labor; he depends on no haughty lord for a miserable pittance, and on no unfaithful servant for the offices of life. He is truly independent.—He has none of that silly pride that would keep him from providing for his own sustenance.
 The silence and stillness of a country life is often irksome to the aspiring and giddy youth. They wish to signalize themselves and have a name in the world. Do they remember that these are often (I had almost said always) bought at the expense of peace and comfort, and a good conscience? Are they aware of the thorns and briars that entangle the path from sweet seclusion to public notice? And are they absolutely certain, and if they should leave the lonely spot where their fathers have lived and died, and seek some noisy city, that they will find peace of mind amidst the bustle and pomp and chicanery of the world, where it has been denied to so many millions?
 The variety and novelty of public scenes may for a while intoxicate the brain, and give an unnatural pleasure to the mind, and keep out the thoughts of the humble station he has left; but when old age comes on, when the mind begins to sicken at the emptiness of courtly magnificence, then will he wish for the old country-house and the undisturbed fireside.
 "Happy the man whose wish and care
 A few paternal acres bound,
 Content to breathe his native air,
 In his own ground."
 Blest who can unconcernedly find
 Hours, days, and years slide soft away,
 In health of body, peace of mind,
 Quiet by day,
 Sound sleep by night; study and ease
 Together mix'd—sweet recreation!
 And innocence, which most does please,
 With meditation.
 Thus let me live unseen, unknown,
 Thus unlamented let me die;
 Steal from the world, and not a stone
 Tell where I lie."
 Moral. We should be very careful which end of the glass we make use of when we view our neighbor or brother's fault.