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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[*From the Louis. Jour. & Dollar Farmer.*]

We present to day a communication from our correspondent, Grazier, on the cultivation of Irish potatoes and the failures to which they are liable. It may be said to be a thorough treatise upon the subject, containing as it does all the necessary information, conveyed with the accuracy and detail of a thorough master of his subject. The articles, by the same writer, on sheep husbandry, which we recently published, deserve similar praise.—They are the most valuable articles on that subject that have been published in the periodical press for many years.

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On the Cultivation of Potatoes, and the Diseases and failures to which they are, and have been, liable.—So *much* has been written within the last two years on this subject, and so *little* has been said of any practical use, that I am sorry and surprised that some more competent person than myself has not taken up his pen before now to set all *theory* at rest upon the subject.

In giving you the result of many years experience in the culture of potatoes with myself as well as with the most extensive growers of that valuable root in Great Britain and Ireland, and I believe I may say in the world, it will be necessary that I should enter somewhat into the detail of its various branches, in order that the subject may be rightly understood, and its practical utility properly judged of. Therefore I ask before-hand for your indulgence and that of your readers.

It is an admitted maxim, that to produce good crops of any kind, three things are *essential*. 1st. that you have good ground, well prepared and suitable to the crop. 2d. That you have good and sound seed; and 3d. That that seed be properly put in in good season and the after culture and harvesting rightly attended to. Now, I believe there is no *theorem* less disputed by agriculturists than that if those three things are known to the farmer, and strictly attended to by him in the cultivation of potatoes, that there is as much certainty in his growing a good and sound crop of potatoes, as of any thing else he raises from the earth. The farmer who is ignorant of this essential knowledge may rest satisfied that the money he vests in potatoe culture is like so much put into the lottery—"a *chance* that he draws one prize for ten blanks."

The ground selected for potatoes should be dry, where no surface water will rest. It should be rich; if not naturally so, it must be made so by a sufficient quantity of good manure. It should be ploughed twice, and at least twelve inches deep.—After the first ploughing it should be harrowed and cross harrowed; and, after the second ploughing, harrowed again, and if not very friable and free from clods should then be rolled. The mould cannot be to fine, as on the depth of the ploughing, and fineness of the earth, depends the retention of that moisture so indispensable to the health and maturing of all bulbous roots in particular. The ground thus prepared, should then be opened off in drills, three feet from the centre of one to the centre of the other, and if practicable running north and south. When opened, if manure is to be applied it must then be hauled in in carts; the horse going down between the drills, the bed of the cart will cover two drills, where the manure can be pulled out at intervals, in quantity sufficient, not only for the two drills described, but for one on each side in addition all of which one hand, following with a fork, can easily distribute and spread in the four drills.

This done the ground is ready for the seed. I shall first describe the whole of the cultivation and harvesting necessary, and then speak of the seed and its preparation separately. The seed should be dropped on the manure, twelve inches apart, and as quickly as a drill is planted, the plough should follow and cover it in. The *double mouldboard* plough, which is the proper implement for the business will cover two drills by going once up and once down the field; if the single mould-board plough is used, it will of coarse cover but one drill by the same operation. When your ground is thus gone over, your land will all be in high drills, and can rest so for about one week, when you must take a two horse harrow, and harrow your drills *across*, leaving your fields as level as before your drills were opened. There is no danger, as some would suppose, of disturbing your seed. In a few days, when you can see your plants distinctly above ground, from one end of your drills to the other, you must take your one horse plough, and go up and down each drill, running the *land side* of your plough as close to the plant on each side as you safely can throwing the earth away from it, which operation will leave your field in raised drills between your plants. In a few days after this you take your *double mould-board* plough, and go down the centre of the blank drills, covering all your plants nearly out of sight, observing as you go along that the weight of earth is thrown *against*, and not *on*, the plants. Then, in some days after, when your plants are well over the top of your drills, take your scuffle, an implement not unlike your cultivator in this country, and for which the cultivator can be substituted, and go over your whole field between the drills giving the earth a good stirring, and not be afraid of encroaching a little at each side on the drill. At this stage a boy should follow the scuffle and pull up any weeds that appear on the top or sides of the drills. In a few days after this, when your plants are strong and well up, you go down the centre between the drills, with your *double mould-board* plough, the wings well apart and throw the earth well up to the plants. This must sometimes finish the cultivation if the vines have spread and are closed too much, but generally the vines will allow it, and the crop be much benefitted by one more scuffling; but this time take *particular care not to disturb the drill at the bottom*, as the bulbs are now forming and spreading; then gently run your *double mould board plough* through the whole field again, *narrowing the wings of it*, which will have the effect of adding the earth, and compressing it to the bottom of the drill, where the bulbs are forming, rather than throwing it up to the stalk at top, where there is sufficient already. This finishes the cultivation.

To dig them out you have only to take the coulter out of your two-horse plough, and enter the plough a little to the left of the centre of your drill, and at the depth *just under the bed of the seed*, and you throw up all your potatoes, sufficiently for the pickers to follow and take them out with the hand. When your field is thus gone through, take your heavy two horse harrow and harrow across your drills, which will throw up every potato, that may have escaped the plough or the pickers, and your crop is finished out so far. NEXT comes the storing of your crop.—*No potatoe should be housed in the fall*, but those intended for immediate use—*all others should be pitted*. I will here describe the mode of pitting, as it appears to be the general impression in this country that the only safe way of keping potatoes is in a celler. The idea is wrong, essentially wrong. As much of the cropas can, (conveniently at the time of digging,) should then be hauled as near to the barn and cattle sheds as practicable, and there pitted about two hundred bushels in a pit. The ground as high & dry as can be selected. The pit should be commenced *by simply levelling the surface of the ground*, about six feet wide and sixteen feet long. It may be longer if you please, but should not be wider. The potatoes are then placed upon that leveled surface and heaped, slanting gradually inwards, until they reach one foot in width at top. Then the whole should be well covered with *sound* and *dry* straw; hay being so much more succulent, is very liable to rot, and consequently unfit for the purpose. This done, begin covering with the earth from around the pit, leaving a set-off at bottom, of about eighteen inches, and *on that*, carry up the covering that thickness to the top beating the earth occasionaly *downward*, (not in against the potato heap,) so as to make it solid. About the centre of the top of the pit leave a small round hole, which fill tightly up with straw or hay, and if the heap begins to heat, this air-hole will permit the heat to escape sufficiently to prevent all danger of rotting However such precaution *is rarely needed*, the thickness of earth being generally sufficient to keep the potato at its proper temperature. The top of the pit should be covered on the outside with either a grass sod, or long drawn straw, covered with a spadeful of earth beaten over it to prevent it cracking from the weather; as either wet or wind getting to the potato will materially injure if not destroy it. This covering will be quite sufficient until very hard freezing, and then, before the earth is frozen more than three inches deep, every pit should be well covered with half rotted stable manure, sufficiently to prevent frost penetrating farther. When the frost is entirely over, then have the manure taken off of your pits. If you are feeding your potatoes to stock of any kind, you need never be afraid of opening a pit on the south side, (even during the hardest frost,) and taking from it one or two days' provision at a time, and closing it up tight with straw and manure again, you will find no more than a few of the outside potatoes, if any, even touched by the frost, which will never injure them when cooked the same day.

A cellar is not only *useless* but indeed *injurious* to the potatoes on a farm. For family use, potatoes should always be in the house at least a month before used, and in a situation where they would have the benefit of *much heat from the fire*. In Ireland, where, if they have nothing else good, all, EVEN THE NATIVES, allow they have the best potatoes there Every one has his potato house, if heat in no other way can be introduced, a fire is made two or three times a week, the door shut, and the potatoes allowed the full benefit of both the heat and the smoke.

In the poor man's cottage, the potatoes for family use are kept on a loft immediately over the fire place, constructed of hurdles laid on beams, where they have the full benefit of heat and smoke, and off that loft comes the best and sweetest potatoes I ever tasted in my life *The potatoes intended for seed should never be taken out of the pit until they are going to be cut for seed*, unless they are found to be sprouting in which case, when discovered, if too soon for preparing the seed, they should be carefully turned and covered up again which will be found sufficient to check the sprouting.

In speaking of seed, and their preparation, I must go back nearly thirty years, for its right history. The year 1815 or 1816, I cannot now say which, was a memorable year for Ireland; the potatoe crop almost *entirely* failed; giving little more than sufficient for seed of the next year.—Many, very many, poor persons died that year from starvation! At the time of digging, it was generally observed that the set, or seed, was found *sound* and *entire*, but *no sign of its vegetating*, and in many instances the pith was eaten out by some grub, and the shell remained dry and sound. This of course was very generally noticed in the papers, and attracted the attention of scientific men. About this period I was placed with Mr. Patrick Shirreff, (one of the most scientific and practical farmers in Europe, as is evinced by his contributions to the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture,") of Mungoe's Wells, near Haddington, in Scotland, for instruction. I found him in correspondence with the late Mr. Knight, of Herefordshire, England, making inquiries in conjunction with him as to the causes of the failure of the potatoe crop in Ireland previously. Coming directly from the country I was of course applied to for all the information & assistance I could render, & at my suggestion, Mr. Roke, near Dublin, Mr. Nesbitt, near Dublin, and Mr. Kate, of Edinberry, in the King's county, the three largest growers of potatoes in the kingdom, (the latter seldom having less than two hundred acres of potatoes in cultivation,) were consulted, and their assistance procured to carry on the experiments subsequently made. After carying on these experiments for three or four years, although differing on some minor points they ALL AGREED on the MAIN CAUSES of the failure of the crop, which was published in the agricultural papers of the day; and which I shall now relate to you, without attempting to enter into the details of any of the experiments.

First they became satisfied that the CHIEF *cause* of the failure was owing to the potato crop the PREVIOUS YEAR having become *over-ripened*; the season was unusually fine, the crop ripened much earlier than common, and was neglected to be dug out by the farmers until the usual time. The consequence was, that the *sets* from that crop had, in a great measure, LOST *their germinating property*, in which opinion they were confirmed by the fact, that all the sets that had germinated were noticed to have been principally those from *the wary end* of the potato, as it is termed.

The grub eating the set, as well as the cause of its rotting, was decided to have been occasioned by the want of lime, which they found to be the only effectual application to heal the wounds and form an incrustation on the incisions that would guard the set from rot, as well as from the attack of the grub-worm. This was the whole secret. To prepare the seed you must select well shaped, even potatoes, not too small nor too large. Cut them, leave one good eye at least to every set; prepare them from two to three weeks, *at least*, before you plant; & each day as you cut roll your sets in pulverized lime, and spread them on the barn floor to dry; when dry, heap them in a corner till taken out to plant. If this plan is pursued, and the ground selected and prepared as directed, you may rest satisfied that so sure as the laws of nature are invariable, and that like effects follow like causes, as sure will a *good* & *sound* crop of potatoes be produced in this climate as in that, with no variation in the result, except what may be occasioned by the vicissitudes of the season.

Ten tons of potatoes, two thousand two hundred and forty pounds to the ton, is considered a *fair* crop in Ireland. Twelve tons an *extra* one—equal to three hundred and seventy bushels the first, and four hundred and forty-four bushels the second, allowing sixty pounds to the bushel, which I have found to be about the average weight of a bushel here. I have grown four crops of potatoes in this country, in two different situations and latitudes (six acres the smallest quantity cultivated any season.) Each crop was treated in every particular as here described, and in three instances out of the four, I got a little over four hundred measured bushels to the acre. The fourth crop was only about three hundred and fifty bushels to the acre, caused by the peculiarity of the season, which produced an almost entire failure with my neighbors, under their management.

These results have satisfied me that, under proper cultivation, we can raise as large a crop of potatoes in this latitude, or, any where north of it, in this country, as they can in Irelaud, and with as much certainty; although, from some cause as yet unknown to me, the quality, both in flavor and mealiness, is GREATLY INFERIOR to the potato of Ireland.

My intention being alone to show, that, *under proper management*, no farmer need ever have to complain of a failure of his potato crop, from bad seed, or rot, (either in or out of the ground,) or from the attacks of grub-worms, I deem it unnecessary to add to this already too lengthy communication, by giving any of the many reasons why potatoes should invariably be planted in *drills*, and the seed *cut*, and not left whole, other than this summary one, that no good farmer for the last thirty years, at least, has thought of adopting any other plan.

If only one farmer in each State, within the potato growing region, will be induced by this communication to adopt the simple mode of cultivating *(strictly in every particular)* here laid down, I am as well convinced as I am of any other known truth, that in five years from this time no more complaints will be heard of the ills and diseases that the potato is said to have been heretofore subject to, and if such a result is brought about, I think, *the natives in this instance, at least*, will be thankful that a foreigner is not restricted from giving his vote and influence to change the *constitution* of the POTATO CROPS of the Union, before he has resided twenty-one years in the country.

Respectfully, yours,

GRAZIER.

Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

The tabular estimates of the agricultural productions of the U. S. for 1844, have been presented to Congress, in the Commissioner of Patents' Report just made; the mass of information embodied in this report, shows the growth, increase and prosperity of agriculture in this country.—Much attention has recently been paid to this branch of our industry, and various societies have been formed to promote improvements in agriculture. The discussion at the farmers' clubs have contributed much towards disseminating useful information, and agricultural papers and books are constantly increasing. Volumes of great merit on the subject of agricultural industry, also have been published during the past year; and the results of the experiments of foreign agriculturalists are now becoming more easily accessible to the farmers of our country. Science has already conferred immense benefits on this portion of people. By the aid of chemistry, it is asserted that the wheat growers of France have succeeded in doubling the product of wheat in that kingdom, and now annually harvest more wheat than is grown in Great Britain and the United States. Science, too, has enabled the agriculturists of England, not only to cut twice as much hay from an acre of land now as they did twenty-five years ago, but to keep twice as many cattle, sheep and swine on the same amount of food they did; and of course to make twice as much beef, mutton, and tallow, wool, butter and cheese, from any given amount of vegetable food.

In compiling the tables contained in the report of the Commissioner, Mr. Elsworth some advantages have been enjoyed for a nearer approach to accuracy, with respect to particular crops, than was the case in the former reports. The population of the U. S. is estimated at 19,183,000. The number of bushels of wheat raised in 1844, was 100,310,855. Twelve millions and a half bushels by New York state, twelve millions and a quarter by Pennsylvania, and nearly nineteen millions by Ohio. The state which raises the greatest amount of Oats is New York—nearly 25 millions—Pennsylvania is next: nearly 19 millions. The largest amount of rye is raised in Pennsylvania, 9¼ millions bushels; buckwheat also, two and a half millions 15 millions of Indian corn were raised in Pennsylvania; in Tennessee 67 millions. 9 millions bushels of potatoes were raised in this state, New York 26 millions, Maine 10 millions. 441,000 lbs. of tobacco were raised in Pennsylvania,, 26,000 lbs. of silk 1,878,000 lbs. of sugar, and 19,000 gallons of wine made. The total product of the whole country are as follows: Wheat 100,310,855 bushels, Barley 3,220,721, Oats 145,929,966, Rye 24,280,271, Buckwheat 7,959,410, Indian Corn 484,618,316 Potatoes 105,756,133, Hay 15,419,806, Flax and Hemp 161,007 tons, Tobacco 185,721,554 lbs. Cotton 747,660,000 lbs. Rice 89,879,145 lbs. Silk 315,765 lbs. Sugar 126,100,310 lbs. Wine 139,240 gals.

CRANBERRIES.

Mr. Fuller, of Deerfield, informs then Hampshire Herald that he had about two and half acres of cranberries, from which he gathered the past season 29 barrels.—The year previous he got from the same ground one barrel only; but the year before that he gathered eighty barrels! He employs children to pick them at an expense of twenty-five cents per bushel.—His fruit is of the first quality, large and ripe, and sells in market for $10 per barrel. At one-third of this price they would be a profitable crop.

Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Madison dined recently with President Tyler. Their united ages are more than 170 years!—They were formerly intimate, but have not met before for 40 years. Mrs. Hamilton is 88, and yet she walked with ease one day from Capitol Hill to the President's House, nearly two miles. She has offered the papers of her husband to Congress for publication, and we hope they may be accepted. Gen. Hamilton took a most prominent part in laying the foundation of our administrative government, and was withal a man of most extraordinary genius.

The President's Inaugural was conveyed from Washington to N. York in ten hours.

A FORTUNATE RECOVERY.—A young lady of Philadelphia, a few days since, picked up a pocket book in Fourth street, near Market, which she had reason to suppose to have been just dropped by a gentleman passing by. She inquired of the gentleman, who proved to be a merchant from Tennessee, if he had lost anything, to which he, with some surprise at the inquiry, replied in the negative. The young lady repeated her inquiry and suggested that he should satisfy himself by examining. On doing this he suddenly started and declared himself a ruined man for he had lost his pocket book. The book was then handed to him by the lady. On recovering which the gratitude of the stranger was unbounded, and on the young lady's positively refusing to accept a portion of the lost money, he insisted upon presenting her with a gold watch, which was declined. The strange merchant however forced upon the lady two notes of twenty dollars each, being all the loose money in his pocket. The pocket book contained $10,000.

A Ship destroyed by Spontaneous combustion of Guano.—The Steam Packet Waterwitch, arriving at Hull, from London on Wednesday brought into port the master and crew of the bark Ann, Storey of Sunderland, who had been picked up by the packet in an open boat, to which they had taken on the destruction of their vessel, near Hasborough Sand, on Tuesday evening. It appears, by the statement of the ship wrecked men, that the Ann, a new bark on the first voyage, returning, from Ichaboe with a cargo of guano infortunately struck on the sand, and while beating over shipped a quantity of salt water, which, penetrating the cargo, caused almost instantaneous combustion. A volume of smoke rising through the forehatchway warned the crew of this new danger and induced their taking immediately to the boat, without saving any thing but themselves; and scarcely had done so, when a tremendous explosion of the gas engendered by the partially fired Guano blew the stern out of the vessel, which then filled and sunk in deep water.—*English paper.*

A young man at a social party was vehemently called upon to sing a song. He replied that he would first tell a story, and that then, if they still persisted in their demand, he would endeavor to execute a song. When a boy, well in his 'teens, he took lessons in singing; and one Sabbath morning he went up into his father's garret as had been his custom, to practice all alone by himself. While *in full cry* he was suddenly sent for by the old gentleman. 'This is pretty conduct!" exclaimed his father, pretty employment for the son of pious parents, *to be sawing boards in the garret on a Sunday morning, loud enough to be heard by all the neighbors!*—Sit down, sir, and take your books." Our contemporary was unanimously excused from singing the proposed song. There was a species of presumptive evidence against him.

Married in Fun.—The following incident is said to have taken place recently in the neighborhood of Rochester, N. Y.:—

A sleigh-riding party went out to Rush, in 'the Great Western,' on Tuesday evening last, and after dancing and frolicing to their hearts' content, they set their faces homeward, at two o'clock in the morning. At four o'clock the storm being at its highest, the party had to stop for day light, at a small tavern near the city where, huddled together in a room too small for a dance, the leaders set their heads to devising a new method of killing time. A wealthy old bachelor and a pretty girl of eighteen were hauled up to be married, and a young attorney in the company was selected to play the parson, or the magistrate.

The young knot-tyer, thus unceremoniously pressed into service, and duly sensible of the part he was playing, delivered himself of a most eloquent address to the parties, in reference to the solemn step they were about to take; but the impromptu eloquence of the officiator only brought down peals of laughter at his mock-seriousness, & made the party more urgent to have him proceed; and the bachelor being too much of a gentleman to back out, & the girl pleased with the sport, pronounced the words in imitation of her partner, and in the presence of the selected witness, which according to the laws of New York constituted the parties husband and wife, till death them shall part. The attorney having declared the parties man and wife and given each of the parties a certificate, and filed a copy with the town clerk, informed the company that he had done all the law required—and the driver declaring that all was ready, the party left the tavern in high glee, and made their way into town. The next day, the legal advisers of the bridegroom informed him that he was legally married, and that the laws of this State made no provisions for joking. So much for being married in fun.

We find the following atrocious outrage in one of our exchanges. What is this world coming to? Here it is:

"We have just heard a story told of a man who was the possessor of a very ragged coat, who immediately started off to to a Quaker meeting house. On being asked his reasons, he said that where least was said his coat might stand a chance of being soonest mended!"

It is not stated whether the man was arrested or not.—*N. O. Picayune.*

LIST OF PUBLIC ACTS PASSED AT THE SESSION OF CONGRESS THAT HAS JUST CLOSED.

Acts passed which originated in the Senate.

An act to change the time of holding the Federal Courts in Kentucky North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana.

An act to grant certain lands to the State of Indiana, the better to enable the said State to extend and complete the Wabash and Erie Canal from Terre Haute to the Ohio river.

An act to confirm the survey and location of claims for lands in the State of Mississippi, east of the Pearl river, and South of the thirty first degree of north lattitude.

An act confirming and assenting to an act of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled "An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company."

An act extending the jurisdiction of the District Courts to certain cases upon the lakes and navigable waters connecting the same.

An act to organize a new land district in the southern part of the State of Arkansas.

An act renewing certain naval pensions for the term of five years.

An act to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenues of the Post Office Department.

An act to quiet the tides to certain lots in the towns of Perrysburg and Croghansville, in the State of Ohio.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to carry into effect in the States of Alabama and Mississippi the existing compacts with those States with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reserva-tions."

An act to repeal "An act for the better organization of the District Court of the United States within the State of Louisiana," and for other purposes.

An act relating to revenue cutters and steamers.

[This act was returned to the Senate by the President of the United States with his reasons for not approving and signing the same. Upon reconsideration, two-thirds of the Senate agreed to pass the bill and it was sent, together with the President's objections, to the House of Representatives, by which it was likewise reconsidered, and approved by two thirds of that House. It has therefore become a law.]

An act allowing drawback upon foreign merchandize exported in the original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fe, in Mexico, and to the British North American provinces adjoining the United States.

An act to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the enlistment of boys into the naval service, and to extend the term of enlistment of seamen."

An act to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1845."

An act explanatory of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1839."

An act to authorize a relocation of land warrants numbers three, four, and five, granted by Congress to General Lafayette.

An act restricting the grant of pensions in certain cases.

An act vesting in the county commissioners of the county of Wyandott the right to certain town lots and out lots in the town of Upper Sandusky, in the State of Ohio.

An act to extend a patent heretofore granted to William Woodworth.

An an act to authorize the South Carolina Railroad Company to import certain pipes and machinery free of duty.

An act supplementary to "An act to repeal "An act for the better organization of the District Court of the United States within the State of Louisiana," and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1845.

An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to fix the value of certain moneys of account in computations at the custom houses."

Senate Joint Resolutions.

A resolution explanatory of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1845."

A resolution authorizing an allowance to Purser D. M. F. Thornton, in the settlement of his accounts.

A resolution to authorize the Attorney General to contract for copies of a proposed edition of the Laws and Treaties of the United States.

A resolution for distributing the work on the Exploring Expedition.

A resolution amendatory of the resolution passed April 30, 1844, "respecting the application of certain appropriations herotofore made."

A resolution to suspend a part of the third section of the joint resolution of the 11th September, 1841, relating to armories.

A resolution authorizing the employment of additional inspectors of the customs at the port of New Orleans.

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