EASTON GAZETTE.

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AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Farmer.

IMMENSE SUCCESSIVE CROPS OF WHEAT; MODE OF MANURING, &c.

In our paper of the 21st ultimo we gave an extract from an essay of S H Black, Esq. in which it was stated that Adam Whann, Esq. of Elkton, Md. had raised wheat on a ten acre lot for four SUCCESSIVE years; that the product had averaged 400 bushels per year, or 40 bushels to the acre, and that the lot was then in wheat, making the FIFTH consecutive year. Appended to that extract, we made such comments as the extraordinary nature of the case appeared to justify, and respectfully called upon the venerable owner of the lot, to favor the public with answers to certain queries which we took the liberty of submitting to him. To those queries Mr Whann has made a prompt and satisfactory response, as will appear by the annexed communication, thus making the public, and ourself greatly his debtors, & in all sincerity we tender him our heartfelt grat tude

There are two features about Mr. Whann's culture, that go to astound us. The first is, that such heavy crops should without change, be grown for five successive years on the same land; and, that such success should have attended his wheat crop after being manured with stable manure; for that, with the exception of the burning of the stubble one year, was the only manure which his lot received during the whole period it was in wheat The growing of successive crops of the same grain upon the same land, and the manuring of wheat with stable manure, are both opposed to the approved theory of rotation of crops, and he who should undertake to do either, at this day, would be considered rather a bold experimenter, if not a daring innovator In England, as well as in this country, it is considered that the Rust, in a majority of cases, will attack any wheat thus manured, and yet in the case of Mr. Whann, although, in some instances, his neighbors' wheat were rusted, his escaped unscathed. It is not our intention to attempt to determine to what cause this immense product is to be ascribed, and for the very obvious reason, that we feel unequal to such a task; but it may be profitable to note the facts as presented, so as to elicit enquiry by experienced wheat growers. And with that object, we will endeavor to present the results in such form as to be the most striking to the eye of the reader.

In the first place it may be well to remark, that the lot had been cleared for many years, and had been a considerable time in clover and timothy.

The following Table will shew the course of treatment and crops.

No of years in culture.	What crop grown	How prepared	How manured	Product of 10 acre lot in bus.	Product per acre in bushs.
1st.	Corn	Plo'd & har'd	with clo'r hay	850	85
2d.	Barley	do do	witho't manu.	350	35
3d.	Wheat	do do twice	stable manur.	422	42 1-20
4th.	do	do do	do	400	40
5th.	do	do do	do&burn stub.	350	35
6th.	do	do do	stable manure	400	40
7th.	do	do do	light. with do	300	30

By examining the above table, we find, that this lot out of a course of culture of SEVEN years, was FIVE years in wheat; that during each of those latter years, the ground was enriched with stable manure, and that, notwithstanding the application of this heating substance, it continued to yield immense crops, making an average acreable product of more than 37 bushels of merchantable wheat: that the falling off in the last of the five years, is accounted for by Mr. Whann, who ascribes it to his sowing WHITE wheat, instead of RED, on one half of it The half in white, only yielding 100 bushels, while that in red produced 300, being equal to any of the preceding years but the first, so that, in fact, there could not be said to have been any falling off in product, that was not produced by an error in substituting one kind of wheat for another. Let us point out the system pursued by Mr. Whann:

He ploughed once and harrowed twice.

He sowed early, viz. on the 15th of September in each year.

He sowed two bushels to the acre.

He changed his seed each year.

He manured with stable manure and lime—and

The kind of wheat which he found BEST, was the RED CHAFF.

We think it was by his early sowing, that he was enabled to escape the Rust, and may it not have been the vigorous growth of the wheat plants, superinduced by the stable manure, that induced them to resist the Fly. We merely suggest this opinion, and will mention, that Earl Stimson, of Saratoga county, New York, always makes his wheat crop the first in rotation, and manures it both with barn-yard manure and leached ashes, in the proportion of 5 loads of the former to 3 of the latter. His crops of wheat average from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre, in fields of 50 and 60 acres. We allude to this latter fact, with the view of letting our readers see, that Mr. Whann's case is not an isolated one, and that he does not stand solitary and alone, in the successful application of animal manure to wheat

With these remarks we will call attention to the subjoined letter from our venerable and respected correspondent.

ELKTON, January 6 1842.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Dear Sir:—I observe in your paper of the 21st ult. a request that I should give you some information respecting five successive crops of wheat grown on a ten acre lot, which formerly belonged to me at this place. The lot was clear of timber as long as I had any knowledge, except two or three Black Walnut trees. The soil is a light sandy loam mould; it had been in clover and timothy for some years, then put it in corn, and it produced 850 bushels of good sound corn—then ploughed the next spring and 20 bushels of Barley sowed—produce 350 bus That fall manured over with stable manure, ploughed once, and 20 bushels of good red chaff wheat sowed and harrowed each way. The produce was 422 bushels wheat, weighing 61lbs to the bushel—the 2nd year manured over with stable manure and ploughed once as before, limed and harrowed in—produce 400 bushels. 3d. year being a very dry season, ploughed a few furrows round the lot and set fire to the stubble and turned it into the earth—then gave it a light coat of stable manure, ploughed once, limed and harrowed as before—produce 350 bushels. 4th year covered over with stable manure—ploughed once, and harrowed as before—produce 400 bushels.—5th year, covered over lightly with stable manure, ploughed once, limed and harrowed in as before—produce 300 bushels. I sowed my wheat about the 15th of September—never ploughed but once a year, and harrowed in both ways, changing my seed every year. It was not disturbed by any insect during that time.—Some of my neighbours complained of the fly and rust affecting their crops, but mine was not affected with either. I attribute the small crop of the 5th year to my having seeded one half the lot with white wheat—the produce of that half was only 100 bushels.

Respectfully your friend.

ADAM WHANN.

SHOEING THE HORSE.

Mr. Editor:—

The remark of your correspondent at page 318 of your number for May "That many of us transpose the order of our labors" reminds me of the mode adopted in the shoeing of the horse, which I once witnessed, and which is I believe of importance sufficient to deserve notice in the pages of your valuable and very interesting work It occurred at the town of Croydon, near London, which is well known as the centre of the stag-hunt, so well attended by the whole country around, and especially by the high-bred bloods of London; and where may be seen a field of the best horses in the whole world—many of them worth five or seven thousand dollars.

As I once passed through this town, one of my horse's shoes became loose, and I went to the shop of a smith named Lovelace, to get it fastened: the shoe was nearly new, and had become loose in consequence of the nails having drawn out of the hoof, although they had been clinched in the manner universally practiced. The smith remarked that all the other shoes were loose, and would soon drop off, when I requested him to take them off and replace them; and then did I perceive the different mode which he adopted for fixing them, which I will here detail.

As fast as he drove the nails, he merely bent the points down to the hoof, without, as is customary, twisting them off with the pincers; these he then drove home, clinching them against a heavy pair of pincers, which were not made very sharp; after this had been carefully done, he twisted off each nail as close as possible to the hoof; the pincers being dull, the nail would hold, so as to get a perfect twist round before it separated. These twists were then beaten close into the hoof and filed smooth; but not deep, or with a view to rasp off the twist of the nail. "Oh ho!" said I, "I have learnt a lesson in horse shoeing." "Yes," said he, "and a valuable one; if I were ever to loose a single shoe in a long day's hunt, I should have to shut up my shop; my business is to shoe the horses belonging to the hunt, and the loss of a shoe would be the probable ruin of a horse worth, perhaps a thousand pounds; but I never am fearful of such an accident."—"Simply because you drive home and clinch the nails before you twist them off," said I "Yes," replied he, "by which I secure a rivet as well as a clinch."

The thing was as clear as the light of day, and I have several times endeavoured to make our shoeing smiths understand it, but they see the advantage it would be to themselves and guess, therefore, it would never do in these parts; but if my brother farmers cannot see how it works with half an eye, and have not the resolution to get it put into practice, they ought to see the shoes drop from the feet of their horses daily as I was once accustomed to do.—Now let any one take up an old horse-shoe at any one of the smiths' shops on the road, and examine the clinch of the nails which have drawn out of the hoof, and he will soon perceive how the thing operates. In short, if the nails are driven home before twisting off, and the rivet formed by the twist be not afterwards removed by the rasp, I should be glad to be told how the shoe is to come off at all, unless by first cutting out the twist. I am, sir, a constant reader of the Cabinet, and one who has been benefitted many dollars by the various hints which have been given in its pages

Farmer's Cabinet.

☞ The facetious correspondent of Porter's Spirit of the Times (N. of Arkansas) gives the following description of a scene in Louisville. It is characteristic of Old Kentuck.

You have enjoyed the hospitality of the citizens of Louisville, and other portions of old Kentuck, and I need not tell you therefore that their houses have large front doors. They are a broth of a people, but they have a fault which is almost a virtue—'tis their strong belief in their women men, horses, cattle & dogs They go the entire to a certainty. An amusing incident occurred in Louisville some years since, which I will detail.

The keeper of what poor Crocket called a man-a-gery, gave notice that he would serve up a bear as a slight repast for a lioness. The entertainment drew quite a full house, which encouraged him to offer a still richer treat. He therefore stated in his bills that he would serve up a wolf and bear at the same time; and to make the thing more attractive, gave notice that Bruin was no common folk, but an out-and out Kentuck. The eventful night came, and with it the tallest sort of a crowd. The cage enclosing the lioness was divided into three compartments, her ladyship occupying the centre, and her victims on either side, only separated by narrow slats. She smelt out old Lupus first, and on him she fixed her eye. The slats were drawn, and she lit upon him like a duck on a June bug—one fatal embrace, and his earthly career was finished, crouched, after the fashion of her kind, she held the dead remains of the poor wolf in her paws, making mere sport of him. Wagging her tail, however, she chanced to bring it rather near old Kentuck (who did not know exactly what to make of the matter, and had assumed a position very peculiar to his tribe,) whereupon he modestly and delicately, and quite gently like'—after the manner of Squire Gilfilan—tapped it with his paw, which was the first intimation she had of his proximity; with the wolf in her arms she made a spring at old bruin, and dropping the wolf in her leap; she lit on him in the most savage manner. She embraced him in so affectionate a manner as to cause him to send forth groans most feeling & piteous. The audience were silent and affected, when all of a sudden old Kentuck fastened on a foot of her ladyship's—it painfully told—the agony was so great that the lioness abandoned her grasp: bruin mended his hold, and the fight now was at long odds in his favor; then rose a shout that would not have discredited the brazen lungs of the giants of old. 'Hurrah for Kentuck'—'go it Kentuck;' came from men and boys, fairly mad with joy. Whether inspirited by the shouts of his friends, or driven desperate by the circumstances which surrounded him, I can't say, but bruin was evidently 'in town with a pocket full of rocks'—he fought on the offensive, she on the defensive. She was evidently done up. To relieve her from the perilous situation in which she was placed, two of her keepers simultaneously attacked bruin with a sledge hammer & a bar of wood. 'Fair play!' shouted a hundred Kentuckians as they tore every stitch of clothing off of them. The owner of the varmints begged for the lioness, and spoke of her great cost. 'Fair fight!' came back from every corner of the house, in reply to his appeals. Some one attached to the managerie, shot the bear through and through with a pistol, it was done so slyly that the perpetrator escaped without being identified—lucky it was for him, his life would have been the consequence. The shot was not mortal, and bruin continued the fight in a style that did credit even to Kentucky gallantry and courage. The owner of the lioness acknowleged her fairly whipped, and thereupon the following arrangement was entered into between him and the backers of the dauntless champion of native wild varmints; bruin was to be taken out of the cage in the most gentle manner, to be led to a room, his wounds dressed carefully and skilfully, and every attention paid him that his situation demanded; all of which was strictly complied with, a committee of his friends attending to see justice done. It was a proud night for the Kentuckians, who went their way rejoicing and swearing that old Kentuck was the greatest State in ALL NATUR, and her varmints able to thrash out every thing in Africa, from a laughing hyena to a roaring lion.

THE SOMERS, BY A SEAMAN.

A letter from the pen of Richard H. Dana Jr. of Boston, author of "Two Years before the Mast," was published in the N. Y. Evening Post a day or two ago It seems that Mr. Dana visited the Somers, with reference to the mutiny case and especially with a view of ascertaining whether the ringleaders could have been secured without a possibility of rescue. He says:

"You would hardly believe your eyes if you were here to see, as the scene of this dreadful conspiracy, a little brig, with low bulwarks, a single narrow deck, flush fore and aft, and nothing to make the officers' quarters but a long trunk house, or companion, raised a few feet from the deck, to let light and air in below, such as you may have seen in our smaller packets which ply along the sea board. You feel as though half a dozen resolute conspirators could have swept the decks, and thrown overboard all that opposed them before aid could come from below. And in coming on deck (which seemed to me more fearful than any thing else in the officers' condition) the officers would have to come up the steps and through the small companion scuttles, at which a couple of men could easily have cut them down or shot them as they appeared. The officers' quarters and the cabin are on the same floor with the berth deck of the crew, separated only by bulkheads, and there was not a marine on board to keep guard at the doors in the gangways, or over the spirit room, powder magazine, or armor chest All these places, and others of hardly inferior importance, have to be guarded by the officers themselves, or entrusted to such of the petty officers and men as they could place confidence in. We were not permitted to go below, but I could easily believe that, allowing sufficient between decks for the accommodation of the officers and men, the hold might be so occupied by stores, ammunition, ballast, & the numerous necessaries of a ship of war in actual service, as to leave no place where half a dozen conspirators could be safely confined, apart from the crew, even if retaining them on board at all, had been possible. In short, no one, at all acquainted with nautical matters, can see the Somers without being made feelingly aware of the defenceless situation of those few officers, dealing with a crew of ninety persons, of whom some were known to be conspirators, while of the rest, they hardly knew upon whom to rely for active and efficient aid in time of danger."

RELIEF OF THE STATES.

LETTER III.

FROM THE HON. WILLIAM COST JOHNSON, TO COL. CHARLES CARROLL, OF MARYLAND.

Hall of Representatives,

Washington, Dec. 28th, 1842.

DEAR SIR:—In my last letter I presented a brief historical account of the assumption law of 1790 and the Treaty of 1802, which assumed individual debts.—I could multiply the cases of the latter to a very great length; but it would be foreign from the more limited scope which I intend these letters to embrace. My purpose was simply to show the constitutional power as exercised in favour of assumption, and the force of a few precedents to illustrate the wisdom and policy of exercising the power when the general good required it. But whatever were the objections made to the law of assumption in 1790, they cannot apply to the plan which I propose, as there is no strict analogy in the two cases.

The debt assumed for Massachusetts was $4,000 000; the debt assumed for Pennsylvania was but $2,000 000; yet both States under the constitution, had eight representatives in Congress The debt assumed for South Carolina was $4,000,000; that of North Carolina was but $2,000,000: each of those States had five representatives. The debt assumed for New York was $1,200,000, while that of Maryland was $800,000, and each state was represented with six members of the House. The debt of Connecticut that was assumed amounted to $1,600,000 and that of Rhode Island was $200,000 The debt assumed for Delaware was $200,000; that of New Hampshire was $300,000. The debt assumed for Georgia $300,000.

The inequality of the debts, and the character of the debts, produced the greatest hostility to the measure; yet it was adopted. I obviate all the difficulty and hostility which originated from these causes, by presenting a measure at once equal, equitable and just to all the States; which at once negatives the argument that one State desires another to pay its debts.

But before I present more specifically than I have done the system which I propose, I will briefly contemplate the necessity of the measure. What is the condition of things now? The States have involved themselves in enormous debts. It were curious, but not necessary, now, for my purpose, to enquire whether this was induced by the policy of the General Government, by the folly or the wisdom of State legislatures. They are in debt, honestly in debt, and those debts must be paid The moral sense of the people will require it; every sentiment of honor and duty demands it. The moral sense and the moral power of the civilized would will demand the payment, as it should, to the final dollar. We are able to pay them. With wise legislation, we are able to pay the amount thrice over, and the nation to flourish vigorously in the process.

But now the Governors of many of the indebted States recommend no system of vigorous measures to pay even the interest, much less to pay the principal. The State Legislatures are equally reluctant to adopt any efficient plans, and in many of the States the laws for collecting direct taxes are not enforced, because it is said that although the people have property, they have no money, & taxes are levied in money, which it is impossible to gather from the people in sufficient amounts to meet the exactions and necessities of the States.

To attempt to collect taxes by force would be a questionable experiment.—The debts are not denied but in one State; but repudiation, silent and quiet exists, and thus the debts continually augment, and property constantly declines in value. Can the States and the people exist happily under this accumulating dishonor? Can the States that are not indebted escape from the morral taint? As the leprosy that first attaches to the right arm, is quickly visible on the left, soon communicates to the other limbs, and finally diseases the whole corporal system, so will the discredit of one State attach in a brief period to all, until the whole confederated system suffers in an equal degree. What reason and philosophy teach, experience has already demonstrated. The Government has felt the evil influence of the loss of credit of the States in its loss of confidence and in its loss of credit; and is as impotent to borrow money as Maryland or Illinois,

No one doubts the resources of the Government, but the doubt is whether its public men its legislators, have the will and fortitude to meet the exigencies of the crisis with systems of legislation indispensable to develope and make available those latent and abundant resources.

And how far each State may become implicated, and the Government itself responsible, for the delinquences of the States, I will not discuss at present. I will only quote one sentence from Chief Justice JAY. While all the States were "bound to protect each, and the citizens "of each, it was highly proper and reasonable that they should be in a capacity "not only to cause justice to be done to "each, and the citizens of each, but also "to cause justice *to be done by each*, and "the citizens of each."

Neglect to pay the interest *does not get rid of but increases, the debt.* Waving a consideration of the laws of nations and our own example towards France, Naples, and other powers, suppose we were to attempt to cancel the account by collision with the powers of Europe.—War would not pay, but would increase the debt, if even we were victors on the field of battle. But the rule of law, as the rule of duty is, pay your adversary before you fight him, And when nations and persons do justice to each other, there is no necessity for conflicts.

Then the debts of the States must be paid at last, and I *am sure will be paid.* Not by the States as things now are, for the reason I have given. The Government must become the agent for the States, and the longer it delays, the more will it become embarrassed. How are they to be paid *with justice to all the States without oppression to any?* That is the question to be asked by the people to be answered audibly by their Legislators. A remedy is not to be extended to the people by those who vote against every plan, and propose none—a negative course will not remove a positive, an active and increasing evil. Timid legislators, in times of civil difficulty, are about as useful to the people as are timid Generals in time of war.

But the question must be answered by every legislator—how are these debts of the States to be paid? Now the pressure of the debts rests too oppressively to be borne upon one half of the States. Two objects are to be attained to effect the contemplated and desired result. First; the pressure is to be lightened; and secondly, when lightened, it is to be so diffused, and to be attended with benefit so as to be felt, if felt at all, in a more equal degree over a wider surface.

How is the first to be effected with justice? By changing the character of the debt and by changing the character of the security. This is to be attained by augmenting the security from State to National which will, in the process, diminish the interest, and thereby lessen the pressure. Suppose the State debts for the argument, to amount to $200,000,000; and that they average six per cent. interest—by issuing two hundred millions of Government bonds at four per ct. and exchanging them with the holders of State bonds, which can readily be done, the pressure lessens from twelve millions to eight. If they are exchanged for a three per cent. stock, the pressure is lessoned one-half in interest. No experiment in chemistry can be more safely relied upon for success. No principle in political philosophy is more certain than this result.

This simple process will effect the first object in the process of relief to the States upon strict principles of justice. National security is a just consideration for diminution of interest. The next branch of the question is to be answered—how is the interest thus diminished, and the Government bonds, to be paid without oppression to any of the States? The States now indebted will receive their fair share of the bonds when issued, their semi-annual payment of interest on the same and the payment of their portion of the principal of the debt when the Government begins to liquidate the principal. Then whilst the debt becomes dispersed lightly over the entire nation, the payment of interest and principal is equally diffused. The pecuniary bonefits are made equal and uniform, and by the process, will all the States, at the same time, find their credit reestablished, and prosperity restored in every calling and pursuit of life.

Such is the solution of the problem which might seem difficult to a skeptic, but made simple and easy when calmly examined through the medium of rational reflection and practical reason.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

W. COST JOHNSON.

Col. CHARLES CARROLL,
Doughoragan Manor, Maryland.

An Anecdote of the late Gideon Lee.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for January contains a clever memoir of the late Gideon Lee, formerly of New York.—We copy from it the following anecdote, which is worth preserving in our collections of remarkable sayings!

'No man more thoroughly despised trickery in trade; and he used to remark, 'no trade can be sound that is not beneficial to both parties—to the buyer as well as the seller. A man may obtain a temporary advantage by selling an article for more than it is worth, but the very effect of such operations must recoil on him, in the shape of bad debts and increased risks.' A person with whom he had some transactions once boasted to him that he had, on one occasion obtained an advantage over such a neighbor; and upon another occasion, over another neighbor; 'and to-day,' said he, 'I have obtained one over you' 'Well,' said Mr. Lee, 'that may be; but if you will promise never to enter my office again, I will give you that bundle of goat skins.'—The man made the promise, and took them. Fifteen years afterwards, he walked into Mr. Lee's office. At the instant, on seeing him, he exclaimed: 'you have violated your word; pay me for the goat skins!' 'Oh!' said the man, 'I am quite poor, and have been very unfortunate since I saw you.' 'Yes,' said Mr. Lee, 'and you always will be poor; that miserable desire for overreaching others must ever keep you so.'

Where are the Boys.—Boz, in one of his characters, says "there ain't any boys left—that there ain't such a thing as a boy—that there's nothing now between a male baby and a man." An editor down South confirms this idea of Boz thus happily!—

Once there were intermediate states of boyhood—a bare-footed and bean porridge eating state—a spelling and cyphering period—when there were boys to do the chores and go errands. But there are no such things now:—the child steps out of its diaper and frock into a 'long tail coat' and calf skin boots. He exchanges the nipple for the cigar. Not one of the present generation has ever seen a *bona fide*, 'nine day old' pot of bean porridge.

But the present generation is as destitute of girls as of boys. It is either baby or lady—clout or bustle—nursery or parlor. The mother tends her infant or waits upon her daughter. Instead of spinning flax for her father's shirts, they reel silk for the lady's fair; and instead of knitting stockings and mending trowsers for their brothers, they work lace & make stays for themselves.

SOUND DOCTRINE.—The printers will vociferously applaud the following from the Miller paper, the Midnight Cry. It speaks thus: "We feel it a religious duty to pay our printers and paper makers daily, if possible, that Christ may not come and find us keeping back the hire of the laborer."

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