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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AGRICULTURAL.

From the Farmer and Gardener.

CORN AND CORN PLANTING.

As the period for corn planting is at hand, it may not be amiss to remind our readers that five acres of land well prepared, manured and tended, will produce more good corn than ten, indifferently prepared, scantily manured, and slovenly cultivated. Than corn, there is no crop which pays better, when its culture is properly conducted, nor is there any which repays labor more grudgingly under opposite treatment, or punishes neglect more signally. With respect to the best manner of culture, the mode and method can be easily and briefly pronounced. Although it will grow in any soil under good management, it delights most in sandy or light loamy soils, and requires that the ground should be thoroughly pulverised before planting, kept clean and well stirred from the time of being planted until laid by. Indeed, if a corn-field be anywise extensive, the harrow, the plough, and the cultivator, may find constant employment during this entire interval, as there is no truth more universally admitted, than that the cleaner the corn-field is kept, and the more open the ground, the greater certainty there is of making a good crop. So great is the difference between the yield of a cleanly tended field, and one that is suffered to grow up in various plants, that an indifferent soil which receives proper attention, will produce more than the very best land if neglected. If weeds be permitted to grow up and encumber the earth, they rob the corn plants of the nourishment essential to their growth, keep the ground so hard, that the dews are prevented from sinking into the earth, and are exhaled by the sun without imparting their rich and fertilizing properties to the soil, and thus is the corn robbed of one of the most powerful agents in promoting its growth, and the farmer deprived to an injurious extent of his profit.

With respect to the *time* of planting, it is impossible in a country like ours, of such variety of climates, to fix upon any particular period; a few hundred miles make a difference of five or six weeks; for while the planter in the south in many parts can get in his corn in the beginning of March, or earlier, those of the north cannot do so till the middle of May, and, indeed, in some instances till June. But though circumstances forbid the arbitrary prescription of a *day*, it may be assumed, as the dictate of prudence, that it is always safest to get it in at the earliest possible period, and we, therefore, recommend to all to seize the first opportunity to get through with their planting.

DUTTON CORN.

This variety of corn, as many of our readers are aware, has been the favorite corn of most of the farmers of the eastern and northern states for several years; nor has it attained its popularity without merit; for besides being an early kind, it is, under favorable circumstances, a productive one, averaging, according to the skill of the cultivator, strength of soil and goodness of the season, from fifty to a hundred bushels to the acre. From its diminutive growth, one not acquainted with its yield, would not be disposed to view it with a favorable eye; but notwithstanding its want of altitude, it is a generous bearer, and one would be struck with wonder that stalks so small could support ears of such *comparatively* large size; when we say this, we do not mean to be understood as desiring to convey the idea that the *ears* are *large* except in relation to the stalks whereon they are grown. Each ear, however, of well developed growth, will yield half a pint of grain, and when it is considered that each stalk upon good ground, well cultivated, will yield too good ears, and that it will bear being planted four stalks in a hill, 3 feet apart, it may very readily be conceived that its product is by no means despicable.

Planters in the middle, southern and western states, who make corn their principal crop, and who rely upon *fodder* as the main supply of provender for their stock, would of course be loath to adopt this variety for their general crop; but even these, would find it to their advantage to plant it in *part*, for by so doing they would be able to have several weeks more to get their ground ready, as it may, indeed, be planted as late as the 10th of June, with a certainty of securing a crop. Last year we did not get our last patch in until the 2d and 3d of June, and off of 1 acre and 10 perches made 74 bushels—nor was this all; for we had the crop *housed* an the 27th of August, being only 87 days from the time of planting; and we hazard nothing in saying, that had we been able to have done it justice in its culture, its product would have exceeded a hundred bushels.—*Ib.*

Time of sowing Spring Wheat.—The editor of the *Yankee Farmer*, in an article on the time of sowing Spring Wheat, makes the following observations upon the subject:

"Some writers recommend sowing wheat very early or very late to prevent injury from the grain worm; but very *few* recommend early sowing for this purpose; and it is *not* generally considered that early sowing will be a remedy against this insect. Late sowing was last year practised by many farmers with various success. The time of sowing late was usually about the last of May or first of June. The grain-worm did *not* injure the late sown wheat, as the season for the fly's committing its depredations was past before the wheat was in blossom, so as to be liable to injury."—*Ib.*

Quantity of Spring Wheat to the acre.—If the ground is very good, from 4 to 5 pecks is the quantity, as the wheat will tiller more; if it be thin from 7 to 8 pecks to the acre.—*Ib.*

Mode of preparing Spring Wheat.—After floating off all the light grains and extraneous substances, soak the seed for 12 hours in a strong pickle, then drain off the pickle, and stir in as much newly made white wash as will cover the grain, say a quart to a bushel. Immediately after this latter operation, the seed must be sown.—*Ib.*

Spring Wheat, south of New York, may be sown any time during the month of April, or early in May.—*Ib.*

Spring Wheat.—How many of our farmers will try the experiment with Spring Wheat the present season. It is time enough to sow it by the 1st of May.

N. J. Banner.

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT.

The last 'Cultivator' has the following paragraphs:

'The testimonies in favor of this grain multiply on our hands, although they were before amply sufficient to establish its reputation.'

'Levi Hopkins, of Sennet, Cayuga, from six bushels of seed sown on the 10th of April last, on 5 acres of sandy land, threshed and cleaned up 202 bushels. The sample sent us is beautiful—Mr. H. had 16 acres in winter wheat adjoining which was much injured by rust, and produced less than the 5 acres of Italian.

'A. B. Clark, of New Hartford, Oneida, has raised the Italian wheat three years, twice successively upon the same field, without manure (bad husbandry,) and obtained the first season 25 and the latter 30 bushels per acre. Mr. Clark also sowed three acres of Siberian on soil similar to that sown with Italian, and the product was 20 bushels to the acre These facts are sent to us by J. H. of Oneida, who adds, that a 'great deal of the wheat lately taken to Albany, and called Italian, is not genuine,'

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Commissioner's Report.

THE PRODUCT OF ONE AND A HALF ACRE.

The products of an acre and a half in a garden the present season, are worthy of notice.

The land was manured with eight cords of manure to the acre, and there have been grown on it for sale, and to be sold, as follows:

3,500 bunches of Onions, at 5 cents,	$175.00
45 barrels of beets, at $1.50 per barrel,	67.50
Cabbages sold,	100.00
21 bushels of Parsnips,	10.50
2 " Beans,	4.00
10 " Potatoes,	6.67
	$393.67

INDIAN CORN.

The following communication was read to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, February 21, 1838, and directed to be published in the Farmer's Cabinet, from which we copy it.

Of all the kinds of grain raised in the United States, Indian Corn is the most valuable, taking into view the quantity and the price per bushel, and it has been a subject of much solicitude for some years past, that the early frosts have done such extensive injury to it; diminishing the crops and otherwise rendering it of much less value for feeding stock. In the South, the seasons are sufficiently long and warm to mature it but in the middle and northern states this is not the case, and consequently our farmers have been directing their attention to other varieties than those heretofore cultivated, that will ripen earlier and bear planting at a later period. Of the kinds experimented upon with this view, none has succeeded so well as the variety called the 'Dutton Corn.' This answers the purpose completely, as it may be planted the latter part of May, and even as late as the first of June, and cut off the first week in September fully ripe. It is a hard corn, deep yellow, grains set very close, generally twelve rows, sometimes more, & never eight. It is remarkably heavy and believed to be more sweet & nutritious than the ordinary kinds of corn usually raised in this country. The stalk is small and it shades the ground less than the other kinds. and of course admits of being planted much nearer together.—However, farmers are cautioned against purchasing and planting every thing that is sold by the name of 'Dutton Corn'—as much of the small eight rowed yellow northern corn, which also ripens early but not so soon as the Dutton, has been sold for some years past for the real invaluable Dutton Corn. This in some instances has produced much disappointment and loss, but perhaps the venders of it themselves have been deceived and no fraud intended.

Isaac Roberts, near Springmill, in Montgomery county Pa. raised an acre and a half it last year, which produced about seventy five bushels without a soft ear. It was cut of the first week in September, and the ground ploughed and sowed with winter grain.

The rats and mice which are admitted to be good judges of the qualities of grain, have displayed a very decided preference for the Dutton corn, where that and the common kind have been equally accessible to them.

PIGS.

We should be pleased, were it in our power, to present to the readers of the Farmer the various specimens of the swine kind that stand engraved on the pages of London's history of the pork making race; as we think nothing would more forcibly present the difference in the value of the kinds, and work a reformation among farmers in this respect unless it was a view of the animals themselves, in their own proper persons—There may be seen at a glance the various steps of excellence, from the original wild hog of Europe, to the perfect forms of the Chinese or Berkshire, or crosses of these and kindred kinds. We do not think there is an animal kept by the farmer, on which the marks of profit and loss are more clearly figured, and in lines not to be mistaken, as on the hog.

While with the best varieties, the profits are greater, more sure, and realized in less time than from any other animal, with the inferior kinds, the loss is equally certain and rapid. It is clear that a pig that will reach the weight of three or four hundred with a given quantity of food; that will be quiet and peaceable, and consequently fatten in one half the time necessary for others, should be preferred by every farmer who has the most faint idea of farming, prosperity and economy. That such are preferred by the majority, is fully disproved by the inferior and worthless animals that crowd the pens and consume the hard earnings of the tiller of the soil.

The importance of making good selections we saw forcibly illustrated on calling at the house of a farming friend a few days since, who had in his pen a Chinese hog so fat he could hardly rise, and which when slaughtered a day or two afterwards weighed about 300 lbs; and who also had a pig of the Chinese with a cross of the Berkshire, eleven weeks old, and which taken from the sow and put with other pigs and fed with them, gained in three weeks thirty four pounds, or about ten pounds a week.—The Chinese alone may not be heavy enough for profitable fattening on large farms, but a cross with the Berkshire, or any of the well built larger varieties, will remedy this defect if it is one, and produce the animal required.

Genesee Farmer,

THE QUESTION—*Experience* vs. *'untried expedients.'*—I have read, I think, in Lucian, (says Walter Scott,) of two architects who contended before the People of Athens which should be entrusted with the task of erecting a temple. The first made a luminous oration, showing that he was, in theory at least, master of his art, and spoke with such glibness in the hard terms of architecture, that the assembly could scarcely be prevailed upon to listen to his opponent, an old man of unpretending appearance. But when he obtained audience, he said in a few words, 'all that this young man can talk of, I have done.' The decision was unanimously in favor of Experience against Theory.—This resembles exactly the question now tried before us.

'*Here* stands Theory, a scroll in her hand, full of deep and mysterious combination, of figures, the least failure in any one of which may alter the result entirely, and which you must take on trust; for who is capable to go through & check them? There lies before you a practical system successful for upwards of a century. The one allures you with promises, as the saying goes of untold gold. The other appeals to the miracles, already wrought in your behalf. The one shows you provinces, the wealth of which has been tripled under her management—the other a problem which has never been practically solved. Here you have a pamphlet, there a fishing town: here the long continued prosperity of a whole nation, and there the opinion of a professor of economies, that in such circumstances she ought not, by true principles, to have prospered at all. In short, good countrymen, if you are determined, like Æsop's dog, to snap at the shadow, and lose the substance, you never had such a gratuitous opportunity of exchanging food and wealth for moonshine in the water.'

From the National Gazette.

LETTER FROM MR. BIDDLE,

TO THE HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

My dear Sir.—I propose to say a few words on the question whether the Banks should resume specie payments in May next. I do this because my position seems to justify, if not require it. For nineteen years I have been connected with the Institution which caused the last resumption, and during all that period my efforts have been directed to secure to the country the benefits of a sound currency, and to banish from circulation every thing but the precious metals and notes always convertible into them. I think that no other currency is safe or tolerable; and that we should now return to it at the first moment it can be done permanently—For this purpose the institution to which I belong has made great efforts. Since the suspension in May last it has bought and added to its vaults nearly four millions of dollars in gold and silver; and now with a capital of thirty-five millions, its notes in circulation are six millions, while its specie, after paying more than half a million to the government of the United States, amounts to four millions, and it has eight or ten millions of funds in Europe. Our principles therefore incline us to an early resumption; our preparations would justify it—and if we were at all influenced by the poor ambition of doing what others could not do so readily, or the still poorer desire of profiting by the disasters of others, the occasion would certainly be tempting. But the Bank of the United States makes common cause with the other banks, and the character and prosperity of the country are identified with its banking system. They must stand or fall together and it is of vital importance that the banks should act wisely and harmoniously, and above all, that they should not suffer themselves, to be driven, by the dread of being thought weak, into rash and hazardous enterprizes. The great prerogative of strength is not to be afraid of doing right, and it belongs to those who have no fear that prudent counsels will be mistaken for timidity, to examine calmly whether the general interests of the country recommend the voluntary resumption of specie payments in May next. I say the voluntary resumption; because there is not now, nor has there ever been, any legal suspension of specie payments as there was for more than twenty years in England. The suspension is wholly conventional between the banks and the community, arising from their mutual conviction that it is for their mutual benefit. In truth the banks are but the mere agents of that community. They have no funds not already lent out to the people, of whose property and industry they are the representatives. They are only other names for the farms, the commerce, the factories and the internal improvements of the country—and the inquiry whether the banks are ready to resume is only another form of asking whether the people are ready to pay their debts to the banks.

The true question then, after all, is whether the time has arrived when the banks should announce that the causes of the suspension, which then satisfied the community, have ceased to exist, and that the suspension itself, with all its necessary attendants of restriction, need no longer be continued. To that inquiry I now proceed. And—

I. What were the causes of the suspension? They were the Specie Circular, which forbade the receipt of any thing but gold or silver at the Land Offices—the mismanagement of the deposits, which scattered them to the frontiers—the clamor raised by the Executive against bank notes, which alarmed the people for their safety, and caused a run upon the banks for specie. Now has any of these causes ceased? On the contrary, have they not acquired ten fold force? The Specie Circular is not repealed. On the contrary, it has been extended, for bank notes are proscribed not merely from the land offices, but from all payments of every description to the government. The distribution of the surplus is over, because there is no longer any surplus to distribute; but the great disbursements on the Southern and Western frontiers, operate as injuriously by requiring the transfer of so much revenue from the points where it is collected.—Lastly and mainly, the alarm about bank notes propagated by the government, has been deeply spread throughout the country, till what was at first a passing outcry; has settled into an implacable hostility. No man, I think, can doubt for a moment, that the Executive of the United States seeks to maintain his power by exciting popular passions against the credit system—and that the whole influence of the government is employed to infuse into the minds of the people, distrust and hatred of all banks. For this purpose, the most insane ravings are addressed to the cupidity of the ignorant, who are taught that gold and silver are the only true riches, and above all, that these shrewd metals would enable us to outwit the paper dullness of England. "Sir," said lately one of these politicians in the Senate of the United States, "Sir, a man "looses all by any circumstance that but "for that circumstance he would have "made. Although England is a paper "country, *yet if we were exclusively a me-"tallic country we should make more out "of our intercourse with her.* And why "should we, because she chooses *to maim "herself by her paper system*, follow her example?" The government, it may be said; is comparatively harmless; because its expenditures exceed its income. Its regular income, no doubt—but while it can pledge the public credit for treasury notes at a high rate of interest, by which every man's property is mortgaged, and buy specie with them, there can never be wanting the means of oppressing the banks. There is, therefore, no one circumstance which occasioned the suspension, sufficiently removed to justify a change, and the most prominent cause remains with increased intensity. Accordingly.

II. The credit system of the United States and the exclusively metallic system are now fairly in the field, face to face with each other. One or the other must fall. There can be no other issue. It is not a question of correcting errors or reforming abuses, but of absolute destruction, not which shall conquer, but which shall survive. The present struggle too must be final. If the banks resume and are able by sacrificing the community to continue for a few months, it will be conclusively employed at the next elections to show that the schemes of the Executive are not as destructive as they will prove hereafter. But if they resume and again are compelled to suspend, the Executive will rejoice at this new triumph and they will fall in the midst of a universal outcry against their weakness.—This is perfectly understood, and accordingly all the influence of the Executive is directed to drive the Banks, by popular outrage and clamor, into a premature resumption—not a business resumption general and permanent, but a political and forced resumption, which may place them at the mercy of those in power.—They who have special charge of these interests must then beware of being decoyed from their present position. They are now safe and strong, and they should not venture beyond their entrenchments while the enemy is in the plain before them. If they resume, one of two things will happen—their notes will not be received by the Government or they will be received. If they are not received the Government, to the extent of the revenue, will force the holders of the notes to draw specie from the banks to be deposited with the collectors of the revenue. For the difference between the revenue and the expenses, the Government will issue treasury notes to be sold for bank notes, and converted into specie, and as the disbursements are made at points on the frontiers, remote from the places of collection, it will not return to the banks issuing it, except circuitously. But if the notes are received, they will not as formerly be deposited in banks and drawn out again so as to enter into the circulation, leaving the public creditor his choice of specie or notes, but they will be left in special deposite with the receivers. When warrants are drawn on these receivers they will call on the banks for specie to pay the favored public creditor selecting of course the bank on whom they will draw according to its servility or opposition to the Executive, and thus placing them under his control. Now under such circumstances, is it wise for the banks to disarm themselves in the presence of their enemy?

III. The disorders of the currency lie too deep for superficial remedies, and these paliatives irritate without curing.—Congress, and Congress alone, can apply adequate relief. What Mr. Madison said to Congress in 1816, is even more true in 1838. "For the interests of the "community at large," said he, "as well "as for the purposes of the Treasury, it "is essential that the nation should pos-"sess a currency of equal value, *credit* "and use wherever it may circulate.—"The Constitution has entrusted Congress "*exclusively*, with the power of *creating* "and regulating a currency of that de-"scription." The only reform in the currency which that body has yet made is the issue of ten millions of irredeemable paper money, and a proposal for ten millions more. Is it worth while then, so long as Congress fails to exercise its legitimate powers, to waste the strength of the country in efforts to accomplish what we know to be impracticable? To resume now without some clear understanding with the Government, seems to be throwing away the benefits of experience, and the lessons of misfortune.—We have gone through all the mortification and all the inconvenience of suspension. Let us endeavour to profit by them; to fix the future on some solid basis—have some guarantee of the stability of the currency, and not set every thing afloat again, without knowing where we may be drifted. For

IV. Compare the situation of the banks at the last resumption and now.—After a suspension for nearly three years Congress applied all its power to induce to persuade & to assist the banks in their efforts to resume. They passed the resolution of 1816, authorizing the receipt of the notes of specie paying banks. But this alone was insufficient; and at the same time they established the Bank of the United States, with a capital of thirty millions. That bank called a convention of State Banks, and agreed that if they would resume specie payments, it would,

1. Assume all their debts to the Government of the United States.

2. Discount to those who had payments to make to the Government, the whole amount of their bonds; and in addition

3. Discount to those not indebted to the Government two millions in New York, two millions in Philadelphia, and one and a half million in Baltimore, and half a million in Richmond—and

4. Would sustain the resuming banks in case the resumption brought them into difficulty.

The Bank at the same time imported, at an expense of more than half a million the sum of seven millions of specie; and two months after the resumption its discounts reached twenty millions. Compare with this statement our condition now.

Then the Government agreed to receive for all dues the notes of the Bank of the United States—now all Bank notes are refused and discredited. Then the Government endeavored to sustain the Banks—now it is striving to destroy them. Then it established a new and vigorous Bank capital—now it refuses to create a new Bank, and seeks to cripple those in existence. Then we had two hundred and sixty Banks—now we have nearly nine hundred.

In short what reliance have the Banks now with the executive hostile to them? —What protection like that of the late Bank of the United States have they to sustain them? None whatever.

The only circumstance not wholly unfavorable in the comparison, is the low rate of exchange with England. But nothing general or permanent can be inferred from this circumstance, which frequently occurs, and on the present occasion is wholly accidental in New York, from the unnatural condition into which her measures of extreme rigor have driven every thing. If under ordinary circumstances, while other things underwent no depression, exchange on England should decline, it might be inferred that England owes to the United States more than we have yet drawn from her. But it is not exchange alone that has fallen—Exchange on England has not fallen in New York as much as the internal exchanges or stocks, or real estate, or house rent have fallen. This fact seems decisive as to the cause. But can this depression continue? Certainly not. These rigorous measures are understood to be only preliminary, only preparations for an expansion by the banks of New York, which is to restore ease and confidence. Well, the moment this ease and confidence return, all things will rise, and the exchange of course among the number. Besides this unnatural, condition will work its own remedy, as all irregularities are cured by their own excesses. To sell every thing and buy nothing is impracticable, and when the English have bought all the produce we have to spare, we must of course buy from them what manufactures they have to spare. As soon as the proceeds of our industry are realized in England—we have gradually exhausted our supply of English goods—our own merchants will convert their property into fresh supply to be brought over; or, if this process be too slow, the English manufacturers themselves will send their own goods for sale. In either case the exchange will recover its equilibrium, and of course will rise here, for between two such countries as America and England, a permanent inequality of exchange as a basis of the metallic currency of either, is impossible.

V. Perceiving nothing in the conduct of the Government to justify an early resumption, let us see if there be any thing in the state of the country which recommends it. Now what is the condition of our affairs? The suspension found us with a heavy debt to the banks—not less probably than five hundred millions—with large balances from the southern and western states to the Atlantic cities, and with a very considerable debt to Europe. All parties were willing to pay: almost all were able to pay, but great forbearance and great indulgence were necessary from the creditor, and above all, after such a convulsion, the great restorer was time; time to settle; time to adjust accounts; time to send the debtors' crop to market; time to dispose of his property with the least sacrifice; time to bring out his resources to pay his debts. In the large improvements of human affairs as in the operations of nature, the great law is gentleness—violence is the last resource of weakness. The disease of the country was an oversustained and distempered energy. The remedy was repulse. The question of the currency, though important, was only secondary. The first concern was to pay our debts, and especially not to depreciate the value of our means of paying them. Accordingly it seemed to me that after the suspension, the true course of this country was to begin a gentle and gradual diminution of loans sufficient to prevent the hazards of expansion while the restraint of specie payments was removed, and to

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