EASTON GAZETTE.

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Agricultural.

From the Whig.

A paper read before the Agricultural Board by Samuel Stevens, Esq. and now presented for publication:—

In the early part of my life, having determined to pursue agriculture, I thought it requisite to lay down some plan which I might follow systematically, whereby I might be able to improve my land, and observe the advantages, if any, arising therefrom—I did so, and in order to comply with the following question, which has been presented to the board of Trustees, viz. "What is the best mode of laying off a farm, taking into consideration fields, lots, homestead, garden, orchard and pasture?" I have taken the liberty of transcribing some of my first views which were prepared for the consideration of a former society; but finding it not to act with that spirit of emulation, calculated to draw forth the energy of the farmer, I declined presenting it. Having found it among some of my old papers, it is as follows, commencing with the year 1807, viz. six fields.

In the spring, 1807, seeded No. 1. in oats and clover; same spring, planted No. 2 in Indian corn; Autumn 1807, seeded No. 2 in wheat, and fallowed No. 3; Spring 1808, seeded No. 4 in oats and clover; same Spring planted No. 5 in Indian corn; in June 1808 cut a crop of clover from No. 1, and in Sept. rippled a crop of seed; in Autumn 1808, seeded wheat on No. 5, (corn ground,) and fallowed No. 6; Spring 1809, seeded oats and clover on No. 2; same Spring planted Indian Corn on No. 3; June 1809 cut hay from No. 4, and September took a crop of seed; Fall 1809 seeded wheat on No. 2, (corn ground,) and fallowed No. 1. Having now commenced the system, let me particularly recommend No 1 not to be grazed on, or clover cut from it, during the spring or summer of 1809 but suffer it to grow without restrait, (but the weeds which will naturally spring up should be eradicated as far as practicable) and in the Fall, say Sept. 20—plough in the clover from six to eight inches deep, and roll it well as soon after ploughing as possible,—then seed your wheat and harrow it in. (provided your soil will admit of having it harrowed in,) if not, plough it in shoal so as not to disturb the sod, all should be performed as quick as possible after ploughing—Clover well turned in will improve your land, and act as a nutriment to the wheat. Spring 1810 seeded oats and clover on No. 5—same Spring planted corn on No. 6. Then proceed as described above. From a regular rotation of crops agreeably to the annexed plan you will cultivate corn in each field but once in six years, and oats the same, and both crops are on wheat stubble, a crop of wheat from some of the fields every two years and others every four years,—putting two in wheat annually causes your wheat crops to deviate, but you have the whole of your farm annually under cultivation, and take from each apartment a profitable crop, except one from which you turn in the clover, which should be considered the most lucrative. There are two reasons for recommending the culture of oats, first because *I* conceive one acre of oats can be cultivated for half the price an acre of corn can, and twice the number of bushels can be produced, and 2 gallons of oats are more than equal to one of corn, which leaves a balance of one hundred per cent. in favor of oats; secondly I entertain an idea that clover seed will take root and flourish more rapidly when deposited on ground fresh and well broken, than on wheat where the ground is hard, and subject to remain several weeks on the ground before it sinks. It may be enquired, what will be done for pasture? In answer, *I* will say, let your stock be confined in a large and dry farm yard, into which you should draw fifty loads of litter and ditch bank, marl, or good dirt per week; there feed your stock, for which you will have a sufficient quantity of straw and hay (provided you are fortunate) until the green clover is ready to cut,—the great quantity of manure will more than compensate for the extra expense of feeding, and your horses will perform more hard labor on dry food, and escape the casualties which are incident to horses in the spring of the year, but you will have pasture after harvest on the wheat fields.

Table of Rotation.

No. 1. Spring 1807 oats and clover June 1808, cut clover; Fall, ripple seed, Fall 1809 fallowed on clover, July 1810 pasture, spring 1811 corn, autumn 1811 wheat, July 1812 pasture, spring 1813 oats and clover, June 1814 cut clover.

No. 2. Spring 1807 corn, fall 1807 wheat, July 1808 pasture, spring 1809 oats and clover, June 1810 cut clover, same fall rippled seed, autumn 1811 wheat on clover, July 1812 pasture, spring 1813 corn, fall 1813 wheat, July 1814 pasture, spring 1815 oats and clover.

No. 3. Autumn 1807 wheat, July 1808 pasture, spring 1809 corn, fall 1809 wheat, July 1810 pasture, spring 1811 oats and clover, June 1812 cut clover, same fall rippled seed, autumn 1813 wheat on clover, July 1814, pasture, spring 1815 corn.

No. 4. Spring 1808 oats and clover, June 1809 cut clover, same fall rippled seed, autumn 1810 wheat on clover, July 1811 pasture, spring 1812 corn, autumn 1812 wheat, July 1813 pasture, spring 1814 oats and clover.

No. 5. Spring 1808 corn, same fall wheat, July 1809 pasture, spring 1810 oats and clover, June 1811 cut clover, same fall rippled seed, autumn 1812 wheat on clover, July 1813 pasture, spring 1814 corn, same fall wheat.

No. 6. Autumn 1808 wheat, July 1809 pasture, spring 1810 corn, autumn 1810 wheat, July 1811 pasture, spring 1812 oats and clover, June 1813 cut clover, same fall rippled seed, autumn 1814 wheat on clover.

This system I pursued (with the exception of soiling my stock) for several years, and was much pleased with it, and am well convinced it improved my land from ploughing in the clover; but experience taught me to believe it filled my ground with weeps and garlic, which in my estimation proceeded from the ground not being sufficiently rich to produce a heavy crop of clover, by which means those obnoxious weeds would have been subdued. At that time I had not discovered my marl banks, consequently was not able to procure a sufficient quantity of manure to cover the oat field, where I would recommend the whole force of manure to be applied, of course abandoned it. It then became requisite to resort to some other mode, and having discovered my marl and its utility, I resolved to put my farm in seven fields, annually cultivating two in Indian corn, putting one of said fields in wheat and breaking one for fallow, leaving the other stock field vacant on which I seeded wheat in fallow the fall following, but during the preceding winter and summer, applied all my manureing power on it with marl &c. &c. taking care to have all my winter farm yard manure converted into compost in the spring by drawing it in the same field on my head lands; first ploughing a space of twelve or fifteen feet wide to deposit it on, then carefully covering it with the ditch bank and the scowering of the ditches to protect it from the sun, where it remains until fall, when the field is well prepared for wheat, the compost is spread out and ploughed in with the wheat on which I seed clover. By this rotation of crops you will always break one clover field for corn, and have the other corn on wheat stubble, after you get under full operation, and have the whole of your farm under a good crop except one field, viz: two in corn, two in wheat, two in clover, (one to cut and one to pasture,) and one vacant, viz. the stock field, as will be made evident in the following table.

No. 1. Spring 1815 corn, fall 1815 wheat, spring 1817 corn, fall 1818 fallow on clover, spring 1822 corn, fall 1822 wheat, spring 1824 corn, fall 1825 fallow and clover, spring 1829 corn, fall 1829 wheat.

No. 2. Spring 1815 corn, fall 1816 fallow and clover, spring 1820 corn, fall 1820 wheat, spring 1822 corn, fall 1823 fallow and clover, spring 1827 corn, fall 1827 wheat, spring 1829 corn.

No. 3. Fall 1815 fallow, spring 1817 corn, fall 1817 wheat, spring 1819 corn fall 1820 fallow and clover, spring 1824 corn, fall 1824 wheat, spring 1826 corn, August 1827 fallow and clover.

No. 4. Spring 1816 corn, fall 1816 wheat, spring 1818 corn, autumn 1819 fallow and clover, spring 1823 corn, fall 1823 wheat, spring 1825 corn, fall 1826 fallow and clover.

No. 5. Spring 1816 corn, fall 1817 fallow and clover, spring 1821 corn, fall 1821 wheat, spring 1823 corn, fall 1824 fallow and clover, spring 1828 corn, fall 1828 wheat.

No. 6. Spring 1818 corn, fall 1818 wheat, spring 1820 corn, fall 1821 fallow and clover, spring 1825 corn, fall 1825 wheat, spring 1827 corn, fall 1828 fallow and clover.

No. 7. Spring 1819 corn, fall 1819, wheat, spring 1821 corn, fall 1822 fallow and clover spring 1826 corn, fall 1826 wheat, spring 1828 corn, fall 1829 fallow and clover.

You will remark *I* have made an exception to one field being in cultivation, viz: the vacant stock field, but you may, without any interference with your fallow seed Oats on it and put wheat on oat stubble. But still objections present themselves, viz. you are debarred the opportunity of drawing marl, marsh mud, or bank shell on it from the Spring until harvest, and again it will be taking four successive crops before you apply your wheat fallow and Clover;—whereas, by omitting the Oats you take but three, viz. *Corn, Wheat, Corn*, then fallow and clover, which *I* consider no disadvantage as you are enabled to destroy all weeds and garlic before the application of clover and to compensate for the reduction of the land you restore it by the application of *marl, marsh mud, lime*, or *bank shells*, being ploughed in during the summer, and re-manured by compost being spread and ploughed in with the fallow wheat followed by clover, which remains until the filth spring, which will be readily perceived by the table presented & here let me remark that *clover & manure* are the Sampsons of farming.—Having persevered in the last mentioned system until I made myself well acquainted with the advantages and disadvantages thereof; I can safely say my crops have increased under it both in quantity and quality although the last seven years have been unfavourable to wheat. The garlic has almost disappeared which is of high importance—still there are some objections to the above,—one is, I have my doubts whether or not it improves the land as much as the first system, as it must be a self-evident fact, clover turned in will improve land and by the latter one field of corn is put on clover,—although *I* have observed under the later mode my crops have increased, it will be remembered I had no marl, nor not half the quantity of compost in my first system, as now. The second objection is, I had no pasture from the planting of corn until the first of June, when the stock should be turned on clover and not earlier, therefore, thought it advisable to make a small exchange. My present plan of farming is much like the last only dispensing with the fallow, but continuing the seven fields,—two in corn, in lieu of the fallow, cut the corn from one of the fields on which I apply all my manure as before recommended on wheat and clover, and put wheat on the other corn field in the usual way—this gives me additional pasture; my, experience has been of but short duration on the last mentioned system, therefore, am not able to say much for or against it, but fear I am some times too much hurried for time to remove my corn and then apply the manure, particularly should the fall season be unfavorable for farm work. The above proceedings have altogether been confined to one farm; *I* have another which has for a long time been divided into four fields, putting one annually in corn, the fall seed it down in wheat and clover in the spring applying all my manure to the corn ground; you have then one in corn, one in wheat, two in clover (one to cut the other to pasture on,)—still you want pasture from April till June, when clover should be turned in on, as previously observed.

I have thus taken the liberty of laying before the board four plans or systems of farming which have past under my view practically for the last twenty five years, and after a mature deliberation have come to the conclusion the seven field system, as reference to second table of rotation, may be the most profitable to pursue, particularly if convenience will enable the farmer to soil his stock as laid down in first six field system, or a standing pasture can be presented until June. One more remark and I am done: By the seven field system you will observe one corn crop annually will be on clover, therefore as you do not turn in clover for fallow which I consider of high importance I would strongly recommend to have the clover field (after taking therefrom a crop of seed) reserved unpastured and turned in, in the fall, as a preparation for corn, by which means you procure all the advantage to be derived from the clover.

S. STEVENS.

From the Detroit Journal.

FRUIT.—As so desirable a luxury is so easily attained we think it almost inexcusable to neglect. In the whole scope of farming operations, there is nothing which better repays the care and culture bestowed upon it than fruit. And those who addict themselves to it and acquire any tolerable degree of skill in the management of fruit find sufficient delight in in it to repay their trouble even if the profit were not sufficient. The mode of training trees in the *espalier* form or on walls, we believe has not been practised here. As a substitute for walls a strong board fence will answer to train to. The superior quality and flavor of fruit cultivated in this way will well repay the trouble; and beside this by attention to pruning, a crop of fruit may be insured every year, whereas without that attention trees rarely bear oftener than every other year. Trees in this way may be trained to any form; in gardens dwarf trees may be planted along walks and are preferable to standards from occupying less space and can be trained so that the fruit can be picked off with ease by hand. The common wild crab affords an excellant stock to graft dwarf trees on account of the smallness of its size, and its hardiness, but it is not material for the tree is trained to the dwarf form by cutting or heading down, and any kind will answer. In training on a wall or board fence the tree after one year's growth from setting out, is cut down to three or four eyes say a foot or eighteen inches from the ground, as the shoots put out those that are foreright or front as well as rear, are pinched off with the fingers, while those shoots which grow in a position suitable for training are nailed with strips of cloth to the wall or fence, in this way they are usually trained, in the form of a fan: but the form may be varied to suit the place where they are to grow. Trees should be pruned every year, in order that the useless or superabundant wood may not draw off the sap which is necessary to supply those shoots that produce fruit. The fruit is borne on shoots of a former year and those which will bear fruit may be distinguished by their buds. After bearing three or four years they become exhausted, when they should be cut down to two eyes, in order to produce new wood. This mode of cutting out the useless wood and producing an alternate growth of new wood, preserves the tree in a constantly healthy and bearing state, and the fruit is, consequently, fairer and finer.

BEE HOUSE.—We have seen a bee house, the method of constructing which was introduced into our country by Mr. Eber Wilcox of Salem, and which is said to be a very valuable improvement. Several individuals have tried it with entire success. It consists of a house of brick or wood, (if wood standing on stakes,) say of the size of a common smoke-house, with a door to admit of the entrance of a man. The inside is merely furnished with shelves like an ordinary pantry. The bees pass in and out through several apertures resembling spouts, arranged in rows on each side. These spouts, project six inches, and the hole is perhaps two or three inches wide by from one eighth to one half an inch in height. The benefits of this method are said to be these: the bees never swarm, but continue filling up the house; the honey may be easily taken out, when the bees retire to the bottom of the combs in cold weather; and it is said to be an infallible preventive to the worms, and the light fingers of the night gentry.—*Portland Advocate.*

A veteran defender of our country and its institutions, has written a series of articles showing up Major Hamilton. We give, as a fair sample of the whole, the following:—*U. S. Gaz.*

"The great body of the New Englanders are distinguished above every other people I have ever known, by bigotry & narrowness of mind, and an utter disregard to those delicacies of deportment which indicate benevolence of feeling"—p. 130.

This is a shameful libel, and totally unfounded. General sweeping denunciations are, with scarcely an exception iniquitous, unjust and unworthy of a gentleman. Prejudices against New Englanders, similar to those which prevailed against the Scotch, in England, in the commencement of the reign of George III., have early existed. Such prejudices, once established, long retain their ground among the vulgar, high and low. But so far is the accusation in the quotation from being well founded, that there is nowhere to be met with an equal population more distinguished for good order, mild and urbane manners, general hospitality, intelligence, industry, enterprise, freedom from vice and crime—in a word for sound morals and all the virtues that constitute respectable society. They will advantageously compare with any other people in any portion of the globe whatever.

"The whole race of Yankee pedlars, in particular, are proverbial for dishonesty. These go forth annually in thousands to lie, cog, cheat, swindle, in short to get possession of their neighbor's property, in any manner it can be done with impunity. Their ingenuity in deception is confessedly very great. They warrant broken watches to be the best timekeepers in the world, sell pinchbeck trinkets for gold, and have always a large assortment of wooden nutmegs, and stagnant barometers."—p. 126.

Of this miserable farrago it is hardly necesary to say a word, except that it is a most extravagant and monstrous caricature, in which there is not the least resemblance to the original. In fact, on a moment's reflection, it carries its own condemnation with it.—The New Englanders are universally known to be a shrewd people. Such people would never commit themselves by offering for sale spurious articles of which the fraud might be detected on the spot, whereby they would not only be subject to the penalties of the law, and obliged to refund their ill-gotten gains, but their hopes of future advantage in their trafic be destroyed. This idea settles the question as to the "wooden nutmegs" which cut such a figure in the Colonel's veracious narrative, and applies equally to the "broken watches." The tale was a hoax manufactured by some printer whose inventive powers far exceeded his regard for truth. It was a good joke—excited merriment, which was all the crack-brained author sought for, & was too good a thing to be lost. It therefore maintains, and will probably long maintain its ground But the poor tinman may say to the jocular printer, and to those who laugh at his joke.—"It may be sport to you, gentlemen—but to us it is highly pernicious." "Wooden nutmegs" are a truly farcical article of trade, and would not impose on any person beyond idiocy, and can only be exceeded by the "warranting of broken watches as the best time keepers in the world!!" brought in to increase the list of the counts of the indictment. The whole is a wretched tale, intended to bring discredit on an enterprising and useful body of men, of whom some individuals may, probably, have acted dishonourably. But if individual frauds are to insure general opprobium, what portion of mankind can escape? Have we not had instances of large stones put up in the middle of bales of cotton, and inferior tobacco in the lower part of a hogshead?—have we not had insurances effected on trunks of brickbats, and quarter casks of water, as trunks of dry goods, and as quarter casks of London particular Madeira?—and shall we therefore call the cotton and tobacco planters, and merchants, rouges and cheats, for the sins of a few of their members?—Is it not equally absurd and unjust to stigmatize the entire of this large and industrious body of men for the frauds, real or supposed, of a few of them? Those of the citizens of the middle and southern, states, who amuse themselves by inventing and retailing anecdotes against "the Yankees," ought to bear in mind, that in Europe there is little distinction made, and that whatever is circulated to disparage the Yankees, attaches disparagement to the whole nation.

"Nowhere does it [religion] appear in a garb less attractive, and nowhere are its warm charities and milder graces less apparent to a stranger."—p. 408.

It may be doubted whether there is any country in which more genuine religion prevails than in the United States. That a strong spirit of sectarianism predominates in some quarters, inconsistent with the genuine spirit of Christianity, which if the laws permitted, would go the full length of persecution, cannot be denied. But where did wheat ever grow without an adulteration of tares? Abstract the whole of the exceptionable items from the great mass, and their will remain an abundant refutation of the calumny contained in the text, and an exemplary state of piety and religion which may fairly challenge comparison with the most favored parts of Europe.

"Being generally drunk, he spat right and left in the coach; and, especially after dark; discharged volleys of saliva, utterly reckless of consequences. One night I was awakened from a sound sleep by the outcries of a quaker, into whose eye he had squirted a whole mouthful of tobacco juice. The pain caused by this offensive application to so delicate an organ was very great. Broadbrim forgot for the nonce all the equanimity of his cloth: cursed the doctor for a drunken vagabond."—p. 291.

That our spitters are offensive enough, cannot unfortunately be denied. But that such a case as is here stated ever occurred, must be regarded as to the last degree apocryphal and "longbowish."—Such a ruffian as is described would be turned out of any stage in the country. The "cursing" of "Broadbrim" is a vast embellishment, and is rendered peculiarly credible by the well-known swearing propensities of the society of friends!!!

"The legislatures of different states have found it occasionally convenient to pass laws for the purpose of defrauding their foreign creditors."—p. 274.

This is an atrocious libel, destitute of the shadow of foundation, from the commencement of the present form of government. As a reciprocation of the piratical seizure of slaves, during the revolutionary war; some of the southern states passed laws, suspending the collection of British debts at that period. But the operation of those laws was arrested by the supreme court of the United States, immediately after the adoption of the federal constitution, above 40 years since; and from that period to the present hour there has not in the whole 24 states, been a single act passed making any discrimination between foreign and other creditors, or affording the least countenance or support to the infamous proceeding so confidently asserted by Col. Hamilton. The colonel's statement is so far from correct, that foreign creditors stand on better ground than citizens. The former may sue in the courts of the United States, where the state insolvent laws, which protect the body of an insolvent debtor from arrest, are of no force: whereas the latter when residing in the same state as their debtors, are precluded altogether from the Courts of the U. States,—and the persons of their debtors are free from arrest on "taking the benefit," as it is called. They cannot sue a citizen of another state in these courts, unless the debt or cause of action exceed $500.

"There were [at the president's levee] tailors from the board, and judges from the bench; lawyers who opened their mouths at one bar, and the tapster who closed them at another: in short every trade, craft, calling, and profession appeared to have sent its delegates to this extraordinary convention."

"For myself, *I* had seen too much of the U. States to expect any thing very different, and certainly anticipated that the mixture would contain all the ingredients I have ventured to describe. Yet after all, I was taken by surprise. There were present at this levee, men begrimed with all the sweat and filth accumulated in their day's perhaps their week's labour. There were sooty artificers, evidently fresh from the forge or the work shop; and one individual, I remember, either a miller or a baker, who, wherever he passed, left marks of contact on the garments of the company."—p. 276.

"Upon my life, 'tis true!—What will you lay its a lie?"—Major Longbow.

For the utter fallacy of the preceeding statement of a Washington levee, an appeal is freely made to the British resident at Washington. That gentlemen appear there in less fashionable dresses than at Almack's is easily to be credited. But that of, probably, from one or two thousand who appear, there is not one to be found "begrimed with all the sweat and filth of a day's—or a week's labor," or in a disrespectable dishabille, may be confidently averred. There is no part of the world where the tradespeople and mechanics are more attentive to their dress than in the U. States.

M. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20th 1833.

Fibbleton's Travels.—We have been not a little amused in looking through the book bearing the above name, which is well calculated to drive away a fit of the spleen. The following account of Holt's Hotel will better give the reader an idea of this gentleman's descriptive powers than any thing we can say to his credit in this particular; we shall, therefore, content ourselves with transcribing it. At the same time, recommending to those who would obtain a *true account* of this country, and its manners and customs, to purchase "Travels in America, by George Fibbleton, Esquire, Ex-Barber to his Majesty the King of Great Britain," as he will therein find set forth much matter of fact which the extreme modesty of Mrs. Trollope, Mr. Hamilton, the Reverend Fiddler, and divers other *veritable travellers* from Old England would not permit them to make known.

N. Y. Mercantile.

Before I proceed any farther, I ought to state that I took lodgings at Holt's Castle, as it is called. And indeed, compared with the other diminutive structures with which the city generally abounds, it may with great propriety be called a castle. It is built of blue marble a little inclining to a bottle-green. The stone, as *I* was informed, was brought from Florida, one of the Spanish Provinces; & really, considering it was wrought by an American artist, looks tolerably well—especially when the light strikes it in a favorable position.

The structure is eleven stories high, which is very remarkable in America, most of the buildings being only from three to five stories. In fact, it looks down upon surrounding buildings, in the same manner as our most gracious English nobility look down upon the peasants beneath them. A great inconvenience however, would attend the height of this building, were it not for the machinery, which the landlord employs to hoist people up to their different rooms. This machinery is carried by water; which I am told was obtained by boring thirteen hundred feet into the solid rock. It was a work of twenty years, and cost no less than half a million sterling which is equal to nearly a million, of New York currency.

It is curious to witness the operation of this machinery for elevating passengers and baggage; for to do the Yankees justice, they do not altogether lack in-

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