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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ADVERTISEMENTS

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From the Farmer and Gardener.

CORNSTALK FODDER.—The subject of cornstalk fodder must this year be one of great interest to the farmer.

In our last paper we gave the account of an experiment, instituted for the purpose of testing the effects of cutting off the top of the stalk before the grain had arrived at a state of maturity; and the result proved that an entire loss of twenty per cent. was sustained in consequence of the practice. We accompanied this calculation with some observations, tending to show from reasoning on the physiological & known laws of vegetation, that this calculation was correct. Had the stalks at the same time been taken off at the ground, instead of being cut above the ear, we have no doubt but the loss in the crop would have been less. We know that buckwheat, when cut, has many grains which are but barely formed, yet the sap contained in the stalk proceeds on its course, and nourishes the grain; and we find that the young grains are brought to perfection, after being cut. The same thing would take place in corn if cut at the root instead of being taken off above the ear.

Any one may satisfy himself, merely by his own taste, that the portion of stalk below the ear contains much more saccharine matter than the upper part which is saved by topping; and this fact is corroborated by the experience of the writer of this article. He kept three horses and twelve cows in this way. The 12 milch cows were kept it stalls—18 bushels of the stalks, cut in a horse power cutting box, were every morning put into a trunk having a false bottom, 6 inches from the true bottom—half a bushel of Indian meal was mixed as equally as possible through the stalks.—The 6 inch space between the true bottom of the trunk, which was perforated with holes to admit the steam through, was divided into two apartments, by a transverse partition, and contained a small portion of water. Into the upper apartment, for one end was a little elevated, was put 4 qts of flaxseed, every morning; and into this water was admitted steam from a steam engine. The stalks, meal and flaxseed were all cooked in this way, in about one hour and a half after the steam had commenced passing over. The water in which the flaxseed was steeped, was formed into a jelly, was drawn off and poured over the stalks before feeding away to the cattle. The second morning the portion of the seed that had been steeped the day before was drawn down to the lower apartment, and replaced with 4 qts. more of seed, and the first portion of seed after the second steeping, was taken with the jelly, and poured over the stalks to be given to the cows. We have before shown the tendency of steaming food, to convert the mucilage, starch and gummy matter into sugar.

Thus each cow had daily of meal 1 qt. 1 1-3 gill; of flaxseed 1 1-3 gill; of stalks one bushel and a half. With this feed the cows were kept in a full flow of milk; and when dry they were in good condition for the butcher.

The cream from their milk made as good and as yellow butter as was made in the summer from white clover and orchard grass pasture.

Good News for the Lower Counties.—Dr. Ducatel visited our office a few days ago, on his return from his Geological survey of the Eastern Shore and Lower Counties of Maryland. He informs us, that he has discovered marl in great abundance on the banks of rivers in Calvert and Charles counties, and on the Eastern Shore. If this discovery is turned to its proper use by the farmers, who have it in their neighborhood it will be of much more value to the country than the gold mines of Georgia and other states where that mineral has been found, will ever be. If this marl should turn out to be as beneficial to the soil, as that with which we have been acquainted for the fifteen years in the state of New Jersey, it will, if properly applied, quadruple the value of their land in five years.

There is great variety in the quality of marl; some abounds with undecomposed shell, so as to require burning, & will be little different in its effects from the hydrate of lime; marl of other kinds is composed of disintegrated shells which have been decomposed by some acid supplied by the earth, and where this acid is the sulphurous, the marl is essentially the same as plaster of paris.

We have known an experiment with the Jersey marl on potatoes—a piece of ground was selected for the purpose: one portion was planted without manure, another with the usual quantity of stable manure, and a third with marl. It is many years ago, & the quantity yielded is not now recollected, but the size of the potatoes in the different experiments is quite fresh in our recollection. Those without manure were little larger than hickory nuts; those with the manure were tolerably fair potatoes, about the usual size; those produced by the marl were very large, and one being weighed reached the weight of 1 lb. 4 oz.

The best way decidedly, of using this marl is as a top-dressing on clover, and then turning in the sward while the grass roots are full of sap.

We have known land that would produce nothing but the poorest pasture, after dressing with ten cart loads of marl to the acre, produce the following season, one and a half tons of hay.

Dr. Ducatel has promised us a specimen of the different kinds of marl he has discovered, and we have taken measures to obtain some specimens of the Jersey marl beds, that we may by comparison determine their similarity.

Farmer & Gardiner

FROM THE FAR WEST

No confirmation has yet reached the city of the reported engagement between the Pawnees and the Dragoons under Col. Dodge, nor has any official information even of the rumor of the fight been received. The rumor may be true, or it may be false; and under all circumstances, seems as likely to be one as the other.

On the subject of this military movement, to which we have had occasion several times to refer, we have received the following communication from a source which, we are assured, may be implicitly relied upon: *Nat. Intel.*

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: As every thing from the Dragoons and the Far West is peculiarly interesting at this moment, I have taken the liberty to send some remarks, based on a letter I received yesterday from a gentleman at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in whose statements every reliance may be placed. The letter is dated the 8th ultimo, and states that a gentleman had reached Fort Smith, from Towson, the day before he wrote, who had been employed as a citizen physician to accompany the Dragoons, and that he had been compelled to return on account of ill health.

Gen. Leavenworth was following on to overtake Col. Dodge, when he was taken sick, and died in the "Cross Timbers." He was brought back, and buried at Capt. Bean's Camp, on Red river, about five miles above the Fause Washita

Sickness had spread, and was spreading to an alarming degree, amongst the dragoons; more than fifty had been taken sick of a day, and also many of the officers. The disease is the bilious remittant fever of the country.

Col. Dodge had left all his sick at Capt. Bean's camp and pushed on with about one half of his command; and had not been heard from since the day after he marched.

The letter further states, that the Pawnees are most constantly in the vicinity of Capt. Bean's camp. One night the horses became frightened, and 150 were lost, there not being men sufficient to pursue them; in fact barely enough to nurse the sick.

I feel very anxious for the company.—I have had some little experience in the hardships, of the wilderness of that country; but with all our hardships and suffering we enjoyed fine health.

We may calculate very fairly, that the same cause inducing sickness in those first attacked will still continue and extend to those under Col. Dodge's command and every step he advances West will only increase his difficulties. It is impossible to keep their horses *staked* up, as the only dependence for a scanty support is found in the prairies; and frequently grass is very scarce where Buffaloes are, or have recently been. I have seen extensive prairies look like eaten-out pasture grounds.

The Pawnees will not dare to attack, even fifty well appointed men in fair conflict. They play a surer game than that. The finest horsemen in the world and mounted on their hardy steeds, the genuine descendants of the Andalusian race, they hover on your flanks, drive the game from your front; cut off any stragglers in your rear; and by some of their numerous, and adroit manœvres, alarm your horses at night, and scatter them over the praries; as was the case at capt. Bean's camp.

The "Cross Timbers" above alluded to, is a belt of timber, of irregular width, varying between ten and twenty miles; stretching North and South, between the Arkansas and Red River. Fort Towson is nearly South of Fort Gibson; and taking a Westerly course from that line, about one hundred miles will carry you to the Cross Timbers. From my experience, the name is rather fanciful. In pursuing the west course as above, the country is variegated with a succession of timber, land and prairie—the former gradually lessening in quantity, and diminishing in size, until it dwindles to the stunted oak bush not more than one or two feet high but generally loaded with mast in the season. However as you approach the great Western Prairies the timber increases a litte in size; and in many places it becomes so thick & impervious, as to render it difficult to get thro' on horseback. After that, the great Western prairie stretches to the Rocky Mountains; and no timber is to be seen except a thin growth of Cotton wood, lining the margin of the streams.

At Fort Gibson there is also much sickness. Dr. Welsh, who was ordered up from Fort Coffee to see Dr. Wright who was very ill, was attacked himself, and fell a victim to the disease of that country. His loss is greatly regretted, as he was admired as a physician, and beloved as a man. There is but one Surgeon at Fort Gibson to discharge the laborious duties of that post.

The troops at Fort Coffee are remarkably healthy. H.

Sept 6th 1834.

(It seems to be due to the War Department to state that further medical aid was despatched to the posts on the frontier immediately on the receipt of advices that it was needed.—Editors *Nat. Intel.*

WOMAN.—The following is an extract from Henry's Commentary on the Bible:

"Adam was first formed, then Eve, and she was made of the man, & for the man; all which are urged as reasons for humility, modesty, silence, & submissiveness, of that sex in general, & particularly the subjection and reverence which wives owe to their husbands. Yet man being made last of the creation, as the best and most excellent of all, Eve's being made *after* Adam and *out* of him, puts an honor upon that sex, as the glory of the man. If man is the head, she is the crown; a crown to her husband the crown of the visible creation. The man was dust double refined, but the woman was dust double refined, one remove further from the earth."

"Woman was *made of a rib out of the side of Adam*; not made out of his head, to top him; nor out of his feet, to be trampled upon by him; but out of his side, to be equal with him; under his arm to be protected; and near his heart, to be beloved."

Racing on the North River.—A gentleman who came down yesterday from Albany in the steamboat *Albany* gives the following particulars of the manner in which passengers are treated during the present *racing* of the day boats.—The opposition boat for the day was the *Niagara*. In addition to the particular injury done to individuals, as stated in the following facts, the gentleman informs us that both boats were kept at the top of their speed through the whole route, to the manifest danger of all on board. He adds, too, that the breakfast and dinner, which together are charged at seven shillings, would disgrace a country tavern.

At Kinderhook there were about 30 passengers waiting to come on board: the boat did not stop at all

At *Rhinebeck*, a gentleman, his wife, sister, and infant, were to land, having paid their passage to that place. The sister and infant were landed, and as the parents were preparing to follow, the word was peremptorily given to "stand back," and the boat dashed off thus separating an infant 10 months old from its mother.

At Hyde Park, the next landing, where the boat had a mail to leave, and to receive and land passengers; the boat did not stop, *not even to land the parents of the infant left at Rhinebeck.*

At Poughkeepsie the boat did finally stop, and suffered the parents to land.

N. Y. American.

We published a paragraph a few days since, giving an account of an establishment near Leeds, (Eng.) where old rags were manufactured into new cloth, used for padding and other purposes. We understand that a similar establishment is now in operation on the tremont road, about mid-way between the this city and Roxbury, under the superintendance of its proprietor, Mr. Hepworth. The rags are thrown into a machine which tears them to pieces; then, with the addition of a little wool, they are re-manufactured, and used for the above mentioned purposes.—*Boston Post.*

From the N. Y. American.

The Postmaster General has issued a circular complaining of the franking privilege, and calling upon Postmasters and others concerned, for information as to any abuse of the privilege, or evasion of the law.

We hope a copy of this circular may be addressed to the Hon. Mr. Plummer, of Mississippi, knowing that a sudden death by Cholera, as recently recorded in this paper, revealed the fact that among the papers of the deceased individual were many sheets of paper with the endorsement franked of that M. C.

There are 200 or 300 Postmasters probably—say, or nearly all of the true faith—whose offices do not yield them fifty dollars of revenue, but who do *the* party good service in franking their letters, newspapers, handbills, &c. Let them be relieved forthwith.

[From the same.]

The Bankrupt Post Office.—The deceptions, the profligacy, and the illegality of the official conduct of the Postmaster General of the United States, have reduced the department over which he presides to bankruptcy. Great pecuniary loss results from the total discredit of the Post Office engagements. An instance in point is just communicated to us from Baltimore. A steamboat has been recently built there, under contract, to run on the route from Washington, we believe to the Potomac Creek. For the cost of this boat, the acceptances of Wm. T. Barry, Postmaster General, were paid. These acceptances were at ten, eleven, and twelve months, bearing six per cent interest! a new sort of Exchequer bills issued certainly without any warrant of law.

It being desired to convert these acceptances into money, they were presented to various persons in Baltimore to be cashed. None would receive them.—These engagements of one of the Heads of Departments of the United States of America, after being hawked about at constantly depreciating rates from one to the other, were offered to our informant at a discount of *ten per cent*, and with the collateral security of the steamboat in question, and were refused. Acceptances of the Postmaster General of the United States for 25,500 dollars, bearing an interest of six per cent, were offered for 22,500 dollars, with the addition of collateral security for the ultimate payment; thus showing, that at a period when money is abundant, the credit of the Post Office is so bad, that even the temptation of sixteen per cent, with collateral security, could not make its engagements current.

A Hit by Major Jack Downing.—The last Downing Gazette contains the following piece of cuteness from Major Jack's keen pen. Somebody must have been "a good deal struck up" away down East there, on first seeing it:

The Tories.—The Portland Advertiser and some other papers, have had a great deal to say lately about Tories, and the Tory party, and so on; and it kind of puzzled me sometimes to know what it meant. So, thinks I, I'll keep watch and see if I can't find out who the Tories be.

Well, 'tother day the Advertiser published the following:

"We are authorized to offer the *Tories* a thousand dollar bet that F. O. J. Smith will not be elected member of Congress, from Cumberland District, on the 8th day of September next."

Now, thinks I, I'll keep a sharp look out and see who nabs at this ere bait.—And sure enough, the first thing I knew, them are Argus folks, that support F. O. J. Smith for Congress, and call themselves Democratic Republicans, went right in and took up the bet. I was a good deal struck up, but as every body ought to know their own name best, I 'spose there is no mistake about it now. Only it seems as though it don't sound very well along with democratic Republicans.

[From the Lexington, (Ky.) Intel.]

ALL HAIL! TO THE WEST.

Our Eastern friends are delighted with the result of the late Western elections. The reception in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, of the news of the complete rout and overthrow of the Jackson regulars in Louisiana, Kentucky and Indiana, has justly elated the spirits of our brother Whigs in those States, and give a renewed impetus to their patriotic and untiring efforts to restore the Constitution and laws of their country. In the cities of Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia, but one spirit seems to prevail among those opposed to usurpation and tyranny, and but one purpose seems to animate them, and that purpose is manifested in an unalterable determination, at the approaching State elections, to rescue the Government from the hands of an arrogant and reckless chief Magistrate, a subservient House of Representatives, and the band of political profligates, who infest the seat of Government to depredate the property of the people. The day, the eventful crisis, for which the patriots of our country have been anxiously looking, has indeed arrived. The people every where are aroused;—their long repressed indignation has burst forth in an expression of wrath, that will not be smothered or appeased until those who have abused their confidence—set the Constitution and Laws at defiance, and by their acts, spread distress and ruin throughout the land, shall feel the power and suffer the pangs of retributive justice;—until the putrid streams of corruption, which at present flow in all directions from the capitol, producing and diffusing a moral and political pestilence, shall be turned back into their original reservoir, and the pure and limpid surges of Republican freedom, shall cleanse their channels;—heal our national diseases, and renovate the decaying energies of the country.

We hail our brother Whigs of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, as co-workers in the great and holy cause of Liberty;—we congratulate them upon the success which thus far has crowned their efforts, and upon the unanimity, zeal and devotion which characterize their proceedings. Here in the West, WE ARE FREE. We have broken the manacles of the Tyrant;—we have passed sentence of condemnation upon the Usurper and his ministers. Let the East and South emulate our *success* as well as our *example* before achieving that success;—let the grand National jury, the *twenty four states*, before whom the Executive and his co-adjutors are arraigned do as *we* have done, and where is the power that can save them? where is the cavern deep enough and dark enough to hide their shame?—where the mountain tall enough to fall upon and cover up their infamy?

ELECTION NEWS!—There appears to be some difference of opinion in regard to the character of the result of the recent elections. It is our anxious desire to give the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—and this we shall do whether it makes for us or against us.

In Kentucky, it is admitted, on all hands, that we have gloriously triumphed, and that Jacksonism and Van Burenism are there nearly extinct

In Indiana, Governor Noble is elected by a majority of nearly 10,000 votes. The Jackson paper of this place says he was elected by a combination of all parties, and the Globe denies that he is a Whig. This may do, *since* the election—but, *before* the election, the leading Van Buren paper of the State used the following language in reference to him. We publish it and leave our readers to decide whether it is not strange that the "*last hope of Clayism*" should have been elected by "a combination of all parties."

"Noble's friends are deserting him like leaves in wintry weather, and rallying under the democratic republican standard. Success to our cause! The victory is worth contending for.—The last hope of Clayism in our State is the election of Noah Noble. Indiana will stand completely disenthralled from the domination of Noble and his gang of public defamers after the first Monday in August."

In Illinois, Duncan, the Governor elect, is well known as a warm friend of the U. S. Bank. In one of his speeches in Congress, which was republished in Indiana just before the election, he said "he regarded the Bank or a Bank of the U. S. as intimately connected with and in fact a branch of the Government." He also said, in the same speech "that "the Bank was managed by well tried, "efficient and faithful officers." So that he is not only in favor of the monster, but of Nick Biddle himself. He is therefore a thorough going Whig. Now as to the politics of the members of Congress from this State. They are Reynolds, Casey and May.

First, of Mr. Reynolds. In his address to the people he declared himself "in favor of a *national bank* upon somewhat "different principles from the present United States Bank, and therefore was "of opinion that it ought *to be re-chartered for a short period*, until another national Bank can be put in operation."

Mr. Casey says, after expressing his opposition to the present Bank, "I have "been at all times & shall continue to be "prepared to give *all the aid in my power to the establishment of an institution "that shall give a sound and uniform "currency to every part of the country,* "and shall at the same time be restricted, &c. &c."

Of Mr. May's opinions we have no knowledge. Now, after this, does it not display a considerable degree of hardihood for papers to say, as the Globe has said, that there is a "gain of one "member against the Bank, and that the "whole delegation is in favor of the "President's measures?"

In North Carolina, the Whig party, as will be seen by the following, is triumphant:

"ALL RIGHT" IN N. CAROLINA.

From the Releigh Register.

We have cautiously forborne, for some weeks, to express our opinion with respect to the *probable* political complexion of the next General Assembly of this State. We did not wish to "shout until we were out of the woods." We now feel ourselves at liberty to declare from *ascertained facts*, not that we are in the midst of a Revolution, but that we have passed triumphantly through it.—*The battle has been fought and won.*—From the period that General Jackson aspired to the highest legal honors of the nation, until within less than a year, no State in the Union, we do not except Tennessee, has supported him with more unwavering firmness, more unvarying unanimity, than North Carolina.—But now that the character of the contest is changed the scene is changed; and it is in vain, that the Office holders and the Office hunters call upon the community, in his name, to rally around Mr. Van Buren—to palliate the corruptions of the Post Office Department—to proclaim the return of the golden age—to sustain the "inherent Executive power" defined by the Protest—to abjure every principle which brought General Jackson into office—the service of a single term—the *constitutional obligation* not to appoint to office Members of Congress—the promise that the patronage of the Government should never be brought into conflict with the freedom of Elections, a *judicious* Tariff, a *national* system of *Internal* Improvement, and the *talismanic words* Retrenchment and Reform, visibly inscribed upon the list of Executive duties.

Most assuredly, the delusion is at an end, and we do not make the assertion lightly, when we declare we do not believe that there has been either in Kentucky, or Louisiana, or Illinois, or, Indiana, a more decided change than in North Carolina.

From the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman.

We give to-day a full list of the members of the General Assembly—the opinions of these gentlemen on national questions, as yet, are their *private property*, many of them never having been called on to express them officially; we have, therefore, no right to proclaim them.—We have kept a list of the different counties, on the authority of Mrs. Rumor, and according to her, *there is a majority of at least fifteen against the Administration.* Our friends think our calculation under the mark, but on this we rely with the fullest confidence The weight of talent and political standing is altogether with the Whigs, in both Houses.

In Mississippi, Alabama and Missouri, the administration *may* have a majority—but we do not believe they have—we will wait, however, for further information.

In Rhode Island, according to the annexed statement, the Whigs have certainly triumphed. What more could we desire?

RHODE ISLAND.—The Providence Journal after a conclusive refutation—by referring to the names of the individuals elected and of those defeated, and to the parties who respectively supported them—of the pretence so impudently set up by the Van Buren papers of success in the late election, thus confidently speaks of the future:

"We now say to our friends, in and out of the State, advisedly, and with a full knowledge of the sentiments of every representative elected, that there is not the least chance for the election of any one to the office of United States Senator to supply the place of Mr. Knight, who is known, or even suspected, of being at all tinctured with Jacksonism. Every deception must fail the Tories in this State, for the spirit of our freemen is up, and will not again sleep until the last vestige of Toryism is swept from Rhode Island."

INDIANA. The last Indianapolis Journal contains returns of the Gubernatorial election from every county in this State except four. The aggregate is,

For Noble, (Whig,)	36,056
Reed, (Jackson,)	26,425
Present ascertained Whig majority	9,631

In 1831, the votes in the same counties were, for Noble 23,087, for Reed 20,204, majority 2,883.

Whig gain since 1831, 6,748.

INDIANA. The Indiana election is gall and wormwood to the Van Bureuites. They are determined not to be beaten in the west, let the votes go in the west as they will. No doubt if Findlay, in Ohio, gets a clever majority of some fifteen thousand, they will claim him as a Jack-

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