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 American Farmer.

LUCERNE—As we have expected, and as it deserves, this plant is attracting more of the public attention. This is the result of the plant itself, and a growing disposition among agriculturists to diversify their crops, more than they have done, heretofore, and especially to make, as it is their obvious interest to do, better provision in the way of *grasses and Roots*.

A very sensible writer in a late number of the Farmer's Cabinet, who is justly impressed with the great value of *lucerne*, and who has evidently been a close observer of its character and habits, makes in regard to its cultivation the following remarks, which we are happy to transfer to our columns, believing that a very large proportion of the region of country in which the "Farmers" circulates most freely, is well adapted to the growth of this plant, and much in need of what it so fairly promises to supply.

My experience in raising this astonishing crop has been pretty extensive, and as I have long been convinced that it is peculiarly suitable to many parts of this country, I would detail a mode in the culture, which in suitable situations, and under favorable circumstances, would, I am convinced, be attended with perfect success.

The land designed for it should be summer fallowed, the weeds being carefully gathered after every ploughing, and not a moment should be lost in bringing forward as many crops of seed-weeds as possible, by frequent ploughings and harrowings, turning them down as fast as they come.—Before the last ploughing, a covering of well-rotted manure should be spread on the land, and this being turned in, the seed, twelve or fourteen pound per acre, should be sown, broadcast, in August or September unaccompanied by any crop, and be immediately rolled in. In the middle and southern states there would be no danger of its being injured by the winter cold, provided it be protected by the usual quantity of snow, and although the weeds, which might still remain in the soil, may spring up with the lucerne, yet as they would be prevented from growing in the winter, that crop would shoot earlier in the spring than they, and would soon out-top and overgrow them, while four or five cuttings of the lucerne during the next summer, would prevent these weeds from obtaining even a chance for success.

It is a mistaken idea that lucerne requires a rich soil: this is by no means the fact; indeed I have known several attempts to raise it on such, fail, in consequence I think of this very circumstance; but a *suitable* soil is quite necessary, and what that is, is not sometimes easily definable beforehand: but experiments on a small scale will soon point them out. The *subsoil* for this crop is of much more importance than the *surface*, and the most prolific crops have been obtained from soils supposed too barren to produce any profitable yield whatever.—Ashes form an excellent top-dressing for lucerne, as they contain no seeds of weeds, and this is a circumstance of incalculable importance to its future well being: all other manures should be applied during the frosts of winter, for before the seeds, which might be contained in them, can vegetate in the spring, the lucerne has started, and will then keep the lead: and when the crop has taken full possession of the soil, nothing appears more tenacious of life, or equal to cope with it, especially during a season of drought, when all other vegetation has disappeared from the face of the earth: then, I have often known it to shoot away at the rate of two inches in height every twenty four hours. It has been the custom in some places, to raise the crop on a seed-bed, and transplant the roots, but this is changing the nature of the plant, for its peculiar characteristic, is thus destroyed; and however much it might thereafter flourish on good soils, it is not so fitted to *pump up*, from the depth of twelve or fourteen feet, moisture sufficient to sustain a crop of eleven tons per acre, during the hottest season of the year, nor is it, after that, so well able to cope with the weeds, as its strength is never so great as when its roots are deep, and forms a woody crown about three inches in diameter, bidding defiance even to the plough-share, & seeming to gain strength from the roughest treatment.

Nor is the very general practice of drilling the seed, at all to be recommended; it is thus made to flourish, but it is at the cost of too much labor and expense; nor have I ever known a hoed crop at all to be compared with very many that I have seen broadcast, and which had been raised with little expense or labor. The observation, at page 258, vol. 3, of the Cabinet, that unless the lucerne crop is sown in drills, and kept clear by hoeing, it will never answer to the farmer, is erroneous—nothing can be farther from the fact—thick sowing in the autumn or late summer on a clean and suitable soil, will render quite unnecessary drilling and hoeing; and will insure larger crops than can be obtained by any other mode of management.

Lucerne has been denominated an impatient crop, but on soils when suitable, nothing succeeds so well, or with less trouble; the seeds start in a very few days, and the growth of the plants is at first as decided and rapid as the common red-clover; but it must be admitted that after this, it seems ready to give way to a crop of weeds, and the most promising prospect is often destroyed in a few days. But to those who are acquainted with its habits, the cultivation is neither difficult or hazardous; and when it once decides the question "to grow, or not to grow," in the affirmative, there is no crop on earth that can at all keep pace with it; and it is then a crop for life, or thereabouts. The best crops which I ever knew, were those which grew on the seashore, not two feet from high water mark— nay, I have known it grow & flourish on the sea-beach, overflown by every spring tide, without suffering the least injury from it. Those crops grew on white sand, with not a particle of earth to be seen in its composition, and they were, of course, no weeds to impede its growth; but, at the depth of several feet, this bed of sand was found resting upon a substance of fine light mould, into which the roots had penetrated, and produced crops which were truly astonishing in their bulk and vigor; and upon these fields it had been customary to tether cows during the whole summer, for ages, without manure, and yet no diminution of its strength was ever dreamt of. During the whole of the winter, not a blade of the lucerne was to be seen, the roots had all been covered by a light coat of sand, which had been blown up from the beach: this protected the crop from the frosts; and very early in the spring, the shoots of lucerne would be found penetrating it in all directions, like asparagus plants, and in a few days they would spread the surface like a carpet furnishing, in about the space of two weeks, excellent food for cattle of every description, and upon which hogs would fatten, fit for slaughter; it being remarkable that these last, after masticating even woody stalks of the plant, would not eject any portion of it, but swallow the whole.

VIR.

P. S. Any of our friends intending to enter into the cultivation of lucerne, should immediately prepare, by summer-fallowing the land, harrowing after each ploughing, to encourage the weeds to vegetate, destroying them by turning down, and harrowing for a fresh crop immediately.

GOOD SENTIMENTS.

Agriculture, aided by science, will make a little nation a great one.

A wise government will not be slow in fostering the agricultural interests.

Let every farmer who has a son to educate, believe and remember that science lays the foundation of every thing valuable in agriculture.

The opposition against book farming rests on the shoulders of two monsters, ignorance and prejudice.

If you separate science from agriculture you rob a nation of its principal jewel.

All the energy of the hero, and all the science of the philosopher, may find scope in the cultivation of one farm.

Honest industry is, after all, a man's only sure dependence for the double blessings of contented mind and a comfortable livelihood.

An humble man is like a good tree, the more full of fruit the branches are, the lower they bend themselves.

Potatoes.—The crops of potatoes have seldom been so extensive as at the present season. The Germantown Telegraph says it is doubtful whether an equal quantity has ever been put in the ground at one season. The editor says, "In a short ride, taken within a few days, it appeared to us that there was scarcely a farm that had not several acres of this indispensable esculent, all of which was remarkably thriving. The high price of this vegetable for the last few years is doubtless the cause of the increased quantity now planted." At present the new crop is selling for 75 cents a bushel.—*Philad Ledger.*

The drought has been unfavoralbe to the potatoe crop in the North Eastern States; but should there be sufficient rain hereafter, there may be a fair yield notwithstanding.—*Jour. of Com.*

Liberia Potatoes.—Capt. Waters, of the ship Saluda, has left at our office a respectable looking sweet potato which he brought from Liberia. He informs us that three crops can be raised there in a single year.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

THE CROPS.—The Cumberland Civilian of Saturday says: The harvest has been now pretty generally secured. The wheat has been very heavy and abundant through the country as far as we have heard but there has been a very general failure of the rye crop. The corn looks promising, though in our immediate neighborhood, it begins to need rain.

PALACE FURNITURE OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

We all remember the hue and cry raised by the present administration, of the extravagance and profligacy of Mr. Adams—the style and splendor of his furniture, the profuseness of his expenditures, &c. But Mr. Van Buren has far outstript him, and in comparison Mr. Adams becomes quite a plain and humble individual. Let all our dwellers in "log cabins" and drinkers of 'hard cider,' look at the style in which Mr. Van Buren lives, and then judge for themselves as to his plain democracy.

1. *In the East Room.*

"The paper is of a *fine lemon color, with a rich cloth border*;* four new mantles have also been placed in the room, of black marble, with Italian black and gold fronts. each fire place has a handsome grate fixed; there were, however, in the house before, new bronzed and steel fenders, and sets of brass fire irons, and chimney hooks have been added: each mantel is furnished with a mirror, the plates of which measure 100 by 58 inches, framed in a very beautiful style; and a pair of rich ten light lamps, bronzed and gilt, with a row of drops around the fountain, and a pair of French China vases, richly gilt and painted, with glass shades and flowers. There are three very splendid gilt chandeliers, each for eighteen candles, the style of which is entirely new; the color of the glass and cutting perhaps *exceed any thing of the kind ever seen.* A small bronzed and gilt work, corresponding with the mantel lamps, the niches and recesses of which are supplied with eight French bronzed and gilt bracket lights, each for five candles. The carpet, which contains near 500 yards, is of fine Brussels, of fawn, blue and yellow, with a red border. Under each chandelier is placed a round table of beautiful workmanship, with Italian black and gold slabs; on the centre table is placed a beautiful thin light lamp, supported by female figures; on the end tables are gilt astral lamps. Each pier is filled with a beautiful pier table, richly bronzed and gilt, corresponding with the round tables, each table having a lamp and pair of French China vases with flowers and shades agreeing with those on the mantels.† The curtains are of blue and yellow moreen, with a gilded eagle, represented as holding up the drapery, which extends over the piers. On the cornice is a line of *gilded stars*, & over the semicircle of the door, besides *large gilded and ornamented rays, are 24 gilded stars*, emblematic of the States, and corresponding with those on the cornice. The stars have a very fine effect. The *sofas and chairs are covered with blue* damask satin. All the furniture corresponds in color and style."

*In December last this paper of fine lemon color was taken off, and replaced with "a rich, chaste and beautiful paper."

†Cost $3,875 85.

2. BLUE ELIPTICAL SALOON.

1 superb French gilt mantel time-piece representing Minerva leaning on her buckler, on the face of which the clock is placed: the whole standing on a square bronze pedestal, adorned on three sides with military trophies in base-relief. The entire work is bronzed, elegantly carved, and richly gilded.

2 large gilt framed mirrors.

3 splendid gilt eagle cornices.

1 large glass and gilt chandelier of 30 lights, ornamented with female figures and a bust of Diana; the branches being embellished with the head of Minerva.

1 pair elegant bronze and heavy gilt mantel branches, garnished with ivy leaves and female figures carrying trumpets.

4 bronze and gilt candelabras, supported by a figure standing on a round pedestal, and bearing a palm tree with five lights.

1 pair of bronze and gilt andirons with eagles in antique colors.

1 set of spendid Porcelain vases, decorated with the rich landscape of Passey embracing the mansion of Dr. Franklin, when he resided in France.

1 bust of Washington.

1 gilt consul table, with marble top.

3 setts of double silk window curtains.

24 elegant gilt and satin chairs.

4 do do settees for recesses.

2 do do sofas and pillows.

2 do do fire screens.

1 large eliptical French carpet.

This carpet was very elegant, and cost 9,059 francs. It was of the most brilliant and dazzling colors; had a splendidly embroidered work in the centre, representing a Bald Eagle, "large as life;" with a scroll in his beak, inscribed with "E pluribus unum," and with the usual accompaniment of arrows in his talons; while the flag of America, emblazoned by the stars and stripes, waved over its head.

"3 windows," (curtains)	$1,307 50
Satin medallion,	176 37
Silk cord,	24 65
Plain satin,	38 12
Galloon,	74 50
Silk Tassels,	42 00
Gimp,	54 65
Repairing & covering 14 chairs	24 00
do do 2 sofas,	24 00
do do 4 tabourets,	8 00
do do 2 screens,	4 09
do do 5 footstools,	6 25
do do 4 set pillows	16 00
do Music stool,	1 50
	$1,905 55

"Under the ancient regime, the right to have both folding-doors thrown open, or to sit upon a tabouret, which is a cushioned stool, was one of the greatest honors a subject could aspire to, and excited more sensation than many a political event affecting the prosperity of the kingdom.

"The TABOURETS in the "Blue Elliptical Saloon" of the President's palace were procured from France, and cost 939 francs 8 centimes."

On each side of the "Blue Elliptical Saloon" and communicating therewith by very large smoothly varnished doors, is a parallelogram drawing room, of 30 by 40 feet. These apartments are called the "green" and "yellow drawing rooms," and, by some, are supposed to rival the "Saloon" in the splendor and richness of their drapery and other decorations, and with it form a suit of rooms that many of the inferior monarchs of Europe would feel proud to possess. These three parlors were formerly used for the reception of company on a stated day (Wednesday) in every week, when the palace doors were thrown wide open for all the citizens of the Republic who were disposed to enter and pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. But the good old usages and liberal practices of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, are no longer of authority at the palace; economy, not of the People's cash, but of the President's, is now in that quarter the order of the day. Hence, instead of those old & well appointed "weekly" visits and greetings, when all the people were at liberty to partake of the good cheer of the President's House, there has been substituted one cold, stiff, formal, and ceremonious assembly on the first day of every year.

In the ninth century the immortal Alfred sat on a three-legged stool, and 'swayed his sceptre o'er the English realm;' but Mr. Van Buren, 'in this our day,' is not content with a seat of such homely and rude construction. He must have 'Turkish divans' and 'French comfortables.' Thousand of the People's dollars have been lavishly expended for

Gilt and damask satin covered Settees,
Gilt and damask satin covered Sofas,
Gilt and damask satin covered Bergeres,
Gilt and damask satin covered Fauteuils,
Gilt and damask satin covered Chairs,
Gilt and damask satin covered Ottomans,
Gilt and damask satin covered Tabourets,
Gilt and damask satin covered Music stools,
Gilt and damask satin covered Foot stools,
Gilt and damask satin covered Pillows,
Extra fine Turkish divans,
do do French comfortables.

Table Furniture

Consists of French sterling silver plate & gilt dessert set, bought from a RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN, DE M. LE GENERAL BARON DE TUILL, *resident Minister of his MAJESTY the EMPEROR OF RUSSIA at Lisbon*, for the sum of *four thousand three hundred and eight dollars, and eighty-two cents.*

The silver plate consists of soup tureens, sauce boats, plates, divers grandees, bottle stands, soup ladles, &c. &c. &c. three hundred and thirty eight pieces.

The gilt dessert set is composed of table spons, sweet-meat spoons, tea or coffee spoons, knives, forks, &c. &c. one hundred and forty pieces.

The following receipts are endorsed on the bill for the silver, plate and gilt service:

'Received, June 29, 1833, four thousand three hundred and eight dollars, eighty two cents, being in full for the with service of plate.

GEO. W. SOUTH.'

'I certify that I have received into the President's House all the articles contained in the within service, and they are intered for the use of the President's House. J. BOULANGER.

Washington, July 1, 1833

Over table furniture cost in all $11,912.

In 1837 carpets were purchased in all to amount of $8 449 68.

We do not, after this exposition of the Princely style and Royal habits of His American Majesty, wonder that his household followers sneer at Log Cabins? The man who walks upon Royal Wilton Carpet which cost $4 per yard, reclines upon Ottomans which cost $250, indulges his feet with rugs which cost $30, tolls 'Bell Pulls' which cost $107, and enjoys the fragrance of 'Roses' at an excise of $72, must hold the occupants of Log Cabins in supreme contempt!

England is cursed with a Royal Household which grinds her People to the earth. Millions are doomed to toil for a scanty, wished subsistence, to enable the Royal Family to riot in luxurious ease. Mr. Van Buren basked in the shun-shine of the Court. He there imbued a taste for Munificent Equipage and Costly Furniture. This taste, in imitation of Royalty, he is indulging at the People's expense. And what is worse, while thus squandering the National Treasures, his measures are destroying the People's riches. While *increasing* the public expenditures he *diminishes* the prosperity of the People and abridges the resources of the Republic.

Republics have been undermined and overthrown by *luxury*. This fate awaits *our* Republic if there be not an immediate and thorough REFORM.

From the Pilot.

THE SEDITION LAW!!! TO THE ORIGINAL JACKSON MEN

I would call your attention to a few plain extracts from official documents, which, if there be any of the fire which animated your bosoms in 1828, cannot fail to arouse your indignation, and call forth your energies for the rescue of our common country from the dangers which impend over us.

Extract from the President's message, dated Dec. 2d, 1839:

"The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and Navy Yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and as connecting itself intimately with this subject, *I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States.*

That the reader may know something of the plan, extract as follows:

Sec. 1. That each and every free able bodied white male citizen of the respective States resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of twenty and under that of forty-five (with the exceptions hereinafter stated, (shall severally and respectively, be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company within whose bounds such citizen shall reside; and that it shall be the duty, at all times, of every such captain or commanding officer of a company, to enrol every such citizen as aforesaid and also those who shall from time to time arrive at the age of twenty years, or who being of that age, under that of forty-five years (with the exceptions hereinafter named) shall come to reside within the bounds, and he shall without delay, notify such citizen of the said enrolment, by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved; that every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall within three months thereafter provide himself with a good musket, bore of capacity to receive a lead ball of eighteen in the pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt; two spare flints; a knapsack; cartridge box to contain at least twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, and each cartridge to contain a ball and three buckshot, and a sufficient quantity of powder; or with a good rifle knapsack, shot pouch and powder horn or flask, with sufficient powder and ball for twenty four charges and two spare flints; and that he shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out for exercise, or into service, and every citizen so enrolled and providing himself with the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, required as aforesaid shall hold the same exempted from all suits distresses, executions, or sales for debts, or for payment of taxes.

Sec 2. The Vice President of the United States the officers, judiciary and executive of the government of the United States; the members of both houses of Congress and their clerks; all custom house officers with their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers, who are employed in the conveyance of the mail of the post office of the U. S., all ferrymen employed at every ferry on the post road; or inspectors of exports; all pilots,—all mariners actually employed in the sea service, of any citizen or merchant within the United States; and all persons who now are or may hereafter be exempted by the laws of the respective States, shall be exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the age of twenty and under that of forty five."

Sec. 4. Provides: "Each dragoon to furnish himself with a serviceable horse, at least fourteen hands and a half high, a good saddle, bridle, valise, breastplate or crupper; a pair of boots and spurs; a pair of pistols: a sabre; a cartouch box to contain twelve for pistols."

17. Section! That the President of the U. S. be authorised to call forth and assemble such members of the active force of the militia, at such places, within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice nor——days in the same year, as he may deem necessary: and during such period, including the time when going to, and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the U. States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt, for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge.

19th Section. "That whenever the laws of the U. States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State, combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshal, it shall be lawful for the President of the U. S., or of any other State, or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of the militia so to be called forth, may be continued if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress; provided, that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force thus called forth, he shall, forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes; within a limited time; and provided also, that the militia which the President is then authorised to call forth, be of the Active, or of the Active and Sedentary forces, when such force or forces of the State, or of the neighboring States, shall be, in his opinion, sufficient and when not, then such portion of the mass as he shall deem necessary.

28th. Sec. That every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the U. States, in the case provided for calling forth the Active force, or parts thereof, (in the 47th head) shall be fined, and forfeit a sum not exceeding three month's pay, nor less than half a month's pay, according to the circumstances of the case, as a Court Martial may determine; and that every officer non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician or private, of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States in any of the cases cited in the 18th or 19th heads, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one years pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined adjudged according to the circumstances of the case by a Court Martial, and such officer shall, moreover, be liable to be cashiered by sentence of a Court Martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia for the term of four years, at the discretion of the said Court, and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be IMPRISONED by the sentence of a COURT MARTIAL, on failure of the payment of Fines adjudged against them, for ONE CALENDAR MONTH, for every five dollars of such fine.

29th Section. That all the fines assessed, as described in the preceding head, shall be certified by the officer ordering the Court; or the revising authority of the proceedings of the Court Martial having approved of the same to the marshal of the district, in which the delinquent shall reside, or to one of his deputies, and take a receipt from the said marshall or deputy, as the case may be, for the same; which receipt and duplicate, of the certificate furnished, he shall transmit for record to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States: that the marshal, or his deputy, having received the said certificate, shall forthwith proceed to levy the said fines, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattles of the delinquent; which costs and the manner of proceeding with respect to the sale of the goods distrained, shall be agreeable to the laws of the State, in which the same shall be, as in other cases of distress, and when any non-commissioned officer or private shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment: there being no goods or chattels to be found whereon to levy the said fines, the marshal of the district or his deputy, shall commit such delinquent to JAIL during the term, for which he shall be so adjudged to IMPRISONMENT, or until the fine shall be paid, in the same manner as others condemned to fine and imprisonment, at the suit of the U. States, may be committed.

These extracts show that the militia thus to be called into the service under the "PLAN" so strongly recommended, were to—

1st. Provide themselves with arms and accoutrements.

Secondly, the OFFICE HOLDERS are exempts!!

Thirdly, they are to be called out under the authority of the President, to enforce any law the execution whereof may be resisted by any State!!

Fourthly, they are subject to such regulations for their instruction and discipline as the President may prescribe!!

Fifthly, they are liable to fine and imprisonment at the will of a Court Martial!!

Now, that our readers may see what one of the regulations prescribed is, we quote the 6th rule of the standing regulations of the War Department. It is as follows:

"Art. 5. Any officer or soldier, who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate of any of the United States in which they may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered or otherwise punished, as a court martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court martial."

Yes! By this plan; so strongly recommended by Mr. Van Buren, the citizen is required to arm himself at his own expense—to march at a moment's warning, at the order of the President, against the authorities of his own State, and for a failure to do so, or for daring to express an opinion against the legality of the President's proceedings, he may be immured in prison at the pleasure of a court martial, appointed by the President!

The Sedition Law which overthrew the elder Adams, gave to citizens the benefit of a civil trial and of a jury, but this bill declares martial law, abolishes the trial by jury, and puts 200,000 citizens, even in time of peace, under the absolute control of the President, with power to punish them at the discretion of the court martial, if they dare, in any manner, use "disrespectful" words against him!!!—

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