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.

OUR OWN HUSBANDRY"—not *our* own, but the Husbandry of Mr. *A. Drew*, Editor of the *"Maine Cultivator."*

We do not know when we have read any thing with more satisfaction than we did what follows from the pen of a brother-quill driver—but how can one be called a quill driver who inflicts it upon his readers, as we do; with a *steel pen?*

There is, they say, no mode of teaching so emphatic and effective, as that of teaching by *example!* We may write much and with some effect on manuring highly, and well cultivating a little land in preference to going over a large surface to obtain the same results, with five times the labor; but how much more efficacious is the lesson when practically taught?—When, as in this case, the Lecturer tells you how he actually *drew* support for his family—in vegetables, pork, milk and butter from a single acre! Most gladly would we imitate our worthy brother who cultivates his acre "mostly with his own hand." We have long been a convert to the *theory* of plentiful manuring and careful cultivation; and no one entertains a higher notion than we, of the *healthfulness of Agricultural labor.* Of all pursuits, the ploughman's is the most wholesome, as well as *upright*,—but we must confess, that after repeated trials, we have found all actual labor, actually fatiguing! The axe—the hoe—the spade—the scythe, and the plough, have each had its brief trial; but, to our shame we admit that with neither could we keep up our intercourse long enough to contract that familiar acquaintance which is necessary to a certain slight of hand, without which unfortunately, they cannot be handled with advantage. Few things are so entertaining as to stand by and direct and see others work—so much so that we are even playing overseer without wages. But let not our readers attention be any longer drawn from Mr. Drew.

The Editor's notions may be peculiar, but he hardly thinks that it is necessary for a man to skim over his hundreds of acres for the security of stinted crops, in order to *qualify* him as a practical writer on the subject of agriculture. On the contrary, he is inclined to think that even "a little land *well tilled*," by him, gives him as good a claim to speak by way of suggestion and advice, as if he were a *larger* and more *slovenly* farmer. True, all his land is a garden; but this is only what—or nearly what—every farmer should make of all which he cultivates. What is the use of skimming over ten acres to obtain what might be secured from a single acre? Must he who does *that* be called a *farmer*, whilst he who does *this* should be set down as wanting in a *practical* knowledge of the principles of agricultural economy?

The Editor actually *cultivates* but a single acre of land, but *that* he does *cultivate*, and makes it yield all that land *can* yield. Nor, small as the quantity is, is the amount of substance obtained from it unimportant in the support of a large family. One third of an acre he devotes annually to corn—the long eared, large clevelled, eight rowed yellow corn, that is not very early, and not very late.—With him, it has ripened every year for the last ten years that he has cultivated it. The soil he makes rich. He applies to it, before ploughing, at the rate of eighteen or twenty cords of long manure to the acre, (or six to the third of an acre) and turns it under by the plough. He plants the hills three feet and a half apart one way, and three feet the other—*exactly* by measuring with a line. In each hill he deposites either a shovel full of old rotted hog manure, or as much night manure as will not over stimulate the crop. From this third of an acre he has realized on the *average* for years, over thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides a *little* pig corn for the hogs in the fall of the year. This is as much corn as he needs in his family; besides a sufficient surplus for fattening one large or two small hogs. From the same land, he ordinarily obtains some two or three hundred of pumpkins, which serve important purposes in the family, besides being an excellent article for boiling up with the hog's potatoes, giving a cow, &c. From the same land, too, he has generally obtained all the dry white beans he has needed in his family to go with his pork—which he raises by the avails of his land, without purchasing of others. The corn fodder is carefully cut and cured, and helps as a substance for the cow. So much for *one third* of an acre.

A small portion of the land is set apart for the culture of onions. Ordinarily he has raised from fifty to seventy five bushels on a bed, say half a dozen rods square. These he sells, on the average at one dollar per bushel—say $60 per year.—This purchases his flour and rye at common prices. So that from the first third of an acre, and an onion bed, he raises all his bread—brown and white.

On two other large beds, he grows generally about fifty bushels of mangel wurtzel and carrots These are for the cow's winter provender. They more than pay for themselves in the milk & butter—to say nothing in the saving of hay and other provender. With a *very* little hay, together with the corn fodder and roots, a good cow—and he finds it economy always to keep the best—may be kept through the winter.

Potatoes for summer and autumn use, are planted on the margins, and wherever there is a vacant chance for a hill, and a department is expressly devoted to them, large enough to raise all that are wanted for the table—and enough to spare for the hogs, &c.

So far, as relates to bread, butter, pork—and he might add, poultry.

Then the rest of the land is devoted to—too many things to mention here—beets—parsnips—cabbages—turnips—green beans,—peas—green corn,—cucumbers—melons—squashes, summer & winter sorts—&c. &c., besides fruits and flowers of various kinds;—grapes, Antwerp raspberries, black do., currants, white, red, black and yellow:—English and common gooseberries—and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach and quince trees. All this from a single *acre*, which he cultivates mostly with his own hand—the same that guides this pen;—preferring to do the work himself, not only by the love he has of it but because he can do it more to his own satisfaction than can any gardener he can hire. As to the practical labors in this matter, he would not willingly yield to any one hereabouts. At least he has never had a man to work for him—how high soever he might stand as a gardener—whom he could not teach."

Another leaf out of the same book.

"SQUASHES.—If you would raise squashes for winter use, mark out on the surface of the land six or eight spots for hills, eight feet apart each way. Then take a spade or shovel and dig out a circle, say three feet in diameter, throwing the earth out six inches deep, into each hole empty a wheelbarrow load of old rotten manure, mixed with ashes,—and if there is a little lime in it, so much the better. On this draw the loose earth back which you throwed out of the hole. Now take your spade and dig and mix the soil and earth well together, taking care to pulverize the whole mass faithfully. Level the top off and sprinkle half an inch of rich loam over the top. Drop a dozen seeds on the hill, and press them an inch beneath the surface with the finger. With a hoe smooth and press the top down. If you have a box fitted to receive two or four panes of glass, put this on a hill—or rather, if you have such a thing, place it on the hill before you plant the seeds, and drop them all within the frame. Ultimately leave not more than two plants in the hill to stand. You will find that these will, in due time, run out and cover the land all over, and produce you more, larger and better fruit, than if you had the hills nearer together, or allowed a greater number of plants to stand in the hill. It is well, however, to plant enough in the first instance, as a contribution to worms and bugs. If you save two healthy plants out of the dozen that came up, you will do well, and these will be enough. The roots of squashes, under ground will extend as far and occupy as much space; where the soil is free and loose, as the vines will cover above ground."

From the N. Y. Herald, June 8th, 1840.

THE REVEREND ROBERT NEWTON—HIS CLOSING LABORS IN THE UNITED STATES—LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW METHODIST CHURCH—THE SERMON YESTERDAY.

The pious exertions of that most excellent man and talented speaker, the Reverend Robert Newton, are now closed in this country; and we learn that it is his intention to leave for England in the packet of to-day or to-morrow.

On Saturday afternoon he laid the foundation stone of the New Methodist Episcopal Church in Bedford street. This building is to be erected on the site of the old church that was recently pulled down; it is to cost $14,000 and is to be erected by voluntary contribution from the members of the highly respectable body of Episcopal Methodists in this city; when completed, it will form the 14th church belonging to the Episcopal Methodists in this city, and it has already eight hundred communicants.

The ceremony was performed in a very impressive manner. It commenced and ended with prayer. On laying the stone, Mr. Newton delivered a very beautiful and affecting address. He spoke of the steady advancement of the cause of Christ, in this country as well as in the old world: he exhorted the members of the New Church that was to be built, to love one another and above all to love Christ, to obey his precepts, and follow his example; and he looked forward to the time when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the great deep. Under the stone was placed a Bible, prayer book, the papers of the Church and the discipline.

Yesterday morning Mr. Newton preached at the new Methodist church in Williamsburg. It was announced that he would preach in the open fields, and that tents would be erected, and awnings to shelter the audience. These were put up on Saturday, but the rain storm coming on they were all taken down again. Although it rained yesterday from 4 o'clock, A. M, till noon, almost without intermission, there were upwards of 5000 people assembled in and around the new building, called the "First Centennary Methodist Church" at the farther end of the village of Williamsburgh. Over 100 vehicles of all descriptions, were there, and the scene was one of the most curious that could be imagined. The church was crowded to suffocation, and as all the work was new and green great fears were entertained that the galleries would give way, and that even the church would fall. The confusion was very great, and some had to be brought out, in a fainting state. Singularly enough, the front foundation of the church is a rock, and the back part is new made ground, filled into an old pond The result was that the back wall of the church sprung nearly three inches from a perpendicular line, and alarmed many for its safety and their own. Notwithstanding this, however, no one would leave their seats till the close of the services.

Outside the church the scene was of a singular character. A row of unfinished buildings adjoins the meeting house, and the bricks, sand, mortar, and timber for these, half block up the road. The road itself was knee deep in mud; carriages, hacks, wagons, carts, gigs, and all sorts of conveyances on wheels were jammed in between each other. Hundreds of delicate and beautiful females were paddling through the mud, and mortar, and sand, and lime, with their garments drenched in rain. Groups of men stood about the building beneath umbrellas, discoursing the strength of the edifice, the prospect of its falling, and the policy of alarming the audience gradually, or getting Mr. Newton to announce it from the pulpit. Other groups of men were complaining heavily of the disappointment, and insisting that Mr. Newton ought to come out of the church, and get into one of the unfinished buildings, and preach to the whole of the people out of doors in the rain. Some pickpockets were there, and one old silver-haired gentleman lost his pocket book containing money and valuable papers.

Mr. Newton preached from that beautiful portion of the New Testament where Christ joined the disciples going to Emmaus, and talked with them by the way; proving the truth of Christianity by his resurrection, and commanding them to preach the Gospel to all the world, beginning at Jerusalem Mr. Newton truly observed that the truth of the Christian religion was for ever proved beyond the possibility of dispute, by the resurrection and ascension of Christ. By his death, and the shedding of blood, he fully atoned for the sins of all who believe in him, by his resurrection on the third day, he proved the truth of the prophecies, of the scriptures, and of the Christian religion, and by his ascention, to the right hand of God where he shall live for ever and ever, he is accepted by the Almighty as the surety for those who believe in him unto the salvation of their souls; and he intercedes with the Father as the mediator and atonement for the manifold sins of the human race.

Mr. Newton very beautifully observed that no greater proof could have been given of the truth of the religion taught by Christ, than the fact that he ordered his disciples to begin speaking of and preaching on the great events of his life, death and resurrection, *at Jerusalem.* At the very place where they all occurred, and where they would certainly have been contradicted at once had they not then been true. If (said Mr. N) they had been told to go to a place some 100 or 200 miles distant from the scene of action, and tell of the striking and glorious events of the life of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, and the Saviour of Men, where the inhabitants knew nothing of the circumstances, a doubt might have arisen in the minds of many; but beginning at Jerusalem, whilst the circumstances were fresh in the memory of all, and beginning there; too, by the positive order of Christ himself, was proof sufficient to all but the Infidel.

Mr. Newton also showed the folly and wickedness of the lie circulated by the Jews when they said that Jesus had not risen from the dead; but that the apostles had stolen the body whilst the soldiers slept. He concluded by an eloquent appeal to all to persevere like the disciples in the path of truth. And though opposition the most bitter, and malice, and envy, and hatred, and falsehood combine to crush it, and for a time do cloud, yet that it will eventually triumph over all and shine brighter than ever: coming out of the furnace of persecution, like gold, that is seven times purified.

Mr. Newton was listened to with great attention, by over 2,000, of whom 200 stood outside of the church, all the time, in the pelting rain. It is supposed that at least 2000 went from New York to hear him. Last night he preached to another crowded audience in Vestry street, and hundreds went there but could not find room; this morning (Monday) at 5 o'clock, he preached and prayed in the Allen street church. This closes his labors in America

No man who has ever been among us from England, since the days of Summerfield, has had so many and such ardent admirers. Not a soul that has heard him but loves and laud him; not a murmur of disapprobation have his labors elicited from any one; every time he has preached and spoken he has been attended with crowds of attentive and respectful listeners; and when we say that we part from him with deep regret, we know that we speak the sincere sentiments of all who know him.

Since he has been here, he has travelled nearly or quite 2000 miles, and preached and spoken at public meetings nearly 100 times. All his sermons and speeches have been excellent, and highly spoken of, and at the great religious anniversaries in this city, his was decidedly one of the two best speeches made during the week. He has labored in love, and with zeal, knowledge, and piety; his efforts will be like bread cast upon the waters, and verily he will have his reward.

From the National Intelligencer,

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company took place in this city on Monday last, as we have already mentioned, and the meeting was organized by the appointment of the Mayor of Washington as chairman, and Mr. Fillebrown as secretary. No business was transacted at this meeting and it was adjourned until Tuesday, 12 o'clock M.

On Tuesday, all the great interests in this Company were represented, except the United States. Mr. Thomas read a report of the proceedings of the President and Directors of the Company for the last year. This report was not accompanied by the usual exhibit of the pecuniary affairs of the Company, owing, as it was understood, to indisposition in the family of the Clerk to the Company.

In the year 1828 a resolution was adopted directing the annual appointment of a committee, in which the great interests and private stockholders were to be represented, to whom the reports and exhibits of the transactions of the past year, &c. were to be *referred*: and, after the report of this General Committee upon the past year's transactions, it was usual to proceed to the election of a President and Directors, and, for reasons of obvious propriety, not before the conduct of affairs for the past year had been examined into.

The first proposition made at the meeting on Tuesday was from the Maryland Commissioners to appoint a committee of five, named by themselves, to whom the President's report and certain petitions from contractors were to be referred with directions to report forthwith. In a few minutes a report was made in the form of a resolution, authorising the President and Directors to issue 6 per cent scrip *ad libitum* for paying the debts, and carrying on the work of the Canal; and the resolution was adopted without dissent.

It was then proposed to appoint the usual committee of twelve, (before referred to,) and to refer the papers, &c with instructions to report as to the condition, &c. of the Canal. This proposition was overruled by the Maryland Commissioners' (representing the majority of the stock) who caused that wholesome standing rule to be rescinded by their own votes and passed a resolution, previously prepared, nominating and appointing by name a committee of five, (two of the persons thus appointed not being present & it was not known if they would serve.) One of the reasons urged Mr. H. G. S. Key (one of the Maryland Commissioners) for the appointment of a small committee, instead of the usual number, was, the impoverished condition of the Company, who could not afford to pay the cost of a large committee.

The committee of five having thus been appointed, it was proposed by the Maryland Commissioners to proceed at once to the elecilon of a President and Directors of the Company for the ensuing year. This proposition was warmly opposed, on the ground that the Stockholders *ought to know* whether the last year's administration of the affairs of the Company entitled any of its officers to a re-election. Mr. Key, in reply to the argument, stated that Mr. Thomas's accounts had been settled at the hustings in October last, and at a later date at Annapolis. The Maryland Commissioners pressed the election, and appointed Mr. Thomas President, and such persons to be Directors as they thought would best suit their views, not permitting any other interest to be represented in the Board than the Maryland interest, that is, the interest of *the Federal administration party.* Mr. Key having given the poverty of the Company as the reason for dispensing with the usual committee of twelve Mr. Mason, of Virginia, representing the interest of that State in the Canal,) offered a resolution to reduce some of the expenses of the Company which he considered extravagantly high, viz. the President's salary from $3,000 to $1,500, and the pay of the Directors from $4 to $1 per day for each day's attendance. During the discussion of this question, Mr. Thomas took part in the debate, and told the meeting that his salary of $3.000 did not pay the expenses incident to his office. The Commissioners of Maryland who would not appoint a committee of investigation on account of the expense of such a committee, did not hesitate to vote down, without assigning any reason for so doing, the proposition to reduce the expenses of the Company.

It was then proposed by the Maryland Commissioners that the future General Meetings of the Company should be held at Fredericktown, the place of Mr. Thomas's residence. Mr. Wm. A. Bradley, who represented nearly all the private Stockholders of Washington, proposed, if the place of meeting was to be changed, that it should be to Baltimore because it was more central, more easy of access and because three of the newly appointed Directors lived there. This amendment was negatived. Mr. Bradley then proposed an amendment, that if the office was removed to Fredericktown, the Company should not be subjected, in their impoverished condition, to additional expense. This amendment, too, was overruled, and the resolution to hold their General Meetings hereafter at Fredericktown, instead of Washington, was passed. The meeting then adjourned.

From the abstract of the proceedings, it will be seen that the Commissioners of Maryland refused to have the accounts of the President and directors examined before their re-election. They refused to allow them to be examined by a committee representing the various interests, on account of the paltry expense of a hundred dollars, or thereabouts, and then most consistently refused to reduce the expenses of the Company, where thousands might have been saved. They refused to hold future meetings of the Company in Baltimore, the proper place, certainly, if the office was to be removed from Washington, and, in addition to all this, authorised an unlimited issue of paper money, which must be redeemed by the State of Maryland. This latter measure the writer approves of most decidedly, as the heavy work must otherwise have been suspended; at a great loss to the Company. Still it was a very singular proposition to come as it did, from the Federal Administration *anti-bank, hard currency* party, under whose control the affairs of this company *have* fallen.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE CANVASS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Another month has passed away, and we are another month nearer the time of chosing the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.—The hour for action is at hand. That great changes have taken place all over the country, and in some parts of it to a most unexpected extent in favor of the cause of HARRISON AND REFORM, we have already placed copious evidence before our readers, and every day's mail adds to the amount of it. But much more may yet be accomplished for the Whig cause, if those who still stand aloof through a false notion of consistency, or who hesitate between the two sides, can be induced deliberately to look the question in the face, and make up an opinion from the operation of their sound judgment upon the ground of their own personal interest involved in its decision.

At this eventful moment every voter in the United States should ask and answer himself these questions: What has Mr. Van Buren done since he became President to entitle him to a re-election? And what has he done that ought to prevent his re election?

It is due to the times and to the occasion to meet these questions in a spirit of candor, and to answer them temperately but in truth.

The starting point in these inquiries is the condition of the country, bright and and enviable as we know it to have been, when the predecessor of Mr. Van Buren, with his full consent and approbation, "took the responsibility," and began to "experiment" upon the vitals of the Republic. Passing rapidly from that point of time to the present, the state of affairs, as they exist now, must be looked at, gloomy as it is, and, in view of a continuation of the present order of things, ill-omened in almost every respect that can concern a nation's prosperity.

We challenge any one to show, within the range of the diversified duties pertaining to the Presidency, a single act of the present Administration, involving principles of any magnitude, or consequences of any moment, that has bettered the condition of the country in any one respect. If that administration were this day to close, the faithful historian would necessarily have a blank page on the credit side of its account. Not only has not the present Administration done any thing positively good or praiseworthy, but it has deliberately refused to do good when the opportunity was fair, and the means of doing it were plain and obvious.

Never has a President come into power, as Mr. Van Buren did, with means so ample, and under circumstances so auspicious for a peaceful, prosperous, and glorious administration; and never were golden opportunities so recklessly disregarded. Infatuated with the servitude of power rather than animated with the lofty aspirations of a public benefactor, he has sacrificed great interests of this country to idolatry of his predecessor, and to schemes for the perpetration of the same selfish influence by which he was himself brought into power. He has, in a word, preferred the fleeting flame of a cunning politician to the enduring honors of a devoted patriot.

In the record of the acts of this administration, during the three years and a quarter of its existence, we find no act that claims a country's gratitude, and nothing, therefore, on the score of service rendered, to entitle Mr. Van Buren to a re-election.

Let us now look at the acts of the Administration which are at war with the interests of the country.

When Mr. Van Buren entered upon the high and responsible duties of his station as if under the influence of some strange sorcery, he yielded to the impulse of mischief. Not only did he withhold the fostering hand it was his sacred duty to extend, but he persisted in the war begun by his "illustrious predecessor" against the growing prosperity of the nation. And so perseveringly and relentlessly has he prosecuted this war upon the credit of the country, the currency of the country, the business of the country, and the enterprise of the country, that they have all succumbed, unable to contend successfully with an adversary in whom they ought to have found a protector, and are now threatened with the last act that can bring them lower or scourge them more—the tarice condemned, thrice-rejected Sub-Treasury Scheme! The total disregard of the popular will in forcing this odious measure upon a resisting People, is one of the most daring outrages upon the fundamental principles of Republican government that has ever marked the conduct of any public man since we have been a free People: and, should the measure receive the sanction of law, (which now appears probable,) then will it be proved how effectually the Executive power has outgrown those checks which, in the theory of the Constitution, are considered the safeguards of our liberties.

Mr. Van Buren has brought all the power of the Government to his aid in carrying out a system of (which the Sub-Treasury scheme is designed to be the *crowning* act) that proposes a total revolution in the fiscal & financial operations of the country; bearing ruinously upon every interest that yields revenue without oppression, and lays a stable foundation for the success of every business, and secures a liberal reward to honest industry. This policy of his is avowedly a system of experiments. And mark how it has worked! It has beggared the Treasury, which, when Mr. Van Buren came into office, he found overflowing; and it has broken down more effectually the thrift and enterprise of our whole country than it was believed to be in the power of man to accomplish, or within the compass of legislation to effect.

In the midst of our country's ruin, with cries of distress reaching the Executive from every quarter, and ringing in his ears the pleadings of the People to save them from desperation, we see the President stand unmoved upon the eminence of his station, saying in effect to HIS PARTY, "Go on to the accomplishment of *my plans*, cost what they may! Let *my will* be done, though millions suffer!"

It is to be believed that, under the rule of a President who thus exercises his official powers much more with a view to the success of a party than for the good of the whole People, the country can prosper? Give him another term of service, to perpetuate the power and the policy of his party, and the present generation can never hope to see a return of those glorious times when we were the happiest and the most prosperous People that lived.

We call upon the People, therefore, one and all, if they wish to raise up their drooping country; if they wish to enjoy those rich blessings which their Government, properly administered, will always secure to them, to unite their efforts to place the Executive power in the hands of a faithful veteran and proved patriot, whose policy, we all know and feel, will build up their broken fortunes, and spread a refreshing influence over the whole face of their devoted country.

HARD CIDER.—We learn that cider has risen, in the course of two or three months past, from $4 per barrel to $7. A merchant received, the other day, an order for 200 barrels from one house in Richmond, Va. The demand greatly exceeds the supply. New cider will be along about November next.

[Jour. of Com.

The Mayor of Baltimore has offered a reward of One Thousand Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer of Thomas H. Laughlin.

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