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.

From the American Farmer.

WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

As it is possible that the dry weather during September and the first half of October may have prevented the execution of much of the work usually done in those months, which will, consequently, be thrown upon *this*, the farmers' toils, which are usually severe in November, will, therefore, be particularly so now. It is written in that good book, so dear to the christian's heart, that 'sufficient is the day for the evil thereof'—but if November is to be taxed with the labors which usually fall to the two preceding months, it may be that it will prove too short to enable the husbandman to meet the various requisitions thus to be made upon him, however well he may have made his arrangements to fulfil the obligations of duty peculiar to each month. But as no one can be expected to enact wonders, so should none be disheartened, should he fall short of his own expectations. Let each and all then do all that they can and the reflection it will carry with it, will more than compensate for any disappointment.

Having thus communed with you in our familiar way, we would now direct your attention to those duties which devolve upon you during this month.

ON THE FARM.

SMALL GRAIN.—If you have not been fortunate enough to have gotten in your *wheat* and rye, delay not a moment longer to put it in; for though it be late, it is *not too late*, the seasons concurring, to make a crop sufficiently productive to gratify your wishes, if they be not of too extravagant a caste. But while you are engaged in seeding, recollect that your chances of success will depend upon the *manner* in which you may put in either wheat or rye, as neither should be committed to the earth without good ploughing, and perfect pulverization of the soil. If you expect to secure your crops against *winter killing*, or the *spewing up* by the frost, you should not fail to plough in your seed from three to four inches deep. The *harrowing* in of fall grain is 'a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance,' where there are such sudden changes from heat to cold, as those which distinguish our winters. Where the seed are ploughed in, the rootlets have a much greater field to pasture in during their early growth, and, therefore, are pushed forward during the growing part of the fall, and thereby the better enabled to withstand the pinchings of our winters.

FALL PLOUGHING.—If you have not availed yourself of our last month's advice, to get such of your *stiff* grounds as you intend for spring planting, ploughed, loose no time in doing so now, for besides the *time* you will gain in the spring,—and *time* is *money*,—your ground will be greatly benefitted, and an immensely increased capacity for production will be imparted to it—*first*, by the nutriment it will receive from the atmosphere; and, secondly, by the mellowing of the frosts, as nothing tends more than it to separate the naturally adhesive particles of which clay soils are composed.

Where such soils are infested with that pest of husbandry, *garlic*, we deem fall and winter ploughings indespensably necessary, as nothing less than the exposure of its roots to the alternate influence of *thawing* and *freezing*, will destroy their vital powers.

While you are engaged at your fall ploughing, we would have you bear in mind our advice of last month, not to omit to prepare an acre of good loamy soil for every ten head of cattle, to put down in *beets*, (*mangel wortzel* or *sugar*) next spring. We feel assured that if we can only get you to try it *once*, we shall never have occasion to jog your memory again, as *self interest* and *personal pride*—those wholesome incentives to human action—will prove inducements too strong for your resistance.

For the proper method of cultivating these roots, we refer you to the plan laid down in No. 21, of this journal.

GATHERING CORN.—Your corn must be gathered, husked and housed, as the sooner this is now done the less you will lose by the depredations of birds, vermin, beasts and *man*. Recollect that while it remains on the stalks, if they be not cut up, that in many of the counties of Maryland, it is no *robbery* though the whole should be taken from you. When gathered, the sooner the better it is husked and put under lock and key in your corn-house. When once there, you can consult your own convenience as to *time, to shell your surplus for market*. But if we may be excused for offering a word of advice, we would say, that economy and policy both unite in recommending that you get it *ready* as soon as possible, as you may then watch the *prices current*, and avail yourself of the highest price. As a general rule, we think it safest for all farmers, to place themselves as early as possible in a position to profit by the rise of the markets, and therefore we say to you, get out your *grain*, as well as *corn*. When such work is done, the mind is free.

ACCUMULATION OF MANURE.—As without manure, no man can farm to advantage or profit, it should be the business of all to provide it by every means within his power. The *stock* of but few of us yield a sufficient quantity to supply our demands, and hence the necessity of seeking it from other sources. Our *woods* and *marshes*, if these sources were properly availed of, would, with the aid of time, and plaster, afford ample stores, not only to keep up those of our fields which are in good condition but to bring up those which may have been exhausted by bad and improvident cropping. Let the *leaves* and *mould* from the woods be hauled into your cow-yard, and spread evenly on its surface. These materials will act as absorbents, to suck up the liquid which falls from your cattle; they will keep your yard dry, and thus add to the comfort of your stock through the winter, and in the spring, furnish you with a fine supply of rich food for your crops. Say that you spread those materials a foot and a half deep over your cow-yard. If you do, and should mix them up with the *droppings* of your stock in spring, you may rest assured, that it will not deteriorate their *quality*, while it will add a hundred & fifty per cent to their *quantity*. Thus at little expense will you be enabled to carry on the improvement of your farm, increase its power of production, and add to your wealth. What is the top earth which we find in the woods? Why decomposed and undecomposed vegetable matter, or in the phrase of the chemists of the present day, insoluble and soluble gome, the latter of which is that peculiar substance on which plants so delight to feed, and which, after all that may be said upon the subject, is, in verity, the *fat* of the earth—the food of plants. Without its existence in the earth, either naturally, or through artificial means, all the minerals and salts known to man, though heaped mountains high, would never fertalize the earth.—*Lime, marl, ashes*, and their kindred substances, are, we candidly aver, *absolutely essential* to the healthful action of all soils; but they are all, except ashes, but handmaids, who, when the *material* of the banquet are prepared, serve but as *cooks* to prepare the *food* for the palates of the plants. Ashes alone possess both nutritive and stimulative properties.

Among the leaves of the forest, if our opinion were asked, which is of greatest value in the formation of manure? we should unhesitatingly pronounce in favor of those of the *pine*—pine shatters as they are called. These latter, besides possessing in an eminent degree, *nutritive* matter, are highly *stimulative*, and never fail, when properly managed, to urge forward the vigorous growth of all plants to which they may be applied.—Having suggested the idea of their proper management we would premise that the appropriate place for them is the dung-heap of the stable, where they should be placed layer and layer about, in the proportion of two to one

With respect to the disposition of marsh mud, we would observe, that it should be formed into a compost with lime, marl or ashes as either of those substances will cause a more rapid decomposition of its vegetable matter, infuse life into the mass, and thus prepare it for use by spring. If treated thus, it will be found equal, if not superior to barn-yard manure, and will answer for any crop to which it may be applied.

If sand, or the scrapings of roads be more convenient than the substances we have described, the cow-yard may be covered with either, as they each answer an excellent purpose as absorbents, besides being competent of meliorating the condition of all tenacious soils. Independently of the mechanical action of the latter upon clay soils, they possess the advantage of being charged with fertilizing principles, which render them beneficial in a two-fold capacity.

It may be said that it will cost time, labor and money, to provide either, or all of these materials. True, it will: but then, if it will repay us with compound interest—if it will add fifty or a hundred per cent. to the fertility of our lands, our interest would certainly dictate, that we should not hesitate a moment as to what is the true policy, to be pursued.

We know there are some agriculturists who are unwilling to admit that any thing is MAKURE but the contents of the barn and stable yards; but as the opinions of *such* are but the results of long cherished prejudices which should bend to the lights of reason & experience, we trust that even they will credit us when we assure them, in all sincerity, that CLAY put upon sandy land, or SAND upon a clay soil, will each improve the other, and that sand from the shores of a river, or creek, that is salt, will upon CLAY, prove a most excellent fertilizer.

HARVESTING POTATOES, TURNIPS, BEETS, and other roots.—Be careful to harvest and put away such roots as you may have raised before they be overtaken by the frost, as a delay of only a few days may render abortive your labors of the season. The RUTA-BAGA and PARSNIP may be left in the drills where they grew, by simply throwing a furrow up to them; but even these had better be taken up, as it will be greatly conducive to convenience to have them where you can, at all periods of the winter, get at them, than to leave them in the ground. The earth which may be around your beets, should be suffered to dry before they are put away. Indeed, they should be gathered in dry weather, if possible.

MEADOWS.—If your meadows need manuring, and you have any ashes, rotten manure, or other suitable substances, for a top dressing, you may, very advantageously, haul out and spread it during this month, taking care to do it in dry weather, when there is no danger of poaching your land. If your meadows have briars or bushes in them, *root* them out.

HOGS.—Pen and fatten your hogs, as they will much easier take fat in warm than in cold weather. Before commencing your regular feeding with corn, give them, at intervals of two days, three or four slop feeds, in which about half an ounce of sulphur, to each hog, is infused.

If you precede your corn-feeding with pumpkins, let them be cooked, as in that state, besides not scouring the animals, they are greatly more nutricious.

CATTLE.—If your pastures are thin, it would be wise to begin feeding your stock with hay and fodder, before they fall off in flesh, as it is much easier to *keep* them up while IN than it is to GET THEM UP, after they may have lost their flesh. Let all your stock have SALT three times a week; and if possible, your milch cows should have slops or roots of some kind or other. Be sure to keep no more than you can KEEP WELL.

Such of your heifers, or cows, as may be in calf, should be LIBERALLY fed through the winter, and several weeks before calving, should be SLOPT. Nor should you be less attentive to your ewes in lamb, and sows in pig. Self interest, as well as humanity, point to this as the proper course.

APPLES.—Pick by hand, and carefully put away your apples, both for keeping and making cider, and recollect that no rotten ones should be admitted among either description. Let all that is in the least unsound, be given to your hogs and cows.

PLANTING OUT ORCHARDS.—If you design transplanting an orchard, or any number of fruit trees, this season, we would remind you that this is the month for doing it. But before we say another word upon the subject, we would admonish you of this fact—unless your ground is in good condition, and has had the advantage of a *summer cleansing* crop, you had better delay planting until next spring or even fall; for unless the ground be in the best possible order, your young trees will be retarded in their growth. If possible, they should always be set out in better ground than that from which they may have been removed, and kept clean by timely workings.

As the planting of an orchard is a matter of great moment, it is important that all possible pains be taken to do it well. The holes in which the young trees are to be placed, should be dug much deeper and wider than is necessary to admit the roots; the *excess* of depth should be filled up with rich mould from the woods, *well-rotted* manure, or rich earth. In inserting the tree, care must be taken to hold it erect while the hole is being filled up; the filling of which should be done with rich earth or mould. In covering the roots, if the earth be wetted, it will be of advantage: indeed, it is absolutely necessary, in order that the earth may settle around every part of the roots. A stake must be placed in the hole, to which the trunk of the tree must be tied with straw. After the trees are planted a little long horse dung should be thrown over the surface, to be capped with earth. This will serve to maintain moisture and preserve a wholesome temperature through the winter, and impart nutriment during the ensuing season.

If you desire that your young trees should flourish, bear this in mind—that for several years after transplantation, you should not cultivate grass or small grain among them. Potatoes, corn, pumpkins, or any thing requiring row culture and manuring, may advantageously, be grown. *Young* trees require to be kept clean, and fed with decomposed manure.

We believe that if all fruit trees were washed, spring and fall, with a mixture of sulphur and soot, made up into the the consistence of whitewash, with a strong decoction of tobacco, and put on with a brush, that many of the diseases arising from insects would be prevented, and as "prevention is better than cure," suppose you try it.

In your *orchards* dig the earth for several feet around the trunks of your old trees, four or five inches deep, get some brush or light wood from your woods, and burn the earth you thus take out; place it in heaps convenient to your trees, and *next spring*, replace it around their roots, and our word for it, the appearance and yield of your orchard will more than compensate you for the trouble, and especially, if, in addition to this, you will take the trouble to scrape the rough bark off your trees, and apply the wash we before mentioned, or a mixture or paste of turpentine and muddy water. The cause of disease in fruit trees, is *neglect*. A little attention of the kind we recommend, will save you both money and mortification.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Cabbages.—If you have been provident enough to follow our advice, and have provided yourself with cabbage plants, we would remind you that this is the month for planting them out, and lest you may have forgotten our instructions, we will here repeat them. Manure the plot of ground you design for your Early Yorks, Early Battersea, or Early Sugar Loaf, well, with fresh stable manure—*and do not be afraid of putting on too much*—spade it in neatly, then lay off your furrows, 2 feet wide, east and west, bringing them pretty much into the shape of potatoe rows when well hilled; this done, stick in your plants on the *north* side of the furrows, about half way down, press the earth well around the roots, taking care to sink the plant up to the lower leaves. When the weather gets cold, lay a little straw or leaves in the furrow, cover them with pine brush, and you may rest sure of having a supply of cabbages early next summer. In the month of April, say about the 15th, take off the pine brush and straw, and hoe down your furrows, so as to level the ground. This will be the first working of your plants. After that the weeds and grass must be kept under, and the plants hilled as they may require it.

If you have no straw to spare, stable dung may be laid in the trenches, and instead of being removed in the spring, must be covered up at the time of levelling the furrows. This last plan we think, best, as besides saving the trouble of removal, it will greatly add to the strength of the soil, and, consequently; to the growth of your cabbages.

Asparagus beds.—If these were omitted to be worked last month, let them receive a working this.

Lettuce.—This delightful spring vegetable may still be sown on a warm border with a southern exposure. Let the border be manured well with strong stable manure—say two inches deep; dig it in well, and thoroughly pulverize your bed, and then sow and rake in your seed. After raking, pat it down gently with the back of your spade; then lay on a covering of pine brush. With this simple protection, you will secure yourself an early supply of lettuce.

GARLIC, ROCAMBOLE, SHALLOTS AND SHIVES, may all be planted out early this month.

TAKING UP AND PUTTING AWAY CABBAGES.—Your cabbages must be taken up and put away just before the setting in of hard frosts: do it in a dry day. If you desire to keep them *well*, you should erect over them a temporary covering that will protect them from *wet*; the shed must be open at both ends to admit the free circulation of air.

ONIONS.—If you have made a crop of onions, have them carefully looked over, and the decayed ones thrown out.

BEET CARROT AND PARSNIPS.—If you design raising either of these roots next spring, dung the beds you design for them heavily, and dig them up this month. As soon in the spring as it may be safe to plant, redig, and pulverize the soil thoroughly, before sowing your seed.

SPINACH AND RADISHES may be sown in warm borders.

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS AND RASPBERRIES, may be planted out this month—the earlier the better.

Having thus briefly sketched a few of the things to be attended to in the kitchen garden, let us advise you, that if you have not hitherto attended to one, to delay it no longer, as there is nothing which adds more to the comforts of domestic life, than a well-filled and cultivated garden.

NAVAL MEMORANDA.

Last week was quite a busy one at the Navy Yard in Charlestown. Friday, in particular, was quite a bustling day. On Tuesday, the Frigate Constellation was taken out of the Dry Dock to make room for the Steam Frigate Fulton, which arrived there on the same evening. The Constellation is of the second class of Frigates, rating 36 guns, and is pierced for 48, viz: 28 long 18 pounders on her gun deck, and 20 32 pound carronades on her quarter deck and forecastle the same size as the old frigate Congress, and the ill-fated Chesapeake. She was launched in 1797, and is consequently 42 years old at this time—and is of beautiful proportions, her model being very much admired while in dock. She is the same vessel which, in 1799, under the gallant Truxton, captured the French frigate L'Insergente, of 40 guns and 417 men, and early in the next year gave chase to La Vengeance, a large French ship of 54 guns and upwards of 500 men, which, after a close and desperate engagement of nearly five hours, struck her colors, but was afterwards enabled to effect her escape during a squall. These reminiscences, so little remembered, or in fact scarcely known to the rising generation, struck us forcibly the other day, as we witnessed her gliding from the dock, completely renovated, and once more floating gracefully upon the bosom of the deep. She is now as good as new, her lower timbers proving perfectly sound, and her upper works having been entirely rebuilt.

On Thursday, the Fulton was hauled from the stream into the wharf, just below the dock, preparatory to being taken in the next day. She is about 1000 tons, and without exception the oddest looking fish we ever set our eyes on; the model of her bottom is nearly the same, stem and stern, being very sharp, which gives her the appearance of being what the sailors call very lean in the bows; so much so, that we should think that in a heavy sea, she would be nearly buried. The officers speak well of her, as a rapid, easy boat in smooth water, 14 knots being frequently got out of her; but in rough weather she is both uneasy and unsafe: in fact, she was not built for a *sea-boat*, but merely intended for harbor defence. She had a fair trial of speed with the Great Western a few months since, on one of her outward passages, and ran fourteen miles to her ten! More than half her armament is left on shore at Sandy Hook, so that at present she has only four guns mounted, viz: one long sixty-four, two long thirty-two's, and one six pounder; with a full complement of 158 officers and men. The sixty four pounder will throw a long elliptical shot or shell of 86 pounds weight. The large cannon, cast a month or two since at Alger's foundry at South Boston, is at least double the size of this gun, and will throw a round shot of some 130 or 140 pounds weight, and an elliptical shot or shell of about 200 pounds. These may not be the *exact weights*, but they are sufficiently near for our present purposes. A raking shot from either of them would prove an ugly customer. The weight of this new gun when cast, and before being bored, was 19,645 pounds, or nearly ten ton. The boring probably abstracted something like 20 per cent., perhaps more, but this is merely guess work, leaving the gun, in a finished state, to weigh about 14,500 pounds, or upwards of seven tons. The length of the gun is about 10 feet, and the diameter of the bore 10 inches.

On Friday, between 10 and 11 A. M. the water was let into the dry dock, at 1-2 past 11, it was level with the water outside. About 12, the gates were thrown open, and in less than an hour she was firmly secured inside, and the gates closed; now commenced the operation of pumping out the dock, which was speedily accomplished, and in an hour or two more, the frigate was securely planted upon the blocks. It was merely rub and go with her as she passed in, her wheels on either side, escaping the lower and narrowest part of the dock but by a very few inches. The tide was uncommonly high, or she could not have passed in at all, her guards passing over the surface of the dock, which they cleared by only about a foot.—Her copper looks ragged in many places, and seems thin all over; but unless she is repaired so as to be taken out of the dock in a very few days she will have to remain till the next course of high tides. Fifteen or twenty years ago, when the dry dock was planned, such a vessel was hardly dreamed of, it being merely intended to accommodate the largest class of line of battle ships, like the Pennsylvania, for which there would be ample room.

On Friday also, at the same hour, while these operations were going on near the dry dock, the frigate United States was hauled from the lower wharf and taken into the stream. This vessel has likewise been completely refitted, and is nearly as good as new. She is of the largest class of frigates, rating 44 guns and mounting 52, viz: 30 long 24-pounders on her gun deck—20 32 pound carronades on her quarter deck and forecastle, and 2 long 24-pounders in her bow fore castle ports. This last is a new arrangement. The United States is familiarly known to sailors by the *soubriquet* of the '*Old wagon*,' and when in proper trim is one of the fastest sailers in the service. She had a trial of speed a few years since in the southern seas with the comparatively new frigate Brandywine, and beat her upon all tacks.—In fact, we believe the model of the old frigates Constitution, President, and United States, is not to be improved upon.

The new sloop of war MARION hauled off into the stream a few weeks since, and is beyond comparison the most beautiful vessel we ever saw. She is 530 tons, and is pierced for 18 guns, but only mounts 16, viz.: 14 32 pound carronades, and 2 long twelves. For symmetry of model and neatness of rig, she cannot be surpassed; she is indeed precisely such a vessel as the practised eye of a sailor delights to dwell upon. The Marion is one of six experimental sloops built under a recent act of Congress,—five of which are launched and nearly ready for sea, viz.: the Preble, at Portsmouth: the Marion at Boston: the Decatur, at New York; the Dale, at Philadelphia, and the Yorktown, at Norfolk. The sixth, we presume, is on the stocks at Washington.—[Boston Atlas.

PIETY IN WOMAN.

It is matter of proud congratulation among women, that whatever extraordinary powers may have been bestowed, or pre-eminent talents developed in their sex, piety has ever been their concomitants. There is a native purity in the heart of woman which naturally leads her to christianity. On no other altar can she pour out all the fine aspirations of her nature. But the moment woman ceases to be virtuous, she shrinks with nervous terror from the convictions of conscience, and listens to the bewildering voice of infidelity, in the hope of stilling the self-reproach which haunts her solitude. Then, and then only, if she has talents they become perverted, and to 'make the wrong appear the better reason,' becomes the aim of all her efforts. Her object is to create admiration, now that she can no longer insure love; and she turns from her own sex and assumes the masculine coarseness of infidel philosophy, for the pure, meek, and holy religion of the gospel. Thus she stands forth to the world an insolated object of contempt and pity; and, cut off from all the sympathies of society, becomes a wandering meteor, destined finally to sink into the gulph of infamy.

But how bright is the reverse of this picture!—Look back upon the historic page, and see woman proudly filling her destiny. See Helena, the pious mother of Constantine, laying the foundation of a Christian Empire. Look at the British king christianizing and harmonizing his subjects, under the influence of a pious Queen. And in more modern times, see the Augustin Queen of England, with the firmness of manhood, clearing away the superstitions with which time and weakness had obscured the light of religion, and at once reviving learning and Christianity. But I need not go back. Look at Mary, the mother of Washington 'a devout woman,' and the preceptor of him who stands in bold relief on the record of time, above a host of heroes & conquerors, the boasted worshippers of an abstract virtue but in reality the practical murderers of their species. Washington was as good as he was great, and his mother taught him the true philosophy of greatness.

And why should man, who leans with such confiding trust upon woman's truth and fidelity, upon woman's holy tenderness and purity, for all that soothes and consoles, and makes home happy—why should man seek to substitute in her heart, for its innate elevation, the bewildering glare of unbelief? Is woman unhappy in her domestic regulations—what allays the bitterness of discord?—what, like religion, robs the reproach of its sting, and substitutes the heart-touching prayer for the cold taunt? Is her husband a wanderer from the domestic hearth?—what hinders her from a wish of retaliation, and what recalls him, so soon as the settled conviction of his wife's virtue, guarded and sustained by her unwavering faith in another and more blessed state of existence, where the wicked cease from troubling? Oh! sweep not from around the female heart the barriers which religion has reared, by a cold deluge of infidel sophisms.—Deny a part, and you shake her faith in the whole. Teach her not to seek the contaminating influence of vice in the world, by inculcating the union of virtue and vice in heaven. Her Bible teaches her that a meek and quiet spirit is the distinguishing trait of a Christian, and what man will displace it for the glittering bubble of licentious infidelity?—[Mrs. Ball.

EXCUSES FOR NOT GOING TO CHURCH.—There is no excuse so trivial, that will not pass upon some men's consciences to excuse their attendance at the public worship of God. Some are so unfortunate as to be always indisposed on the Lord's day, and think nothing so unwholesome as the air of the church. Others have their affairs so oddly contrived as to be always unluckily prevented by business. With some it is a great work of wit, and deep understanding to stay at home on Sundays. Others again discover strange fits of laziness, that seize them particularly on that day, and confine them to their beds. Others are absent out of mere contempt for religion. And lastly there are a few who look upon it as a day of rest, and therefore claim the privilege of their castle, to keep the Sabbath by eating and sleeping, after the toil and labor of the week. Now in all this, the worst circumstance is, that these persons are such whose companies are most required, and who stand most in need of a physician.

Dean Swift.

THE FAR WEST.

A correspondent of the New York American, writing from Utica, says—

Fifty years ago, the spot where Utica now stands was the end of the world, in this direction. In those days, John Jacob Astor and Peter Smith (father of Gerret) travelled the ground from Schenectady to Utica on foot, purchasing furs from the Indian settlements on the route. The Indians aided them in carrying the furs back to Schenectady.—

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