

AGRICULTURAL.

From all quarters of the country we have accounts of abundant harvests of wheat, and that the quality is very superior. The weather in our immediate neighbourhood is most favourable for corn, as far as hot sun and frequent showers can ensure a good crop.

UPON THE ADVANTAGES OF SHALLOW SOWING.

By Mr. Freiherr von Vohls, of Flotbeck. (Translated from the German.)

In 1824 I read for the first time, in Burger's Agricultural Instruction Book, published at Vienna in 1823, (the best instruction book that I know of in any language.) vol. I. page 282, of the experiments which Burger and Messrs. Petri and Ugazzi had made as to the proper depth at which seed corn must be put in the ground, and produced the greatest quantity of ears.

The thriving, leafy, and strong growth of the plants from the seeds remaining nigh the surface, was as striking as the wretched appearance of the roots, leaves and stalks of those from the deeper lying seeds. Both appearing to me to afford such a convincing argument in favour of the great advantages derived from slightly covering the seed, I sketched some specimens of both sorts of the rye and barley, and showed them to my friends.

It is mentioned in Mr. Mark's report from the committee on agriculture, in the Senate, that the wealth, power, and happiness of France are chiefly attributed to the forest with which she has introduced on her soil productions which were native to other countries.

days later, and put forth a leaf, whilst the slightly covered ones had already a small handful of leaves, rising from a powerful mass of little roots, which were full two inches long—a wonderful provision of nature, which makes the plant thus fix itself more carefully in the soil, where its situation near the surface renders it necessary. I took especial notice of one entire ear which lay on the surface; it had put forth strong roots from each seed into the earth, and a powerful leaf above. I was never more convinced that one does not lose much by sowing in nature's fashion. From 1826 I had been considering in what manner to sow near the surface and yet to leave the seed somewhat covered. Small experiments had satisfied me that nothing would be gained by it if the surface were not pulverized, so as to allow the first little roots to penetrate easily and the young plants to fasten in the soil, which afterwards imbibe through their leaves nourishment for the later crown roots.

The arable land of Flanders, as well as mine, is too fine and clean to profit by drilling; all obtained thereby is an equal division of the seed, and the getting it near the surface. I found this was only practicable by employing a finer harrow, which the slack condition of the fine particles permitted to be used. In 1826 I had made some small iron and wooden harrows, whose teeth stood three inches and a half asunder. These I had, before sowing, dragged over the already finely harrowed land. I harrowed in with this, and with the Flemish schleppzinn harrow. I gained greatly in the number equal coming up of the seed, in the number of branched plants, and their equal condition.

Let the partisans of Mr. Clay misrepresent or murmur as they may, the good sense of the people will support the present veto. It will produce the same effects as the first measure of the sort adopted by Gen. Washington. Mr. Jefferson tells us in his "Anas," (Vol. 4, p. 466), that the old President, on the 6th April, 1802, in a conversation with him, introduced the representation bill, which he had now in his possession for the tenth day.

MR. CLAY. The R. I. "Literary Subaltern" of the 25th ult. has started a letter from Mr. Jefferson, to a distinguished manufacturer and capitalist of Massachusetts, in which he descants upon the American System, and expresses the following opinion of Mr. Clay: "You ask my opinion of the merits of Henry Clay, and his policy for the protection of domestic industry and manufactures."

AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE. It is mentioned in Mr. Mark's report from the committee on agriculture, in the Senate, that the wealth, power, and happiness of France are chiefly attributed to the forest with which she has introduced on her soil productions which were native to other countries.

There is perhaps no enterprise in rural economy, devised by the genius of a single man, more important in its results than the first plantation of the mulberry in the garden of the Thuilleries, formed in the commencement of the 17th century, by the command of Henry IV. At this moment, the raw silk annually produced in France amounts to four million dollars; the manufactured silk is more than treble that value.

vast mine of wealth; we have sugar and may have the vine, the mulberry, the olive and the fig.

THRESHING MACHINE.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn. July 15.—We witnessed on Friday last, the operation of a new Threshing machine, which we think possesses decided advantages over any other known in this part of the country. The outward appearance of the machine is quite simple. It occupies but little more room than a common windmill. [Wheat Fan] and requires two men to attend it, one to give it motion, by the turning of a crank, and the other to supply the grain, which it extracts from the hull with singular rapidity & clearness.

The Veto.—The N. Intelligencer, in a ponderous article of more than 5 columns, rates the late Message of the President, in high style. It attempts to make out, amid other things, that he has abused his constitutional power by the Veto—that Washington arrested but one bill by the veto—Jefferson and Adams, none—Madison, three "on cases of constitutional difficulty, occurring at long intervals"—but Jackson has rejected as many as "four bills" at once—But, does the Intelligencer believe, that Adams would not have consulted better for the good of his country, if he had put his veto upon these two memorable bills at once, the Alien and Sedition Acts? Does it not know that the great bill about Internal Improvement which Mr. Madison rejected on the eve of laying down his power, covered much more ground and appropriated much more money, than the four bills negatived by Gen. Jackson—that they were, as it were, the little finger compared to the loins of his? Does it not believe, that if four such bills had been attempted to be thrust down the throats of either Jefferson or Madison; they would have rejected them at once?

Let the partisans of Mr. Clay misrepresent or murmur as they may, the good sense of the people will support the present veto. It will produce the same effects as the first measure of the sort adopted by Gen. Washington. Mr. Jefferson tells us in his "Anas," (Vol. 4, p. 466), that the old President, on the 6th April, 1802, in a conversation with him, introduced the representation bill, which he had now in his possession for the tenth day. I had before given him my opinion in writing, that the method of apportionment was contrary to the constitution: He agreed that it was contrary to the common understanding of that instrument, and to what was understood at the time by the makers of it; yet that it would bear the construction which the bill put, and he observed that the vote for and against the bill was perfectly geographical, a northern against a southern vote, and he feared he should be thought to be taking side with a southern party. I admitted the motive of delicacy, but that it should not induce him to do wrong: urged the danger to which the scramble for the Presidency would expose us, Mr. J. says "After some further explanations, Mr. J. says that Gen. W. sent the bill to the House of Representatives instantly." A few of the hottest friends of the bill expressed passion, but the majority were satisfied, and both in and out of doors it gave pleasure to have, at length, an instance of the negative being exercised.

MR. CLAY. The R. I. "Literary Subaltern" of the 25th ult. has started a letter from Mr. Jefferson, to a distinguished manufacturer and capitalist of Massachusetts, in which he descants upon the American System, and expresses the following opinion of Mr. Clay: "You ask my opinion of the merits of Henry Clay, and his policy for the protection of domestic industry and manufactures."

AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE. It is mentioned in Mr. Mark's report from the committee on agriculture, in the Senate, that the wealth, power, and happiness of France are chiefly attributed to the forest with which she has introduced on her soil productions which were native to other countries.

There is perhaps no enterprise in rural economy, devised by the genius of a single man, more important in its results than the first plantation of the mulberry in the garden of the Thuilleries, formed in the commencement of the 17th century, by the command of Henry IV. At this moment, the raw silk annually produced in France amounts to four million dollars; the manufactured silk is more than treble that value.

days before the meeting of the Electoral Colleges, in Dec. 1824. I had heard some little discussion between him and Mr. J., upon those important points of constitutional doctrine, and political economy, upon which they differed so widely.—It did not appear to me, that Mr. J. ever viewed Mr. Clay in the light he is now viewed, by numbers, as a man likely to be dangerous to the Union, from his principles; or, that he ever contemplated for him any other elevation, than what he had already enjoyed in the House of Representatives.—ib.

The truth coming at last!—A life of H. Clay is said to be "in preparation by George D. Prentice, the Editor of the New England Review, published at Hartford, Connecticut. The work will contain 300 pages, and be printed on fine paper, at \$1 25 cts. per volume."—Of course, we are to have at last, all the mysteries of the negotiation at Ghent, and of the Coalition at Washington. We shall have made good Mr. Clay's pledge, so long given; and so long unredemmed, to expose the errors of Mr. Adams's Exposé.—But, above all, we shall have the true and faithful copy of Mr. Clay's celebrated letter to Mr. Blair. Without this document, Mr. Prentice will scarcely be able to unlock the secret history of the last five years of Mr. Clay's life.

The Columbian Gazette lays great stress upon the "indications in favour of Mr. Clay," "if the Press be considered a fair criterion." The indications "augured" equally "favourably" of the prospects of Mr. Adams in 1828—"if the Press be considered a fair criterion"—and yet after Mr. Adams was thrown out all hollow. The "lying Oracles" of the Press completely misrepresented the public sentiment—just as it will be about Mr. Clay.

The Gazette, for the purpose of swelling the bladder, calls all the friends of Mr. Clay to the charge, and apprizes them that "the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our Independence will present opportunities to indulge in the expression of feelings warm from the heart, and many will be the offering, voluntarily made, to his services, his talents and his claims." "We hope (says this Recruiting Sergeant) to see a bountiful tribute to his deserts on the occasion."—We have no doubt, that such will be the course of the friends of Mr. Clay on the by-gone anniversary. They tried it in July, 1828, with Mr. Adams—but in October, the polls gave us the true index of the "Public Sentiment"—178 for Jackson, and 88 for Adams!

[From the Trenton True American.] The Literary Subaltern, a paper edited by a tool of Mr. Clay, publishes a letter, said to be from Thomas Jefferson, in which are these passages:

"I have always been of opinion that the people of this country should manufacture all the fabrics that their exigencies demand, if they can do so; and that they can do so, without applying to the workshops of England, France, and Germany, who will doubtless be glad to supply them with their manufactures." "You ask my opinion of the merits of Mr. HENRY CLAY, and his policy for the protection of domestic industry and manufactures. These are questions which I feel some delicacy about answering, first, because Mr. Clay is now a candidate for the Presidency, and, secondly, a never understood fully to what ends his policy extends."

President Jackson has adopted, in all his communications on the subject, the very doctrine contended for by Mr. Jefferson.

The Clay doctrines were not understood by Mr. Jefferson in his time—they are not understood by the people now, or they would be scouted. They amount to this—the oppression of the farmer, the ordinary mechanic, and the laborer, to build up a manufacturing aristocracy. The "working men" are to be ground to the earth; by taxation—and the proceeds of this taxation is to be paid, not to the weaver, or spinner, or machinist, but to the great capitalist, who invests the surplus of his overgrown fortune in manufacturing establishments. This is the meaning of what is called Mr. Clay's American System. It is the genuine naked English system—taxing the poor for the benefit of the rich—the farmer for the benefit of the lord. On the other hand, the Jackson policy aims at paying off the National debt—benefiting the burdens of government, and the benefits of industry among all classes. Read the following from the President's last message: "Through the favor of an overruling and indulgent Providence, our country is blessed with general prosperity, and our citizens exempted from the pressure of taxation which other less favored portions of the human family are obliged to bear, yet it is true that many of the taxes collected from our citizens, through the medium of imposts, have, for a considerable period, been onerous. In many particulars, these taxes have borne severely upon the laboring and less prosperous class of the community, being imposed on the necessities of life, and this, too, in cases where the burthen was not relieved by the consciousness that it would, ultimately, contribute to make us independent of foreign nations for articles of prime necessity, by the encouragement of their growth and manufacture at home. They have been cheerfully borne, because they were thought to be necessary to the support of Government, and the payment of the debts unavoidably incurred in the acquisition and maintenance of our national rights and liberties. But have we a right to calculate on the same cheerful acquiescence, when it is known that the necessity for their continuance would cease, were it not for irregular, improvident, and unequal appropriations of the public funds? Will not the people demand, as they have a right to do, such a prudent system of expenditure as will pay the debt of the Union and authorize the reduction of every tax to as low a point as the wise observance of the necessity to protect that portion of our manufactures and labor, whose prosperity is essential to our national safety and independence, will allow?" "These are the views of the President; and are they not the views to which an intelligent people will respond amen? Shall government forever multiply upon the working men, the bone and sinew of the country, a grievous load of taxation in the shape of imposts, for the protection of branches of manufacture and labor whose prosperity is not essential to our national safety and independence? Will the people permit, or suffer it? Surely not—and then is Mr. Clay's system prostrate. There is not in all the writings of Mr. Jefferson one word in approbation of such a system—and those who cite his language for the vain purpose of proving

that he coincided with Mr. Clay, are themselves apostates alike from the principles he taught, and the measures he adopted.

From the Delaware Gazette & Watchman. RE-ACTION.

John C. Stockton, a prominent, active and influential supporter of Adams and Clay, in the late contest for the Presidency, has avowed himself, in an article which appears in the Masking Messenger, to be in favour of the present administration. He intimates that having entertained a confidence in, and preference for Henry Clay, which bordered upon idolatry, he had been misled in his views respecting the character and qualifications of General Jackson for the station of Chief Magistrate; and having seen, not only that all the unfavourable predictions of his enemies have been falsified, but that he has displayed a degree of wisdom and moral courage which entitle him to particular praise, he is not only willing, but anxious that he shall be sustained, and will afford to his administration all the support in his power.

The case would not, perhaps, merit much attention, but for the numerous false assertions made by our opponents that the administration is losing ground in the country; and shows in what way it is losing ground. We think we hazard very little, when we assert it as our decided conviction that President Jackson will be re-elected by a much larger majority of electoral votes than he obtained in 1828; if, indeed, Mr. Clay do not, previous to the day of trial, withdraw his name, or his friends do not drop it. We have not the smallest idea of his success; and notwithstanding the boasting of our opponents upon the subject, we very much doubt whether any of the well informed among them think of any means proffered.

Another.—The Editor of the Arkansas Gazette, expresses himself as follows: "That we were among those who were sincerely and honestly in favour of the re-election of Mr. Adams, (and of course opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson,) we have never for a moment pretended to deny. "With respect to General Jackson, our knowledge of him was confined chiefly to his character as a military man; and we have uniformly and unhesitatingly accorded to him the highest honors, for the numerous and highly important services that he has rendered his country in the hour of danger and of peril. Of his capacity for civil employment, and particularly for the highest responsible one to which he has been called by an overwhelming majority of his fellow-citizens, we confess we entertained strong doubts. These doubts, we are now proud to acknowledge, have happily been in a great measure removed. When it was ascertained that Gen. Jackson had succeeded in the late contest for the Presidency, it became our duty, as good citizens, and as republicans in practice as well as in profession, to acquiesce in the will of the majority; and to judge his administration by its acts. Thus far it has stood the test; and we should be wanting in candour, were we not to acknowledge that we feel quite as well satisfied with the administrations of any of his predecessors, during the same space of time."

[From the N. Y. American, a decided opposition paper.] Much excitement has been occasioned and still prevails in Philadelphia, owing to the pardoning by the President of Wilson, the accomplice of Porter, recently executed for a mob robbery; and we gather from the National Gazette that the occurrence is sought to be perverted to party uses.—This surely is unbecoming. There could be none but public motives for this act of clemency on the part of the President. He may indeed have misjudged in performing it—as, without other information than we possess, it seems to us he did; but he cannot have been led to it by any unworthy considerations.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday says:—We are in possession of information which justifies us in stating explicitly, that the mission of His Excellency Governor Van Scholten to this country from the Court of Denmark, does not contemplate the cession of the island of St. Croix or any other territory to this Republic, but has reference to certain commercial arrangements, of which the public will be apprized in due time."

From Vera Cruz.—Capt. Collins of ship Virginia, at New York, states that advice were received at Vera Cruz on the 21st June, of the defeat of the government army near Acapulco, which resulted in the capture, by the force under Guerrero and Mier, of Gen. Bravo and Col. Bartabossa.—Capt. C. adds, that although the official (government) papers say nothing on the subject, various opinions were expressed as to the issue of the battle, but all agree in the loss of Bravo, who it was generally believed was taken by stratagem. The affairs of Government would remain unchanged.

Execution.—The Richmond Whig states that Wheeler, the soldier who killed his sergeant at Bellona Arsenal, was hanged at Chesterfield Court House on Friday. Wheeler (adds the Whig) intended to have killed three others at the time he killed the Sergeant. He had got drunk, and was very outrageous, for which these four reported him. He vowed revenge, and fixing his bayonet while they were asleep proceeded to butcher them all! The Sergeant he killed, and severely wounded another, who, however, escaped and gave the alarm, when Wheeler was overpowered and secured. It is said that he confessed having perpetrated as many as thirteen murders, and that among his victims, was Capt. M. L. Linn, who was murdered at the Dock about 18 months ago. It is known that Wheeler was in Richmond at the time that murder was committed. When Wheeler was first launched off the rope broke, and he had to be tied up again.

Journal of Law.—We have received the first number of a law publication in the vernacular tongue, bearing the above title. It is published in Philadelphia, and conducted by an association of members of the bar. It appears to be intended to hold that rank in the judicial science, which the "Journal of Health" occupies in medicine. Besides their great value, both are interesting to the general reader, who seeks neither physic nor justice.