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.

VOL. VIII. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1825. NO. 28.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

From the American Farmer.

ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW;

For the exhibition and sale of Improved Domestic Animals, Agricultural Machinery and Implements, and Household Manufactures—held by the Maryland Agricultural Society.—[concluded.]

WOOL.

The committee on wool, report—that they have awarded to Caleb Stabler, of Montgomery county, the premium of 50 cents per lb. for a fleece of one year's growth of washed wool, weighing 6½ lbs.

To Joseph L. Smith, of Frederick county, they have awarded the premium plate of ten dollars for the greatest average weight of wool for a flock of sheep, of 23 in number.

For the first premium there were but two competitors; the successful candidate exhibiting a fine fleece of Merino wool, which, under the instructions by which they were governed, the committee felt themselves bound to give preference to over the one offered by Mr. Smith, of Frederick county, whose fleece being of an inferior quality, could not be considered equal in value. But as it is a superior wool for coarse manufactures, the committee would suggest the propriety of awarding, hereafter, premiums on fine and coarse wool.

The second premium was contended for by five competitors—but the extraordinary yield of Mr. Smith's flock of Frieseland sheep over that of the full and mixed Merino, gave him an easy victory.

The following list shows the average weight of each flock:

	fleeces.	*lbs.*	*average.*
Joseph L. Smith,	23	204½	8 lbs. 14 oz.
John Sullivan,	27	172¾	6 6
James Carroll,	35	222	6 5½
Roger Brooke,	25	151	6 0¾
John Enson,	20	72	3 10

These 20 fleeces were washed, and from ewes that have raised lambs this spring.

Jacob Jones,
Geo. C. Washington,
J. S. Williams,
H. G. S. Key,
John Dare.

DOMESTIC FAMILY MANUFACTURES.

The committee on Domestic Family Manufactures, having carefully examined the different fabrics exhibited for premium and inspection, report to the Society,—That the articles exhibited, though excellent in their kind, are not so various as was expected from the public offer of premiums;—no cassimere was offered, nor any of that all-important and valuable kind of goods, "kersey adapted to labourers," alike encouraging economy and comfort in every family where its manufacture is attended to; or shirting, linen diaper, towelling, woollen counterpanes, woollen blankets, cotton hose, thread hose, grass or straw hats, or any evidence of the diligence and skill of domestic spinners of cotton, wool or flax—articles and information in themselves highly deserving the attention of an agricultural community, and certainly within the reach of the skill and taste displayed in the production of such articles as were exhibited.

To Mrs. Ann Sparks, of Queen Ann's county, they award the premium for the best pair of woollen hose; and in justice to the skill of that lady, will mention, a beautiful and well knit pair of well mixed cotton and silk, which, though they do not come strictly within the object of the premium offered for the best pair of cotton hose, yet the committee recommend the premium to be awarded her. To Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, of Frederick county, they award the premium for the second best woollen hose.

The hearth rugs were all very superior, displaying great durability, taste in the colours, and skill in the manufacturing. To Mrs. Ann M. Byers, of Dorchester county, they award the premium for the best hearth rug, from the very superior embossed work thereon; and to Mrs. Maynard, of Talbot county, the premium for the second best, which was so very well and substantially manufactured, and neatly coloured, as to have advocates for the first premium.

To Mrs. A. Skinner, of Talbot county, they award the premium for the best piece of carpeting; and will mention the very superior carpeting exhibited by Mr. G. M. Conradt, of Frederick county, which from its superior quality for durability and great taste in colouring, would have been entitled to the premium, but that it was made under manufacturing advantages, not in the reach of our families generally, and not coming within the 'domestic *family* manufacturing' views of the society.

In the exhibition of hearth rugs and carpeting there was much competition; none inferior, and all entitled to great praise for the taste and durability of the articles—any or either of the specimens would have done great credit to any family, and are worthy of imitation.

The flannel exhibited by Mrs. Col. Tilghman, of Queen Ann's county, is certainly a superior piece of goods; but having a cotton warp, does not seem strictly to come within the object of the premium offered, and with the thread less twisted, it might have been equally substantial and more comfortable wear; but its excellence induces the committee to recommend it for the premium offered for that article. The cassinett exhibited by Samuel Brooke, of Montgomery county, is rather thin, though well dressed and dyed; but is too deficient in quality for any premium to be awarded. To Miss Merryman, of Baltimore, they award the premium for the best piece of cloth, the *thread* and *weaving* of which the committee think was well executed.

No premium was offered for cotton counterpanes; but the committee viewed with pleasure the two cotton counterpanes exhibited by Mrs. Sellman, of Anne Arundel county, and Mrs. Maynard, of Talbot county, each displaying considerable ingenuity and taste.

The committee regret, that amidst so much industry and taste as seems to be applied to the ornament and comfort of the household, there was nothing offered for their inspection of those coarse materials suited to the use of our labourers, and so certainly ensuring economy in our families; and they cannot in justice to the domestic economy of this agricultural people, close this report without mentioning, that some of the articles have received rather too much aid from the public factories, to bring them strictly within the objects of '*domestic family manufactures.*'

The committee think that inducements for exhibition should alike be given to those distant and contiguous to public factories, and that domestic industry and economy, would be best promoted in families, by relying on their own skill, industry and means.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. G. S. Key,
John H. Briscoe,
Francis M. Hall,
Moor Falls,
Thos. Hemsley,
James Piper,
Daniel Jenifer.

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

The committee on Implements of Husbandry beg leave to report—That they have examined the machinery presented to their consideration, and do not find among them any that are presented for the premiums offered by the Society. They have however been highly gratified in noticing the great improvement which has been made in the construction of the ploughs, wheat fans, straw cutters, cultivators, &c. from the several manufactories that have heretofore presented their implements—which afford strong claims to an increasing public patronage.

Sam'l M'Culloh,
Robert Bowie,
Wm. Ellicott.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

The committee who were appointed to judge of fermented liquors report—that several specimens of currant wines were exhibited, but as the society had not allotted a premium for currant wine, the committee did not feel themselves authorised to award a premium; although it was decidedly their opinion, that a sample of currant wine (No. 1) five years old, was in every respect worthy of distinction. This wine was made by James H. M'Culloh, Esq. called Zante. The currant wine of 1823, made by A. H. Boyd, Esq. was also considered meritorious.

There were but two specimens of *wine made of the native grape* presented. That which the committee considered the best, was made by Mr. Davis, of Middletown, Delaware; but being the produce of a sister state, the committee consider that it would transcend their powers to have allotted a premium for it.

There was but one candidate for the cider premium, which was by Mr. Henry Carroll, and was considered worthy of a premium. The committee therefore award the premium of five dollars to Mr. Henry Carroll, for the best sample of cider.

John B. Morris,
John L. Potts,
S. W. Smith,
C. R. Carroll.

PLOUGHING MATCHES.

The committee of judges for deciding on the ploughing matches, found on the field selected for the exercises, the following competitors for the premiums offered by the Society, viz:

Three Horse Ploughing.

Brown's 3 horse plough, entered as		No. 1
John Adams (Smith's plough)	"	" 2
John S. Eastman (Davis' patent)	"	" 3
E. Clap,	"	" 4

Two Horse Ploughing.

Hyat's two horse plough, entered as		No. 1
Sinclair's "	"	" 2

Ploughing by Oxen.

John Marsh (Herick's plough) 2 oxen		No. 1
J. S. Eastman (Davis' patent)	"	2

The ground was laid off in parallelograms, containing about one 16th of an acre; and all the ploughs being arranged in a line, were started at the same time; the ploughmen having been previously cautioned, that the decision would be made on the quality of the ploughing, as it regarded execution, and not the speed with which it should be performed but requiring the ploughmen to use all due diligence in the operation. After witnessing the several ploughs while operating, and carefully examining the work after it had been completed, both as to depth and breadth of furrow, by the several ploughs the committee came to the following unanimous decision:

That the plough, No. 3, drawn by three horses, performed best; and that the proprietor Mr. Eastman, is entitled to eight dollars, and the ploughman who conducted the plough to two dollars.

That plough, No. 1, performed the next best, and is entitled to six dollars, and the ploughman to two dollars.

That No. 2, of the two ox ploughs, executed its work best; the proprietor thereof is entitled to eight dollars, and the ploughman to two dollars.

The committee think proper to remark, that No. 2, of the three horse ploughs, executed its work in a very creditable manner; but No. 4, although the plough was a very good one and the horses of good quality, owing to the over anxiety of the ploughman, the work was not well performed, and the horses were driven too fast, and thereby great irregularity ensued, and time was lost, as the piece of ground allotted to this plough was not completed so soon as that allotted to the other three horse ploughs. Thus it is evident, that steadiness and regularity, both with regard to the driving of the horses and conducting of the plough are essential to the due execution of the work and economy of time.

The ox plough, No. 1, executed its work with great regularity; and it is due to both the ploughmen of the ox ploughs to say, that their work, as to time and appearance, was very little, if at all, inferior to the best of the horse ploughing.

The two horse ploughs having entered the lists, the committee could not but take due notice of their performances; and although there were no premiums offered to two horse ploughs by the Society, yet it is but just to remark, that their work was admirably performed, both as it regards the appearance of the ploughing and the time consumed; and therefore merit a due proportion of praise for the specimens of work exhibited.

Alex'r Macomb,
John Yellott, Jr.
Dan'l Hughes,
Sam'l Hollingsworth, Jr.
Benj. Ogle, Jr.

BUTTER.

The committee on butter, had before them for consideration, ten parcels of butter—and upon full examination and consideration, they award the first premium to Charles C. Harper, for a parcel of about five pounds; and they award the second premium to Enoch Clap.

Wm. Gibson,
Philip B. Sadtler,
Wm. H. Tilghman,
John Thomas,
John R. Dall,
Henry Thompson.

[From Mr. Harper, the successful competitor for best butter, the following note was received.]

The cows were fed for four days on clover, which was mixed during the two last days, with a little corn meal. They were then milked; the milk was strained and put away in stone pans, to stand for twenty four hours—at the end of which time it was skimmed, and churned in a barrel churn. About a small handful of salt was put into the five pounds of butter.

CHARLES C. HARPER.

VOLUNTEER PREMIUMS.

REPORT IN PART.

The committee on the volunteer premiums, having attended to the duty confided to them, report, that for the first of these premiums, being for the most successful experiment in water-rotting or otherwise preparing flax or hemp, no competitor has presented himself.

The second premium, being a silver cup, of the value of twenty dollars, offered by D. Williamson, jun. Esq. for the best calf reared by hand, not less than ten months old, with a description of the manner of rearing it &c. the committee have awarded to Henry Thompson, Esq. for his full blood Devon calf, aged ten months and a half. The written statement herewith presented, exhibits the particular information required to accompany the offering for this premium. It may be proper to add, that this calf was in excellent condition, and for its age well grown.

In awarding the third premium, of $5, to the house wife who shall rear the greatest quantity of domestic fowls, in proportion to the number of stock fowls, the committee have had to decide between two competitors only, but each of them with strong claims.

Mrs. John Sullivan has, this spring, had hatched and turned out 417 chickens, most of which are now alive and thriving, from 41 hens, of the Bucks county breed, and, expects to have hatched *and reared*, during this season, between six and seven hundred.

Mrs. Charles S. Ridgely has, this season, *reared* 405 chickens, from forty hens, and seventy five ducks from three old ones, all certified to have been counted.

If the 'hatching' of *chickens* alone were required for this premium, Mrs. Sullivan would, by numerical computation, have the advantage in this competition; but the premium being for "domestic fowls" *reared*, the addition of the extraordinary product of 'ducks,' in the statement of Mrs. Ridgely's claim, decides the award of the prize to her, with the earnest recommendation of the example of both competitors to general imitation.

For the premium for the best essay on the natural history of the mule, there are six competitors; and for that for the best essay on the value and use of oxen, there are four. Owing to the want of necessary time to peruse and compare these able and interesting papers, some of which are of great length, the committee are obliged to defer, for a day or two, their report on these cases, which will be presented to the society, in connection with this report, through the medium of the American Farmer.

[The prize essays in these cases, will be published in the American Farmer.]

The preceding report was accompanied by the following communication from H. Thompson, Esq. who took the volunteer premium offered by David Williamson, Jr. Esq.

Baltimore County, May 31, 1825.

To the Committee on Volunteer Premiums.

Gentlemen:—

I beg leave to enter the lists with my yearling calf Sally, for the premium of a cup, offered by D. Williamson, Jr. Esq. and herewith comply with the terms required, as accurately as is in my power; but if the committee are of opinion, that the food given is undervalued, I shall cheerfully submit to any addition therein, which they may deem proper to make.

Sally is ten months and thirteen days old; is out of an imported Devon cow, by a full breed Devon bull; she sucked her mother only three days, and was raised by hand, upon new milk for one month; after which, and for the next sixty days, she had skimmed milk boiled, but given cool; at three months old, commenced giving half water with the milk, and a little meal mixed therewith, also a handful of sweet hay twice a day; after this time the milk was discontinued, and she was fed with Ruta Baga turnips cut fine and sprinkled with corn meal; and as much hay as she could eat, with water only to drink, until the 1st April, when she was turned out to grass for the first time, and has had no other food since then up to this day.

The boy who had the care of Sally was always employed about the stables, and not taken off any work for that purpose; therefore I have not charged for his time, but if the committee think proper, it can be added according to their own estimate.

Very respectfully, I am gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY THOMPSON.

Estimated cost of raising Sally.

1st month, 5 quarts of new milk daily, say 150 quarts, at 2 cents, -	$3 00
2d and 3d months, 6 quarts skim milk, is 360 quarts, at ½ cent, -	1 80
4th and 5th months, 4 quarts do. is 240 quarts, at ½ cent. - -	1 20
6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, months, ruta baga turnips, 3 quarts per day—12 bushels, at 15 cents, - - -	1 80
2 months pasture, - - -	2 00
6 months meal, averaging 1 pint per day—3 bushels, at 60 cents, -	1 80
Hay, from 1st December to 1st April,	2 00
Total, - -	$13 60

VOLUNTEER TOASTS

Which were drank at the Maryland Cattle-Show, on the 2d of June, 1825.

By James Carroll, Jr.—The memory of Washington—the farmer, the statesman, and the patriot of America.

By Governor Wright.—The President of the United States—his administration promises to secure the best interests of America.

By Richard Caton.—The distinguished guests who have done us the honour to visit our agricultural exhibition.

By Geo. Howard.—The sloop of war Wasp—she took a *Frolic* whenever she had an opportunity.

By H. V. Somerville.—Plattsburg—an instructing lesson to an invading foe.

[It will be recollected, that on the right and left of Mr. Caton, sat General Macomb and Commodore Jacob Jones.]

By the Editor of the American Farmer.—The memory of General Harper—the better he was known, the more he was personally esteemed.

By R. Caton, Esq.—The health of our president General Ridgely—May it be speedily restored to him, and he to us.

By the Corresponding Secretary.—Our vice-president Edward Lloyd—we are always encouraged by his presence, and enlightened by his example.

By Mr. Rebello, minister from Brazils.—Agriculture, the main spring of American riches—in the north, it produces flour, in the south, sugar; with the two are made fine cakes, the pleasure of youth and comfort of old age.

James Barbour, Secretary at War—welcome at our last show, as the companion of La Fayette; welcome, always, for his intrinsic worth.

By H. Thompson.—The interests of the soil and its protectors—a more *holy alliance* was never known.

By Col. T. Emory.—The memory of John Taylor, of Caroline—immortal in the annals of agriculture.

By W. F. Redding.—La Fayette—and the glorious principles with which his name will be forever identified.

By John Patterson.—The American Farmer—the best and cheapest agricultural publication the world has yet produced.

By J. Hollingsworth.—The Army and Navy of the United States—the two arms of our government.

By E. J. Coale.—Our Country—may the face of her soil exhibit, in fruitfulness, a spectacle correspondent to that moral and political beauty which exalts her character among all the nations of the earth.

By Charles Carroll.—John C. Calhoun—the practical agriculturalist, and enlightened statesman.

By an officer of the Society.—Oliver and Van Rensselaer—*par nobile fratrum* in the cause of humanity and public good.

By James Howard.—Agriculture and commerce, twin sisters of human industry—may their intercourse be that of reciprocal liberality, and may their efforts be always successful.

By Mr. Maxcy.—The people of the U. States—their highest eulogium is, that their free institutions suit them, and they suit their free institutions.

By H. G. S. Key.—Bolivar—the Washington of South America.

By J. L. Potts.—The committee on horses—when you meet a *Stranger*, take him in.

By B. W. Hall.—The state of Maryland—may an enlightened policy encourage agriculture.

By J. S. Williams.—The Pennsylvania farmers.

By Attorney General Ke'l.—The plough and the government—sustaining and sustained by each other.

By Governor Wright.—South America—she has trodden in our footsteps—may she reap our glory.

By R. Hunter.—Robert H. Goldsborough—the friend of man.

By J. S. Skinner.—Our brethren of New England—alike eminent in the use of pen or plough.

From the Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette.

Old style and new style.—All the nations of Europe reckon time by the new style, excepting the Russians and Greeks, who use the old style. Prince Mavrocordato, in the date of his letter to Professor Everett, inserted in our last used.

30 Nov.
both styles, thus—Missolonghi. ——1824—
11 Dec.

the 30th of November in the old calender corresponding to 11th of December in the new. As there are probably many of our readers who do not understand why there are two methods of reckoning time among Christian nations, we have prepared the following account of the old and new style, from the Encyclopedia:—

About 40 years before Christ, Julius Cæsar formed a new calendar which was much more perfect than those that preceded it. He made the year to consist of 365 days and the annual excess of 6 hours, which amounted to one day in 4 years, was taken into account by making every 4th year consist of 366 days. This year was called *Bissextile* by the Romans, but our English ancestors gave it the name of *Leap-year*—very improperly, for instead of *leaping* (or skipping over) a day, one is added to the year.

Cæsar's correction of the calendar was imperfect, being founded on the supposition that the solar year consisted of 365 days 6 hours, whereas the true solar year, or that period in which the sun performs its revolution in the ecliptic from any equinox or solstice to the same again, consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45 1-2 seconds. Thus the Julian year exceeded the solar 11 minutes 14 1-2 seconds, which amounted to a whole day in 130 years. In consequence of this inaccuracy in the Julian calendar, the vernal equinox (the time when the sun crosses the equinoctial line in the spring) which happened on the 25th of March in the time of Julius Cæsar, had receded to the 21st of March, in 325, and was fixed to that day by the Council of Nice. Attempts were afterwards made at different times to effect some change in the calendar, but a complete reformation was not made until 1582. Pope Gregory XIII. invited to Rome the most learned astronomers of the age, and after the subject had been discussed 10 years, it was decreed in 1582 that the vernal equinox which had receded 10 days since the Council of Nice, and consequently happened on the 11th of March, should be brought back to the 21st of March, and that for this purpose 10 days should be taken from the month of October, 1582.

To avoid future deviation, it was determined that instead of every 100th year (the last year of every century) being leap year, every 400th year only should be leap year. Many of our readers probably recollect that

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0102.jpg