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 overthrow 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. XVI. EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1833. NO. 47.

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SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three time for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Lewis Slaughter, Insolvent Petitioner, are hereby notified to call on the subscriber on or before the 1st day of January next, to receive their share of dividend on said petitioners estate as after that date the estate will be closed—they are entitled to receive, about 3 1-2 cents in the dollar.

JAMES MERRICK, Trustee of
Nov. 9. Lewis Slaughter.

MULES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber expects to receive in Baltimore, from the 15th to the 18th of the present month from seventy five to one hundred

MULES,

from the State of Missouri, being young and of the largest size ever offered for sale in this State. Those wanting to purchase will please make application to

ASBURY JARRETT.
Baltimore, Nov. 9. 3t W
The Princess Anne Herald will please copy the above 3w.

WANTED.

For the next year, to work upon a farm, and to superintend as occasion may require, a young man of steady and industrious habits — For one that will suit liberal wages will be given.

BENJAMIN VICKERS.
Quaker Neck, Kent Co. Md. about 7 miles from Chestertown. Nov. 2 } 3w

FOR REMT.

For the ensuing year, the Dwelling part of the House, the front part of which is occupied by Messrs. T. H. DAWSON & Son, as Drug Store.—For terms apply to A. Graham or WM. K. LMBDIN
Oct. 12

TAILORING.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has located himself in the town of Easton, in the shop adjoining Mr. Blake's Saddlery Shop, formerly occupied by Mr. Sackett as a Lottery Office, where he may be found ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say any thing about what he can or will do; he only requests those who may want work done in his line to give him a call, as he feels assured from his experience in the business that he can give satisfaction. He has just returned from the city with the fall and winter fashions for 1833. 4.

J. HARPER.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to get 1 or 2 boys of from 12 to 14 years of age apprentices to the above business—boys who have their education would be preferred.

By his Excellency,
JAMES THOMAS,
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed; "that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of Elections of members, to represent this State, with the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for, as member of Congress aforesaid, respectively and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district.

And an Election having been held on Monday the seventh instant, agreeably to Law, in the several Congressional Districts, for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States as aforesaid, and the returns of said Election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress as aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained by the Governor and Council; We do by this our PROCLAMATION, declare that by the said returns, it appears that Littleton P. Dennis, Esq. in the first District; Richard B. Carmichael, Esq. in the second District; James Turner, Esq. in the third District; James P. Heath, Esq. in the fourth District; Isaac McKim, Esq. in the fifth District; William Cost Johnson, Esq. in the sixth District; Francis Thomas, Esq. in the seventh District; and John T. Stoddart, Esq. in the eighth District, were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under our hand and the Great Seal of the said State, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and of the Independence of the United States, the fifty eighth.

JAMES THOMAS,
By the Governor,
THOS. CULBRETH,
Clerk of the Council.
Nov. 9. 3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in Easton under the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, was dissolved on 1st instant by mutual consent; all persons indebted to the said firm are earnestly requested to make payment as speedily as possible to either of the subscribers, who are authorised to receive the same,—as it is very desirous with them to settle up the business of the old firm immediately.

R. W. KENNARD,
WM. LOVEDAY.
Nov. 2 3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of Kennard & Loveday, and having added to it a new and *handsome assortment of*

FALL GOODS

selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile Business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. *He* particularly invites a continuation of the customers of the old firm; and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY.
Nov. 2. tf

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their fall supply of

GOODS,

comprising an unusually large and general assortment,

AMONGST WHICH ARE A GREAT VARIETY OF
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES and CASSINETTS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS & BAIZES, FRENCH and ENGLISH MERINOES.
CALICOES & GINGHAMS.—new style.
BLACK & COLORED SILKS, *for dresses.*
MERINO AND THIBET SHAWLS,
CASHMERE & VALENCIA do.
WOOLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.
—ALSO,—
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA GLASS, &c. &c.

All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, Oct. 12 w6

FALL SUPPLY.

SAMUEL MACKEY,

Informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant

ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS

suitable for the present and approaching seasons

consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
China, Glass and Queens-ware,

which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for Cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER.
Nov. 2 3w

EASTON ACADEMY.

A vacancy having happened in the chief department of this seminary by the resignation of the principal teacher, notice is hereby given that applications for this station will be received by the Trustees, so that they may be enabled to make the appointment, on the 20th day of November next. The applicant must be well qualified to teach therein the learned languages, Mathematics, Geography; the English Grammar and public speaking, and it is hoped that no gentleman will apply, who shall not prove himself by his character for learning, moral conduct, and capacity to teach, perfectly competent to discharge the important trust to the satisfaction of the board and of the parents committing their sons to his care. Convenient apartments in the academy will be allowed to the teacher free from rent. Compensation for his services will consist of a certain salary of $600 per annum, and of tuition money derived from his school, to be collected by himself without any responsibility on the part of the Trustees. It is possible that an appointment may be made, before the above day, in which event, public notice will be given by advertisements.

Letters addressed to Robert H. Goldsborough Esq. will be attended to

By order of the trustees
THOS. L. BULLITT, Prest.
Easton, Md. Oct. 12 1833.

NOTE.—The scholars in the department of Mr Getty will be received in the department of Mr. Pierson, the assistant teacher, upon very reasonable terms, until, a successor shall be appointed, and in the branches which he professes, they will be instructed in a satisfactory manner.

Agricultural.

For the Easton Gazette.

A paper read by a member before the Agricultural Board for the Eastern Shore of Maryland upon the subject of manures—and ordered to be presented for publication.

Resources of manures formed by nature are all important to the farmer, and these should be diligently searched for and their contents daily distributed over the arable lands.

1. Marsh mud—low bottom lands—and deposits of fossil shells, commonly called shell marl, are my only natural sources of manure. I prefer this marl in the first instance, because it contains lime which furnishes the earth with an essential ingredient to enable it to produce well, and aids the action of all other manures that may be applied afterwards. Some of these deposits of fossil shells are much richer with lime than others—of those *I* have, six hundred bushels, as dug out of the bank or pit, to the acre will produce evident and salutary effects—and after a moderate dressing of the same land with any vegetable or animal matter, the same quantity of shell marl may be again applied with additional advantage. A further application of marl than this I have no experience of, and *I* incline to the prevalent opinion, that this is enough marl for some time.

Of salt marsh mud there is a great variety—my experience teaches me that some of it is good manure, and that some does not seem to be worth hauling—all had better be spread as early after hauling out as possible. Marsh mud should be distinguished from marsh Turf—this last, according to my experience, is of little value unless it is first burned or deposited in a feeding yard or cowpen—but it is said that others have witnessed different and better results from marsh turf. *I* am told that this turf dug up and immediately thrown into bulk mixed with lime in warm weather, becomes decomposed in the course of the season and is then excellent manure. I am now making this experiment.

Low, rich bottom land is known to all as good fertilizing matter—a great deal of it is the deposit of rich soil washed down by torrents—other of it again is gradually reclaimed morass enriched with various annual accumulations of vegetable matter. There is sometimes to be found a gravelly, poor morass on which vegetation seems principally to be supported by moisture alone. Such low bottom is neither worth reclaiming nor hauling out—there are some things, such as cranberries and some medicinal plants that are adapted to such soils, and for such alone are they fit.

Of common salt marsh mud I have put from eighty to one hundred single horse cart loads—it is heavy and the loads not large.

The mode of using marl, salt marsh mud, and bottom land is pretty much the same—all are better for exposure, and all are generally spread over the ground at all times before ploughing it, but the earlier the better. Some of the salt marsh mud has been found too acrid, and has totally destroyed all vegetation for a time where it was spread—this is probably owing to excess of salt and the land afterwards recovers.

Of fresh water marsh I have no knowledge, but presume it is similar in its effects to, and ought to be applied as, the fertilizing matter from low bottom lands, and in the same quantity.

2d. & 3d. The means of making manure may vary on different farms, but generally, they are the same—there can be no doubt that they are abundant enough on every farm to furnish daily useful employment throughout the year. As the second interrogatory before the Board relates to the means of making manures, and the third to the system of applying them, my view shall embrace both.

The first means of making manure is littering the farm yard well, where your cattle are to be fed before you begin to feed, and add fresh dry litter regularly whenever the yard becomes wet. The quantity and quality of this manure (always esteemed very good) depend upon the care taken of the cattle. Whoever designs to increase his manure and take good care of his cattle, will litter well and commence feeding as early in the autumn as the cattle can be induced to feed, giving moderate quantities of food at first—and he will continue littering and feeding always to the first of May, and as long afterwards as he can find provender and get his stock to eat it. It is an evidence of ignorance, inattention, or want of judgment, when a farmer tells you he cant begin to feed early lest his provender should not hold out—or, that he had not provender to feed in the spring as long as the cattle would eat it—for every farmer ought to know how many cattle he has, and what is necessary to feed them well, and he should provide it. If the seasons forbid this, he should sell off a portion of his fat stock early in autumn and reduce them to the number that he can feed properly.

Proper attention to bedding horses and cleaning stables affords the finest source of the strongest manure produced by horses well taken care of—and the milch cows for winter's use, and work oxen, which ought all to be treated in the same way, add much to the bulk of manure.

In summer—soiling horses, milch cows oxen, (and if it can be extended to the out cattle so much the better) furnishes much rich manure when they can be well littered, and has been satisfactorily proved to be the most economical way of feeding the grass upon a given quantity of land. Soiling hogs too in a littered pen produces much and good manure.

In fattening hogs, as is the custom in our country, in a good size pen, a vast deal of fine manure may be made in these pens during that period by hauling marsh turf and litter of all sorts into them, before you commence feeding, and then feeding on that—the whole becomes a mass of rich matter in the course of fattening the hogs and is in fine state, the next spring, for every purpose to which manure is applied.

In some retired spot, close at hand to the kitchen and poultry yard, a common square pen should be made, say sixteen feet square, to receive the sweepings of the yard and grounds about the House, which are to be kept clean for decency & health—to receive the sweepings from the poultry, house and yard—the filth taken from all out houses—the cast off contents of all tubs, pots, ley hoppers and vessels of every sort, meat liquor and soap suds excepted at the times when the first is boiled up with food for pigs, and the last is particularly applied to grape vines and fruit trees, for both of which it is eminently useful. The manure collected in this receptacle is the richest of all made on the farm, and where due attention is paid to it, the quantity is incalculably great.

Whatever may be the natural sources of manure with which a farm abounds, the mode of making it in fold yards, feeding pens, reservoirs &c. ought never to be neglected. As ample stores of manure are essential to abundant production and as that made from the stock is among the best produced, the labour and arrangements of the farm should be so adjusted as to afford a sufficiency of labour for hauling out constantly from the natural resources, as well as for making and hauling out the manure from stock yards, stable and reservoirs. The cultivation of the earth without regularly manuring it is a misapplication of time and labour—it impoverishes man and reduces the soil, instead of enriching the one and improving the other.

As to the mode of applying manure which seems to be the object of enquiry in the 3d and 18th interrogatory, much difference of opinion exists among different farmers. All agree that manure, however applied, is ultimately useful—but as the enquiry seems to be into the application of manure to do the most good to the growing crop, this is the precise point upon which a diversity of opinion exists.

Men of wealth can by the force of money accomplish any thing on a farm that is practicable—they can buy land at high prices and expend enormous sums of money in buying manures and in other improvements and embellishments. However good and creditable this may be to the fortunate proprietor, it adds but little to the welfare and instruction of the great agricultural community, because few can follow such examples. To render true benefit to agriculture, plans ought to be such that the great majority of farmers may be able to adopt them—such as are within the means of ordinary tenants and farmers upon a small scale whose whole and sole dependence is upon their farms. Whosoever will teach these men to live in comfort and to grow richer by improving their lands and increasing their crops annually will be really a benefactor.

Manure is the great agent for the increase of crops—we desire to know how we shall employ this agent to afford us the greatest yearly income. A good direction is furnished us in the maxim of a very useful agriculturalist of our own time and county in this particular, which is "to extend a given quantity of manure over as great a portion of the field cultivated as possible, so as to cause the field to yield an improved quantity of crop, the ground being left better after the crop than it was before"—such a course systematically and unremittingly pursued will, no doubt, accomplish the object of improving crops and lands. But this direction applies more particularly to the quantity of manure per acre—the question *how* and *when* it is best to apply manure, whether superficially, or to have it immediately turned under—whether late, or early, still recurs—and we are also to enquire whether perfectly decomposed manure is best, or at what lesser stage of decomposition it is more advantageous to apply it.

Many farmers have thought, that the sooner the manure is incorporated with the earth in the fields after it is hauled out, the more enriched the ground becomes, and consequently the more capable of bearing a crop—supposing that all exposure to sun and air caused an exhalation of its fertilizing particles.

Others on the contrary, contend, that the volatile particles of manure are comparatively very small and that such loss is unworthy of regard—that the enriching qualities of manure are rather disposed to gravitate and sink, and therefore they prefer their most superficial application.

To discuss this question philosophically is not my design. I prefer to leave that to others of more science and more leisure. I shall only offer my own experience as ascertained by my own fallible judgment and add a few suggestions.

When manures are designed to be incorporated with the earth by turning them in immediately, soil and season will produce a difference. Soil of loose texture not sandy, but sufficiently adhesive to retain what is mixed with it, manured in moist seasons, will sooner possess itself of the qualities of the manure than close, adhesive, stubborn soils will if manured in dry seasons. The loose textured soil will permit the qualities of the manure most easily to pervade it, as it is easier to penetrate a soft than a hard body, and the moist condition of the earth will afford attractions on all sides of every particle of the manure to aid in its diffusion—the soil then that soonest possesses itself of the qualities of the manure will be soonest ready to impart it.

By spreading and ploughing in your manure as you cart it out into the field, you certainly guard against the loss of evaporation, be it little or much—and having your manure thus intermixed, with your soil, the whole superfices or rather the top of your field is, for a few inches in some degree metamorphosed into compost. Whether the most fertilizing particles of the manure have the greatest tendency to gravitate or fly off, I do not pretend to say—but as soon as the manure is mixed up with the soil, I conclude that the earth acts as an absorbent and that all the qualities of the manure are thus made to be diffused through and to become incorporated with the earth with which it is intermixed. Thoroughly rotted manure being most desirable, will soonest become incorporated with the earth and will therefore be soonest ready to act—whether its action will be longest or strongest is yet to be enquired into.

Upon two different pieces of land I have for a dozen years past pursued a different course with manures composed of the same materials—taken from the farm yards and stables. On one of these which was the best land of the two, and generally of a lively, loamy soil, I have carried out the farm yard and stable manure after it had been all collected together and thrown into a heap for a twelve month, by which time it was completely decomposed. On the other piece of land, which, is generally a stiff white oak clay, I have always carried out the same manures the spring next succeeding the winter that they had been accumulated—and I am decidedly of opinion that the latter piece of land has been improved the most and that the crops (particularly that of wheat) have been quite as good notwithstanding the original disparity of the lands. The size of the fields on the two pieces of land are not very unequal, and the quantity of farm yard manure made on each not differing much. On both pieces there was a free use of marl during the time.

The application of manure on the surface as used here is to top dress grass and wheat in winter and spring—and on Indian corn after it is up and cleared. In the case of the wheat and grass it is completely a top dressing—but in the case of the corn, the manure is first exposed on the surface and is turned in the first ploughing that is given to the corn after it is put around the hill. That manure, thus applied, may produce improvement in both the crops of wheat and corn may be very probable—but whether it improves it most by this mode, or by an earlier intermixture with the earth can only be determined by the distribution of equal quantities of like manure on the same soil, in the same year, on the two different pieces of land.

I have entertained the opinion that the sun and air exhaled much of the good qualities of farm yard and stable manures, and have therefore always turned them into the ground as fast as they were carted out, and rolled the ground immediately to prevent a further escape of the volatile particles. Believing too that the decomposition of my half rotted manure had better go on and be perfected intermixed with the soil of my field, rather than suffer it to take place in its own bulk, I prefer carting it out & ploughing it in, in that state, particularly as the whole is accomplished by once handling and once carting it. In dull, heavy, clay soils the action of half rotted manure, in its progress to complete decomposition, seems to dispose the stiff soil to become more easily pulverized. So half rotted manure on soils dry and sandy being apt to burn any crop to which it is applied, I would use well rotted manures alone upon such lands.

The turning in of green crops for manure, such as clover, buckwheat, oats, Indian Corn, to which is now added the cow pea, is by some, considered an eligible plan of manuring. I have no knowledge of the effect of turning in more than two of these crops viz: clover and Buckwheat, and from these *I* have seen great good effects. On soils where plaster of paris acts certainly and powerfully, nothing can point out the road to abundance and wealth more directly, or upon less difficult terms than the use of clover and plaster. But all depends upon doing things right. The crop of clover shades the ground well & loses, under any circumstances, much of the foilage from its stock on the ground—it has also a large and long top root that mellows the stiff earth by penetrating deeply into its bosom and imparts much vegetable substance to it when it decays. The time for turning in the clover for manure is the question. My opinion is that turning in clover as soon as it is first in blossom, as is often done, is getting but a very moderate portion of the benefit which it might be made to yield if it was suffered to grow and mature completely on the ground. When the clover is quite brown, and the stalks instead of being juicy and full of water, become ligorious, the whole growth imparts strong substantial vegetable matter to be intermixed with the earth; but in its green state, affords little else than water. Keeping clover up and preventing any stock from feeding on it, and suffering the first crop to fall and the second to grow up through it, and so on in succession, is a certain mode of enriching lands rapidly and thoroughly. Generally, the quantity of seed for an acre of clover will not cost more than seventy five cents, and the loss of the use of such land for pasture, before it is improved, is very inconsiderable. To compare such loss with the gain that would accrue in the increase of crops from such lands after lying under clover for two years, would certainly be measuring a trivial loss with a great gain.

Buckwheat will also render much service in this way, by seeding it early it will mature, producing a crop according to strength of land and season, which when ripe, may be rolled down and turned in, and a second crop will immediately spring from this turning in, that may also be rolled down and turned in ready for wheat fallow that autumn. I have never known the benefit, in one year, from Buckwheat thus managed, to be equal to that derived from clover kept up the summer and autumn after it is seeded and the whole of the succeeding year. Yet I have seen most advantageous results from the buckwheat in the subsequent crop of wheat.

I have no experience of the effect from green crops of Indian corn or oats turned in, but should suppose that little good result could be expected from them in consequence of their immature state. I know nothing of the Cow Pea, but could readily believe from what *I* learn of its groth (rank and luxuriant, filled with leaves, growing large pods full of oily peas) that it would answer well if suffered to mature before it is turned under. Enquiry and experiment upon this subject would be well made by the Board.

There is a very common pea or bean which grows luxuriantly with abundance of large leaves and long pods filled with peas that are exceedingly rich and oily when ripe, called the crouder that I have no doubt, if used as a fertilizer like the cow pea, would be productive of very good results, and I take the liberty of suggesting to the members of the Board, among their practical experiments, to give a trial to this growth, of our own country so commonly cultivated yet so little regarded, except among the labouring people as an article of strong rich food.

Regarding manure as the great and essential principle in agriculture; without which the best skill and practice must annually suffer diminution in its returns and rewards, it is difficult to account why it is so much neglected, when the means of procuring it are so various, so easy, and so ample. To ascribe it to sloth and indolence would probably be injustice. I know no more true and rational mode of accounting for it than in our error in the distribution of labour on our farms, proceeding from another error of

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