L. D Feckle

THE CAMBRIDGE WEEKLY CHRONICLE,
AND FARMER'S REGISTER.

"THE MAIN END OF EVERY GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE, AND THE DIFFUSION OF SOCIAL HAPPINESS."

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THE CAMBRIDGE WEEKLY CHRONICLE, AND FARMER'S REGISTER,
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☞ *All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post paid.*

POETRY.

"The reigning eagle of Parnassian skies,
Now soaring 'midst the tracks of light and air
And now the monarch of the woods and lair."

THE JUG OF RUM.

BY PHILIP FRENEAU.

Within these earthen walls confin'd
The ruin lurks, of human kind:
More mischiefs here, united dwell,
And more diseases haunt this cell,
Than ever plagu'd the Egyptian flocks,
Or ever curs'd Pandora's bok.

Within these prison-walls repose
The seeds of many a bloody nose,
The chattering tongue, the horrid oath,
The fist for fighting nothing loth,
The nose with diamonds glowing red,
The bloated eye, the broken head!

Forever fasten'd be this door—
Confin'd within, a thousand more
Destructive fiends of hateful shape
Even now are planning an escape:

Here, only by a cork controul'd,
And slender walls of earthen mould,
In all their pomp of death reside
Revenge, that ne'er was satisfied,
The tree that bears the deadly fruit
Of maiming, murder, and dispute,
Assault, that innocence assails,
The images of gloomy jails,
The giddy thought, on mischief bent,
The evening hour in folly spent,
All these within this jug appear,
And—Jack, the hangman, in the rear!

Thrice happy he, who, early taught
By nature, ne'er this poison sought;
He, with the purling stream content,
The beverage quaffs that nature meant
In reason's scale his actions weigh'd
His spirits want no foreign aid:
Long life is his, in vigour pass'd,
Existence welcome to the last—
A spring that never yet grew stale;
Such virtue lies in ADAM'S ALE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1792.

POLITICAL.

From the Baltimore American.

We published yesterday several extracts from the Report made to the Maryland House of Delegates by Mr. Page, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, recommending the change of the 6 per cent currency stock, created by the act of 1835, chapter 395, to 5 per centum sterling stock. We subjoin the Bill reported by the Committee, by which this measure is proposed to be effected. These documents which will be read with deep interest by all who feel the importance of the speedy completion of our public works, do great honor to their author, to whom the community is infinitely indebted for the zeal and ability with which, on this as well as on former occasions he has sustained the cause of Internal Improvements. It will be seen that, in a part of his report, Mr. Page adverts to the probability, that should Pennsylvania find our communication with the West hastening to a completion, she will abandon the very costly project at present entertained, of connecting by Rail Road Chambersburg with Pittsburg, and thus forming a continuous line from Philadelphia to the latter city. In some remarks thrown out a few days since in this paper, we ventured to advance the same opinion, believing that the great inducement to the Pennsylvanians, for extending their line westward, is the belief created by the apparent supineness of Maryland, that this state would not be enabled to finish her works in time to prevent anticipation on their part. The noble prize of the trade with the valley of the Mississippi is the object to attain which the two rival States are now exerting themselves, and the one that can first get the business must retain it. Should Pennsylbe permitted to get the start of us, the consequence must not only be a failure on our part to secure the benefits which must ensue from such a communication, but the pecuniary loss will be such as to embarrass our finances and detail upon us an amount of taxation that we are not competent to bear. When the immense sums subscribed by our city, and the three millions and a half contributed from private sources, are considered, it becomes the duty of every Baltimorean, and every citizen of Maryland, to arouse himself and see that every thing is done that can be effected to secure the speedy completion of our works. Should there be any amongst us who would hold back or counteract the measures in progress to secure this all important object, they should be made known to the community, the community of which would thus wantonly put at hazard. Let any one who may be sceptical on this point reflect for an instant on the results, should Philadelphia be enabled to form her business connections with the West, by this new line of Rail Road communication. Let him recollect the vast amount of capital wielded by that city, which will be lavishly expended in obtaining such a boon, and then let him, if he can, shut out the conviction, that the prosperity of Baltimore, as the commercial capital of Maryland, must depend on our being the first to reach the Ohio with our Rail road.

Of the gentleman designated in a Bill as Commissioner to dispose of our securites, there can be but one opinion. The fact of his possessing the entire confidence of our people, and the unlimited respect and esteem extended to him in Great Britain, where his position some years since as Minister of the United States was such as to make him thoroughly known to the British public, render him beyond all comparison the most suitable person that could have been selected for the object in view. It need scarcely be added that we hope most fervently that Mr. McLane will not permit any temporary personal inconvenience that may be incurred, to prevent him from accepting the responsible and important trust about to be offered to him. The devotion of this gentleman heretofore to the good of his country, and his readiness on all occasions to sacrifice private comfort on the shrine of public duty do not suffer us to entertain a doubt that he will now aid his adopted State in a measure involving most vitally her best interests.

It would be doing a gross injustice to ourselves, did we not, before we close these remarks, express the sense we entertain of the course uniformly pursued by the author of the Report in regard to what we consider the only policy that can ever make Maryland what she should be. With a firmness only equalled by the ability with which he has sustained the cause of Internal Improvements, Mr, Page has stood forward the champion of our best interests, when, in doing so, he placed himself in opposition to the erroneous but deeply rooted prejudices of a large portion of his constituents, and has contributed in an eminent degree to establish them on the stable footing upon which they at present stand. For this truly independent course Mr. Page is entitled to and will receive the gratitude of the Commonwealth at large, and will we trust, at no distant period have the satisfaction of beholding his native State in the enjoyment of blessings in conferring which he has been among the foremost.

A BILL

Entitled, a Supplement to an act entitled an act for the promotion of Internal Improvement.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That instead of the Eight millions of stock authorized by the act, to which this is a supplement, the Commissioner of loans be and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue Seven millions seven hundred and eighty six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars in Sterling stock, or bonds or certificates of stock, at the option of the Commissioners hereinafter named,, to be redeemable in London, at the pleasure of the State, at any time after the expiration of fifty years from the date thereof, and to bear an interest at the rate of five per centum per annum payable semi-annually in London on the first day of January and July in each and every year.

Sec. 2 And be it enacted, That the said Commissioner of loans shall deliver to Louis McLane, certificates of stock to the amount of Seven millions seven hundred and eighty six thousand six hundred and sixty seven dollars, to be sold and disposed of by him in such manner and at such time as he shall think most advantageous to the several companies interested; and that he shall pay over the nett amount of sales rateably to to the several Internal Improvement comsanies as they are respectfully entitled thereto, by the several provisions of the original act to which this is a Supplement; and be it further enacted, that said Louis McLane, shall deposite with the Treasurer of the Western Shore, certificates of Stock, or enter into some other arrangement, which shall be adequate in the opinion of the said Treasurer to secure the payment of the said interest by the said companies in a manner provided for by the sixth section of this act.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That the said Louis McLane, commissioner appointed by this act to sell and dispose of the said certificates of stock shall receive for his expenses, skill and diligence in the negotiation of the said certificates of stock, such compensation to be paid by the said companies respectively, who shall receive the proceeds of the sale of the said stock, as a majority of the Directors of the respective companies may deem reasonable.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioner shall be and he is hereby authorised and required to sell, or cause to be sold, in such manner, and at such time as he shall think most advisable for the interest of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, certificates of said stock to the amount of three millions two hundred thousand dollars, and after the payment of the expenses incident to the sale, and the entire sum or sums of money for which the two and one half millions of the six per centum stock of the State shall have been hypothecated or pledged by the said Canal company, he is hereby authorised and required to pay over the nett amount of sales to the said company, *provided, nevertheless*, that if the said Canal company shall have forfeited or sold any portion of the said two and one half millions of the said six per centum stock, in that event, the said Commissioner is hereby required not to sell or dispose of the like amount of the five per centum sterling stock created by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That in case of the refusal of the said Louis McLane to assume the trust delegated to him by this act, or in case of his death or resignation, the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland shall appoint some other suitable person to discharge the duties intended to be imposed on the said Louis McLane by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the several companies when they shall have received their respective proportions of the nett amount of the said sales, shall severally pay over to the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, the interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on the stock created by this supplement, semi annually, at least ninety days before the first day of January and July in each year, for the term of three years from the date of the certificates of said stock; together with the cost of translating the said interest to London, to be there paid, and also the difference in the exchange of currency between London and the City of Baltimore, *provided, also*, that the entire excess in the sale of the said five per centum sterling stock above the nett sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, after the payment of interest and expenses as hereinbefore provided for, shall be paid, rateably by the respective companies into the Treasury of the State for the special purposes of education, to be distributed in such manner as the Legislature shall hereafter direct.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of loans be and he is hereby authorised and required to cancel the bonds or certificates of stock created under the act, to which this is a supplement, as soon as the same shall be redeemed or delivered over to him; and the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland are hereby required to surrender and deliver to the Commissioner of loans, any bonds or certificates of stock created by the original act, which may have been deposited with them for safe keeping by the commissioners appointed by said original act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Louis McLane, or such person as the Treasurer in the event provided for by this act, may appoint, shall be and he is hereby authorised to appoint such agent or agents as he may think proper, in London, for the payment of the interest which may become payable there upon the stock aforesaid, and that the powers of the said agent or agents shall continue until revoked by the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of the stock to be issued in virtue of this act.

REPORT
OF
THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
In reference to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company.

The Committee of Ways and Means to which was referred the communication of George C. Washington, esq. President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to his excellency the Governor of Maryland, praying further pecuniary aid from the State to complete the canal to Cumberland, beg leave to report—

That they have given to the application all the consideration which the magnitude of the subject was calculated to excite. Their deliberations induce them to present for the decision of the Legislature two cardinal propositions:

1st. Either to provide, during the present session of the Legislature, pecuniary aid to such an amount as will secure the most vigorous prosecution of this mighty enterprise to its accomplishment, which will cost, according to the *last revised estimates*, nearly three millions of dollars; or

2d. To suspend all further appropriation of money on the part of the State until the General Government and the cities of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria will have surrendered their entire interest in this work to the State of Maryland, *on condition* that this work shall be extended to Cumberland by this State with all convenient expedition. The committee, after much deliberation, respectfully recommended the adoption of the second proposition. The confident hope is by them entertained, that the United States and the District cities will not hesitate to translate their several interests to this State. This application cannot be resisted without a well defined deflection from every principle of natural justice and expediency.

When the State of Maryland had already subscribed six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars capital stock in the canal, a further appropriation of two millions of dollars as a loan was made on the part of the State; which sum, according to the estimates then presented *by this company* to the General Assembly of Maryland, was adequate to complete the canal to Cumberland. The State confided in the *accuracy of the estimates furnished, not by herself*, and made the appropriation of $2,000,000, impressed with the belief that it would complete the work to Cumberland. The State had then invested $2,625,000, and the Federal Government $1.000,000, Washington city $1,000,000, and Georgetown and Alexandria had invested each $250.000. At that time Maryland had invested $125,000 more than the General Government and all the District cities altogether.—The terminus of the canal was in the District, and to that spot most of the advantages were expected to flow.

In 1836 a statement and *revised* estimate was exhibited to the State of Maryland, and a further appropriation of $3,000,000 was incurred to *complete* the canal to Cumberland, and to render available to the State, as well as to the General Government and the District cities, the money which had already been expended in its construction. Application was made to the General Government and also the District cities, and they refused to augment their appropriations. This State made the entire appropriation of $3,000,000, with the assurance that this additional amount was ample to complete the work. The fact is now disclosed, that by the most *recently corrected* estimates of cost, this work cannot be completed at a less price than the further sum of $3,000,000; and application is now being made to this generous State alone to make this additional advance to complete the work. Whether this last *corrected* estimate be adequate to complete it, will depend on contingencies over which the company cannot have entire control; and the accurary of the past estimates does not at all invite the confidence of the Legislature.

On this great work, which is emphatically a "District work," this State has already invested $5,625,000. If this great enterprise be not completed to the coal regions near to Cumberland, this investment of $2 500.000 must be to *them* altogether unproductive; and is it not therefore both reasonable and just, if it is *State* will advance $3,000,000 more in the execution of an object equally beneficial *to them*, that they should surrender to the State the interest they now possess? The committee believe that a proper sense of justice and expediency will prompt them at once to make the proposed surrender to the State, on the condition contemplated by the bill now presented.

From the following tabular statement it will appear that if no further appropriation be made by the State, the canal will have available means equal to more than one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, after they shall have emancipated themselves from all pressing liabilities.

The available means of the canal are derived from the following sources, to wit—

The subscription on the part of the State, if made available by the interposition of legislative assistance	3,000,000
Interest due on the bonds for one year, to April 1st.	180,000
Advances to other companies of internal Improvement	120,000
Advance to Commissioners	8,000
Corporation stocks	156,877
Private stockholders, who are certainly solvent	61,607
Cash in Bank and in the possession of the Commissioners on the 1st day of January, 1839	28,795
	$3,555,270

The liabilities of the company exceed two millions of dollars, and are incurred for the following purposes, to wit:—

Amount borrowed in Europe on State bonds	1,155,222
In this country, on State bonds	430,000
Since the 1st day of January, 1839	300,000
Borrowed on pledge of Corporation stocks prior to January 1st, 1839	60,000
Borrowed on same since January 1st, 1839	50,000
Notes in circulation on the 1st day of January	135,900
Acceptances and estimates due	48,356
Lands on canal to be paid for	59,102
Interest to the 1st April to the State on the $2,000,000 loan	120,000
Amount of commissions due to Europe, say	80,000
On account of the Potomac Canal	3,430
	2,392,010
	$1,162,269

This available sum of $1,162,269 will be sufficient to occupy the lapse of time necessary to complete the negotiation proposed.

The committee recommend that no further appropriation be made by this State to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, until the General Government and the District cities will have surrendered their entire interest in the same to the State of Maryland, *on condition* that this State complete the work to Cumberland with all convenient despatch.

All which is respectfully submitted.

H. PAGE, Chairman.

THE AGRICULTURIST.

"Venerate the plough,
And o'er your hills and long withdrawing vales
Let Autumn spread its richest treasures to the sun,
Luxuriant and unbounded."

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.—When single bud cuttings are to be planted, it is best to cut the branch or other wood half an inch below the bud; because, besides those that start out from the bark at the base of the bud, roots start out of the lower end of the cutting, and they make the finest trees when the wood grows near the roots. All joints of the body of the tree, where limbs have been trimmed off, have two latent buds, one at each side of the base of the limb, and sometimes more; I have often made four buds grow from one joint. These joints, therefore, before planting, may be split, and thus two cuttings made from each—the splitting should be done so that the base of the limb be divided equally, and one side left attached to each half of the joint. It is generally supposed that when a bud has grown into a branch or limb, the same joint is incapable of producing another after that limb has been cut off; but this is a mistake. As soon as the limb has grown even two or three inches, and even after it has grown one inch, very often, these latent buds are formed, and if the limb be cut or broken off, they immediately start to grow. This fact will readily manifest itself to all, when they recollect how speedily and how often the morus multicaulis replenishes itself after being trimmed or stripped of its leaves during the summer. These latent buds are, therefore, very valuable to those who have trimmed trees. I have sometimes planted them without splitting, and separated the trees in the fall; but generally where two or more stocks grow from the same cutting, one is interfered with by the other, and is generally small; besides, they grow so close together that they do not ripen their wood so well. G. B. S.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Success in transplanting trees depends much on the treatment they receive in that operation. On removing the trees from the nursery, care should be taken to prevent the roots from drying previously to planting them, otherwise they may receive considerable injury, and when they are to be transported to a distance, particular care should be taken to preserve them from drying winds before packing. Immediately on their receipt, the bundles should be unpacked, the roots well watered and 'laid in' until the ground in which they are to be planted be ready to receive them. By laying in, is to be understood, the making of a trench sufficiently large to admit the roots, into which they are placed; the earth having been previously made fine, is then filled in around them, and a gentle watering given, in which situation they may remain with safety, until planted.

The holes in which it is intended to plant them, should, for an ordinary sized nursery tree, be from 2 1-2 to 3 feet in diameter, and about the same depth; the earth from the bottom should be thrown aside, and the place filled up with good compost or black mould, (no fresh stable manure should be used in the compost.) The tree should be planted one or two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery, the roots and fibres being spread out horizontally, and during the process of filling in the earth, the tree should be shaken several times to admit the soil between the roots, and also to fill up any cavities that might otherwise remain. The earth should then be trodden down and gently watered; in a short time it will have settled, and any hollows that may have formed, should be filled up—finishing by forming a basin around the trench to receive the rain or watering which it may be necessary to give it, if the ensuing season should prove dry; to prevent the winds from loosening the earth round the roots, the tree should be secured to a stake by bands of straw.

The proper season for transplanting trees in this latitude, is from the middle of October to the first or middle of May. Trees transplanted in autumn should have the roots a little protected during the first and most trying winter. This protection may consist of a few inches of litter from the stable, placed among their trunks and over their roots. Moss from the meadows or evergreen boughs are, however, preferable for delicate plants, as these substances, being almost incorruptible, never injure what they were designed to protect.

"We have observed,' says the Genesee Farmer, in regard to transplanting fruit trees, that we have rarely lost one that stood in cultivated ground, where the hoe was introduced several times in the course of the summer; but on the contrary where the trees were set in grassy land, or where the cultivation was neglected, our losses have been considerable. We therefore advise, in order to secure the safety of such as have been planted out, either in the last autumn or this spring, to have the ground well hoed round them once a month; and if it be done every fortnight, it will be still better. The labour will not differ very materially from hoeing a hill of corn. It is worthy of notice, however, that the oftener it is done the easier it is to do—because the soil will be kept loose and mellow.

'From these statements it must be evident, that unless the ground is frequently cultivated & kept mellow, so that between its particles the air can pass in, the latter cannot impart the moisture which it holds in solution: but when the soil is freshly broken, minutely divided, and prevented from conglomerating, these invisible springs are preserved in order, and plants that drink from them will long resist the drought. Let the hoe, then, be freely and frequently used.

[Farmers' Cabinet.

Multicaulis cuttings, at three cents a bud, are cheap, because each good one will make a tree in six months, worth at least ten cents, and probably fifty cents.

Economy in Feeding.

There is, perhaps, no department in the business of agriculture so little attended to in this country, as that of economy in feeding of stock, and none which requires more attention. It has been demonstrated time after time that the mere bruising of oats, or corn or the cutting of hay, adds fully one third to its value as food: that is, that one third less in quantity of either, will answer. That this is a fact we have no doubt and have long been surprised that so few persons, owners of stock, adopt this mode of feeding. No one who has watched with a discriminating eye the effects of feeding animals with whole grain, but must have observed the fact that a large portion comes from them precisely in the same condition it was received by them into their stomachs. The reason of this is obvious: their stomachs have become so enfeebled by being long used to unbruised grain, corn, or oats as to be enable to digest the regular portions of these substances daily given them. This fact alone should bring about a reformation, as it is calculated to convince any one capable of drawing just deductions from well established principles, that all food which is voided in an undigested state, so far from having done any good, must have been the cause of much positive harm, as all bodies which lie in the stomach in that condition, are so many sources of irritation, derangement and disease. But there is another view, which we do not recollect to have seen enforced—it is this: that by crushing or bruising all all grain food given to cattle, the manure will be more valuable. How often do we see a piece of ground which has been manured from a horse stable, so covered with oats as to induce the belief in a stranger, that oats had absolutely been sown, when in fact, they had sprung from the undigested grains which had passed through the horses. The trouble which foul manure imposes upon the husbandman we need not mention, as sad experience has made every one intimate with it. If then one-third in quantity of grain can be saved, if that feed is more nutritious, if manure made from it is cleaner and better, why should farmers and planters hesitate a moment?—Why do they not at once abandon a practice so replete with evil.—Balt. Far. & Gardener.

From the Jeffersonian.

THOUGHTS ON FARMING.

Mr. Editor:—I have been amused and gratified with the entertaining matter presented in your columns under the head of "Farmer.' It must be obvious that appropriate matter advanced under that interesting head, cannot be very acceptable to a large portion of your readers. Many, it is true, might afford very well to take two papers, (the one being devoted to Agriculture,) but it is equally true, that so large a number it is not convenient to do so. Hence, I infer the high importance of keeping a steady eye to this fruitful subject in your columns, so as to give a still stronger attraction if possible, to your excellent paper in the estimation of the Farmer.

Nature, in her bold & beautiful outlines, has designed Indiana as an agricultural state. Her position and the nature of her resources, mark her indelibly as such: that she will at least, stand in the proportion of ten to one in that independent and noble profession. Shall we not then bestow a little thought and attention, with a view to promote that profession? With a view to come at the most correct theories and approved practices? With a view moreover, to realize the benefits enlightened by experience? Every consideration, and every interest involved, seems to respond—"We should by all means."

The able editor of the 'Cultivator,' Judge Buel of Albany, N. Y. very pertinently observes, that "the fertility of the soil is the farmers capital and the produce raised therefrom is the interest realized from the capital." Now, here in Indiana, we have a very fertile soil—do we farm in such a manner as to keep up and promote that fertility and get as good an interest from it as we might do? I think not. By alternate cropping, the use of clover and the proper application of manures, the fertility of this western soil may be lastingly kept up and even augmented, far easier than to raise it again, after it shall have been reduced by hard cropping and injudicious farming. Let us stop then, and see what we are about, before we advance to far in a course fraught with mischievous tendencies. Let us give this important matter our profound and sagacious attention, in order to retain and direct with judgement, the rich resources of our soil, that we may insure its ample and lasting fertility—that great capital, from which so large and substantial an interest may be realized.

Well then if we are to be such great farmers, and such a host of us in Indiana, is it not full time we should look about us, and see if we have a prospect of growing sufficient wheat at the next harvest to supply ourselves? I consider such prospect very doubtful at present, more especially if the frost during winter and next spring, should prove severe upon it. Owing to the unusual drought, and consequent difficulty of seeding—the small quantity sown, and most of that rudely done, it is very questionable whether under the most favorable circumstances, the crop will be more than barely sufficient for home consumption. However, we will hope for the best, with a humble confidence inquiring at the same time, if something farther may not be done, in anticipation of a failure and scarcity. I believe there may. I think we have it in our power to try the spring wheat to some little extent. Some of our farmers did try it the last season, mostly, I believe with good success. Would it not be well for one and all, who have any of it, to save it carefully for seed, to be sown the ensuing spring? It might be a good thing to do so—it might help along finely.

In grounds of a black, rich mould, winter wheat does not do well, being too liable to be frozen out but spring wheat is peculiarly adapted to such grounds—being sown at a season in, and after which, the frost cannot affect it. I am preparing two and a half acres of ground in the best manner, intended for spring wheat the next season. If I succeed well with it I hope to have the pleasure of giving the result for your columns, at or after the next harvest.

To conclude, Mr. Editor, if you shall deem these few scattering remarks admissible, their insertion may be of some little use to the great cause of Agriculture, and oblige

A FARMER.

Nov. 16, 1838.