NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Dorchester county, will meet at the Court-house on the first Monday in April, for the purpose of noting transfers and hearing appeals.
By order of the commissioners,
I. CHAPLAIN.
March 20.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Dorchester County Court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Mr. Flint's tavern in Cambridge, on MONDAY, the 26th of April next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. a tract of LAND, situated in Transquakin, containing about 261 acres, being part of the real estate of the late B. W. Lecompte, Esq. The above tract of land is a farm of excellent quality, and part of it heavily timbered. The terms are a credit of 12 and 18 months—the purchaser to give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, when an indisputable title will be conveyed to the purchaser. It is also hereby expressly declared to be an indispensable term of this sale, that any person bidding off said property and refusing to comply with the terms, will be compelled to pay the deficit and expenses of another sale, if such should accrue.
JNO. R. W. PITT, Trustee.
Cambridge, March 20.

JOHN S. BUCHANAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens o Dorchester and the adjoining counties that he has settled himself in Cambridge, for the purpose of practicing LAW. He will attend punctually to any business entrusted to him, and doubts not to merit the confidence of the public.
☞His office is opposite to the Tavern of Mr. William C. Ridgaway.
march 20 3t

NOTICE.

THE Board of Managers of the High-street Wharf, Cambridge, with a view to correct erroneous impressions, in regard to wharfage, which have deterred small marketing boats from coming to the wharf, and in some instances, others, from a misunderstanding of the charges, hereby make known, that upon the first named class, viz. open or half decked boats, no charge whatever is made:—upon decked vessels, (except while discharging their cargoes,) the charge is fifty cents for every twenty-four hours: a part of the term is charged as for the whole.

Unlading is charged, viz. wood, 6 1-4 cents per cord; shingles, 6 1-4 cents per M.; barrel staves, 12 1-2 cents per M.; hogshead staves, 20 cents per M.; plank and scantling, 25 cents per M.: provided the unlading occupies not more than 48 hours; if more than that time, half additional price for every 48 hours thereafter, is charged.
JOS. E. MUSE, President.
EZEKIAL RICHARDSON, Sec'y.
Cambridge, March 20.

SEMINARY
FOR
YOUNG LADIES.

MR. BAYLEY, tenders his acknowledgements to his friends and patrons for past favours, and for the encouragement still held out to him to continue his labours. He is more strongly incited to this, from having experienced their indulgence, during a temporary suspension of his duties, on account of a recent afflictive dispensation of Providence in his family; and cherishes the hope, that his future exertions will be crowned with a degree of success commensurate with his efforts.

In this institution are taught Reading, Orthography, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of Globes, and History.

Persons in the country, desirous of having their daughters instructed in the above branches, may obtain boarding for them, on moderate terms, in families of the first respectability.

TERMS OF TUITION.

After the expiration of the present respective quarters of his pupils, three dollars per quarter will be charged for Reading and Spelling; and the further sum of fifty cents each, for every additional branch, in which the pupil may be instructed.
Cambridge, March 20th.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, in virtue of authority given him by the legislature of Maryland, will expose to public sale, at Ridgaway's tavern, in Cambridge, on TUESDAY, the 6th of April next,

All the Real Estate
Of the late Mrs. Campbell, to wit.—
A HOUSE and LOT,
on High street, Cambridge, most agreeably situated for a private family. Also a LOT on Cambridge creek, containing about SIXTY ACRES, the most splendid site for a private establishment, perhaps on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.—Also, a wood lot of ten acres, a mile from Cambridge, and a FARM in Griffith's neck, called Cow Garden.
A long credit will be given upon approved security. The terms will be more particularly specified at the sale.
JOS. E. MUSE.
March 29.

The Full Blooded Horse
YOUNG
SILVERHEELS

Will stand the ensuing season in Cambridge, at Mr. Ridgaway's Stables, on Monday and Tuesday, 5th and 6th of April; leave Cambridge on the 6th for Church Creek, stand there till the evening of the 7th; from thence to Bucktown; there stay till the evening of the 8th; from there to Vienna, stand there till the evening of the 9th, at the low price of five dollars the season, two dollars each for the single leap, and ten dollars to ensure with foal. In all cases where mares are ensured and the owner parts with her before it is ascertained whether she be with foal or not, the then owner will have to pay for a spring's chance. Twenty-five cents must be paid to the groom for each mare.
YOUNG SILVERHEELS is five years old this spring, full fifteen hands three inches high, well proportioned, moves well, is a beautiful dark bay, with a black mane and tail. He is a sure foal getter.
ELISHA WRIGHT.
Near N. W. F. Bridge, Md. March 20.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE.

"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG."

Vol. I. | CAMBRIDGE, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1824. | No. 4.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
M. K. STONE & CO.
N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets,
At Two Dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance shall be considered as a new engagement.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square, inserted three times for *one dollar*, and *twenty-five cents* for every subsequent insertion.
☞All communications addressed to the Proprietors must come *post paid*, otherwise they will not be attended to.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Cambridge, on the 1st of April, 1824.

A.
Thomas Applegarth
Wm. Applegarth
William Anglin
Thomas Adams
Sarah Ambey
B.
Solomon Bennett
John Burns, Jr.
Henry Boitle
C.
David Cotheal
Arrow Clark
Zadock Cropper
Prisilla Caulk
Samuel Cook
D.
Mary E. Dawson
Noah Dixon
F.
Zebd. Foxwell
G.
Eliza Gate
Caleb Griffin
H.
Trephner Higgins
James Hyndman
Dr. John H. Hooper
Jas. Mark Harper
J.
Solomon Jackson
Capt. Littleton Johnson
John L. Jaques, 3
K.
Solomon Kirwan
L.
Cambridge Lodge, 4
James G. Langon
Benjn. Le Compte
Lecompte & Keys
Charles Lowe
M.
Daniel Martin
William Millington, 2
John Morsel
James Montgomery
Levin Marshall
Clark McPherrin 2
Ann M. Marshall
Wm. Marshall, 2
N.
Joseph Norwood
Capt. Moses G. Navy
Rebecca Nice
O.
Rev'd. George Otis
P.
Thomas I. Pattison, Jr.
William Pattison
R.
Elizabeth Rauleigh, 2
Cyrus Rawleigh
Rachl. Robinson
Thomas Robinson
Mr. Robinson
S.
Edward M. Smith, 2
Elizh. Sulivivane
James B. Steele, 2
Mileah Steele
Ann E. Sulivane
Samuel Stephens
Allen Smith
William Stephens
T.
Capt. Wm. H. Travers
V.
Zadoc Valiant
W.
Margaret Wells
Isaac F. Williams
Robert Wallace
Sarah Warters
Thos Wright, 3d.
Elijah Whichicks.

JAMES CHAPLAIN, P. M.

Robert Sinclair,

Ellicott street, Pratt street Wharf,
HEAD OF THE BASIN, BALTIMORE,
HAS FOR SALE,

A GOOD supply of red and white Clover, Orchard Grass, Herds Timothy and Lucern Seeds
Northern Naked Barley
Spring Rye
Albany Peas, Seed Oats
300 bushels early white Potatoes from his farm
200 bushels Millet Seed
50 bushels of Hominy
Bush Beans, or true Cockstone
120 lbs. Mangle Wortzell, of the growth of last year.

GARDEN SEEDS.

He has now on hand a very general assortment of the growth of 1823, and has made arrangements to keep up fresh supplies from the Shakers in New England, and from one of the most respectable seedsmen in London, from whom he has, and expects supplies—so that FARMERS and GARDENERS may depend on the quality of the seed they may get from this establishment as being fresh, true, and of the most approved kinds—none will be sold by him that is at all doubtful in any respect—he has raised many kinds with great care, and will thus continue to supply himself with many sorts.

IN STORE,
A general assortment of
Farming and Gardening
TOOLS,

And, as usual, an excellent assortment of Implements of various sorts, amongst which are, 300 of the premium and other bar share ploughs. Also Woods' pattern, with extra shares to repair them, of No. 21, Corn, No. 1, A. 1 1-2, 2, 3. Also, the Carey Ploughs assorted sizes, from No. 1 to No. 5, about 200 of the last two kinds, with Cultivators, Wheat Fans, Corn Shellers, Seives, Straw Cutters and Cultivators, &c. &c. all at reduced prices.

P. S. The advertiser announces that he has now received the GARDEN SEEDS mentioned above.
march 27

FRESH AND CHEAP
GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Baltimore, a supply of

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,

Which in addition to their stock on hand, will render their assortment very complete.

The subscribers, aware of the reduced price of produce and the pressure of the times, have selected their goods with care, paid for them in cash, and are determined to sell them at moderate profits.

The public would do well to call and examine for themselves.
DANIEL MARTIN & CO.
Church Creek, 26th March, 1824.
march 27 3t

ATTENTION.

THE Officers attached to the extra Battalion of Dorchester county, are ordered to attend at Cambridge, the *second SATURDAY of April next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in full uniform and side arms, for the purpose of drill, agreeably to the requisitions of an act, entitled a supplement to the "Act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this state," passed the 26th of February last. By order,
JNO. R. W. PITT, Adj't. of Extra Battalion.
march 27—3t

NEW AND CHEAP
GOODS.

Chaplain & Donovan,

HAVE selected from the late arrivals at Baltimore, and are now opening, at their new stand, two doors below Mr. Flint's tavern, a general assortment of SPRING GOODS, selected with great care and attention, comprising a handsome variety of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY,
SPECTACLES, silver and steel frame,
CARPENTERS', JOINERS' and SHOEMAKERS' } TOOLS.
A general supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, and STATIONERY,
GLASS WARE,
QUEENS WARE,
STONE and POTTER'S WARE,
LIQUORS,
HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, and IMPERIAL, } TEAS.
CUT and WROUGHT NAILS,
CASTINGS.
Also, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Cart Boxes, Lamp Oil, Window Glass, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, very superior quality, Cigars, Spun Cotton, Flour, Rope, Tin Ware, Salt, Brushes, Brooms, Baskets and Horse Collars, &c. &c. &c.
All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.
Cambridge, April 3d, 1824.

Great Bargains.

CHEAP GOODS
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a large assortment of GOODS on hand, consisting of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will sell at reduced prices for cash, or will dispose of his whole stock, and take good paper or land in exchange, as he is determined to quit the mercantile business. Persons wishing to purchase the cheapest goods ever offered in this town for sale, will do well to give him a call. The subscriber has also for sale, about

140,000 *GOOD BRICKS,*

Which he will dispose of by the 100 or 1000 at moderate prices for cash, or good paper.
WILLIAM FLINT.
Cambridge, 27th March, 1824. 3t

NOTICE
TO CREDITORS

IN obedience to the law and the order of the honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Henry Scott*, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of March, anno domini 1824.
THOMAS BARNETT, acting adm'r. of Henry Scott, dec'd.
march 27 3t

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

MARL,
ITS PROPERTIES AND USES ON VARIOUS SOILS.

The Maryland Academy of Science and Literature, an institution devoted to the promotion of the useful sciences and polite letters, have received with much satisfaction through one of its members, Mr. Skinner, the Editor of the American Farmer, several interesting specimens of the natural productions of our country—many of which are applicable to agriculture and commerce. The Academy invite the attention of their fellow citizens to the objects upon which their labours are employed—they will cheerfully investigate all objects in natural history which may be sent from the diversified soil and climate of the U. States, and explain their history and uses.—Among the objects already presented to their notice, is a box containing specimens of shells in a state of decomposition, which has been applied extensively and with great benefit to fertilizing the soil, under the name of marl, by Messrs. R. H. Goldsborough and S. T. Kennard, farmers distinguished for their elegant and useful acquirements and public spirit. The Academy, through one of their committees, has investigated these specimens, and place the following report in the possession of the Editor of the Farmer, as the result of their inquiries on the subject.

The committee appointed to examine the specimens of supposed marl, remitted to the Academy by Mr. Skinner, from Messrs. Goldsborough and Kennard, beg leave to report in a more formal manner, what they expressed as their opinion at the former meeting, viz. That the specimens are not to be considered as specimens of marl, but merely fragments of shells, more or less disintegrated; and one parcel in division, No. 4, owes its colour to the oxyd of iron—nor can they discover in either of the eight specimens any thing to warrant the belief that such as they are they can be considered as indicating beds of marl from which they have been drawn.

Your committee, anxious, however, to throw as much light upon the subject as their knowledge will permit, and acting they believe, in the true spirit in which the society was instituted, beg leave to make the following additional remarks upon the fertilizing effects ascribed to the substances by the donors, namely that their fertilizing qualities, admitting them to be as stated, are conceived to depend, 1st, either upon the nature of the soil to which they are applied, or 2nd, upon the properties which such substances possess of attracting moisture from the atmosphere, thereby disposing the earth to the usual operation of nature in vegetation, or 3dly, by their decomposition furnishing the carbonic acid gas.

There is a species of vegetable mould, the fertility of which is greatly interfered with in consequence of its containing acids, which opposes the solution of the extractive, &c. which they contain—they are ordinarily called sour soils.—By the application of lime or marl, to such soils the acid principle is neutralized, and the extractive, and other vegetable principles are thereby rendered much more soluble. Carbonic acid is also given out during the gradual decomposition of these amenders, (shell, lime, or marl,) which according to Mr. Henry of Manchester, Sennebier, and others, is an essential pabulum of plants.

Dr. Thomas Thomson, 4th book, chap. 3, treating of the effects of lime, remarks, "Upon the whole then it appears that plants are fed chiefly by that portion of vegetable matter, which becomes soluble in water, and assumes the properties of extractive; that the quantity of it in soils must neither be too great, nor too small; that the insoluble part of vegetable mould gradually assumes this state, either by the action of the atmosphere, or of earths or salts, that the presence of an acid, by counteracting this change, injures the nourishing quality of vegetable mould, and that time is serviceable, partly by neutralizing the acid, and partly by accelerating decompositions of vegetable mould."

The qualities then of the specimens before us, are real and all-important, but it is necessary, notwithstanding, to avoid confounding them with those of marl, in all their extent, as it would lead inevitably to disappointment at least, and in many cases to serious results.

The committee, under the direction of the Academy, have translated from the *Dictionaire de Historie Naturelle*, the following interesting article on marls, the production of M. Bosc, as it presents at once a condensed view of the chemical and fertilizing properties of these interesting materials.

The application of marl to the fertilization of soils, appears to have been practiced at a very remote antiquity—the Greek and Roman historians speak of it as a very general practice, from which the most advantageous results were obtained. Bernard de Pailissy, has published a distinct work upon the subject, and Olivier de Serres, the patriarch of French agriculture, speaks in exalted terms of its effects, and recommends its employment. The agriculturists of the last century combined for the purpose of extending its use in France, G. Britain and Germany, but much is still to be done to render its application as advantageous as is desired. This is referable to the great expense of hauling, and in some cantons or districts, to the slowness of its action, so slow indeed is its action, manifested in some soils, that the individual who marls the land seldom reaps the profit of his labour; but it is the holder of the lease who succeeds him, who derives the advantage. Hence it is that in some districts, the tillers of land require by their lease that the proprietors shall marl the soil.

It is not only upon lands destined for small grain, upon which marl may be usefully spread, but its effects are the same, or even more advantageous upon meadows, pasture grounds, and gardens.

Marls are almost every where found, because clays for the most part contain lime, and sand; and on the other hand, lime is generally combined with clay and sand, but we can only employ with economy such of the two sorts, as are susceptible of disintegration on exposure to the air, and moreover such as are not two deep below the surface, or so remote, that the expense of digging and hauling, would be too great; for in well conducted agriculture the expense should always be proportionate to the probable receipt.

Coeval with the earliest introduction of marl up to the present day, experience has proven that they are completely unfertile of themselves, and that it is only after they have been exposed to the air, and have become mixed with the vegetable remains, that they augment the crop or increase the product of the soil. In many places, and particularly those districts, the soil of which rests upon a calcareous bed, of a ternary formation, where marl is found a few inches below the surface of the soil, the plough turns it up and mixes it with the vegetable remains. In such soils we should avoid as much as possible, ploughing too deep, because it has been uniformly remarked, that in proportion as we introduce marl *in excess* with the vegetable matter, so in the same ratio will the fertility of the soil be diminished—this we will explain presently.

There are also marls, which, like certain calcareous stones, even of very remote formation, as for example, chalk, which still preserves some *animal* remains, and which under such circumstances act as manures, or fatteners of the soil.

Carbonic acid, and probably other gases of the atmosphere, combine with the marl during its disintegration, but it must be admitted, that in this respect all is conjecture, as we have no positive data from which we can draw conclusions. The result however, of the action, although inexplicable, is evident, and the longer marl is exposed to the air, or the action of the gases which are suspended in it, the better is its fertilizing object fulfilled. Marls of loose texture and favourably circumstanced, will frequently manifest their powers in a few months.

Marls vary without end in the proportion of their component parts, and of consequence vary to an infinite extent in their effects; and as the soils also vary it is almost impossible to give any very positive rules for their employment. In the present state of our knowledge, however, the best rules for their application appears to be as follows—1st. we should select those which are the most susceptible of disintegration, by the action of the air, &c.—and 2d, those whose composition is the most opposite to the nature of the soil we wish to improve. Thus marls which contain sand, clay and lime, in equal proportions, are those which disintegrate the readiest. Thus we prefer those marls in which lime and sand predominate, when the character of the soil is clayey: and on the contrary, we select clayey marl, when we wish to impart energy to a soil in which lime or sand is in excess. Local experience can alone, in this respect, govern the prudent farmer. But there are theoretical means by which he may be greatly assisted; for example, let the principles we have laid down be admitted, we can readily analyze the soil and the marl, and result assures us, of the proportions in which either the one, or the other, constituent part obtains.

To this end take any given weight, say two ounces, dry it in an oven, and reduce it to powder; the powder is then to be put into a clear glass, and a quantity of acetous acid, (vinegar) or nitric acid, (aquafortis) poured upon it, either of these acids will combine with the lime—the mixture must be set aside until settled. The liquor is next to be poured off, the earth left in the glass must be again dried, and we can then ascertain by the scale the loss it has sustained, which loss gives the quantity of lime which it contained. The quantity of lime being fixed, the residue of the powder is again put into a glass and submitted to three or four times its weight of clear water, and agitated or well stirred, for some time. The clay will mix before it subsides. This operation is to be repeated until the water comes off clear. In the bottom of the glass we have the sand, which being dried and weighed, will give the quantity in which it obtains, and by adding its weight to that of the lime, and deducting from the original amount, we can readily estimate the proportions in which each of the agents exist.

Both the marl, and the soil, should be submitted to this very simple method of analysis, and by their results, the nature of the marl to be employed, and the proportion in which it should be used, ascertained.

In some of the cantons or districts of France, marls are so much used, that men are constantly employed in working it, and it is to be found on sale throughout the year. In most of the districts however, the farmers dig it on their own account. Autumn or winter is preferred for this operation, whether they wish immediately to employ it, or wait until disintegration has taken place before it is spread. Marl should always be dug during the winter, because at this period the hands are less employed with other concerns of the farm, and disintegration goes on much more rapidly at this period from the constant humidity and freezing.

It is, perhaps, preferable to spread marl immediately after it is dug, because by strewing it over the ground, the air acts more readily upon it, from the greater surface that is exposed. When thrown out from the marl pits, and permitted to remain in heaps, the access of the air, &c. is prevented, and observation has proven that marls which have not been at first exposed to the air, subsequently undergo disintegration with great difficulty, and very frequently will not disintegrate at all.

The same motive should also influence the agriculturist, in not permitting the marl to remain in small heaps upon the land, upon which it has been hauled. It should be immediately spread. In the spring of the year, those masses which have escaped disintegration, should be broken down, and their fragments dispersed, the marl should be then ploughed in, or the land layed down in barley or oats.

There are some marls which by boiling readily dissolve, or rather, mix with the water; such however, are not considered the best, as they contain but little lime or clay; the sand being in excess, they can only act mechanically.

Since the writing of Bernard de Pailissy, who sought to explain the rationale of their action, to the present day, there has existed much discrepancy in the opinions which have been offered by scientific men.

In the "*Nouveau cours d'agriculture*," in 3 vols. published by Deterville, an attempt is made to establish two series of effects in the action of marls, namely, effects purely physical and effects which result from a play of chemical affinity; and that marls should rather be classed among the amenders of the soil, than among the manures, as many agriculturists have done.

According to this view, clayey marl is supposed to act physically, in rendering the soil to which it is applied, more compact, thereby enabling it to retain the moisture, and the several gases, arising from the decomposition of organic materials, hence it is to calcareous, or sandy soils, which are too light, that the clayey marl is adapted.

On the other hand, calcareous marls act physically upon clayey soils, or those which are too compact, thus rendering them more permeable to moisture and to the roots of plants.

Both of them again act chemically upon soils, for which they have an affinity, in rendering soluble by means of the calcareous matter which they contain, a greater quantity of the humus, or vegetable mould, which is found in it, and by this means furnishing a more abundant aliment to the plants cultivated in it.

To comprehend this last effect, it is necessary to refer to the experiments of Theodore de Saussure, to the experiments which establish, 1st, that the alkalis dissolve the humus totally, and that lime and chalk dissolve a part, and 2d, that plants vegetable with a vigor proportionate to the quantity of the humus which they find in solution with the soil.

These last results, countenanced likewise by a great number of facts, which remain unexplained to the present day, facts which illustrate why marls when too abundantly applied, frequently render soils unfertile for a certain number of years, and why the chalk lands of Champagne are destined to an eternal sterility. They teach us also that we should rather marl lands frequently, than apply it at once in too great quantities, using them more sparingly in poor soils than in rich ones, and that it is always advantageous to dung poor lands well before marl is employed; and lastly, that the employment of lime which also acts chemically, and of which not one hundredth part is necessary, should always be preferred, because it acts with greater energy, and its effects can be more readily calculated; above all, in those soils which are neither too stiff nor too light, and which do not require ither sand ro clay.

Marls which are much charged with iron, or with magnesia, should be rejected as unfertile in their properties, which is referable to the oxyd of iron, and magnesia which they contain.

A method of employing marl, but little practised, but of which experience speaks very favorably, is to stratify the marl with vegetable matter and manure: this mixture should be permitted to remain for three or four years before it is applied to the soil. At this period almost all the humus contained in the compost is dissolved, and its fertilizing influence is prompt.

It must not however be dissembled, that although marls give fertility to the soil, they sometimes injure very materially the vegetable product. It has been observed that cattle will not eat the grass of meadows which have been dressed the preceding winter with marl, and Arthur Young in his work on agriculture, informs us that potatoes which have been cultivated in lands improved by marl, imbibe from the soil a very unpleasant flavor.

From what has been said relative to superficial marling, the conclusion may be drawn that lands naturally marly, are less fertile; such lands are called white lands *(terres blanche)* marly lands, *(terres marnueses.)* It is only by the repeated application of manure to such lands that they are rendered productive. They present three very serious objections to their cultivation. 1st, their whiteness reflects the rays of the sun, and consequently the soil is cold; hence vegetation in such lands is retarded. 2d, Moisture or rain, with the subsequent action of the sun, renders their surface hard or crusted, which interferes with the development of the crops by compressing the tendrils of the roots. They also oppose the introduction of water, as well as the action of gases. 3d, Such lands are very powerfully acted upon by the cold of winter; the frost opens the integrant molcules of their surface and exposes the germs, which causes them to perish—wood, artificial meadows or vegetables of summer or fall cultivation, are best adapted to such lands.

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