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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AGRICULTURAL.

WORK FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

ON THE FARM.

This month is one in which much work should be performed as your success with the next year's crop will greatly depend upon the quantity of labor you may perform during the present autumn and early part of the approaching winter; and while you may be occupied in the preparation of your ground for next spring's operations, we would have you to bear constantly in mind, that whatever you may do, should be *well done*. With these prefatory remarks, we will proceed to particularize such things as you ought to have done during this month:

PLOUGHING.—If you have any stiff *pasture lands, grass swards* or *clover-leys*, that you design putting in corn next spring, take our advice and have them ploughed as early in this month as your other duties will allow, as by so doing you will not only be a head of your work in the spring, but will give time for the rotting and decomposition of whatever you may turn under before the frosts of winter deprives the earth of the necessary heat for such purpose. In turning your furrows upon all such lands, we think it best that they should be laid flat, as by confining the sod you will promote fermentation, and thus convert the vegetable matter into a body of active and nutritious food for the nourishment of whatever you may put in the earth next spring. It has been computed that a good sward or clover-lay contains about twelve tons of vegetable substance on an acre of ground; and when this fact is properly considered, you will readily imagine that by pursuing our plan, you will secure to yourself an abundant supply of efficient manure for your crops of the ensuing season; for whatever virtues there may be in applications of mineral manures,—and we most cheerfully acknowledge that they are great and manifest,—you may rest assured, that the positive food of plants, are, in a very great degree, derived from vegetable substances—that however useful the application of lime and ashes may be,—and we freely admit their potency and power,—still without animal manures, or green vegetable matter, to be acted upon to be converted into pabulum—no great *present improvement* in the soil can rationally be calculated upon, as it is the chief office of the former bodies to act as condiments, to assist the digestion of the latter ones.—Ashes, of itself, will, astonishingly, promote the growth of plants, as besides containing substances actively stimulating, it possesses a large body of nutritive matter, which is taken up as food by plants through the mouths of their roots. The offices of *lime*, we believe to be of a different character: First, it may be said to consist in its power of neutralizing those vegetable acids which are to be found in many soils, and which, if not corrected, promote the growth of sour plants, retard that of those which the husbandman may confide to the earth, and is particularly useful in destroying that pest of our fields—the sheep sorrel. Secondly, it promotes the putrefaction of the numerous bodies of woody matter which are to be found in most soils, and thus converts inert bodies into food for plants. Thirdly, it promotes the ripening of grain, and by its capacity to dissolve carbon, converts that ingredient, which is so essential to the health of cultivated crops, into a substance capable of being taken up by the lateral vessels of living plants, and may be said to *cook* that on which they delight to feed.—Fourthly, it decreases the cohesive quality of *clay*, by separating and dividing the unctuous particles of which it is composed, thereby enlarging the pasture of plants, while it renders such soils more easily tilled. And fifthly, on *sands* it exerts an opposite and equally salutary influence. It gives to these *cohesion*, and thus renders them better qualified to retain moisture and the nutritive manures, and to receive and hold atmospheric nourishment, the which, by the bye, greatly promotes vegetation, when the soil is of a nature to profit by this rich source of the growth of plants.

WINTER GRAIN. You should be industrious in getting in your *wheat* and *rye*, so as to let them have time to take root before their growth is arrested by the frost. Though early sowing may subject the former to the ravages of the fly, we think that risk had better be encountered, than that by delaying your sowing to a late period, you incur the danger of *winter killing*. Put in neither without a thorough preparation of your ground, by good ploughing and harrowing, so that it may be brought into the best state of pulverization of which it is susceptable; for you may rest assured that the exact separation of the particles of the earth greatly tends to improve your chance of making a good crop.—Recollect too, that both *wheat* and *rye* require to be *ploughed in*, and should never be, as is sometimes the case, harrowed in. Neither should you ever sow your wheat without first *steeping* it in *brine* draining it, and drying it in *lime* or *ashes*, and the sooner it be sown the better, after such preparation.

Seed and the quantity per acre.—In the selection of your seed, you should be careful to select such as is good and clean. On ground fit to grow a crop of *wheat* less than two bushels to the acre, we think, should not be sown, as every farmer should make allowance for losses. Of *rye*, from four to five pecks to the acre is a proper quantity—probably the latter is nearest the mark.

We are aware that it is the custom of many farmers to select the worst field for *rye*. To such we would say, that, though this grain does not require as strong land as either wheat or corn yet it is worse than folly to expect a *heavy* crop from poor lands; and although it is now too late to think of such preparation for the ensuing crop, it may not be inopportune to state that where manure is scarce—and where is it not?—and cannot be spared for the rye crop, that the farmer would act wisely if he were to prepare a green crop of buckwheat, to be ploughed in, while in *blossom*, just before he may, *hereafter*, seed his rye. We think it the cheapest and best plan of manuring, under the circumstances mentioned, that can be adopted, and we have no doubt that it would add one hundred per cent. to the value of his crop of rye, besides leaving his ground in a hearty condition for a subsequent crop of corn or oats. To the eastward, we have a notable instance of the value of green dressings in the case of Mr. Keely, who after ploughing in three successive crops of weeds in one season, to get rid of *charlock*, reaped from four acres 133 bushels of rye, being 33 1-4 bushels to the acre, from land which had not been manured for a series of years before, and the only manure it then received was the weeds ploughed in as we have named. It may be said, perhaps, that this is a troublesome and expensive process of manuring; but we would not so? Let us for the sake of comparison, inquire whether a green dressing of buckwheat would be either more troublesome or expensive than a dressing of barn-yard manure. We know that less than twenty double horse cart loads, per acre, of the latter, will not answer, even if it could be spared for a crop of rye.—This, *on the field*, is worth to the farmer at a *very low* computation fifty cents per load, which is *ten dollars*. If we add to this amount, the expense of spreading, say *one dollar*, these two items make *eleven dollars*. Now let us see what will be the expense of a dressing of *buckwheat*—Ploughing the acre of ground, say TWO DOLLARS; twice harrowing preparatory to sowing *one dollar*; cost of half a bushel buckwheat say 50 cents; cost of sowing 50 cts; harrowing in and rolling say one dollar; here then, we have $5, as the cost of manuring with a crop of buckwheat, per acre, whereas that of manuring from the barn-yard is 11; by which process it will be found that there is a positive saving in favor of the BUCKWHEAT plan of manuring, of $6 per acre; so that the *expense* and *trouble* of the latter plan is more ideal than real. But the advantage does not alone exist in the saving effected between the two plans of operation; for we hold it that the second ploughing to which the land would be subjected by the latter, would greatly increase the productive capacity of the earth, as well as tend to clear it of a large body of useless weeds, which would tend to impair the growing crop.

Again, we would not confine ourself to manuring on rye fields thus; but in every instance where we had no clover-leys to turn under for our corn, we would give our corn-lands the benefit of a green crop of buckwheat turned in, and we would do so under the confident belief, that, in so doing, we would increase the yielding ability of our soil at least from 40 to 50 per cent., if not a hundred.

It is known to all intelligent farmers, that for all present purposes, it is useless to apply *lime* to lands, unless there be either a good *clover-ley* or heavy *grass-sward* to turn in—that unless there be vegetable matter of some sort for it to act upon, improvement does not follow its application—It is known too, that before a good clover-ley can be obtained upon *thin lands*, nutritive manures must be freely applied. Those who possess this knowledge, who may be desirous of availing themselves of the renovating influence of lime, by the readiest and cheapest plan, will agree with us, we think, that a buckwheat dressing is the most eligible and efficient, and least costly method they can adopt, as it will enable them to appropriate the barn-yard and stable manures, made on their respective farms, to other and more urgent purposes. We would here be permitted to remark, that if our suggestions are carried out, that, with the aid of lime, it is within the power of every farmer to bring up his worn-out lands to a condition of fertility far exceeding that in which he may have originally found them. And here let us add, that wherever practicable, whenever a crop of buckwheat may be ploughed in, great and permanent advantage will be derived by spreading from 25 to 50 bushels of lime per acre. We throw out this hint, because, in all improvements of the soil, we would wish to look to *lasting effects*, and not because we lack faith in the virtue of a dressing of buckwheat, for we hold it as indesputable, that it will alone produce two *good* successive crops; and what dressing of nutrative manure will do more?

LIME AND MARL.—If you have either of these to apply to ground that you destine to put in spring crops, haul it out if you have time, as it is always economical to have all such work done in the fall and winter. Indeed the latter should always have the advantage of the winter's frosts to prepare it for salutary action on the soil. If you have 100 acres, either to be limed or marled, you should, by all means get a *lime-spreader*, as it will save its cost, in the price of labor in one season upon that number of acres, while, with care, it will last twenty years. It will enable you to spread the lime *evenly*, a thing most desirable and put on any given quantity, with exactness, that you may desire.

WEEDS.—If you have any considerable quantity of those pests infesting your fields, fence sides or corners, or head lands, cut them down before their seeds ripen, and cart them into your barn-yard. Your cattle will pick whatever may be good and palatable; the residue will serve as absorbents for their urine through the winter, and add to your supply of manure,—and we would have you recollect, that as the world is made by the aggregation of atoms, so is the farmer's dung-heap increased in size by adding little and little together; and as it has been happily termed his gold-mine, so should it be his pride and pleasure to give it volume and magnitude by every possible means within his reach, for he may rest assured of this—that without there be nourishment *in* the soil, it is an uphill business to try to get any thing *out* of it, as the vegetable, like the animal life, can alone be supported in health and vigor by *proper feeding*.

TURNIPS.—If your turnips have not you will be sure of a supply for your family ly in the spring—or, if you choose, the market.

ASPARAGUS BEDS.—Take care about the last this month or as soon as the stalk turn yellow, to give your asparagus beds a good ssing of well-rotted stable manure, to be laid on evenly about three inches p; then dig out your alleys, and spread e earth over the beds; the weeds m the beds must be carefully taken o before the manure is put on.

CHIVES, GARLIC, SHALLOTS.—These roots m all be planted out this month to furn supplies for next spring.

CARROTS, BEETS AND PAR-NIPS.—Towards the latter end of this month, these roots m all be taken up and put away; the latter, however, will keep well in the ground winter.

If you desire an early supply of carrots ne spring, you may sow the seed early th month.

ONIONS, BEETS and PARSNIPS.—The seed of these roots if sown early this month, will furnish early supplies next year.

PARSLEY, SPINACH and THYME may be sow early this month, and if slightly protect through the winter, will live and do well.

CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES may be propag by *layers* and *cuttings* during this month. As soon as the bushes shed th leaves you should prune out most of the old wood, so as to give room for the growth of the young next season.

IN THE ORCHARD.

There is but little work to be done in the orchard during this month, except the gathering of the apples as they may become ripe, in doing which, *hand-picking* should be resorted to. Such trees as may entirely have shed their leaves during this month, that require pruning, may be pruned. Wherever a limb or branch is touched it should be cut off close, and the wound made smooth with a sharp instrument. The cutting off and smoothing having been effected, let a paste made of equal parts of cow-dung and clay, mixed with urine, be spread over the wound. If the wound be a large one, it would be best to tie something over it to keep out wet.

From the Rural Economist.

KEEPING OF MULTICAULIS OVER WINTER.

will be taken up this fall and kept out of the ground all winter; for purposes of sale and by many under an apprehension that they will be injured by the inclemencies of the season, it is deemed proper to devote a portion of the present number, to the best mode of preserving them. Let us be understood, however; if the trees are growing on high dry situations, (the more stony and gravelly the better,) and the trees are not wanted for any purpose till the opening of spring the best and most certain method of preserving them, is to leave them where they are. In such situations we have never known a tree, or a limb or even a bud, to be injured by winter. This is our own practice invariably. We never even take off the cuttings we intend to plant in the spring till we have got the ground ready for them, in March or April. But where early frosts, and late spells of warm weather between them, late planting, &c., have caused a considerable quantity of unripened wood at the extremities to remain at the fall of the leaf, all this unripened wood should be cut off before the severe cold approaches—say immediately after the leaves have fallen,—and buried in the ground as follows: select the highest and driest situation in the field or garden if possible on the north side of a house, barn, or high board fence, (but not under trees,) where the sun never shines in winter. Lay the cuttings on the top of the ground side by side near together but not touching, cover the first layer with loose fine earth one inch.—Then lay on another layer of cuttings, side by side, as before, and then another layer of earth, and so on till you have laid all the cuttings down, taking care to press the earth firmly. Then throw on earth, covering the whole about one foot deep, and packing the surface firmly, and forming the top of the pile into the shape of the roof of a house, that it may throw off the water. If you have one thousand branches you wish to preserve lay down one hundred in each layer, and thus you will have ten layers. The earth which you use should be taken from a ditch which you will dig around the pile; and this ditch will serve as a drain to draw off the water from the pile of cuttings. Care must be taken that no interstices be left among the cuttings, as the confined air in them will cause mildew, and of course the loss of the cuttings. The situation should be protected from the sun as much as possible, that the pile may remain frozen all winter, as it is the occasional freezing and thawing that injures unripened wood. It should not be exposed to the dripping from the eaves of the house, or from trees, as that saturates the pile with water. This unripened wood, thus preserved, if taken from the pile in the spring and immediately planted without unnecessary exposure to the air, will *grow* and *make* as fine trees as the best matured wood.

Where trees must necessarily be taken up and kept out of the ground during winter, the best mode of preserving them, is to bury their roots in the ground in an erect position, in some situation perfectly protected from the sun. Where a large number are to be protected, a long shed that will shelter them from the sun, should be erected, open at the sides and ends, that a free passage may be afforded for the air. The situation should be the highest and driest at command, and the more open to a northern exposure the better.

Once for all, let it be said, that the morus multicaulis is never injured by cold, however intense it may be; that they are only injured in winter by the sudden application of heat while in a frozen state; and that the only protection they require during winter, is to be protected from HEAT, at all times.

Supposing that a shed, as above mentioned, has been erected for the purpose, the trees may be set as close as possible, merely throwing a little earth between the roots, and when all are set, the trees left standing as if they had grown there. If any part or the roots appear above ground, they should be covered by the application of a shovel full of earth. If the soil be of a sandy quality, it is the best. Clay soil should be avoided, as it cannot be placed about the roots without leaving cavities, which will cause mildew.

Cellars, open at the north and south sides, will answer a good purpose, provided they are on high situations; but if at the foot of hills, they will not do unless on the northside of the hill, as they are apt to be too damp, and thus in warm spells of weather, to engender mildew.

The next best plan for the preservation of trees, is that laid down for the preservation of unripe wood, at the beginning of this paper. It is a very laborious plan where a large number of trees are to be preserved, but is worthy of all the labour required in the present state of things—where the tree is so valuable.

When trees have been preserved by burying, as in the case of unripe wood, they are in so delicate a condition in the spring as to be incapable of bearing much exposure to the dry atmosphere without injury, and, therefore, should be planted as soon as possible after being taken out of the pile.

When trees are preserved in close cellars, in sand they are apt to become mildewed, and of course killed. If they are entirely buried in sand in a close fect condition, but are liable to grow, from the warmth of the cellar, and thus become injured. In such cases the only remedy is to ventilate the cellar by opening windows on the north and south sides, and keeping ice in the cellar, and thus cooling it. Take it for granted, that you cannot hurt the trees by cold in any situation where the sun cannot shine on them.

Be careful of the roots of the trees, when taken up from the ground where they grow, the roots should not be exposed to the sun nor to frost in the open air. For if the root be injured by drying or by frost, the whole tree may be lost.—The root is the most delicate part of the tree, and when that is injured, the whole tree is almost certain to be lost. If the root be frozen and suddenly exposed to the sun, the trees is inevitably destroyed. We have seen trees that presented a fine healthy appearance, they look plump, the buds sound; but on examining the roots we found them shrivelled, or mildewed, in spots, the bark rotten and easily removed. These would generally be taken for good trees for cuttings, and we have seen many such sold for propagation. But on cutting up these trees into cuttings there will appear a dark coloured ring around the wood under the bark, showing that decay has commenced. The buds of the cuttings will generally grow an inch or two, but then, not being capable of making roots, they wither and die. We have seen millions of cuttings fail from this cause, and in this way the past season. The cause of the injury was, probably, the freezing of the roots and their exposure to sun or air while so frozen: or the roots may have become shrivelled and dry from exposure, and thus lost their vital circulation.

The multicaulis may be kept in perfect condition from the fall of the leaf in the fall till late planting time in the spring; may be transported from country to country, and passed from hand to hand, with proper care. From the time it ceases growing in the fall, till the proper season for its commencing growth again in the spring, it may with proper attention be used as an article of merchandise, with perfect safety. But it cannot 'STAND EVERY THING' The roots must never be allowed to become dry, nor will it do to keep them moist by the application of water. They must be able to take up from the surrounding medium, whether that be earth, moss, or sand, that peculiar moisture, (or water in an extremely minute division of its particles,) adapted to the extremely small absorbent vessels of its roots. You will drown a tree by a long continued immersion in water, as well as an animal; whereas, if the roots had been surrounded by moist earth, or moss, it could have imbibed a sufficient degree of moisture to preserve it. Keep the roots from becoming dry by exposure to the air, or the sun; and from being frozen; or, if frozen, from exposure to the air, light, or sunshine, and you may rely upon the trees being preserved.

Purchasers of trees are cautioned against receiving, either in the fall, winter, or spring, any tree as sound, the bark of which has become *shrivelled*. It is as much a sign of death in vegetation, as is the recession of the blood from the surface of animals a sign of death in them. It is true that the multicaulis is so tenacious of life that we can sometimes resuscitate a tree after the bark has become shrivelled and dry; but it is difficult, and not often accompiished. At all events, purchasers should never receive trees in that condition. We attribute most of the failues ot cuttings the past season, to the bad condition of the cuttings planted.—We saw many trees sold, and planted too the bark of which had become perfectly shrivelled and dry, and were greatly surprised at the singular delusion of both seller and buyer. Let purchasers also examine the roots of the trees they purchase. If they are shrivelled and very dry, or, if the bark be rotten to any extent, reject them; for, though the tops be plump and fresh, the injury to the roots will have extended to the whole top under the bark, though it cannot be seen. As above remarked, on cutting the body of the tree, a dark colour will be observed around the surface of the wood under the bark, and the cuttings will not make roots.

G. B. S.

IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Having endeavoured to call your attention to the work necessary to have done on the farm during this month, we would desire to go with you into your *kitchen garden*, to see if we cannot remind you of those duties you have to perform there in order not only to secure the result of your present year's toils, but insure an early and well filled garden next spring, as there is nothing on the farm which contributes more to the comforts of home, or ministers more happily to the wants of the table.

CABBAGES.—To those who keep regular gardeners, it is useless to say any thing about the mode of providing *now* for supplies of Early York and other varieties of forward cabbages, *next spring*; but to the farmer who may have no gardener, but who desires to obtain them, we would remark, that the thing is easily attained. Prepare a bed in a warm exposure, any time during the early part of this month, by manuring digging and pulverizing the soil well. Then sow seed, taking care that you get *good seed*. When the heavy frosts come on, cover the bed either with mattings or corn stalks; the frame to be made so as to admit a free circulation of air and light between the plants and covering. It should be made so as to have a sufficient inclination to carry off the water. The plants will, keep well thus protected through the winter, and if planted out on the opening of spring, will *head* quite as early as those which may be planted out this fall.

LETTUCE.—This delightful salad, if treated as above recommended for cabbages, will succeed equally well, and in having it done, and while your hands are engaged in this work, make them work the ground around the roots without hilling up the bulbs as there is nothing like stirring the earth at this period to make them grow vigorously.

POTATOES.—Be sure to harvest your potatoes before the frost has a chance of injuring them, and when you have harvested them, be careful to put them away with care.

BEETS, CARROTS, &c.—If you have been provident enough to provide a good stock of roots for your milch cows, towards the latter end of this month you should carefully take them up and store them away where they will be sure to keep. If you have not been thus provident, we sincerely wish that your *good lady* will let you have no rest next spring, until, by *cowing*, she compels you to put in an acre of roots for every ten cows you may have.

HOGS.—Give your hogs that you design to kill this season, two or three times in the begining of this month, at intervals of two or three days about a teaspoonful of flour of sulphur, each, mixed in a swill made of one part of flaxseed meal and three of bran.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The N. Y. Star says that recent accounts from Paris and its vicinity state, that so unpropitious has been the season for the crop of the Morus Multicaulis on account of the cold and wet spring and late frosts, that the prices have advanced greatly, and there is some prospect that orders may be sent to this country for supplies of our superior trees, as our fine climate and powerful sun causes them to grow more vigorously, and to make a much more ample developement than they do either in France or Italy.

AN OLD ONE.—A multicaulis tree, imported from France about thirty years ago, is growing on a farm at Burlington, N. J. It is to be sold at public sale.

RHOHAN POTATOES.

It is stated in the Franklin, (Pa.) Repository, that Mr. Samuel Ruthrauff, of Rahan Potato, this season, which yielded fifty pounds! The same paper mentions that Messrs. Hirst & Dreer, of Philadelphia, obtained five bushels, as the product of five potatoes. A good yield, indeed.

AN INTEMPERATE CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Pierpont, the able and eloquent advocate of the temperance cause, has been dismissed or rather ejected, from his church in Boston, because of his exertions to stem the tide of rum. The way it was done was this:—The dram sellers purchased a majority of the pews, and then voted him down. The pews will probably be converted into dram-shops. The altar should be a keg, surmounted by a jug.—The preacher—but we forbear. We have not heard whether the Devil's Pulpit over at Weehawken mountain has yet been relinquished.

MATHEW CAREY.—The following letter, written a short time before his demise, to a friend, by Mr. Carey, was communicated to the editors of the National Intelligencer:

"Dear Sir—I send you, by this mail, a copy complete of the Querist, as far as it has gone—1, 2, and 3.

"I am greatly below par. I am fearful that the state of the country is hopeless. Public morals are at the lowest ebb; and private share a portion of the same fate. Regard for self appears to be the predominant feelings; "Every man for myself," as the Dutchman said when he seized all he could lay his hands on. Prospects have heretofore been very gloomy in some points of view as at present, but we could heretofore see 'a little cherub smiling aloft," to cheer us on our way, but no telescope can enable us to see "a cherub aloft" at present.

"My general health is as good as usual. But the feebleness of my limbs rather increases. And my remaining eye cannot perform its functions by the "light of the lamp," as it was wont to do. I think much on "Mrs. Thrale's Three Warnings." I too have my three warnings, not, however, exactly the same as hers. I am in a great measure, toothless, a cripple, and half blind. But I find no decay in my intellectual powers; on the contrary, I agree with the poet, (Pope?)

The soul's dark cottage, batter'd and decay'd,
Lets in new light through chinks which time has made.

Yours very respectfully,
MATHEW CAREY.
Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1839."

"A little more strength in your tea and not quite so much in your butter," as the lady boarder said to her landlady.

"Apollo strikes the lyre," as the vocalist said ven he caned a lawyer.

"A chiel's amang ye takin *notes*," as the pickpocket said ven he was at the race course.

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