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BUBALICOENOMY.
"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the American Farmer.

To Prevent Smut in Wheat.

Since our own directions upon this important matter were written, we have received the annexed note from the Hon. Wm. Carmichael, whose authority with us is equal to that of any agriculturist of our State:

Successful Experiment to Prevent Smut in Wheat.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

In the 3d vol. of the Farmer's Register, page 748, there is an account of a series of experiments made by M. M. de Bombale, for preserving Wheat from the Smut, one of which he found entirely successful, and perhaps some benefit may be derived from an account of the advantage I have derived from its application. I recommend to you to subjoin that article, as it may give confidence to my experience.

Smut was brought on my farm, by changing my seed wheat, and though it never extended so far as to produce very serious injury, I was very anxious to expel it; and in the year 1843, I used the means in the article I have referred to, according to the manner therein directed. At the next harvest, I found the smut diminished, but some still remained. Last Fall I used the same means, under a different application. I dissolved in a large tub, 18 lbs. glauber salts in 23 gallons of water. The wheat was thrown into it, well washed, and so much of the solution as was not taken up, was drawn off for further application. The wheat was then put into a bed of quick lime (slaked immediately before being used) on my barn floor, well stirred so as to produce adhesion to each grain, and then spread to dry.

I have lately finished threshing, I have examined the wheat, and have not detected a smut ball. This is also the experience of my overseer, and my most observant laborers.

I do not know that the germinating power would be injured if it remained unown for many days under the lime, but to avoid the hazard, I have permitted the wheat thus prepared to lay not more than three days unown.

My neighbor, Mr. Wm. De Coursey, to whom I communicated the experiments of Mr. Bombale, made one with common salt, by which the smut was much diminished, but some still remained. My experiment with glauber salts has resulted in entire success. Wm. CARMICHAEL.
Wye, Queen Ann's co., E. S. Md.

The article referred to by Mr. C. is a translation from the "Annales d'Agriculture Francaise," of a paper entitled "New Experiments on the means of preserving Wheat from the smut—by M. M. de Bombale." Its length, in connexion with our prior arrangements and engagements for the present No. precludes our giving the article entire—but as the season is at hand in which to take advantage of the result of the experiments, we give the following abstract of the description of the process recommended by M. Bombale, as the most effectual mode of preparing seed wheat, as established by his experiments, which, together with the results of Mr. Carmichael's experience, is worthy of the attention of the wheat-grower at the present moment:

Mr. B. says he has used the sulphate of soda in quantities varied in the proportion of 1 to 4, and as the germs of smut were completely destroyed by the weakest as well as the strongest dose, he gives the weakest as being sufficient in every case, though the greatest proportion, he ascertained, would not destroy the germinating faculty of the wheat.

The sulphate of soda is a salt produced in the manufacture of soda, and may be procured at the druggists, at a lower price than common salt; it is not poisonous; a solution of it in water will preserve its properties for a long time, and it may be prepared before hand for the duration of the sowing season. As for the lime, it should be taken in lumps and slaked by the addition of the small quantity of water necessary to reduce it to powder, or dissolve it. To be applied newly slaked, and if kept some time, preserve it from the air by placing it in a barrel with the head out, covered with a linnen cloth, on which spread two inches deep, ashes, well dried sand, or other dry powder; whenever any of the lime in powder is taken out, this covering should be re-placed. These precautions are generally dispensed with in the various uses of lime, because when slaked, it preserves for a long time the same exterior appearance; but in proportion as the lime absorbs the carbonic acid of the air, which is rapidly done, it loses

its alkaline quality and becomes as inert as powdered chalk.

The sulphate of soda should be first dissolved in pure water, in the proportion of 80 grammes to the litre, of 8 kilogrammes to the hectolitre; as this salt does not dissolve readily, it would be well to perform this operation the night before, shaking the liquid repeatedly till the salt is dissolved. The grain to be limed should be placed in a heap on a floor of mortar, flag-stones or level pavement; it should be watered by means of a common watering pot, and at the same time workmen, furnished with shovels, should mix and stir up the grain rapidly; the process so continue till the grains are well wetted over the whole surface, and the liquid to flow away from the heap, which indicates that the grain can receive no more: this operation absorbs about 8 litres to the hectolitre of grain; but it would be useless to measure the liquid, and it is sufficient to observe the rule just given. As soon as enough of the liquid has been received, and while the grains are still quite wet on their surface, the lime in powder is immediately sprinkled, stirring the mixture briskly all the time, and lime is added till it reaches the proportion of 2 kilogrammes to the hectolitre of grain. When the mixture is complete and all the grains are equally covered with lime, the operation is finished, and the seed thus prepared may either be sown immediately, or kept for several days; it may be left in the heap, but it is better to turn the heap over every three or four days; as it has not imbibed as much water as it does in the operations performed by steeping, it need not be spread out in thin layers.

Perfect exactness is not requisite in the quantity of lime, though some degree of approximation should be aimed at. M. Bombale is very positive that if these precautions are followed, Wheat infested with smut to the highest degree, may be confidently sown with a certainty that it will not produce a single smutty head, at least in consequence of the disease of the seed.

From the Tennessee Agriculturist.

COWS.

Although we have been favored with the luxuries emanating from the Cow ever since the flood, we are still very ignorant of her value, and of the proper mode of managing her in sickness or in health. We were taught to believe it was unnecessary, and indeed improper in all cases, to milk a cow before she had her first calf; and if I am not mistaken, this practice prevails universally at the present day. Our attention was recently called to a favorite Durham heifer, whose udder was considerably inflamed, and distended nearly three months before her time of calving, and gradually increased for two months until the size was so enormous and the inflammation so great, that we were apprehensive matter would form in the udder. To prevent this, we ordered her udder to be well bathed, morning, noon and night, with water as warm as it could be applied without scalding. By this mode of treatment, the udder was relaxed, but gradually increased in size until we were satisfied that she could not be relieved unless she was milked. The first effort brought off several pints of thick serous or watery matter; the second day the discharge was a mixture of water and milk, and on the third day we had the pleasure of measuring seven pints of milk, and from this time forward until she calved—which was about one month from the first time of milking—she yielded from 16 to 18 quarts of fine rich milk every day. The calf found the udder in fine condition for sucking, the teats all soft, and the milk flowed upon the slightest compression of his lips. In this way we preserved the udder of one of the finest cows we have ever milked; and we feel very confident, if we had left nature to herself, that the udder would have been spoiled. J. SHELBY.

The Richmond Whig says that large quantities of wool are brought to that market from the counties west of the Blue Ridge, and the article meets with ready sale. A house in that city made sales one day last week amounting in value to \$1,000 at 28 cents per pound. Woollen manufacturers are about to commence operations in Virginia on a liberal scale, and the editor of the Whig remarks that every year will multiply them.

The enamelling of iron ware has been practiced for some time in this country, but the process has been kept secret. We are now able to make public that which is used in England, and we trust our iron founders will adopt it. Iron vessels, when thus coated on the inside, are the very best in the world for culinary purposes. The vessels to be coated are first cleaned perfectly with weak sulphuric acid, then washed with cold water, and dipped in a thin paste made with quartz, first melted with borax, feldspar, and clay, (free from iron), reduced to an impalpable powder, and with sufficient water to form the paste. They are then powdered in the inside with a linen bag containing a very finely pulverized mixture of feldspar, carbonate of soda, borax, and a little oxide of tin. They are then

dried, and placed in an enamelling furnace. The coating obtained is very white, and resists the action of fire and acid, or alkaline solutions.

"IF WE ONLY HAD A PIANO."

BY MRS. HELEN C. KNIGHT.

"This is pleasant," exclaimed the young husband, taking his seat easily in the rocking chair, as the tea-things were removed. The fire glowed in the grate, revealing a pretty and neatly furnished sitting-room, with all the appliances of comfort. The fatiguing business of the day was over, and he sat enjoying, what he had all day been anticipating, the delights of his fireside. His pretty wife Esther took her work and sat down by the table.

"It is pleasant to have a home of one's own," he said, again taking a satisfactory survey of his snug little quarters. The cold rain beat against the windows, and he thought he felt really grateful for all his present enjoyments.

"Now, if we only had a piano!" said the wife.

"Give me the music of your sweet voice before all the pianos in creation," he declared, complacently, despite a certain secret disappointment that his wife's thankfulness did not happily chime with his own.

"Well, but we want one for our friends," said Esther.

"Let our friends come and see us, and not to hear a piano!" exclaimed the husband.

"But, George, everybody has a piano, now-a-days—we don't go any where without seeing a piano," persisted the wife.

"And yet I don't know what we want one for; you will have no time to play on one, and I don't like to hear it."

"Why, they are so fashionable—I think our room looks really naked without one."

"I think it looks just right."

"I think it looks very naked—we want a piano shakingly," protested Esther, emphatically.

"The husband recoiled violently. 'Your lamp smokes my dear,' he said after a long pause.

"When are you going to get a solar lamp? I have told you a dozen times how to do it."

"Those will do."

"But you know every body, now-a-days, wants solar lamps."

"Those lamps are the prettiest of the kind I ever saw—they were bought at Boston."

"But George, I do not think our room is complete without a solar lamp," said the wife sharply; "they are so fashionable! Why, the D—s, B—s, and A—s, all have them. I am sure we ought to."

"We ought to, if we take pattern by other people's expenses, and I don't see any reason for that." The husband moved uneasily in his chair. "We want to live within our means, Esther," he exclaimed George.

"I am sure I should think we could afford it as well as the B—s, and L—s, and many others we might mention: we do not wish to appear mean."

George's cheek crimsoned.

"Mean! I am not mean!" he cried, angrily.

"Then you do not wish to appear so," said the wife. "To complete this room, and make it like others, we want a piano and a solar lamp."

"We want—we want!" muttered the husband; "there is no satisfying woman's wants, do what you may!" and he abruptly left the room.

How many husbands are in a similar dilemma! How many homes and husbands are rendered uncomfortable by the constant dissatisfaction of a wife with present comforts and present provision! How many bright prospects for business have ended in bankruptcy and ruin, in order to satisfy this secret hankering after fashionable necessities! If the real cause of many a failure could be made known, it would be found to result from useless expenditure at home—expenses to answer the demands of fashion and "what will people say of us?"

"My wife has made my fortune," said a gentleman of great possessions, "by her thrift, prudence and cheerfulness when I was just beginning."

"And mine has lost my fortune," answered his companion bitterly. "Useless extravagance and repining when I was doing well." What a world does this opening of the influence which a wife possesses over the future prosperity of her family! Let the wife know her influence, and try to use it wisely and well.

Be satisfied to commence small. It is too common for young housekeepers to begin where their mothers ended. Buy all that is necessary to work skilfully with, adorn your house with all that will render it comfortable. Do not look at richer homes and covet their costly furniture. If secret dissatisfaction is ready to spring up, take a step further and visit the homes of the poor and suffering; behold dark, cheerless apartments, in-frequent clothing, an absence of the comforts and refinements

of social life; then return to your own with a joyful spirit. You will then be prepared to meet your husband with a grateful heart, and be ready to appreciate that toil and self-denial which has endeared in this business world to surround you with all the delights of home; then you will be ready to co-operate cheerfully with him in so arranging your expenses, that his mind will not be constantly harassed with fears lest family expenditures may encroach upon public payments.

Be independent: a young housekeeper never needed greater moral courage than she does to resist the arrogance of fashion. Do not let the A—s and B—s decide what you must have, neither let them hold the string of your purse. You know best what you can and ought to afford; then decide with strict integrity according to your means. Let not the censure or the approval of the world ever tempt you to buy what you barely think you can afford. It matters little what they think, provided you are true to yourself and family.

Thus pursuing an independent, straight-forward, consistent course of action, there will spring up peace and joy all around you. Sa—s and happy yours—if you will make your husband so, and your children will feel the warm and sunny influence. Happy at home, your husband can go out into the world with a clear head and self-relying spirit; domestic bickering will not sour his heart, and he will return to you again with a confident and unceasing love. Depend upon it, beauty, grace, wit, accomplishment, have far less to do with family comfort, than prudence, economy and good sense. A husband may get tired of admiring, but never with the comfortable consciousness that his receipts exceed his demands.

THE LETTERS OF "SOUTHERNER."

New York, August 6th, 1845.

To the Editors of the Richmond Whig:

GENTLEMEN—I am, you see, still rambling in the factories (our oppressors!) at the eastern wing of the Union, and it has afforded me so much gratification, that I must, in spite of my antipathy to write, tell you all about it. Some of our Southern friends who are now spending a summer vacation at the North, visiting the Springs and other watering places, Gullions, and other places, were some of these things; but I confess I do, and they will go back, I fear, to spend their winter sessions in denouncing these men as "grinding oppressors" and "public plunderers." Will you be so good as to write each such man down 'an ass.' Let me give you an instance of a certain brawling mouth and empty-headed Locofoco from South Carolina, who is now swelling out at large at the North and strutting about with the importance of a prince; I know him well. This man came on here, likewise, to 'lay in stock,' and made his usual visit to a manufacturer in this city, to fill some orders for him. The manufacturer told him his order should be filled, but at the same time said to him, 'Sir, I shall very freely fill your order—but is there not a gentleman in your place, who manufactures the same article, as well and about as cheap as I do,—why do you not get them of him and encourage your own people, and keep your money at home?' He replied, 'D—him, we don't want him there, or any manufacturing establishments, we'd rather buy North.' That is very plain English. There is no Greek or Latin in that, although it represents a fool. Posterity will owe this man more than it will Sam Patch. By the calculation of a late Southern paper, it is stated that the Southern people expend yearly at the North, for pleasure alone, twelve millions of dollars—Ain't they our oppressors. How they do grind us. It would be a sin for them to spend this at our own delicious watering places and rural retreats. We would, by keeping our money at home, have nothing to abuse the North for, at this rate.

Gen. Chandler of the American Institute, has related to me two facts, confirmatory of what I said in my last letter, from this city, and as they are short, I will give them a place in the van of this one. He says, that, in 1818, he had occasion for the use of an iron surface of 12 inches square; but to his astonishment, he found it could not be procured in New York. When about sending to Europe for it, he heard that perhaps Geo. Clymer, of Philadelphia, might be able to make it, to whom he wrote, and who finally did execute the work for \$25, and it is now in the machine it was originally designed for, in this city. He tells me now, that the same article can be produced for two thirds less, from the improvements of machinery; and this little incident is but a sample of a hundred other things. Our mechanics North and South only want stability and confidence in our domestic policy, to cope with the world.

He tells me of another circumstance which took place previous to the Tariff of 1842, and which confirms my statement relative to the foreign importers. A Saddlery and Hardware merchant in New York, having designed an improvement in a bridle bit, sent a pattern of it with an order to be supplied, to a factory in Birmingham in England. After waiting a reasonable time for a return, he was surprised by the exhibition of the article made accord-

ing to his pattern, advertised for sale in New York, by the agent of the Birmingham manufacturer, who thus reaped all the benefits of his invention. But the tariff of 1842 had demolished this state of things, and such work is now handsomely produced by our own ingenious mechanics.

The American Institute is an association of great service to this country. It is as yet in an incipient state, although of some years standing; every man seems to be deeply committed to promote the cause of home industry throughout the entire Union. The interests of agriculture and commerce likewise receive their united councils and consideration. They have a 'Farmer's Club,' which meets in their hall, composed of a very intelligent body of agriculturists, where all matters relative to farming and horticulture are discussed. The information thus elicited by the Institute, is diffused abroad throughout the Union, and become subjects for wholesome consideration to all those engaged in such enterprises. I cannot help believing that that Institution, under the administration of the able body of men who now have control of its affairs, is destined to effect, with other affiliated associations of a smaller grade, a wise and salutary reformation in the onward progress of domestic manufactures, agriculture, horticulture and commerce, throughout the country. Thus believing, I am willing to add to it my share of encouragement and good will, and give it God's speed. It is strictly neutral in politics. Permit me, through you, to tender to the gentlemen who have charge of its affairs, my acknowledgments for the attention I received from them, and the interesting intelligence they gratuitously afforded me. Vive la Institute.

At the Brass Faucett Foundry of Messrs. Reed & Co., the junior partner of which formerly carried on business in our old State, I was peculiarly struck with the admirable finish and superiority of their work over the same article imported from Europe. There is only one other foundry of this peculiar kind in the United States, and none were established in this country until the passage of the Tariff of 1842. Those two factories alone have almost entirely driven the foreign article from the market.

At Messrs. Cornell & Jackson's Ornamental Foundry, through which the junior partner conducted me, I beheld work made before. There were some iron castings intended for gardens, settees for the same purpose, flower stands, also, many other curious and cunning things, the work of hands from the solid iron. The entire finish of these articles are beautiful, and these with the grating and ornamental railing and other work I saw, affords the highest evidence that in point of ingenuity, polish and workmanship, we are exceeded by no people on the globe; and with one half the attention from the Government which the mechanic and manufacturer of the old world receive from their's, would give our industrious fellow citizens the command of the markets of the world.

The Iron Works similar to the one above, belonging to S. B. Althoupe & Co., is another immense establishment. In passing through it, I was struck with the order that prevailed, and the finish of the work. The establishment is just now filling a very large order for Mexico. They send a good deal of their work to Virginia. What if we had a few such establishments in the Capitol of the Old Dominion? Would not a change take place in our policy and pursuits, like that which these factories have produced here at the North? I think so, and so do many others; and I warn politicians not to stand in our way. The progress of improvements must go forward, and Virginia must be elevated and placed in her proper rank among the States of the Union. In passing through the large, and I may say magnificent Furniture Warehouse of Messrs. J. & J. W. Merck, I had a fair opportunity of testing the superiority of American mechanic over the European.

So far as to durability, workmanship, polish and design, are taken into consideration, the European is far inferior to the work done here. In fact this establishment, under the charge of its enterprising proprietors, has gained such celebrity as to attract the attention of both manufacturers and others in England, France, Germany and China. To all these countries they have been, and are now, shipping their work. The improvements which have been discovered, and by them used upon their work, since the adoption of the tariff, gives them a superiority in their business that renders them competent to cope with the best factories in Europe. They showed me several articles which were made and making for England and China. They tell me that if England would take off half of her tariff on their goods, they could and would carry their work to London, and in five or ten years drive nearly all their article from their own market—which, of course, she will not do. Yet, what is most singular in these perverse times, we are willing that England should shut out our manufactured articles from entering her ports by a tariff of prohibition, and repeal our own tariff, which is merely a limited protection, so that our hardy, industrious, useful and superior mechanics may be pros-

trated, and give up our markets to the English manufacturer. This is protection with a vengeance. The establishment has lately furnished the President's mansion with furniture.

To show the cheapness and superiority of our work and workmen, in the face of an English prohibitory tariff, a gentleman has opened a house in London for the sale of American manufactured work. The improvement in our machinery has rendered labor and work so cheap, that he is enabled to import the American work and undersell the English on their own ground. The manufacturers here all say that if the tariff is preserved for 10 or 12 years longer, after that it may be taken off altogether, and they will defy the world.

I learn from this house, that the screws, springs, locks, castors, cut tecks, and edge tools, which were formerly imported from abroad, are now manufactured in this country, so cheap and so much superior, from the advantage which the tariff affords, as to drive the foreign articles out of the market almost altogether. They use the American now always. Instead of using the Russia and English Burlaps and Bear Dork for underclothing, they now use and prefer the American twilled heavy Cotton goods. Is not this an advantage to the cotton-growing States, and more service-ble than Nullification? Curled hair, which was formerly shipped from South America to England, for manufacture, and then sent to this country for use, is now shipped direct to the United States and here manufactured. The principal amount of hair cloth, which was formerly manufactured in Germany and England, is now produced in this country.

The Black Walnut tree, which is now taking the place of both Rosewood and Mahogany, for the manufacture of furniture, grows in abundance in this country, and is becoming a trade of great magnitude. There is a plenty of this wood in Virginia, which is now wasted, but which if it was collected and brought to market, would enrich the owners and open a first rate business in the South. That which grows in the old States is the best, because exposed to more heat and air, and is longer growing, and of course is more hard and durable. Large quantities are brought here from the forests of Wisconsin and even Iowa, by the ways of New Orleans and the Gulf, and much of it is now shipped to England, France and Germany. What if some of our enterprising farmers and the owners of land in Virginia would take this matter into consideration and make a start and try their hand at something, and not suffer themselves in all things to be outdone by the young striplings who find their way into the woods of the "far West"? Are not these long discovered, but as yet unprofitable creeks and streams, which make up the great rivers of our old State, having their source in the Eastern base of the Alleghany and flowing to the Chesapeake, to bear along on their beams the invaluable products and treasures from the mountains and hills, the rich valleys and plains, now useless to the millions, to find markets at our cities and towns on the seaboard, to increase your manufactures and commerce, and cheer the heart of the husbandman? I hope the day is ripening for this salutary and useful change. God speed it!

The Tariff of 1842 has had the effect of almost depopulating the town of Dundee in Scotland. That once flourishing place depended for its support on the United States for the sale of its cotton bagging. Now, ten thousand of her population have been thrown out of employment. Many of the owners of these factories have, since our Tariff was passed, taken out their machinery and sailed to the United States, bringing it with them, and all their capital and men, to commence operations in the "land of the free and the home of the brave." Three of these men have settled in Louisiana; one under the nose of the Great Nullifier in South Carolina, where he purchased his nephew's (J. E. Calhoun's) plantation, intending to raise some of the very cotton he designs to manufacture. About three thousand of her workmen have been transferred to our shores with their employers, who will be good citizens, bringing a capital among us of fifteen hundred thousand dollars. But for fear these statements relative to Dundee may be denied by those who wish to repeal the Tariff, and keep the South down, I have the gratification of giving a statement below from Mr. John Ward, Jr., a native of Dundee, now of this city, and a manufacturer. He is of the firm of Ward, Weeks & Co., of New York and of Newark, and is familiar with all he relates; and I hope the latter part of his statement will be attentively considered by the friends of Richmond:

"The tariff of 1842 affected the importation of Cotton Bagging more than any other article with which I am acquainted. Previous to that year, the Southern States depended principally on the Town of Dundee, in Scotland, for their supplies, which were generally shipped to New York. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the trade, when it is known that in Dundee about ten thousand per-