Dr. N. Hammond

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.

EXPERIMENTS

To ascertain the comparative advantages of preparing and using by various processes, and in different forms, several kinds of grain, &c. for food for hogs, cattle, &c. Communicated to the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and by them ordered to be published in the American Farmer.

INDIAN CORN.

Five ounces of corn, (avoirdupois) just shelled from the ear, were put into 1¼ pounds of boiling water, and boiled for ten hours. As the boiling evaporated the water, the vessel was filled up with ½ a pound of cold water as often as appeared necessary. Six pounds two ounces of water were used; and when the boiling was done, there were eight ounces of liquor, five of which were thick and rich, drained from the corn. Thus drained, and brought to the state of hominy tolerably well cooked, the mess was found to weigh 15 ounces.

This experiment was made with two views;—first, to find what would be the increase of weight—and 2dly, whether the process of boiling would not produce every desirable effect, without the trouble and expense of having the corn ground into meal.

CORN MEAL.

Five ounces of unsifted corn meal were mixed with one pound ten ounces of scalding water.—Before it had boiled long, fearing it might burn, one pound ten ounses more of water were added. The meal was well cooked in one hour; but the mess being thinner than was wished, the boiling was continued for some time to evaporate the water—but the meal appeared to hold the water by a powerful attraction, and parted with it very slowly. When the process was stopped, the mixture was thinner than mush, or hasty pudding; but rather thicker than gruel, and was in an excellent state to give to a sow suckling a farrow of pigs. The mess was again put into the scales, and the five ounces of meal were now found to weigh over thirty ounces.

The meal may be cooked with one fifth of the fuel, necessary to cook the corn.

LADY PEAS.

Five ounces of lady peas were next cooked.—The mess when thoroughly done and drained, weighed fifteen ounces; but they yielded no rich liquor, and appeared like a very inferior food to the boiled corn.

RYE.

Five ounces of rye were put into one pound ten ounces of boiling water, and the boiling was continued for five hours in the course of which one pound more of water was added. The mess was now thoroughly done, and was enveloped in a rich looking gelatinous substance, of which only two ounces would drain off. This mess, which had every appearance of rich nourishing food, weighed twenty three ounces, beside the two ounces of jelly.

RYE SHORTS.

Five ounces of rye shorts were mingled with one pound ten ounces of boiling water. They were boiled very gently for 2½ hours; in the course of which time fourteen ounces more of water were added. It was now a thick, rich gruel, and apparently in a nice state for a mess for a milch cow. In this state it weighed forty ounces.

FLAX SEED.

Five ounces of flax seed were next placed on the coals in one pound ten ounces of water—and twelve ounces more water was added. This mess was very easily excited, and the oil boiled over more than once. What was saved made a very rich looking mess of twenty five ounces—But nothing need be said in favour of flax seed jelly—those who have used it place it even before corn meal for fattening beeves.

WHEAT SHORTS

Five ounces of good wheat shorts were cooked in one pound ten ounces of water, with the addition of eight ounces more during the boiling.—When done the mess looked like a rich loblolly, and weighed thirty one ounces.

In all these experiments, that the increase of both bulk and weight was caused and made by the water, aided by the agency of heat, there can be no doubt. And when it is considered that water is the greatest ingredient in the richest made soups; and is the chief agent in the growth not only of herbs and plants, but of the huge oaks of the forest, why may it not in an absorbed and solid state conduce to the growth and increase of a hog?

CORN CRUSHED, *(to ascertain the yield.)*

A tub, or five bushels, of corn in the ear was shelled, and yielded 2½ bushels and one quart.—The cobs were then pounded and again mixed with the corn. In this state the whole was ground, and reduced to a fine chop. It now yielded by measure 4½ bushels, wanting one quart.

If the eighty one quarts of corn had been ground into tolerable meal, they would have yielded by measure one hundred and five quarts of meal—and with the cobs added did make one hundred and forty three quarts of fine chop. I regret that the different items of this experiment were not weighed as well as measured.

FATTENING HOGS.

On the first day of December, 1824, four shoats of the same breed, nearly of the same size, and as much alike in every respect as could be selected from a herd of ninety odd hogs, were made choice of; each carefully weighed, and placed in a separate stye, where their food could be exactly regulated. They weighed between 81 pounds and 100. The two whose weights together made 185 pounds, were fed on one gallon of shelled Indian corn, weighing seven pounds, to each for every 24 hours, and as much water as they wanted.—This quantity of food was a plenty for them; generally they about consumed it. Some five or six different days between the 1st of December and the 4th January, the time the experiment was going on they did not quite eat their whole allowance.

To the two shoats, whose weights together made 173 pounds, seven pounds of good Indian corn meal, by measure ten pints, were made into good mush or hasty pudding, and divided between them for every 24 hours. That is these two had allowed them exactly half the weight of meal, which the others had of raw corn. The seven pounds of meal were daily mixed with scalding water, and then well boiled: the whole process of cooking was done on an average in 1½ hours. They were all fed twice a day, & at the same time. The evening feed of the shoats fed on mush was generally warm—the morning feed, having stood all night was always cold. The seven pounds, or ten pints, of meal, when cooked, weighed an average of 30 pounds, and measured an average of three gallons. There was a difference of nine pounds in the weight of the latter pair—the smallest had the least appetite, and his allowance of 15 pounds of mush was just as much as he appeared to want, or would eat up clean; the other was greedy and always sharp set—dispatched his mess quickly, and wanted more.

Before the experiment had progressed a fortnight, there was a very perceptible difference in the appearance of these pigs. Those fed on the mush assumed a more thrifty, healthy, fresh appearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference became more striking as the experiment advanced.

On the 4th January, 1825, while preparations were making for killing and dressing, they were again carefully weighed on the hoof. One of those, whose daily allowance had been seven pounds of corn each, had increased 20 pounds in the 34 days; the other, who had had an equal allowance of corn had increased only five pounds. I could not account for this difference by any thing I could discover either before or after killing; the appetites of these two were much more alike than of the others—and their health was apparently equally good.

Of the pair fed on mush, whose daily allowance had been 3½ pounds of meal each, the greedy one had gained 23 pounds, and the other 21 pounds.

These are all the material facts in these experiments, except that a very small portion of salt was put into each mess of mush—*and there is no miracle in them.** The hogs, allowed 3½ pounds of meal each, gained less than ¾ of a pound daily, and this surely they might have gained from the meal; but they gained more than those fed on double that quantity of corn. The saving of one half the immense quantity of corn consumed in raising and fattening hogs in Maryland, would be well worth the offer of a premium to have these experiments accurately repeated and tested by different persons.

**The water may be denied all credit if you please, except that of a diluent, and digester.*

Swedish Turnips.—We lately mentioned Mr. Denistoun's excellent crop of Swedish turnips, cultivated according to the method of Cobbett. In a field almost adjoining, there is a crop still better, which were raised by Mr. Wm. Warnock, in the usual way. The distance between the drills is 28 inches, and the plants are nearly 11 inches asunder, or twenty in 18 feet. They were sown on the 28th of May, and were thinned with the hoe, and parted and set up with the plough, according to the ordinary practice. It was meant to leave them 10 inches asunder; but this method does not admit of the same exactness as transplanting. The Scotch acre would therefore contain 26,356 plants, and the English 20,740. The field in question, consisting of about half an acre, was examined on Saturday, and the average weight of each turnip, with the top, was found to be 4¼ lbs. at the rate of 50 tons per Scottish acre, or 39 tons 17 cwt per English acre. Without the top, the root weighed 3 lbs. 10 oz. at the rate of 42⅛ tons per Scottish acre, or 39¼ tons per English acre—This crop is therefore one fourth larger than Mr. Denistoun's.—*Glasgow Chron.*

Inaugural Address,

Delivered by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS on being sworn into office as President of the United States, on the 4th of March 1825.

At a quarter before 12 o'clock, the President elect, accompanied by the President of the United States, and escorted by a considerable body of gentlemen, composed of strangers and citizens, and the military of the district, repaired to the capitol, where he was received by the committee of Arrangement of the Senate, and conducted to the Senate Chamber, from whence he proceeded with the Senate to the Hall of the House of Representatives attended by the Heads of Departments, the Marshal of the District of Columbia, and the gentlemen selected as his associates, for the officers the day, and the Mayors of the three corporations of the District.

The President of the Senate, with the Secretary of the Senate, were placed on the right of the Chair; the Ex-President on his right, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the Clerk of the house on his left; the heads of Departments were seated on the right, and the foreign Ministers with their suites on the left of the Chair.

The Judges of the Supreme Court occupied a table in front of the Chair.

The Senate filled the seats immediately in front; members of Congress, including the judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with their officers and such persons as are, by the standing rules of Congress, admitted to seats within the chambers, occupied seats on the floor.—Officers; civil, military and naval, were also admitted in the lobbies and upon the floor of the Hall. After taking the oath of office, the President delivered the following

ADDRESS:

In compliance with an usage coeval with the existence of our Federal Constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the career upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow citizens, in your presence, and in that of Heaven, to bind myself by the solemnities of religious obligation, to the faithful performance of the duties allotted to me in the station to which I have been called.

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed, in the fulfilment of those duties, my first resort will be to that Constitution, which I shall swear to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the Executive Magistrate; and, in its first words, declares the purposes to which these, and the whole action of the Government, instituted by it: should be invariably and sacredly devoted,—to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of this Union, in their successive generations. Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers. Administered by some of the most eminent men who contributed to its formation, through a most eventful period in the annals of the world, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, incidental to the condition of associated man; it has not disappointed the hopes and aspirations of those illustrious benefactors of their age and nation. It has promoted the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all; it has, to an extent, far beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this people. We now receive it as a precious inheritance from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, doubly bound by the examples which they have left us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed, as the fruits of their labors, to transmit the same, unimpaired, to the succeeding generation.

In the compass of thirty six years since this great national covenant was instituted, a body of laws, enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies. Subordinate departments have distributed the Executive functions in their various relations to foreign affairs, to the revenue and expenditures, and to the military force of the Union by land and sea. A co-ordinate department of the Judiciary has expounded the Constitution and the laws; settling, in harmonious coincidence with the Legislative will, numerous weighty questions of construction, which the imperfection of human language had rendered unavoidable. The year of Jubilee, since the first formation of our Union, has just elapsed; that of the Declaration of our Independence, is at hand. The consummation of both was effected by this Constitution.

Since that period, a population of four millions has multiplied to twelve; a territory bounded by the Mississippi, has been extended from sea to sea; new states have been admitted to the Union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first Confederation; treaties of peace, amity, and commerce, have been concluded with the principal dominions of the earth; the people of other nations, inhabitants of regions acquired, not by conquest, but by compact, have been united with us in the participation of our rights and duties, of our burdens and blessings; the forest has fallen by the axe of our woodsmen, the soil has been made to teem by the tillage of our farmers; our commerce has whitened every ocean, the dominion of man over physical nature has been extended by the invention of our artists; Liberty and Law have marched hand in hand; all the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectively, as under any other Government on the globe; and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditure of other nations in a single year.

Such is the unexaggerated picture of our condition under a constitution founded upon the republican principle of equal rights. To admit that this picture has its shades, is but to say that it is still the condition of men upon earth. From evil, physical, moral, and political, it is not our claim to be exempt. We have suffered, sometimes by the visitation of Heaven, through disease; often, by the wrongs and injustice of other nations, even to the extremities of war; and, lastly, by dissensions among ourselves—dissensions, perhaps, inseparable from the enjoyment of freedom, but which have, more than once, appeared to threaten the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the overthrow of all the enjoyments of our present lot, and all our earthly hopes of the future. The causes of these dissensions have been various: founded upon differences of speculation in the theory of Republican Government; upon conflicting views of policy, in our relations with foreign nations; upon jealousies of partial and sectional interests, aggravated by prejudices and prepossessions which strangers to each other are ever apt to entertain.

It is a source of gratification and of encouragement to me, to observe that the great result of this experiment, upon the theory of human rights, has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success, equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Union, justice, tranquility, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty,—all have been promoted by the Government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time; looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may, at once, indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, we derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, the candid and the just will now admit, that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, to the formation and administration of this Government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error. The Revolutionary wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the Government of the United States first went into operation under this Constitution, excited a collision of sentiments and of sympathies, which kindled all the passions, & embittered the conflict of parties, till the nation was involved in war, and the Union was shaken to its centre. This time of trial embraced a period of five and twenty years, during which, the policy of the Union, in its relations with Europe, constituted the principal basis of our political divisions, and the most arduous part of the action of our Federal Government. With the catastrophe in which the wars of the French Revolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this baneful weed of party strife was uprooted. From that time, no difference of principle, connected either with the theory of government, or with our intercourse with foreign nations, has existed, or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a continued combination of parties, or to give more than wholesome animation to public sentiment, or legislative debate. Our political creed is, without a dissenting voice that can be heard—That the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate Government upon earth—That the best security for the beneficence, and the best guaranty against the abuse, of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections—That the General Government of the Union, and the separate governments of the States, are all sovereignties of limited powers; fellow servants of the same masters; uncontrolled within their respective spheres; uncontrollable by encroachments upon each other—That the firmest security of peace is the preparation, during peace, of the defences of war—That a rigorous economy, and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden of taxation—That the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power—That the freedom of the press and of religious opinion should be inviolate—That the policy of our country is peace, and the ark of our salvation union, are articles of faith upon which we are all now agreed. If there have been those who doubted whether a confederate representative democracy were a government competent to the wise and orderly management of the common concerns of a mighty nation, those doubts have been dispelled. If there have been projects of partial confederacies to be erected upon the ruins of the Union, they have been scattered to the winds—If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign nation and antipathies against another, they have been extinguished. Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the animosities of political contention, & blended into harmony the most discordant elements of public opinion. There still remains one effort of magnanimity, one sacrifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by the individuals throughout the nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party. It is that of discarding every remnant of rancor against each other; of embracing, as countrymen and friends, and of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence which, in times of contention for principle, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion.

The collisions of party spirit, which originate in speculative opinions, or in different views of administrative policy, are, in their nature, transitory. Those which are founded on geographical divisions, adverse interests of soil, climate, and modes of domestic life, are more permanent, and therefore perhaps more dangerous. It is this which gives inestimable value to the character of our Goverment, at once federal and national. It holds out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve alike and with equal anxiety, the rights of each individual State in its own government, and the rights of the whole nation in that of the Union. Whatsoever is of domestic concernment, unconnected with the other members of the Union, or with foreign lands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the State Governments. Whatsoever directly involves the rights and interests of the federative fraternity, or of Foreign Powers, is of the resort of this General Government. The duties of both are obvious in the general principle, though sometimes perplexed with difficulties in the detail. To respect the rights of the State Governments, is the inviolable duty of that of the Union; the government of every state will feel its own obligation to respect and preserve the rights of the whole. The prejudices, every where too commonly entertained against distant strangers, are worn away, and the jealousies of jarring interests are allayed, by the composition and functions of the great National Councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the Union, at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our country, while meeting to deliberate upon the great interests of those by whom they are deputed, learn to estimate the talents, & to do justice to the virtues, of each other. The harmony of the nation is promoted, and the whole Union is knit together, by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse and the ties of personal friendship, formed between the Reprentatives of its several parts, in the performance of their service at this metropolis.

Passing from this general review of the purposes and injunctions of the Federal Constitution, and their results, as indicating the first traces of the path of duty in the discharge of my public trust, I turn to the administration of my immediate predecessor, as the second. It has passed away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, & to the honor of our country's name, is known to you all. The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the Legislature, have been—to cherish peace, while preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own; to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed; to discharge, with all possible promptitude, the national debt; to reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force; to improve the organization and discipline of the army; to provide and sustain a school of military science; to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the nation; to promote the civilization of the Indian tribes; and, to proceed in the great system of internal improvements, within the limits of the constitutional power of the Union. Under the pledge of these promises, made by that eminent citizen, at the time of his first induction to this office, in his career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repealed; sixty millions of the public debt have been discharged; provision has been made for the comfort and relief of the aged and indigent among the surviving warriors of the Revolution; the regular armed force has been reduced, and its constitution revised and perfected; the accountability for the expenditure of public monies has been made more effective; the Floridas have been peaceably acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific Ocean; the independence of the southern nations of this hemisphere has been recognized and recommended by example and by counsel, to the potentates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country, by fortifications, and the increase of the navy; towards the effectual suppression of the African traffic in slaves; in alluring the aboriginal hunters of our land to the cultivation of the soil and of the mind; in exploring the interior regions of the Union; and in preparing, by scientific researches and surveys, for the further application of our national resources to the internal improvement of our country.

In this brief outline of the promise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty, for his successor, is clearly delineated. To pursue to their consummation, those purposes of improvement in our common condition, instituted or recommended by him, will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are, in future ages, to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union, that, in which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnificence and

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