THE MARYLAND JOURNAL.

By John Braddock, jr. ROCKVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1847. Vol. III.—No. 22.

TERMS:

THE MARYLAND JOURNAL is published every Saturday morning, at the very low price of $1.25 per annum, payable in advance; $1.75 if paid within six months, and $2 if not paid until the end of the year. In no case will these terms be departed from.

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Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid, otherwise they will not receive attention.

No communication will be published unless entrusted with the author's name.

JOHN T. VINSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFERS his Professional services to the public. ☞ He can be seen at the office of Rich'd J. Bowie, Esq. ap 24-3m

JAS. H. KIDWELL

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, EARTHENWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

High Street, Georgetown, Dis. of Col.

nov 7—tf

Sheriffalty.

WE are authorized to announce PHILIP JACKSON CONNELL, as a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY of 1848. ap 11

To the Voters of Montgomery County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a large number of friends from every portion of the county, I have been induced to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the *SHERIFFALTY*, of 1848, and promise, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office promptly and without partiality.

nov 14 CHARLES H. MURPHY.

Auctioneering.

AT the request of a number of friends, I have determined to offer my services to the public as *AUCTIONEER*. I will attend all sales at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms.

jan 7—tf M. H. LETTON.

ATTENTION!

Tobacco Planters & Country Folks Generally.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber has taken the store at No. 250 Northwest corner of Pratt and Howard streets, Baltimore, where he has opened an entire new and *FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES*, to which he invites your attention, and pledges himself to give every advantage possessed by residents of the city, in the purchase of goods in his line.

The Groceries will, at all times, be as low as the market will afford; and all persons dealing with him, may rely on getting as good bargains as can be had at any other store in the city.

The undersigned asks his friends, the tobacco planters, to give him a call as they are passing to the warehouses, and he will endeavor to the utmost to make up to them, by the cheapness of his goods, for the low prices of their tobacco.

His stock of Goods, which is large and general, has been bought with the cash, and will be sold in the same way at the slightest possible advance.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

may 1-6m ALFRED SPATES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having rented the establishment formerly occupied by the late Gassaway Martin, is prepared to do all work in the *CARPENTER'S & HOUSE-JOINING* line in the most durable and fashionable manner.

As he is a young beginner, and determined by his constant attention to business and moderate charges to please, he calls respectfully on all who have work to do to patronize him. He wishes every one who is not acquainted with him, before engaging to have their work done, to inquire of his neighbors as to his capacity to fulfil any contract he may enter into.

He will also attend to *FUNERALS* on the most accommodating terms.

He assures the public that all work entrusted to him shall be done in a manner inferior to none in the county, or the neighboring cities Then, one and all, if you want to have comfortable houses, good and cheap work, call on the subscriber, at his residence in Rockville.

mar 6—tf JAMES W. CAMPBELL

TAILORING.

THE subscriber embraces the earliest opportunity to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to his dwelling, the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Dempsey, where he will continue to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS*. He will be at all times prepared to make up work to please the most fastidious, as well as the man of plain *habits*. He will execute with the greatest promptitude all orders that may be confided to him; and, in all cases, a good fit will be warranted.

Those calling on the subscriber will have their garments made in a substantial and fashionable style. From his long and practical experience in the business, he feels confident that all those who favor him with their custom, will be served in a manner not to be excelled by any other similar establishment in the county.

The subscriber would take this occasion to return thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him heretofore, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same. His terms will be found so exceedingly moderate, that they cannot fail to be satisfactory to his customers.

sep 5 WM W. ALLEN.

WM. A. WALLACE. JOHN WARING.

New Grocery Store.

WALLACE & WARING having commenced the *GROCERY BUSINESS*, on 7th street, next door to Messrs. Ober & Ryon, and nearly opposite the dry goods store of George W. Philips, respectfully request our Montgomery friends to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our goods as cheap as any merchant in the District. Our stock comprises every article usually kept in Grocery stores. Just call and see us, and we are sure you will be compensated for your trouble.

Washington, May 22, 1847.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE!

"AT IT AGAIN!"

IT will be seen by the following, that the subscriber has had the "*presumption*" to recommence the *MERCANTILE BUSINESS*, IN ROCKVILLE. He assures his friends and the public generally, that it is his determination to do all in his power to enable him to furnish them with whatever goods in his way they may want, of the very best quality, and at lower prices than the same quality articles can be had elsewhere. His whole stock of goods are all new, with the exception of a small quantity that was *spared* by his taking them with him when he removed to St. Mary's. Those he has returned, and will be sold remarkably low.

[illegible] number is pleased to believe that the *honest* and well-meaning portion of society will feel a disposition to give some encouragement to the establishment. It will, as heretofore, be under the direction of my father, who, I feel assured, will do all in his power to give general satisfaction to those who may be kind enough to patronize the store. It is hardly necessary to say, that the subscriber will be compelled to do a cash business; and to those who wish to purchase in that way, will have a right to expect that they will get their goods at a lower price than they can be had of those who sell on time. His stock of goods consists in part, as follows:

A complete & varied assortment of *QUEENSWARE, GLASS AND CHINA*, superior in style and beauty to any assortment ever before brought into this county, embracing almost every article in that line that is in use;
Brown and Loaf SUGAR, different qualities;
Old superior Java COFFEE;
Laguira, St. Domingo and Rio COFFEE;
Imperial, Gunpowder & Young Hyson TEAS;
Superior LAMP OIL;
Cold pressed *CASTOR OIL*;
SPIRITS TURPENTINE;
Copal and Black *VARNISH*, with a variety of *DRUGS & MEDICINES*;
Best French *PERFUMERY*, various kinds;
A splendid assortment of *JEWELRY*, some of very good quality;
Superior old Monongahela Rye *WHISKEY*, nine years old;
A lot of Zigler's Whiskey in bottles, distilled in 1812; Good common Whiskey;
Jamaica, Santa Cruz & New England Rum;
Very superior Pale, Champagne and Cogniac *BRANDIES*;
Common, French & American Brandies;
Old Accomac Peach Brandy, very sup. article;
Apple Brandy, new and old;
Superior Madeira, Pale & Brown Sherry Wines
Good quality of Lisbon and Tenerife do
Sweet and Dry Malaga do
Old Port Wine, in bottles, very best quality;
Spanish Segars, of the best quality;
Half Spanish and common Segars;
Chewing Tobacco, of ten different kinds, some very superior;
A quantity of Dry Goods, &c.
With a large number of articles too long to be inserted in a newspaper;

All of which the subscriber pledges himself shall be sold as low as they are retailed in Baltimore and Washington.

may 8 WM. P. BRADDOCK.

C. S. FOWLER.

Odd Fellows' Hall, 7th Street,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HAS lately received and is daily expecting additional supplies of *CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE*, which will make his stock very complete and extensive. It comprises in part as follows, viz:

Gold band and white French China, for dinner or tea sets;
Gold band and white French and English Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, Chinese and Greek shapes, by the dozen;
Two very handsome Supper Sets, French China
One beautiful Eglantine Dinner Set, enamelled Stone China;
Several handsome flowing blue Dinner sets;
White enamelled stone China Dinner sets;
Granite China Cups and Saucers by the dozen, variety of shapes and colors;
Also, a large assortment of Pitchers, Teapots, Sugars, Creams, Bowls, Dishes, Bakers, &c.
A full supply of Glassware, such as Tumblers and Wines of all sizes and qualities, Bowls, Dishes and Jars, and a very handsome collection of Decanters, in sets or singly;
A beautiful assortment of Solar, Stand and Hanging Lamps, at all prices; Girandoles, plated and Britannia Castors, plated Cake Baskets, Forks, Candlesticks, &c.
Beautiful Mantel Vases and Alumet Holders;
Waiters, Britannia Coffee and Teapots, Lamps, Candlesticks, Mugs, &c.
Knives and Forks, in sets or dozen;
A full assortment of common ware, wholesale or retail; all of which is offered at such prices as will please. may 1

Cheap Hat & Cap Store.

JOHN MAGUIRE tenders his thanks to his country friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and would respectfully inform them that he still continues at his old stand, on 7th street, nearly opposite the Patriotic Bank, Washington, D. C., where he has for sale a general assortment of every thing in his line suitable for the season—such as White, Black and Drab Beaver and Russia HATS; Moleskin, Silk and Fur HATS; Leghorn, Straw, Senet, and Palm Leaf HATS, for gentlemen, youths and children, at the lowest prices. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. may 1-3m

NEW COACH FACTORY,

Corner of Four and a Half Street and Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having erected a commodious brick building (one square above his old stand,) and having increased his facilities for the manufacture of CARRIAGES, is now enabled to offer to the public a general assortment of Carriages of the latest fashions, at a considerable deduction from former prices. All new work sold from his establishment will be warranted equal to any sold in this market. Second-hand Carriages taken in exchange for new. Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ A number of second-hand Carriages constantly for sale.

may 1—6m THOMAS YOUNG.

REPORT

FROM COMMITTEE ON MANURES.

[No. 1.]

The Committee are fully sensible of the delicate office they assume in discharging the duty assigned them, in determining the relative value and application of manures. The great variety of manures, or means used for the improvement of exhausted lands—their peculiar properties, and proper application to different soils, require a nicety in chemical analysis which your committee could not be supposed to possess, and which they acknowledge themselves wholly inadequate to perform. As to the time and modes of applying them, there is almost as great a diversity of opinion; as they differ in their properties; some contend that they should always be ploughed in, that "manure never goes down—but if lost at all, it is by evaporation." Others contend that "surface manuring is far preferable—that the valuable principles of manure cannot be carried off by the air, but are only in danger of being carried off by washing."

Your committee will not undertake to decide, having derived the most happy results from its application in both modes. They have found the greatest advantage to arise from an abundant supply. The great error heretofore in our system of Farming, has been supposed to consist in the two little attention devoted to the accumulation of manures. Since the introduction of Guano, many contend that it is a useless expenditure of time and labor; and that they can hardly afford time to cleanse their stables, or purify their homesteads; and strange as it may appear, an examination of the analysis of Guano with other manures, and the decided proofs furnished not only of its immediate, but permanent effect would justify the declaration. If, as shewn by a statement furnished by the October No., 1846, of the Cultivator, that "a Ton of Guano produces from thirty to seventy times as great a growth in plants as an equal quantity of barn yard manure, and as has been proven by the satisfactory letter of one of our own members, Mr. Stabler, in which we all place the fullest reliance:—"That it is not only remunerating in the crops to which it is applied, but secures a sure foundation upon which you may rely, (in a luxuriant crop of Clover) for a permanent improvement of your land:" and this from land which cost but a few years previous but $2 05 per acre, and which was probably as poor as any part of our county. Can any one hesitate a moment as to the proper means to be used in the restoration of our exhausted lands? It requires, comparatively, neither time nor labor, and incurs no risk. It appears adapted to all soils, and all crops; and I have yet to hear the first instance in which it has proved a failure. It may be said that we have not the means to purchase it—then, as has been suggested, "sell a colt, a few head of cattle, of which you all have too many, or borrow the money." Recollect, there is no risk; you are certain to have its costs returned with interest, and a sure foundation established from the permanent of your land. It is the assurance of a luxuriant crop of clover, after indemnifying its cost in the crop to which it was applied, that gives to Guano, in our estimation, its greatest value. Not to be mowed for Hay, and then for seed, and depastured afterwards, as long as a spire can be found; but to fall and refall upon the land; and this for two years, when we should find it in the condition of the rich prairies of the West, or, with what we are more familiar, our rich fence corners. Give me a thick set of Clover, with the use of Plaster for two years, and I have no fears for the crop of Wheat that will follow. Clover, like every other crop, may be made and exhausted, by removing its produce from the land. The great difficulty is, to resist the temptation to mow or depasture; but put up the fencing and lock the gate, and turn under in the proper season; and in a proper manner, the entire two years produce, in all stages, and the crop of wheat will repay you for all imaginary losses, and enhance the value of your land two-fold. We have no hesitation in expressing our belief, that our friend, Mr. STABLER, would realise such a result.—The land that cost him $2 05, would, by one course of the system advised, be worth $5; and at the end of the second, $10, with two crops, that would pay all expenses. We fully believe, and there are many who have contrasted the present condition of the land of the Chairman of your committee with what it was when he came into possession of it, who will sustain him in the declaration, that it is capable of producing three times as much as it then would; and this desirable investment, or enhancement in value, has been almost solely produced by clover, plaster, and rest, as he terms it; or an interval of two, and sometimes three years, between two grain crops. We hazard the opinion that land will not permanently improve, that is manured every year, and cropped as often. You may get a good crop every year that the manure is applied; but discontinue its application, and it soon deteriorates. Our gardens produce abundantly every year, because they are abundantly supplied with the food of Plants, and often at a cost that is rarely repaid; but discontinue its application, and we soon become sensible of its necessity. The beds in our gardens have been manured every year since we were a house keeper, say 17; the walks which are in grass but once, when the garden was first laid out, and are mowed two or three times each year, yet enlivening the entire garden, beds and walks, in any field crop, and the latter would be as distinctly defined by their extra luxuriance, as they now are by thier metes and bounds.

Grass roots appear to possess the peculiar property of separating and lighting which appear to be essential to the amelioration of the soil, which no implement that art has yet devised, can imitate. Turn over a sod of many years standing, and the earth attached appears perfectly disintegrated, or separated in all its particles; turn over a slice of similar land, bare of grass roots, however rich it may be, and there is a compactness and adhesiveness in its particles which neither art nor labor can as perfectly separate or ameliorate. This garden system, or repetition of crops, may do very well where land is scarce, and labor abundant; but situated as we are, with a superabundance of poor land, and a sparse population, we must adopt a system of improvement more general in its application, though not so immediate in its results. We must make the land contribute to its own restoration, by first loaning it the means of establishing its restorer. We must, in fine, adopt a system that will pay us for our labor and expenditure, and insure us a liberal interest on our investment, in an enhanced value of the land. If our lands are only to yield when manured, and then not always in proportion to the cost of its application, there is no end to our labor, and the general face of our county must remain unchanged. We must adopt Nature's plan of sustaining her increased growth of plants, by self-sustenance—we must make the crop restore its exhaustion by the application of the offall, in the form of manure; or, we must give two crops and take one. This plan of rotation may do very well, when accompanied with manure; but as practised most generally with us, alternating with corn and oats, it has not only exhausted the essential pabulum of these particular plants, but every other principle of the soil. It is only wonderful that Hen, or Poverty grass, can find existence. If a piece of woodland is cut down, certainly two, and sometimes three crops of Tobacco are taken in succession; when we commence our rotation system of corn and oats, which soon makes a finish to every enriching principle (however abundant) the soil may have contained. Do not suppose that in recommending a system which we have pursued with the most evident and satisfactory results, that we would induce any to slacken their exertions in the accumulation or application of manure. It is essential in laying the foundation of the system would accelerate its progress, and prove beneficial after maturity. There is always a place for it, and is never out of place when so placed. Upon our richest lands, we believe all crops would be increased in quantity and improved in quality by a proper application of manure When crops succeed each other as wheat after corn, it is all important, in accelerating its preventing the too frequent occurrence of rust and it ensures a thick set of clover, all important to the improvement, or maintenance of the land. We have no doubt that our application of two hundred pounds of Guano to our corn fields, when sowed in wheat in the fall, would secure us as an abundant a crop as we derive from our most luxuriant clover fallows. They require something to stimulate or revive them from their lassitude, if we may so term it, of the preceding crop. Our lands, like our horses, become exhausted by over exertion, and require extra feed to enable them to withstand our extraordinary exaction; nor is extra feed, in our opinion, alone sufficient; but like the Horse, it must have its intervals of repose; it must have its night as well as its day, and repose a portion of its time, protected from the light and heat of the summer's sun, and the chilling blasts and frosts of winter. We have long since been convinced from a good deal of reading and reflection, and not a little experience, that nature is the farmer's best teacher; and, by following her example, we should avoid the perplexity and uncertainty of determining, among the various theories of her creatures, and avoid the necessity of resorting to the many artificial means of restoring her exhaustion. She leaves nothing uncovered, but adapts her dress to the peculiar seasons. As the horse is made to change his coat spring and fall, so the earth assumes her shade in summer, and her more compact covering of leaves and the prostration of grass and plants in winter. Rich land, we are convinced, may be made poor, and never produce a crop of any thing, by being exposed, by frequent working, to the vicisitudes of the seasons. Those who may not be convinced of the importance of shelter or covering to land, may satisfy themselves of its benefit, by laying down a strip of plank; let it remain two years, and when removed, sowing the strip of land that had been covered by the plank, and an adjoining strip of the same dimensions, in any seed. What is it that [illegible] occurrence rows, and makes their former location apparent for many years in every crop, when they become portions of the fields? It is the prostration and decay of vegetable matter, that has accumulated by spontaneous production, increasing in proportion to the duration of the fence, and manifesting its superiority in the same ratio. We were not aware, until a few years since, of the immense amount of vegetable matter incorporated in the soil, by the decay of foots of grass and other vegetation. By a careful examination, which we saw had been made, it was ascertained that the weight of roots of a grass lay, of a few years standing, far exceeded the most luxuriant surface crop; and when combined, as we recommend, would soon render our poor hills as productive as our alluvial soils. But it may be asked of what use will be our granaries, or in what manner shall our families be supported, if our lands remain idle and unproductive? Recollect that it is not their use, but abuse, that we wish to prevent. It is not their cultivation, but too frequent repetition, that we contend against. We are sure our friend Stabler would not say that he sustained a loss in permitting land to remain idle, which had repaid him for the cost of placing it in a state to improve, at the rate of fifty per cent. per annum; upon which, we supsose, he sowed, previous to placing it in this condition, at least five bushels of rye, and reaped two? A large portion of the lands in our county, if we are correctly informed, do not produce two barrels of corn per acre, which will not pay for the labor of cultivating it. We do not think it will be said that its proprietor would sustain any loss in placing it in the condition of the lands of Mr. Stabler, and renting from a neighbor, if one can be found, land which will produce five barrels, and giving the customary rent, one-third it produces. We have land that has not been in cultivation for five years, that has given no crop; and yet we believe that we have derived six per cent. interest upon our investment in the enhanced value of the land.

A great deal of the land of our county has given eight or ten per cent. interest; but the misfortune is, that the principal has been exhausted in the payment of interest. We are too eager and exorbitant in our exactions, not recollecting the fable of the goose and the golden egg. We believe as there is no investment more safe, so there is none more productive than in land, when properly managed and judiciously cultivated. Indeed, instances are not rare in which they have doubled in value, and doubled the number of acres to their proprietor, in the time usually allowed for one increase in what have been considered more desirable investments. But they must first be put in a condition to produce such results, and they must be sustained in their exertions to furnish them; which mode is preferable, must rest with you to determine, whether by a repetition of crops and repeated applications of manure, or by making them contribute to their own sustenance, by giving them two crops and taking one. By the first, we should have a few small lots around our homestead improved and productive, but much the larger portion of the farm must remain in its present impoverished condition, and the general face of our county presenting the same forbidding aspect. By adopting the second, we should have fewer acres in cultivation, but more corn in the crib; we should be induced to abandon a system which too generally prevails of over-cropping—find time to grub, ditch, and thoroughly plough and prepare our lands, and nurture and cultivate our crops, and derive from the one-half more than we now realize from the whole. Let, then, those who may be disposed to make the experiment, and recollect we warrant it success from practice and experience, commence with the corn crop, taking one-half the land that they have been usually in the habit of destroying. Employ one-half the labor that they have expended on the whole in draining, cleaning, and hauling out manure, that in many instances has been accumulating for the want of time to remove it. Plough the land deep, and thoroughly prepare it. In planting, use either plaster and ashes, poudret or guano—recollecting that these are outlays that are always repaid with interest. In cultivating the crop, plough four times instead of twice, which is once oftener than some practices—recollecting that you are thereby not only increasing the then crop, but are cleansing and preparing the land for those which are to follow. After the removal of the corn crop, haul out all the manure that you may have accumulated, and if you have not a sufficiency, buy guano, to the amount of two hundred pounds to the acre—apply it as has been directed by the able letter of Mr. Stabler, and sow in wheat. The following spring, sow at the rate of six acres to the bushel (and four would be better) in clover-seed. When the crop of wheat is [illegible], sow on plaster, at the rate of a bushel to the acre; and lock the gate. The following two springs, sow a bushel of plaster to each acre; and at the proper season, say the month of August of the second year, put in your plough, with three strong, able horses, and break up the land—pulverize and prepare it properly, and sow and shovel in the wheat. The following spring it will not be necessary to sow cloverseed, there being a sufficiency in the land to insure an abundant set: plaster after the removal of the wheat, and again the two following years; and, in each, you may depasture moderately after the clover comes into bloom. This closes the first course, and occupies six years; and what has been the result? You have taken from the land three crops, the two first paying all expenses, and returning your outlay in manure with interest; the third, paying you a handsome interest upon your investment, and furnishing the means of enlarging the practice of your system of improvement; and what is the condition of the land? A thick sward of blue grass—a sure indication of its improvement—furnishing, when growing, the best pasturage for every description of farm stock, and when broken up, in the decomposition of its multiplicity of roots, the best food for the corn crop, which commences the second course in the system recommended. The same rules must be observed in all subsequent courses, with a full confidence that all loss time, on contributions to the land, will be more than repaid in every succeeding grain crop.

Your Committee have thus attempted a performance of the duties assigned them—not in an analysis of the great variety of manures in use, for which they acknowledge their incompetency: nor in reconciling the great variety of opinions entertained in regard to their operations, or modes of applying them; but in suggesting a system of improvement which, by their economical use in the first instance, the land itself may be made a contributor to its restoration, and made to maintain and increase its fertility thereafter.

JOHN P. C. PETER, Ch'n.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE TARIFF.—The Louisville Journal of the 17th ult., says:

"We *know* that Gen. Taylor condemned the Locofoco interference with the tariff, for we read his own condemnation of it in his own hand-writing in a letter to a friend and relative."

To which we may add that an eminent gentleman, of the highest character for probity and truth, and well known as a bosom friend of Gen. Taylor, assured us, in the most emphatic manner, what were his sentiments on that subject.—We asked him—"Is Gen. Taylor, being a cotton planter, in favor of a Protective Tariff?" His answer was, "*As decidedly as Henry Clay.*" The same gentleman assured us, likewise, that Gen. Taylor was opposed to the annexation of Texas; and as to his general political sentiments he remarked, in the same emphatic form of expression—"*He is as good a Whig as Henry Clay.* Our informant uses this comparative mode of representing Gen. Taylor's sentiments, because he, like most other people, regard Mr. Clay as a standard expositor of Whig principles, and there was the more significance in that form of speech at the moment, because we were both returning from a visit to Ashland whose venerable occupant was (and still is) regarded by both as the greatest statesman of the age.—*Cincinnati Atlas.*

"THE LEG KEPT ON," &c.—A number of officers and men of the 4th Illinois regiment arrived at St. Louis on the 8th inst., having in their possession Santa Anna's wooden leg, captured at Cerro Gordo.

"The last link is broken that bound me to thee," as the horse said, when he kicked off the traces and ran away from the plough.

Sheridan once declined to walk with a lady on account of unpleasant weather. The lady soon after discovered him going out alone. "It's cleared up, I see, Mr. Sheridan." "Yes, madam, it has cleared up enough for one." Witty, but not gentlemanly.